

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

1861.	SUNDAY.....	MONDAY.....	TUESDAY.....	WEDNESDAY.....	THURSDAY.....	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY.....	1861.	SUNDAY.....	MONDAY.....	TUESDAY.....	WEDNESDAY.....	THURSDAY.....	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY.....
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	AUGUST.....	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	SEPT' R.....	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Octo' r.....	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	NOV' R.....	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
APRIL.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	DEC' M' R.....	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MAY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUNE.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	29	30	1	2	3	4	5		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	27	28	29	30	31	1	2		39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		67	68	69	70	71	72	73
	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		74	75	76	77	78	79	80

1 January 1861, 2

Capt. A. H. COLT, the Agent for SAM COLT'S Arms, will soon leave the city, and should be applied to soon by any who wish information concerning a supply, as the demand is now surpassing the resources of the factory.

Many of our brave volunteers now in garrison have supplied themselves with pocket or belt arms, and those who have been able to procure the LAND-SAY Double Repeaters have been remarkably well pleased with that great weapon.

A small new supply is expected this day, and specimens may be seen and information obtained at the ADAMS' Express Office, where WOODWARD takes pleasure in facilitating the transmission and supply of all good arms for good purposes.

3 January 1861.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Messrs. Editors:—My attention having been called, to examine those admirably constructed *Double Repeaters (fire-arm pistols)* of LINDSAY'S, upon a careful examination of their ingenious improvement and construction, I am of the opinion, that they are amongst the best and most reliable fire-arm repeaters at present offered to the public. They possess decided advantages and improvement over all the other ordinary repeaters, inasmuch as they are of simple construction, and can be easily repaired when out of order, and afford the most rapid facility of being discharged or fired ten consecutive times, with certainty and most extraordinary force and penetration, at great distance. I would especially recommend that weapon to all brave volunteers who are about arming themselves, to call and examine LINDSAY'S Double Repeaters. They can be seen at the ADAMS' Express Office, where our worthy and highly esteemed friend WOODWARD presides. He will take great pleasure in exhibiting specimens and giving information relative to the great superiority of these remarkable weapons.

Yours, &c,

R. L. B.

Charleston, January 1, 1861.

The Charleston Courier.

12 January 1861, 2.

Gen. CONZALES, agent of the MAYNARD ARMS—the best breech-loaders of the day—will be found at the Mills House or the ADAMS' Express Office for some days.

The Palmetto Guard are at the Lighthouse, Morris' Island, all well and in fine spirits. The steamer *General Clinch* will leave for Morris' Island at half-past eight o'clock this morning from Southern Wharf: Any packages for this Corps, directed to the care of F. HORSEY, Commissary, will receive due attention.

THE SUBJECT OF DISUNION.

A Series of Controversial Questions by Hon. J. L. O'Sullivan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. HOWARD said at the New-England dinner at the Astor House, on Saturday evening, that the Union could not perish, for that "a debate will ensue which will be kindly in itself; and it will prove very soon either that we are wrong and we shall concede to our offended brethren, or else that we are right and they will acquiesce and come back into fraternal relations with us."

Permit me, in the spirit of that sensible and graceful remark, (and I wish the whole of his speech had been in that tone,) to submit the following questions, which you will answer or leave to be answered in the minds of your readers, as you may happen to prefer. If you should answer them, it would be convenient if you would print the answer, in different type, after each question, *verbatim*. I am perfectly willing to answer candidly in return any which you may state on the opposite side. This will help along Mr. HOWARD'S "kindly debate," (which I understand to mean the general public discussion of the subject, not a congressional debate,) by settling the points of concurrence, and by narrowing down, probably to a few, the points of disagreement. Those few I should then be proud to be admitted to the honor of further discussing with so able and courteous an opponent as the TIMES, under the pledge of brevity due from an outsider to the public journal which may with so much generous candor admit him into its columns. This may not be an ordinary proceeding, but the present is an extraordinary public controversy, and an extraordinary national crisis; and the fine declaration I have quoted from Mr. HOWARD prompts me to it, and leads me to hope for your frank and "kindly" consent.

Without further preamble, and with a view to reaching a clear and definite understanding of what are the points of disagreement, between reasonable and honest minds, on the two sides of this great issue, permit me to ask:

—Do you believe that the rest of the Cotton States will, by the 4th of March, accompany South Carolina, (putting aside the question of the rhyme or reason of her proceeding, and confining ourselves to the fact of her secession,) which is quite as strong and as fatal a fact when called revolutionary as when called constitutional,—or do you believe that it is a mere game of brag on a grand scale that we are witnessing, and that they will not in reality unite in the secession which has been led off by South Carolina?

—Do you believe that the Tobacco States, after they shall have vainly tried to reunite the Union by proposing to the North that concession which so many of your party declare it will never yield, namely, a compromise on the Territorial question, which shall open a fair share of the common national territory to Southern emigrants, accompanied with their slaves, and when they have therefore to make their eventual election between the North and South, will go with the North,—or do you believe they will go with the South?

—Do you believe that coercion could be successfully or beneficially attempted against the South united in secession?—or do you believe that in that case it would be both best and necessary for the remainder of the old Union to treat such combined secession, on a large scale, as a revolution accomplished?

—Do you believe that such coercion could be advantageously attempted even against the combined Cotton States alone,—or do you believe that even they alone would already constitute a group of States too considerable to be forced (with any good effect) against their will?

—Do you believe (assuming they could be forced, provided they stood alone) that the other Southern States would stand by and allow it to be done, pending the mediation which they may be expected to attempt for reunion on the basis of constitutional amendments,—or do you believe that the attempt at such coercion at such a time would then only aggravate the evil by precipitating those other States into immediate association with the attacked Cotton States?

—Do you believe, when a considerable group of States shall have declared themselves withdrawn from the Union, and recombined in a new Confederation asserting its independence, that their ports could be blockaded, or their imports tarried on board of frigate custom-houses, (even if a navy half-officer'd from the South could be relied upon for that work,) without its being regarded by them as war, and provoking attack by them on all the Federal forts, &c., within their limits,—or do you believe they would patiently submit to such blockade, and, as they would consider it, armed plunder, from what they would then regard as a foreign government?

—Do you believe, when such considerable group of our American States, whose principle is that the only rightful foundation of government is the willing consent of the governed, shall have thus manifested their will and determination to separate from their old confederates, that the remaining States could then with decency undertake even the attempt of coercion, in the face of the numerous recent examples of European monarchical provinces being allowed and even called upon to decide by their own popular vote upon their future political condition?

—Do you believe, when the rate of past growth of the slave population at the South has been such as by arithmetical necessity (and this is proved by the records of the Census), to bring it up to nearly fifteen millions of slaves in fifty years, that we can reasonably expect the South to submit to a policy inflicted by us, which must necessarily coop up all that and the succeeding growth within existing limits, and sooner or later compel the white race, overpowered by numbers, to abandon the country to the blacks,—or do you believe that no brave and well-armed people, already nearly nine or ten millions strong, has ever in the course of history accepted the imposition of such a policy upon them by an outside people (as we are to them) without revolution for the establishment of their independence, from a domination exercised on such avowed and proclaimed ground?

—Do you believe it can be called "non-interference with Slavery in the States," to establish a policy which, by cooping up a fast-growing slave population within existing fixed limits, (the white race remaining free to drain off by emigration,) must by this arithmetical necessity lead to overcrowding that space with the black race, and thereby to inevitable insurrections and eventual abandonment of the soil by the overpowered white race,—or do you believe that such a policy, though a slow, must be regarded by those against whom it is maintained, as the most sure and deadly process that could be devised for the ruin of the white race within that section, and for consequences worse than the mere direct abolition of Slavery within those States?

—Do you believe it compatible with the idea of the equality of the States, for us to say to States of those which have Slavery interwoven into the texture of all their social life and industrial habits, that though the territories belong to us all in common, though we are all growing, so far as to need room for emigration, and though the Supreme Court has affirmed their right of property over their slaves in the territories, yet they shall not carry their property and institutions and habits into even any portion of that common territory,—or do you believe that that policy on the part of the North (if it should be maintained by you) may be indeed an assertion of a conscientious sentiment and will on the part of the North, on moral grounds, but must be confessed to be somewhat at the expense of the idea of the equality of the States?

—Do you believe that the Constitution meant to and did recognize a right of property in and to the services of certain classes of persons, including slaves, even though a general impression and hope may have then existed that that institution would sooner or later die out,—or do you believe that because the actual word "slave" was not inserted in that instrument, being replaced by the descriptive paraphrase of "persons held to service or labor," it did not recognize that right of legal property?

—Do you believe the present irritation and alarm of the South, which are seen to be hurrying that section into a revolution for independence, to be wholly unreasonable and unreasoning,—or do you believe that the declarations of some of your greatest party authorities, both in Congress and the Press, to the effect that there existed an "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery, that the latter must perish, and that the ascendancy of the Republican policy was to be the beginning of its gradual downfall, not, indeed, by direct interference in the States, but by the indirect influence of the Federal Government, constitute a case which renders it very natural that the slaveholding South should wish to get clear of our majority power, and at the same time in so doing to relieve the North from all connection or pretext of interference with their slavery, by making the two Confederacies foreign nations to each other, just as we are with Brazil?

—Do you believe it wholly unreasonable that the South should refuse to be soothed into compliance with the ascendancy of the Republican policy by the more moderate and conservative tones of some of the Republican utterances,—or do you believe that it is natural for them, from their point of view, to see less of safety in those milder soothing than of danger in the progressive character of a moral crusade of this nature; in the power to which it has already grown from a small beginning; in the tendency of parties

to be always hurried forward by their more vehement and violent elements and influences; in such symptoms as the endorsement of the Halper Book by a large proportion of your Republican members of Congress, and the election as Governor of Massachusetts, by nearly the same vote as Mr. LINCOLN'S, of a gentleman who had recently made the public declaration that "John Brown was right;" in the openly hostile and offensive character of some of the Personal Liberty laws; and in the common tone of strong Anti-Slavery played, more or less loudly and incessantly, by all or nearly all the organs of opinion and influence in the Republican Party?

—Do you believe that we have a right to be very severe upon the South for its disloyalty to the Union and to the Constitution, interpreted and applied by the party now in apparently overwhelming majority over them,—or do you believe it natural that they should see in our Personal Liberty laws, in our refusal to them of the recognition, even in the common territories, of that "property" which the Supreme Court has strongly recognized as such, and which the Constitution distinctly recognizes in the Fugitive Slave clause, and in our recent conduct of a victorious Presidential canvass on an exclusively sectional basis, and on the express ground of hostility to their equal constitutional rights as they understand them, that they should see, I say, in these things such violations of, at least, the spirit of the Constitution on our side, as to go far to absolve them from the moral obligation of loyalty to it on theirs?

—Do you believe it unjustifiable that, under such circumstances, the South should be inflamed with a violent determination to lose no time in getting out of that Union with us, which now has come to mean subjection to our majority-power over them; a majority-power avowedly hostile to their fundamental institutions,—or do you think that they can fairly be expected to wait until that majority-power, with half-a-dozen territories fast ripening into Free States, shall become still more crushing, and until years shall have generated a habit of submission, and the influence of Federal patronage shall have eaten into their present substantial unanimity for independence, unless they can get for the future the protection of new and adequate constitutional guarantees?

—Do you believe that it is logical or just to charge the Southern States (excluding intemperate individuals) with playing a mere game of hump and brag to extort concession of a political advantage by the threat of disunion, when they say, as they do in substance, "we will cheerfully stay in the Union if you will give us the new guarantees for our safety and our rights which the new events of the times have brought us to regard as indispensable; but if you refuse them, we think it our duty and our natural right to withdraw from our confederation with you, and accordingly are now proceeding to carry such withdrawal into effect, with the full determination to consummate it and make it absolute and permanent, unless you choose to grant what we hold to be our sacred and necessary rights,"—or do you believe that such would be the natural language and action of States feeling themselves deeply aggrieved and seriously in danger?

—Do you believe that ridicule, abuse, insult and threat are the proper mode of dealing with men and with States, who, right or wrong, really feel and are acting thus,—or do you believe that kindness, conciliation, deference, patient and fraternal consideration of their case as it is viewed by themselves, and concession up to the extreme verge of what can be permitted by self-respect, would constitute a somewhat wiser and juster mode of dealing with such a question, involving as it does the existence of this Union?

—Do you believe it quite the fair thing to claim the supreme authority of the verdict of the popular judgment and will in behalf of your position on the strength of your late electoral victory,—or do you believe that, in view of the vast aggregate popular majority against you, and of the extent to which the result was confessedly influenced by other political elements distinct from Anti-Slaveryism, it would be a little more candid and fair to deal moderately with your victory, in reference to your insistence upon the Anti-Slavery element of the general issue?

—Do you believe, if the "National" theory of the Constitution, as opposed to the Southern State-Sovereignty theory, is correct, on the strength of the "We the people of the United States" who ordained the Constitution, that the verdict of "We the people" has really been in favor of the Chicago platform,—or do you believe that the reverse has been in truth the case, and that if "We the people of the United States" gave you in the Constitution the power you now claim the right to exercise, "We the people" have, by about a million majority, declared in effect against the mode in which your party now claims to exercise it, and to exercise it even at the cost of the probable destruction

tion of the Constitution itself, virtually involved in the dissolution of the Union which it created?

—Do you believe it a very wise thing for us of the North, who now do all the manufacturing and mechanical work, as well as the navigation and commerce, for a Southern agricultural population of about thirteen millions, to throw away the unprecedented advantages of such a relation,—or do you believe that it would be a little wiser for us now to make that conciliatory concession which could so easily prevent the disruption?

—Do you believe it a wise thing for the friends of Mr. Lincoln to wish to inaugurate him in the midst of a divided Union and a deeply agitated North, with sworn duties imposed on him which it will be impossible for him or any President to execute,—or do you believe it would be better for them to settle this wretched matter amicably before the 4th of March?

—Do you believe, when it shall be seen that your Republican exclusively Northern policy and Northern Presidential canvass, campaign and success, followed up by persistence in refusing the concession now entreated from you (not by the South, but by us of the North,) has led to the consummated disruption of this Union, that your party will retain its present ascendancy, even at the North,—or do you believe that the public distress, confusion, ruin, grief for the murdered Union, for the lost tomb of Washington, for the then craps-shrouded monuments of our common revolutionary history, for the vanished hopes of the sublime future just dawning upon this united Union, will not, when coupled with the then embittered resentment of all of us, the deserted parties in the late election, create a tremendous reaction throughout the North itself, which may lead to consequences perhaps even worse, before we get through, than your mere speedy political overthrow?

—Do you not believe that when the consummated dissolution shall have divided the Union, and established as exclusive ultra-slaveholding Confederacy in the South, there is likely soon to develop itself such a state of things there as to lead them at least to tolerate the contraband landing of African Slaves along their coast, just as now they place in Cuba? and do you believe that Anti-Slavery philanthropy will then have much to do to bring them to their senses, or that the result will have achieved,—or do you believe that that state of things will demonstrate, that the greatest of mistakes had been committed by that said philanthropy, in now refusing a compromise in which a perpetual and effectual constitutional prohibition of that traffic could have a place?

—Do you believe that for the sake of heading off and shutting off the Southern Confederacy from future outgrowth on the Southward, with the increase of its population, we of the North will consent to the occupation of Mexico, whether by conquest or by a Northern protectorate, as some of you talk of,—or do you believe that the South will then have free scope for its frontier growth in that direction?

—Do you believe that, after the dissolution of the Union, commercial New-York and the agricultural Northwest will consent to high tariffs with the tariff policy of New-England and Pennsylvania,—or do you believe that New-York will not willingly submit to forego that function of commercial emporium and agency for all the agricultural portions of the country, (the South largely included,) on which depend all our wealth and power?

—Do you believe that, after such dissolution, the old Confederation and Constitution being broken up, and its prestige and sanctity deeply impaired if not destroyed, New-York, with her present thirty-three representatives in Congress to twenty-nine of all New-England, will long consent to allow the latter twelve Senators to her two,—or do you believe we shall soon see that the giant of the Empire State will not then consent to federal equality with the Tom Thumb of Rhode Island?

—Do you believe, if we on the one side will not make the concessions which the collective South on theirs shall declare the sole condition of their remaining in the Union, and if consequently the separation (like divorce for incompatibility of temper and interests) must come, that we had better first have a bloody civil war over the controversy,—or do you believe that it will be better then to part in peace, and to replace the defunct constitutional association by the next best thing possible in the way of friendly commercial relations, with as little added restriction upon our old habits of continental free-trade with each other as it may then be possible to agree upon?

—Do you believe it to be necessary that, under our federative system, Northern consciences should distress themselves about Slavery in the South, and about its going with the Southern emigration into a fair share of the common territory,—or do you consider that it is not our business nor our moral respon-

sibility, to the extent of requiring us to say that the South shall not have even a fair chance for any portion of that territory which confessedly belongs as much to her as to us?

—Do you believe, after all, that it is of any very great consequence whether Southern immigrants are allowed to carry their slaves, with their rights of property in and to their services, into the Territories south of a given line, or not, inasmuch as that circumstance can neither ever prevent a great preponderance of Northern States in the Confederacy, nor increase the number of slaves, nor will necessarily devote those Territories permanently to Slavery,—or do you believe that in the mere recognition of slave property in that Southern portion of the Territories merely during their territorial condition, there is nothing to be feared by those who have confidence in the superiority of white labor, in the greater mobility of the Northern and foreign immigration over the Southern, and in the self-governing intelligence of the white population of the States to be formed out of them, and that in that competition no small proportion even of those more westerly Territories will eventually be Free States; those only which may be peculiarly adapted to slave labor being likely to retain the character (as it is best that they should) of Slave States?

—Do you believe that when it shall come to the eventual practical point of a choice by the North, between confirmed Dissolution on the one hand and the concession of a constitutionally guaranteed restoration of the Missouri line of climatic partition on the other, the North will then really prefer dissolution,—or do you believe that the Northern majorities will prefer reunion on that or some other analogous basis?

—Do you believe that when it comes to that final point of election between the two alternatives, it is quite certain that it will then be possible, however much it may then be desired, to reunite the already divided Union,—or do you believe that there will be some danger that the then seceded South, in the inflamed state of excitement and resentment naturally to be expected on their part, may prefer to go on with their experiment of independence as a Southern Confederacy, just as in our own revolution, when the bond of connection with the mother country was once severed, those who had long hesitated to cut it, cast no thought backward for a reunion then too late?

—Do you believe that men are always bound for consistency's sake to adhere inflexibly to a position once taken, (I mean your Territorial clause in the Chicago platform, against which has been given a virtual majority of a million of votes,) whatever unexpected change of circumstance may have afterwards arisen,—or do you believe that the facts and alternatives of to-day must be judged by the lights of to-day; that between two evils the less should be accepted rather than the infinitely greater defied, as cargo is sacrificed to save the ship; and that in view of the now real and realized peril of the dissolution of this Confederacy, good men and good patriots and good Republicans, could now gracefully consent, in a spirit of conciliation and fraternity, for the salvation of the Union and of their country, to a modification of anterior positions on the point in controversy, without any sacrifice of dignity or of a true and enlightened consistency?

—Do you believe, if the general course of reasoning implied in this series of inquiries is correct, that there is any time to be now lost by those who would wish at once to save the Union, and to inaugurate Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March over a reconciled, tranquilized, and reinvigorated Confederacy, which he may then govern executive in peace and prosperity, and with (I am willing to hope and trust) all the legitimate success that may be deserved by an honest desire to reform all abuses, and to reëlevate the now demoralized tone of our politics,—or do you believe it preferable to let things drift on as they are now fast drifting, into the condition in which he will find the Union on the 4th of March, the Cotton States out, and the Tobacco States about to follow,—a chaos of political confusion, with sworn Executive duties on the one hand, and manifest impossibilities on the other—conflicting theories maintained by the antagonists in the field—great danger of civil war—prolonged and universalized commercial and industrial paralysis—and perhaps effectual reconciliation and reunion then become impracticable?

—Do you believe that an adjustment by the present Congress, by means of the submission of the requisite constitutional amendments for ratification by the State Conventions, (which could all meet and act within the course of February,) would be a wise, statesman-like and patriotic proceeding, since it would immediately go far towards calming the now excited South, while its worst effect would be to submit the question to the State Conventions, of which three-fourths are required for ratification,—or do you think it desirable

on the part of Congress, (that is to say, the Republicans in Congress) to refuse that prompt, easy and probably effectual justification of the now distracted, and perhaps perishing Union?

—Do you believe—but I am unwilling to go further. For having already occupied so much of your space, my apology lies in the now absorbing interest of the whole subject, the magnitude of the public danger, and the extent of ground required to be covered by any presentation of our side of the question. I recognize gratefully the courtesy, and the honest and manly fairness of your conduct, in thus having admitted it into your columns, and (in compliance with your wish) subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,
J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

We give place to Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S letter, (which has been in type and awaiting insertion for over a fortnight,) and very willingly submit the questions he propounds to the consideration of the public at large. But we respectfully decline the "debate" to which he invites us, under the form to which he has chosen to restrict it. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is too experienced and skillful a controversialist not to be fully aware of the advantage which one party to a discussion has when he is at liberty to put all the questions in his own form, and require his adversary merely to answer them. We take it for granted, moreover, that he scarcely expected us to fall into the logical trap set for us with so much ingenuity.

We believe we have gone over nearly the whole ground covered by this series of queries, either in our letters to Mr. YANCY or in the editorial columns of the TIMES. We think we may safely refer our correspondent to those articles as embodying our views on most of the points concerning which he catechizes us. Some of his suggestions, however, concerning the probable action of the seceding Southern States, and the practical policy to be pursued towards them by the Federal Government, are worthy of further discussion:—and we may embrace the earliest opportunity of recurring to them.—ED. TIMES.]

14 January 1861, 1

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

FLORIDA FORTIFICATIONS SEIZED.

PENSACOLA, Sunday, Jan 13.

Fort Barrancos and the navy yard were taken yesterday by the Alabama and Florida troops.

FLORIDA SECESSION ORDINANCE SIGNED.

TALLAHASSEE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The ordinance of secession was signed to-day in the eastern portico of the Capitol, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers and enthusiasm of the people.

Hon. T. BURLIN KING, of Georgia, made a speech on the occasion, which was loudly cheered.

The Charleston Courier.

15 January 1861, 2

It would not surprise us if Redpath and some of his associates were found, ere long, making a dash upon the coast of South Carolina. These men are capable of almost any act of daring, and they will be found as difficult to catch as Montgomery, by the frontiers of Kansas and Missouri. There is more method in their madness than in that of old John Brown.

We copy the above warning from the Boston Transcript. It is well known that this infamously notorious author does not like the sound of whizzing bullets. If he does, but attempt to commit any robberies upon the people of this State, we may rest assured that he will select some unprotected portion of our sea-coast. It might be well to keep an eye so seaward for this coward and his crew. Men's roasts will suffer whatever he lands.

Free Men of Color Volunteering.—We learn that a large number of the free colored men of Columbia have offered their services, through the Mayor, to the Governor of the State. They say that to South Carolina do they owe allegiance, and to her do they look for protection, and they are willing to serve her in any capacity they may be assigned.—*South Carolinian.*

16 January 1861, 3

CTBANS IN COURT.

The last case called was that of Varona, a Cuban, who is indicted for forgery of papers representing several thousand dollars. The prisoner is highly connected by marriage in this City, and was able to give \$5,000 bail for his appearance on trial. His wife sat beside him, and the room was full of mustached Cubans, drawn there, no doubt, by patriotic considerations. The jury was impaneled, and the first witness called, when the proceedings came to a sudden termination. The witness was a Cuban, and could not speak a word of English, and as Mr. Kazinski, the interpreter of the Court was engaged in the Arson trial in the Oyer and Terminer, where all the witnesses were Germans, it became necessary to find another interpreter. Several names of gentlemen present were proposed, and others were brought in, but counsel could not agree in the selection, and the case was held over till this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will be the first trial on. The following cases will be taken up:

The New York Times

16 January 1861, 5

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Cushing, E. Baldwin, E. O. Taft, E. Austin and Dr. J. N. Bowditch—all of Boston—are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall, lady and daughter, from Washington; Hon. A. S. Devine, of Elmira, N. Y.; J. McMurray, and Robert McGillroy, British Mail Agent, from Toronto, C. W.; and C. T. Richmond, of Chicago, are at the Astor House.

James Nicoll, D. Patton, and J. Shayless, of Quebec; O. Camerer, of Toronto; and P. L. Carter of Brantford, C. W.; are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major G. T. Beauregard, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, is at the Everett House.

Gen. D. D. Colton, of California; C. O. Chapin, of Massachusetts, and G. Butler, of Lander's Wagon-road Expedition, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. L. Lippold of Paris, and H. Keller, of Antwerp, are at the Hotel Diaz.

The Charleston Courier.

22 January 1861, 1

Where is John Brown, Jr.?—A question has arisen in Washington as to the whereabouts of that schooner which left Boston some time since, with a party of Reelpaths and other John Brown followers on board, purporting to be bound for a port in Hayti. One of John Brown's sons was on board. Surmises are entertained that the vessel may be lurking about some of the unprotected Southern inlets or harbors, awaiting a favorable opportunity for a descent upon the plantations.

24 January 1861, 2

One... Could the advocates and leaders of Southern secession have...
...policy or plan could not have been urged more favorable to the United States of the South. Nearly every step the President of the More-Union has taken, either backwards or forwards or sideways, and every message he has issued relative to the great crisis, have confirmed the sentiments of Southern action and have knocked away the feeble hopes indulged by those who advocated delay.

Fort Sumter under the management of the President has not only converted the very small minority of doubt or opposition which was found in this State, but has given to the cause of the South Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi by a much closer approach to unanimity than was expected by the most sanguine.

We say nothing of Major Anderson's removal to Fort Sumter, but this only in justice to a gallant and honored officer. The step was creditable to him, as an officer, in view of his responsibilities, and was wise and politic in view of the information before him. That information was wrong, but he acted wisely and promptly on the best information at command, and both sides of the North snuffed air off the scene of blood, and congratulated themselves on finding an officer who would become a tool of civil war. The more moderate and less sanguinary of the Lincolnites who wished coercion tried under the present Administration, in order to relieve Lincoln's hopes also that Major Anderson would be this favor for them.

That we should be sacrificed in the experiment was nothing to them. Civil war would be had, and would be found only to unite and concentrate the South, and to afford no possible solution of the question. The field would be open to Lincoln for negotiation, pacification, or any possible adjustment, and the odium of the unnatural war would rest on Buchanan. This was the programme of hope and jubilent expectation which for a time was based on the act of Major Anderson.

The continuance of Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, however, was not his own act, but the act of his chief, having been avowed, or, at least, recognized. And for what purpose? Evidently

if we read the... of Black or, it was believed impossible that the impulsive and... very-sensitive honor of South Carolina would permit the occupation of Fort Sumter. A collision would ensue by the act of South Carolina, and this would excite a general reaction in other States, and repel the approval and sympathies which had been flowing towards South Carolina.

Thus, we believe, was the confident expectation of those whose advice prevailed with the vacillating President, and according to the opinion's ignominiously entertained concerning South Carolina, in some places it was very public. Instead of however, Fort Sumter leaving the Union, and might by a bare possibility have done it. Major Anderson has been promptly ordered to evacuate his position in the Southern Union, in a few weeks, a gradual and loss of the and power which might not otherwise have occurred in months or years.

The occupation of Fort Sumter, the removal of the seat of the Government, temporary, from Columbia to Charleston, and many other events that will probably be recalled by intelligent readers, and the acts of those opposed to us, and others occurring in the "disperated" of Providence, will show at steady progress and tendency in favor of the South.

We give, as the occasion and foundation of a reflection, a short extract from a letter from a member of our Convention, who remarks:

"The whole secession movement, I had, has been managed with admirable caution and adjustment up to the 12th of January 1861. If there has been any mistake, it is on our side, I am not able to see it, whereas the opposition has been a series of most culpable blunders."

So let it be said all the blundering has been done by being committed by those against us, and let us continue the firm and resolute, but well-adviced course which has been so far successful. Even Fort Sumter, standing as it is, and receiving no reinforcements, is working for us, and with us, and when events, and our more vigorous and matured relations under a new league shall demand peaceably its occupation, it can and will be occupied. Time and men are the great factors in military movements, and we should not permit ourselves to have our hands and feet tied by the hands of those who are the great factors in military movements, and we should not permit ourselves to have our hands and feet tied by the hands of those who are the great factors in military movements.

The Charleston Courier.

24 January 1861, 2.

Our Ancient Allies.—It is the proud boast of the Catawba Indians, in many respects one of the noblest tribes of the aborigines, that they have ever been the friends of the white man. The history of Carolina confirms the assertion, and gives them a distinction which they share with few of the tribes and nations of Indians.

We have a striking and affecting proof of the same spirit in an offer which reached Gov. Huxsrs on Wednesday from JOHN SCOTT, the Chief of the Catawbas remaining in South Carolina. The services of all the fighting men of this glorious remnant are offered to Gov. PICKENS for "defence of the State, in any manner he may employ them."

An offer of a thousandfold force from any other quarter would not have been more welcome than this instinctive tribute of a proud and noble race, whose ancestors often aided South Carolina in her hour of need, and whom foreign yoke and influence could not detach from their friends.

We regret to hear it constantly reported that Major RITNEY is about to leave this city and State, for a sister Southern and seceded State.

Lieut. R. B. MEADE, Jr., returned on Wednesday evening from his visit of leave to Virginia, and took lodgings at the Mills House. He will return to Fort Sumter this day.

The Charleston Courier.

1 February 1861, 2

It may interest some to know that one of the patents of Mr. MAYNARD, (inventor of the MAYNARD Rifle and Carbine) for whom Gen. A. J. GONZALES is agent, provides a cheap and simple method of changing any old musket into a breech-loader.

A Good Visit.—JEFFERSON DAVIS has not lately visited Charleston, although several "Charleston" letters to New York papers give particulars and details of his arrival, reception, and interviews with the Governor.

This confirms what we have stated concerning the Charleston correspondence of the New York *Tribune* and other organs of falsehood. This correspondence is written in Washington or New York, the great centres of falsehood.

Relieving the Fort.—Arrangements have been made for the departure of the women and children from Fort Sumter, according to a request which lately appeared in the Courier.

Twenty women and seventeen children will be taken to New York in the steam ship *Marion*, on Saturday.

We have no doubt that a similar request for the men would be granted, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Charleston Courier.

4 February 1861, 1

THE DRAGOONS.—That favorite Cavalry Corps, the Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain B. H. RILEY, met on Saturday morning, numbering seventy mounted men. They had on their new gray uniform and fatigue cap. The company marched through our principal streets, and as usual, presented a martial and imposing appearance. They elicited much admiration from our citizens. This corps is composed of members who have had the most efficient drill in their particular branch of the service. They are ready at any moment to respond to any call the State may make for their services, and whatever they undertake they will go through with.

The Charleston Courier.

8 February 1861, 2

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. PETER
ESNARD, Sr., and Wife, of PETER ESNARD, Jr., and WIL-
LIAM C. WOOD, and of PETER JOHN ESNARD, are respectfully
invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from 36
King-street, at Nine o'clock, *This Morning*.
February 8

11 February 1861, 2

The Southern Confederation.
 "The work goes bravely on," and the delegates at Montgomery have shown themselves ready for their duties and for the emergency. The proceedings of the Southern Congress, in relation to a Provisional Government, as given in our telegraphic column, will be read with interest, and with cordial approval by all citizens of the States there represented, and by all true sons of the South in other States. JEFFERSON DAVIS, for the Presidency, would, we believe, have been the choice of a large majority of the States represented had time permitted the election to be referred to a popular expression of preference. In military and in civil action, he has exhibited the qualifications which command confidence and ensure success in a great and good cause. His claims and qualifications marked him for the Presidency without regard to geographical position, but the choice is commended to increased approval by the fact that it bestows a merited honor on a citizen of Mississippi, a State that will maintain a central and leading place in the "Confederated States of America."

Georgia had strong claims for a high place of representation in the new government, and that honor has been given in the person of a citizen, who more than any other prominent representative of the South, commands the confidence of all parties, and the affectionate admiration of friends.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is a statesman of whom any State or people might well be proud, and to whom any could safely trust any power or responsibilities.

We congratulate our Southern Representatives at Montgomery, on the eminent propriety and acceptableness of their choice for the highest offices of the Provisional Government, that must be charged with the common destiny and defence of the Confederate States, and we receive this election as an omen for good. We hope to hear soon of the complete organization and inauguration of the Provisional Government, charged with all the powers needed for asserting practically the rights and interests of the Southern League, and claiming the recognition of other powers.

The "Old Secession" cannon, which retains its post of honor, near the Exchange and the Courier office, was made to give a sevenfold salute for the seven States that had seceded, when the tidings reached us on Saturday of the glorious result in Montgomery. The Ordnance Committee of gentlemen who are sponsors for this cherished piece, never gave it voice with greater alacrity than on this interesting and hopeful occasion.

We refer to our dispatches and correspondence for all the news from Montgomery.

... (by the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, power is given to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare and establish Martial Law over any of the coasts, islands and waters in and near Charleston harbor whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the public service may require such a measure;

Now, know ye, that I, FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, in the exercise of the authority thus given to me, do declare and proclaim that, from this time until further orders from me, MARTIAL LAW is established in and over Sullivan's Island and the waters and marshes adjacent.

1. No person, or persons, shall, in or upon the limits of Moultrieville, sell, dispose of, or give, any spirituous liquors, without the permit in writing, of the commanding officer at that Island.
2. No person, or persons, shall land upon the shores of Moultrieville, or depart therefrom, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that place, or Gen. DUNOVANT.
3. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall communicate with any of the Posts established there, without the written permit of the officer.
4. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall be at large in the streets or thoroughfares thereof, between the hours of *tattoo* and *reville*, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that Island.
5. No boat or vessel, except those in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, shall visit Moultrieville without the written permit of Gen. DUNOVANT; and within the limits thus designated, the military power is made supreme in the enforcement of these regulations, and the officers in command are invested with full authority to govern and regulate all persons therein found, according to military law, and without any subjection or responsibility to the civil authorities and tribunals, or any process thereof; and all persons found within the said limits are strictly enjoined and commanded to obey and conform to the commands of the said officers in the aforesaid regulations, on pain of the military penalties otherwise to ensue.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the great seal of the State, this [L.S.] ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

F. W. PICKENS.

The Charleston Courier.

18 February 1861, 2

The Wife of Gov. Pickens.—We learn from a gentleman acquainted with the facts, that the wife of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, is a native Virginian. Her maiden name was Lucy Holcombe, and she was born in Lynchburg. The family subsequently removed to La Grange, Tenn., fifty miles from Memphis, and afterwards to Marshall, Texas, at which place she was married to Gov. Pickens immediately before his departure to St. Petersburg. Mrs. Pickens is related as first cousin to Professor Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and also to the Holcombes of this town.—*Danville (Va.) Register.*

The Charleston Courier.

20 February 1861, 1

"Slavery, a Divine Institution," is the subject and title of an address, pronounced before a BRACKENRIDGE Club, by JOHN B. THRASHER, Esq., and published at request.

We acknowledge a copy from the job press of the *Southern Revere*, of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

25 February 1861, 2

Appointments of His Excellency.

HEADQUARTERS, February 23, 1861.

The following appointments have been made by His Excellency, Governor PICKENS:

General M. L. BONHAM, of Edgefield, Major-General, under the late Act forming a volunteer organization for 10,000 men.

P. H. NELSON, of Sumter, Brigadier-General for the same.

Major T. G. RHETT, late of the United States Army, now on the Western frontier, Brigadier-General for the same.

SAMUEL MCGOWAN, of Abbeville, Brigadier-General for the same.

A. C. GARLINGTON, of Newberry, Brigadier-General for the same.

Illegal Seizure.—A small invoice of guns was lately received in New York for a house of this city. This box contained only shot guns and sporting guns, made to private order, and there was nothing in it that could be considered military. Such is the vigilance and keenness of the Custom House or Police Detectives in New York that this box was opened and overhauled, and was so carelessly re-packed, that the guns were all injured, and some nearly destroyed, and some of the cartridge cases and other contents abstracted.

This matter deserves, and we trust will receive, full and prompt investigation, and would of itself teach our importers not to import through New York, even were we remaining in the Union. In this case the box was ordered by a house that has imported directly and generally does so, but the shipment was made through New York because there was no immediate departure direct for Charleston.

The Charleston Courier.

26 February 1861, 2

Major W. D. DeSaussure.—WILLIAM DAVIE DESAUSURE, late Captain U. S. A., now Major in the Army of South Carolina, reached Charleston on Monday evening. A grandson of HENRY W. DESAUSURE and WM. RICHARDSON DAVIE, both friends of WASHINGTON and patriots of the secession era of 1776, Major DESAUSURE has been reared in a school which considered no dangers or difficulties, or selfish aspirations in comparison with duty or honor.

When the call for service in Mexico aroused South Carolina, in 1846, the gallant volunteers from Richland gave the command to Capt. W. D. DESAUSURE, and under his lead that Company did its full share in earning the laurels which now cover the services of the Palmetto Regiment. He had the honor of commanding the Company which contained in its ranks many of the friends and neighbors of the gallant BUTLER, in the action at Chertobusco, and which furnished many standard bearers for the Palmetto flag on that memorable and eventful day. He was wounded there, but was able soon to return to duty, and was distinguished in the battle of the Garita de Belen.

Under the late additions to the U. S. Army, he was appointed Captain of Dragoons, and had been for some time in service in the Western Department.

His last station was at Fort Wise, in Kansas Territory, from which he notified his resignation as soon as he received information of the secession of his native State.

The blood and virtues of HENRY W. DESAUSURE, the venerable founder of the Equity system of South Carolina, were represented in Mexico by five of his grandsons, of whom two at least are now in the military service of the State.

As a son of South Carolina and a son-in-law of Charleston, we welcome Major DESAUSURE.

The Charleston Courier.

1 March 1861, 1

ARRIVAL OF HEAVY ORDNANCE, &c. — Two Dahlgren Guns of the heaviest calibre, arrived yesterday by the Northeastern Rail Road, from Richmond, Va. They were made at the ANDERSON WORKS, in Richmond, by the special order of Governor PICKENS. The Dahlgren is one of the most formidable and effective weapons made. These two will be put immediately into proper battery. Five ten-inch mortars also accompanied the Dahlgrens, and two more, we learn, are on the way, and may be expected in a day or two. Fifty thousand pounds of powder were also received yesterday, from Pensacola, Fla., and twenty thousand pounds from Wilmington, North Carolina. From what we are able to learn, we will have in a few days, ready for an emergency, from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand pounds of powder.

The Charleston Courier.

1 March 1861, 2

STEPHEN D. LEE, of South Carolina, First Lieutenant, United States Army, stationed at Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, has telegraphed a friend in this city that he resigned his commission on the 24th inst., and is on his way home. He has been appointed by Governor PICKENS to the command of the Second Company, First Regiment South Carolina Artillery.

The Charleston Courier.

4 March 1861, 2

Executive Office, Department of War,

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3, 1861.

PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD, having been appointed Brigadier General of the Confederate States of America, and having been ordered to assume command of the troops in and near Charleston harbor, will be respected and obeyed accordingly, and all State officers of the Volunteers, enlisted men and Militia, on duty, are commanded to obey all orders emanating from him.

D. F. JAMISON.

Brigadier-General Beauregard.—An official order from the War Department of South Carolina introduces and installs in command Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, who has been appointed and assigned to this station by the "Confederate" authorities. General BEAUREGARD is favorably known to many Carolinians, who served with him in Mexico, where he earned his laurels. He was a cadet of 1831, and began service in the Engineers in 1838. His brevet as Captain was acquired by gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and in less than a month he earned the brevet of Major at Chapultepec.

This accomplished and distinguished officer was also a class-mate at West Point of Major TRAPIER. He has not only acquired fame as a general officer, but a high reputation as an engineer, and during his service in the United States Army has gained the confidence of the whole country. General BEAUREGARD is in the 44th year of his age.

The Charleston Courier.

4 March 1862, 2

Major-General M. L. BOSHAM is expected here this morning.

We have received another design for a Confederate flag, which has been offered at Montgomery. It contains a circular union of blue, on which the numeral star symbols are exhibited. The field shows the red and white in stripes.

Many of the newly appointed officers with friends visited, unofficially, the works and forts in the harbor Saturday—excepting Fort Sumter.

The office of Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, commanding the "Confederate" forces and volunteers here, is in the "Executive Headquarters" House, on Meeting-street.

Adjutant General N. G. EVANS has his Bureau for the present in the Chalmers-street Building, lately occupied as a Federal Court House, and in the room occupied by the United States Marshal.

Lieutenant WARLEY's office is over VINCENT'S Store, 75 East Bay, where he has been very successful in recruiting for the Marine service.

The Charleston Courier.

6 March 1861, 1

ENGINEER'S BUREAU, 5 BROAD-STREET, March 6, 1861.—One Hundred Laborers wanted. Apply to WALTER GWYNE, Major of Engineers.

FOR MAGNOLIA.—R. DOUGLAS & Co. advertise to run a stage to Magnolia on and after Thursday next, on *five* afternoons. See advertisement in another column.

VISIT TO FORT MOULTRIE AND CASTLE PINCKNEY.—General BEAUREGARD, in company with the Secretary of War, General D. F. JAXSON, on Tuesday, visited the above fortifications. A minute inspection was made. General BEAUREGARD, we learn, was very favorably impressed with the works.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—This young Cavalry Corps, Captain CLEVELAND K. HOOKER, passed the Courier Office Tuesday afternoon, numbering fifty-four troopers. They are a fine body of young men, and made a very handsome appearance.

The Charleston Courier.

7 March 1861

MARION ARTILLERY.—Mr. ARTHUR M. HUGER was yesterday unanimously elected Third Lieutenant of the Marion Artillery, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. J. E. MCP. WASHINGTON to the regular army of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON GUARD.—At a meeting of this Company held at the Hall of the Charleston Fire Company, on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers:

T. S. HEFFRON, Captain.
W. H. SHEPHERD, First Lieutenant.
JOHN McLEISH, Second Lieutenant.
LAFAYETTE J. WOOLF, Third Lieutenant.
W. R. SIBLEY, Orderly Sergeant.
W. W. BUNCH, Second Sergeant.
JAS. G. WILLIS, Third Sergeant.
L. J. FARRIS, Fourth Sergeant.
N. J. THOURON, First Corporal.
WM. E. JENNINGS, Second Corporal.
GEO. THOMPSON, Third Corporal.
JAS. LOWTHER, Fourth Corporal.

ZOUAVE CADETS.—Letters and packages for the members of the "Zouave Cadets," now on duty at Secessionville, James' Island, left with B. M. WARREN, at Messrs. CAPERS & HEYWARD'S office, South side ADGER'S wharf, will be duly forwarded.

MOULTRIE GUARDS.—All letters, packages, &c., for the Moultrie Guards, if left at the store of HAMILTON & SMITH, 51 Market-street, will be duly cared for and transmitted.

CAROLINA LIGHT INFANTRY.—Letters and packages for members of the Carolina Light Infantry, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, left with L. CASTWELL, at Messrs. MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & Co.'s, corner East Bay and Queen-streets, will be duly forwarded.

The Charleston Courier.

7 March 1861

MAYNARD RIFLES.—Two Maynard Rifles, with
flint gun barrels and extra equipments, can be
found at the ADAMS' Express Office, on good terms.
As the stock for sale is exhausted, this opportunity
should be improved.

The Charleston Courier.

8 March 1861, 2

The Saloon and Directors' Room of Secession Hall will be fitted up for offices for Brigadier-General BRAUNOARD and Staff.

The Charleston Courier.

9 March 1861, 1

GUN PRACTICE—ACCIDENTAL SHOT.—The firing heard between 7 and 8 o'clock Friday morning, was from the battery known as STEVENS' Iron Battery, on Morris' Island. The troops, with Major STEVENS in command, were engaged practising at the guns with blank cartridges. Several gentlemen, who were spectators, after the firing of one of the guns, observed a ball to strike near the gate or door of Fort Sumter. Major STEVENS was apprised of the fact, and immediately went to Fort Sumter under a white flag, and informed Major ANDERSON that the shot was purely accidental.

No one was aware that any of the guns were shotted. The ball struck the granite on the wharf in front of the gate, leaving a white streak in its passage, and fell in the water towards the city. The casemates of Fort Sumter were not opened at the time as has been reported. They were opened some two hours afterwards, merely for the purpose of ventilation, and not with any hostile intent.

The Charleston Courier.

9 March 1861, 4

Passengers.

Per U. S. M. steam ship Marion, from New York—
Rev. A. Adair, Hugh Martin, G. G. Crawford, Miss J. E.
Cannon, L. De Porter, Miss Prichard and child, Joseph
Weber, Mrs. M. Tweedy, H. H. McKensia, J. H. Burns,
C. Trainor and lady, Charles Schneider, William Colgan,
John H. Wrede, Samuel Karger, John Barra, J. Minchen,
Dennis Lynch, George Gober, and B. Cochlan.

Per steamer Cecile, from Palatka via Jacksonville, Fer-
nandina, Picolata, Savannah, Bluffton, Beaufort, &c.—
S. Pringle, Miss Pringle, O. H. Martin, B. F. Roberts, W.
Elliott, B. Smith, H. P. Gaines, J. B. Fraser, Mrs. Perry-
clear and servant, and five on deck.

Per steamer Nina, from Georgetown, S. C.—Mrs. Potter,
two Miss Potter, Miss Elliott, Hon. William Elliott, Hon.
A. Hasell, J. Ward, Mr. Ward, H. H. Ward, and one on
deck.

11 March 1861, 2

The Commissioners from the Confederate States are said to be here to-day. Mr. CALWYER and Mr. FOXRICE have been here for a day or two. Mr. ROMAN arrived to-day. They will lose no time to make the object of their visit known to the Government, and the question of their reception must be soon settled now. If the Union is still "unbroken," as Mr. LINCOLN says it is, he will not receive them in the capacity of Commissioners from a foreign and independent Government. Some say that he will refer the subject to the Senate for advice, as he might do, inasmuch as that body possesses certain Executive functions.

Senator Wigfall made some excellent suggestions to-day in the debate on the President's Inaugural. He showed the Senate that the Government must soon deal practically with the question before it. The great fact that seven States had gone out of this Union and will never return to it, must be met, and met either by force or by reason. What this Government has got to do, according to Mr. Wigfall, is to give the Confederate States a fair portion of the public domain, and a fair share of the navy and the army—for, he said, the new Government wanted a few of the regiments and a fair share of other public property. Then a treaty of peace and commerce should be made, and probably a league for mutual defence might follow. But Mr. W. impressed upon the Senate the reality of the situation of affairs. For the first time, he made them see and feel that the old Union is defunct. The seceded States, he said, would not come back into this Union, even if the North gave them *carte blanche* to write thereon any Constitution they pleased. But he did not exclude the idea of reconstruction, by the admission of new States into the new Confederation.

Whether Abe Lincoln's Government mean peace or war, they will have to say very soon. They must act upon the questions of the evacuation of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens. If they do not remove their forces from those forts, they will be removed by the Government of the Confederation.

Mr. Seward's policy would, I think, be to temporize and delay, till he can see yet the Administration and the Republican party in a better humor for conciliation and peace. But the case does not admit of delay.

Mr. Douglas stated to-day that the provisions for Fort Sumter would last for thirty-one days longer. At the end of that time the garrison would be reduced to starvation. He said, too, that it was the military opinion that the Fort would not be reinforced and supplied by any means short of an army of ten

thousand men, in co-operation with a naval force. Of course the Fort must be evacuated or the garrison left to its fate. As a proof of his theory of the inaugural policy, Mr. Douglas said that if Lincoln meant war he would call Congress, and raise an army of two hundred thousand men.

The Lincoln Cabinet are busy in squabbling over offices. They will be slow to look in the face the fact of disunion.

They ought to begin to look to the fact that the Southern Tariff of perhaps ten per cent. *ad valorem* will supersede for half of the consumption of the country the high protective and prohibitory Tariff of the late Congress.

The intelligence from Richmond is that the Convention will be slow to act on the subject of Secession. They will await events, and jealously watch the proceedings of the Lincoln Government. An attempt to coerce seceding States will unite them in favor of Secession.

Mr. Crittenden's nomination for the vacancy in the Supreme Court is before the Cabinet. It is very hotly debated there, as is said. Mr. Chase opposes it, but he will be overruled. Mr. Crittenden was nominated for the same office by President J. Q. Adams, but the Senate did not act upon it.

LEO.

The soldier who smuggled in the ball which was fired from one of the Morris' Island batteries on Friday morning, as reported in the *Courier*, has been arrested.

Port Royal Rail Road.—We invite the attention of contractors to the advertisement from the Chief Engineer of the Port Royal Rail Road.

Hon. T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, is on his way to execute the mission with which he is charged.

The Jew, Mordecai, at Charleston, who gave ten thousand dollars to the South Carolina Government, had just settled with his Northern creditors by paying fifty cents on the dollar. The ten thousand was thus a Northern donation to secession.

[*Boston Journal*.]

This is a wilful, unmitigated and deliberate falsehood, without a shadow of pretext or justification. We have heard that a similar rumor was propagated in Virginia and Tennessee, but we have not previously seen it in print, except in the infamous sheet of Brownlow, which was not worthy of correction.

As the *Boston Journal* has endorsed it by reprint, we pronounce it wholly false.

Mr. MORDECAI has not settled with his creditors at any time unless to full payment, and is able and willing to settle in this way.

The Charleston Courier.

13 March 1861, 1

The Truth from Charleston.—The Hartford Times is one of the few papers publishing Charleston correspondence in good faith, and from a resident. From a late letter we quote:

Gen. Beauregard is here, and is rapidly organizing under one head the whole military system of our State. He is in command of all the forces, and of all the forts, and his experienced eye will detect and correct any little defects which may have escaped others. Great confidence is felt in him, and in his ability as an officer, and he is drawing about him some of the ablest of the officers who have lately resigned from the army of the United States. There is now an enormous amount of 'military materiel' around Fort Sumter. Heavy cannon and additional mortars are daily brought into battery. Gunpowder arrives by the ton, and balls and shells are as common as blackberries. It is said by competent artillerymen that the ordnance now around that fort can deliver a shell or round shot into or upon it every half minute, night and day, and yet not work the guns at all severely. Comfortable place to be in, truly, under such a fire.

Our city is quiet, still. Some of the Northern papers have reported so often that we are in the midst of riots, mobs, and starvation, that they have made their readers believe their lies. As for starvation, I am inclined to think the meanest negro in the city has more to eat, and of better quality, this day, than thousands of the laboring class in the Northern cities, and in Europe. I dined to-day upon a fine roast of beef, fat and juicy, that was bought in our market at 12½ cents per pound retail. I think good beef is worth that in Hartford. It is true, provisions and munitions of war are admitted duty free into this Confederacy under the tariff just adopted, but I see no evidence of starvation in that. On the contrary, it looks as though we might have cheap food, and abundance of it. Suppose now both sides in this quarrel leave off sneering at each other, and telling lies, and try to see the good and not the evil, and enter into treaties of amity and commerce with each other, would not both parties feel better? would not both be benefitted? But how is this to be done? Ah! that is the question.

AMOS."

MILITARY ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held on Tuesday, for officers of the Palmetto Guard:

C. B. CUTHBERT, Captain.
C. R. HOLMES, First Lieutenant.
T. S. BROWNFIELD, Second Lieutenant.
G. LAMB RUIST, Third Lieutenant.

The company afterwards took their departure for Morris' Island, for active service.

The Charleston Courier.

14 March 1861, 2

A Card.

Editors Courier:—DEAR SIR:—In answer to correspondents, I beg leave to state that the Mynard Arms Company, of Washington, D. C., (themselves not a manufacturing one,) having disposed some time since of their stock of guns, I believe chiefly as I desired, to the Southern States, my agency in that behalf has virtually ceased.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. GONZALES.

The Charleston Courier.

16 March 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—This young and splendid Cavalry corps took their departure yesterday for James' Island on active duty.

TRIAL OF THE GUNS.—The guns on the Floating Battery were tried yesterday morning, and gave great satisfaction.

MILITARY.—The Charleston Riflemen, Captain Jos. Johnson, Jr., were relieved of the charge of the Arsenal by the Richardson Guards, Captain F. G. Richardson. The former Company marched through some of the principal streets, presenting the appearance of veterans. They were marched to the establishment of the gallant comrade, Mr. Jos. F. Church, in Broad-street, where, after partaking of seasonable refreshments, they were dismissed.

The Charleston Courier.

20 March 1861, 2

ENFIELD RIFLES,
MAYNARD'S RIFLES,
SMITH'S RIFLES,
COLT'S RIFLES,
GREENER'S AND WESTLEY RICHARDS'
FINE GUNS,
AND ALL KINDS OF REVOLVERS.
FOR SALE LOW AT
GRAVELEY & FRINGLEY,
44 EAST BAY, SOUTH OF POSTOFFICE.
March 13 wsh

22 March 1861, 1

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, March 26.]
List of Army Appointments.

We are enabled this morning to present our readers with a correct list from the War Department of all the appointments to the Army of the Confederate States, which can now be made public. The list will be found below.

All the appointments, with some six or eight exceptions, are either resigned officers from the United States Army or Cadets from West Point or other military schools. It is believed by the best judges that so fine a combination of military skill, energy and experience has rarely, if ever, been at the service of any country; and yet this list comprises only about one-sixth of the appointments to be made, and there is still an abundance of the best material to fill the other posts of the Army.

Judging, however, from the mass of business which has accumulated in the Department, we give it as our opinion that no further appointments will be made for two or three weeks, owing to other pressing engagements demanding immediate attention. We have made arrangements to procure a list of the Naval appointments for our next issue.

The following appointments have been made in the Army of the Confederate States and confirmed by the Congress:

Brigadier-General—Saugel Cooper, Virginia.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel—George Deas, Louisiana.

Majors—David R. Jones, Georgia; Hugh Lawson Clay, Alabama.

Captains—John Withers, Mississippi; Robert C. Wood, Louisiana.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Abraham C. Myers, Louisiana.

Major—J. Lawrence Calhoun, Georgia.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Captains—John T. Shaaf, District of Columbia; Wm. F. Howell, Louisiana; John M. Gull, Georgia.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Majors—William H. C. Whiting, Mississippi; Innville Loudbetter, Alabama.

Captains—Walter H. Stevens, Texas; William B. Boggs, Georgia; William H. Echols, Alabama; Samuel H. Lockett, Alabama.

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Majors—Samuel G. French, Mississippi; John G. Barwell, South Carolina.

Captains—W. G. Gill, Virginia; John H. Forney, Alabama; Geo. T. Andrews, South Carolina; John C. Booth, Alabama; John C. Moore, Tennessee; Johnson K. Duncan, Louisiana; Stephen D. Lee, South Carolina; John P. Villipigne, South Carolina; William D. Pender, North Carolina; Alfred B. Chapman, Alabama; Fredrick L. Childs, South Carolina; Philip Stockton, South Carolina; Hypolite Oladowski, Louisiana.

First Lieutenants—William Butler, South Carolina; Joseph P. Jones, North Carolina; Edward F. Bagley, Alabama; George S. James, South Carolina; Charles D. Anderson, South Carolina; Alfred T. A. Torbert, Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; Thomas J. Berry, Georgia; Moses J. White, Mississippi; James H. Hallsquist, South Carolina; Robert F. Beckham, Virginia; Joseph Wheeler, Georgia; John R. B. Burtwell, Alabama; Benjamin

F. Sloan, South Carolina; Francis A. Shoup, Florida; John Gibbs Barnwell, South Carolina; James L. Kennard, Mississippi; S. C. Williams, Georgia; John Pelham, Alabama; Thomas L. Rosser, Texas; Wright Rives, District of Columbia; Alfred Rhett, South Carolina.

Second Lieutenants—John O'Brien, Texas; Charles P. Ball, Alabama; Lucien D. Sandridge, Louisiana; George H. Frost, Louisiana; Felix H. Robertson, Texas; P. M. B. Young, Georgia; John Lane, Oregon; John H. Kelly, Alabama; George N. Reynolds, South Carolina; H. L. Sweetman, Florida.

INFANTRY.

Colonel—Earl Van Dorn, Mississippi.

Majors—Lafayette McLaws, Georgia; Alfred Cumming, Georgia.

Captains—William L. Walker, Florida; John W. Frazer, Mississippi; John Dunnovant, South Carolina; Thomas R. McConnell, Georgia; Theodore O'Hara, Alabama; Jas. L. Corley, South Carolina; George W. Cann, Virginia; Alfred Iverson, Jr., Georgia; Robert G. Cole, Florida; Philip A. Owea, Alabama; Edwin J. Harvie, Virginia; William M. Walker, Alabama; T. Moses Phillips, Mississippi; N. G. Watte, Mississippi; John J. A. A. Mouton, Louisiana; Edward S. Willis, Georgia; James Barron, Georgia; O. J. Semmes, Alabama; J. G. Mount, Georgia; James Hamilton, South Carolina; H. L. Farley, South Carolina; Joseph K. Dixon, Mississippi; John R. Blocker, South Carolina; Benjamin King, District of Columbia; James E. McP. Washington, South Carolina; T. J. Bruton, Georgia; Alfred M. O'Neal, Alabama; J. G. Ashe, Florida; John Percy Walker, Alabama; Campbell Tracy, Georgia; Thomas W. Hunt, Mississippi; J. M. Berrion, Georgia; Samuel B. Pickett, South Carolina; J. L. W. Hariston, Mississippi; William Ochiltree, Texas; John D. Walker, Georgia; John Scott, Virginia; Glover A. Ball, Florida; W. W. Kirkland, Georgia.

First Lieutenants—Alfred E. Latimer, South Carolina; Richard V. Bonneau, South Carolina; Milanthon Smith, Alabama; Arthur Shaaf, Georgia; Alexander B. Montgomery, Georgia; Aurelius F. Cone, Georgia; George W. Holt, Alabama; Paul J. Quattlebaum, South Carolina; H. C. McNeill, Texas; Bryan M. Thomas, Georgia; J. D. Balford, Mississippi; W. C. Porter, Louisiana; William F. Barnwell, South Carolina; Jefferson Davis Bradford, Mississippi; Robert Sage Smith, Alabama; F. Lawton, Georgia; A. M. Rowland, Georgia; H. Lord King, Georgia; V. D. Grover, Mississippi.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel F. Rice, Jr., Alabama; Peyton T. Manning, Mississippi; W. D. Humphreys, Mississippi; Collin McKee Selph, Alabama; Theodore H. Hayne, South Carolina; William Edmund Stoney, South Carolina; William DeB. Hooper, Alabama; John Bradley, Texas; William T. Trauum, Alabama; Garret Andrew, Georgia.

Personal.—Mrs. Pickens, the beautiful wife of the Governor of South Carolina, left this city yesterday for Charleston. Hon. Solon Bortland, Commander Harstein, of the late United States Navy, Hon. Jere. Clements, and several other distinguished gentlemen, reached this city yesterday.—*Montgomery Confederation*, 20th inst.

The Charleston Courier.

27 March 1861, 1

PALMETTO GUARDS.—The Palmetto Guards were favored with an edifying sermon, on last Sunday, from their Chaplain, the Rev. C. P. GADSDEN.

This spirited corps is at present in charge of STEVEN'S Iron Battery.

We are gratified to learn that their esteemed Chaplain has paid them a visit, and performed the higher functions of his sacred office with so much acceptance and profit.

1 April, 1861, 1

The Visit to the Fortifications.
 The visit of the members of the State Convention on Saturday, to the fortifications, in accordance with the kind and very agreeable invitation of Gen. Beauregard, was an especially interesting and delightful affair. The day was bright and beautiful, with a cool and refreshing breeze, all tending to make the occasion one of unusual enjoyment. The arrangements which had been made to make the visit successful, were carried out in admirable style. About nine o'clock the members of the Convention wended their way to Southern Wharf, and separated in nearly equal divisions on board the steamers *Caroline* and *General Clark*, which were to convey them to the different posts. About half-past nine General BEAUREGARD, in undress uniform, in company with General JANSON, in citizen dress, and the staff of the former, with a number of invited guests, arrived at the wharf, and proceeded on board the *Caroline*.

The pleasure of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the arrival of a number of beautiful ladies, in company with ex-Governor GIST and others. In addition to other military officers, we observed Surgeon-General R. W. GIBBS, General SCHMIDTKE and Staff, General WILLIAM E. MARTIN, Colonels LUCAS, CROSSLAND and CARROLL, of the Governor's Staff, and a number of gentlemen, editors and reporters of the press, all scattered about in groups on the docks of the two steamers, engaged in lively conversation, and speculating on the probable incidents of the day—the chances of obtaining a good view of Fort Sumter, Major ANDERSON and the garrison, and his late opportunity of testing the sovereignty of the State. The Palmetto Brass Band was in attendance on board the *Clark*. About ten the steamers got under way, the band struck up a lively tune, and the *Caroline* taking the lead, proceeded in the direction of Fort Johnson. Owing to the current, the party were only brought within seeing distance of the fortifications at this place. Enough was witnessed, however, to form a very fair estimate of the strength of the several batteries erected at that point. The impression made upon the party of the power of these batteries was highly favorable.

The next point visited was Sullivan's Island, where the whole party landed, and were received by Col. PATTISON and Staff, and a guard composed of officers of the noble Rifle Regiment. The party first visited several of the batteries lately constructed on the Island, and were politely shown by the officers in command the working of the heavy guns and mortars attached to these batteries. The men exhibited great efficiency in their movements, observing the most rigid decorum, and received much credit upon their commanders. Each gun was worked by four men and a gunner. As the party proceeded towards Fort Moultrie in a body, their arrival was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. They were received at the gate by Major RILEY and the other officers in command of the Fort, who conducted the party over the works. Numerous expressions of admiration and gratification were called forth at the vast amount of labor which it was evident had been accomplished in increasing the strength of the Fort and its power of resistance. The energy with which this work has been executed is deserving of the highest praise. The force of Engineers under the immediate superintendance of Major WALTER GWYNN, labored day and night, exposed to the severest weather, to accomplish these results. To Major GWYNN and his assistant Engineer officers, Messrs. JAMES F. HART, GEO. W. EARLE and JNO. MITCHELL, Jr., is the State indebted for much of the present efficiency of the Fort.

Since the arrival of General BEAUREGARD these works have been brought to perfection, and the Fort is now exceedingly strong and capable of good service in the defence and protection of our harbor. The visitors were again shown the manner of loading and firing the guns. Their movements were executed with singular rapidity. While here we were highly gratified with the cordial greeting and reception extended to us by the gallant command—Major RILEY, Major HANNA, of Colonel PATTISON's Staff, Captain STIMMONS, of the Washington Light Infantry, and other officers of our gallant volunteer soldiery.

After about an hour spent in the examination of these works, the party were summoned again on board the boats, and were soon on their way out to sea. As the boats passed the fortifications they were greeted with the rapid flashes and discharges of the big guns from Fort Moultrie and the batteries between that and the Point, in charge of the Vigilant Rifles and the Rifle Regiment. One ball from Fort Moultrie was sent flying through the air, making a pleasing noise and bouncing through the waves like a thing of life. Cheer after cheer went up from the troops quartered in the Moultrie House, and a simultaneous waving of handkerchiefs from the boats and by the soldiery, showed the enthusiasm which has, from the commencement of these great and wonderful events of the times, marked our people.

A fine view was afforded to the visitors of the PINCKNEY and HUNTER summer residences at the Point on Sullivan's Island.

On our return, the Rifle Regiment was drawn up in line on the beach and presented a brilliant and imposing spectacle. Dinner was now announced, and Generals, accompanied by some fair daughters of Carolina, Colonels, Judges, Statesmen, Doctors and Orators, proceeded to the cabins of the steamers, with keen appetites, to discuss the merits of the various viands, wines, champagne, etc., that had been prepared and spread out temptingly before them. As the nibbles rapidly disappeared, many were the witty jokes cracked at the expense of the unfortunates who had come "not prepared for the occasion." A quick retreat was beat, however, on learning that the party were now nearing Morris' Island, and a general desire became manifest to observe the batteries which had become famous, viz: the *Star of the West* Battery and the peculiar Iron Battery of Major SEVENS at Comings' Point.

Here the party were met by Lieutenant-Governor HARLER, Col. MAXCY GREGG of the First Regiment of Volunteers, with his Staff, Major SEVENS of the Citadel, Col. WILMOT G. DESARRE and Staff, Col. T. G. LAMAR, Capt. A. J. GAZEN, Capt. W. A. WALKLEY, and other Officers of the First Regiment of Artillery, Capt. CURTNER and Lieut. G. L. BERRY of the Palmetto Guard, all of whom extended a cordial welcome, and invited us to an inspection of the batteries.

The Palmetto Guard, Capt. CURTNER, had been assigned the duties of the iron battery, in addition to two heavy batteries immediately in the rear. The Washington Artillery, Capt. WALTER; Marion Artillery, Capt. J. G. KING; German Artillery, Capt. NORDEN; Columbia Artillery, Capt. A. J. GAZEN, and the corps of Capt. WALKLEY, are successively in charge of the batteries ranged along the Island and bearing full upon the channel.

General BEAUREGARD, in order to give the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the artillery practice, extended the order to be ready for firing, the buoy in ship channel to be used as a target, distance about 1000 yards. The firing commenced with the mortar battery under the command of Capt. CURTNER, of the Palmetto Guard, and the Iron battery in charge of the active corps under the

1 April 1861

direction of Major STEVENS, which were followed in rapid succession by the batteries manned by the other companies above named. Three rounds were given, at each round the visitors expressed their admiration of the excellent line shots that were made by the gunners. The shells from the mortars were thrown beautifully. On the last round the balls nearly all struck immediately by and over the buoy.

Capt. WASLEY, whose company is in charge of the Dahlgrens, extended an invitation to say of the spectators who wished to fire the guns, to come and elevate them. The Hon. JAS. CHESTER, Jr., accepted the invitation, and took aim for one of the Dahlgrens. Capt. WASLEY aimed another. Both were good shots. Capt. WASLEY's, it was thought, striking the buoy. The whole firing was very successful, and fully satisfied the visitors that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be attended with considerable difficulty.

The firing having ceased, General BRADFORD and President JAMISON, accompanied by the members of the Convention, proceeded to the beach, where Col. GAZON's Regiment of Volunteers were drawn up into line, awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors. The Regiment numbered nearly fifteen hundred men, composed of the flower of our noble and patriotic young men, men who have left their homes and their business to battle in the cause of their beloved State and the South. Anticipating a conflict, they enrolled themselves for six months under the resolution of the Convention authorizing the Executive to raise two Regiments of Volunteers.

Col. GAZON's Regiment is composed of the following Companies: Richland Rifles, of Columbia; Darlington Guards, Union District Volunteers, Edgefield Rifles, Cherokee Pond Volunteers, Hamburg Minute Men, Abbeville Volunteers, Woe Noe Rifles, Rhett Guards, of Newberry; Fairfield District Volunteers, and Marion District Volunteers.

The Regiment was reviewed by General BRADFORD and President JAMISON, and its appearance was the subject of numerous encomiums by the spectators. The Richland Rifles, of Columbia, Lieutenant Jno. CORTRAO, Commanding, held the position of the first Company on the right, while the Darlington Guards, Captain F. WATSON, held the same position on the left.

After the review the officers advanced to the front where President JAMISON, as the representative of the Convention, and as a member of the Executive Council, briefly addressed them, expressing his profound thanks for their patriotic devotion to the cause of South Carolina. They had responded cordially and of the latest to the resolution of the Convention calling them into active service. They had risked their all, performed the most arduous duties, and braved every peril that threatened South Carolina, and eminently deserved

the appellation under which they had formed themselves, that of being "Minute Men." As officers they would render to their respective commands his heartfelt thanks and admiration for the important services they had rendered the State, and the promptitude with which they responded to the call made upon them.

The companies then executed a variety of military movements to the great delight of the visitors.

The Richland Rifles, Lieutenant CORTRAO Commanding, brought to mind many pleasing recollections of their visit to Charleston in 1859, under the command of the gallant Capt. DANIEL MILLER, whose drill at the time created such intense excitement in this city. Their movements on Saturday well sustained the military fame of this noble corps. They went through the manual in a short time, marching in quick and double quick time; forming platoons; charging, loading and firing, &c., with great unanimity of action. The military display of all the companies exhibited thorough drilling, the most rigid discipline, and made a very favorable impression on the minds of visitors.

About half-past four the visitors took their departure from the island, highly gratified with what they had witnessed and thankful for the opportunity afforded by Gen. BRADFORD.

After leaving Morris' Island the Baud was transferred to the steamer *Carolina*, and the boats steamed towards the city, passing within a hundred yards, and almost directly under the big guns and grim looking walls of Fort Sumter. The Band struck up "Dixie's Land," while several small white flags on board the steamers were spread to the breeze. Several officers and men of Fort Sumter appeared on the ramparts, but extended no invitation to the sovereignty of the State to pay them a visit.

As the party passed, however, the beautiful appearance of this fortification elicited the highest admiration. On the ramparts were several barbette guns, some of which appeared much heavier than others. The boats proceeded on their course up Ashley River, passing the School Ship on their way. The young tars on board manned the yards and enthusiastically cheered the company, which was returned by those on board the steamers. It had been arranged to give the steamers a salute from the *Lodger*, but the sickness of one of the boys rendered it necessary to dispense with this part of the programme.

The company was also enthusiastically cheered by the guard on board the steamer *Escol*, and received a salute from the big bell of CHISOLEX's Mill, which was answered by a loud and prolonged whistle of the engines.

The party returned to the city about six o'clock in the best of spirits. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day, and the occasion will long be remembered by all participants.

The Charleston Courier.

1 April 1861, 1

The New York Tribune says: Captain Fox, who was sent by the President to investigate and report on the condition of Fort Sumter, states that Major Anderson has supplies sufficient to last till April 15. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Captain Fox has formed a plan for re-occupying Sumter, which is feasible, but cannot be carried out without collision and the inauguration of a civil war.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

From Washington.

Washington, March 26, 1861.

FORT SUMTER.

Captain Fox, who visited Fort Sumter on the requisition of the War Department, has returned here and reported the result of his mission. It is very well understood that he had a plan for introducing reinforcements, which had been submitted to members of the Cabinet, and was regarded as measurably practicable, but attended with the probability, if not certainty, of collision, which constituted the chief objection to its adoption. He is perfectly familiar with all the approaches to the harbor of Charleston, having been long concerned with the coast survey, and had practical experience as the commander of one of Aspinwall's steamers.

His scheme did not contemplate any serious danger in moving the guns of the batteries on the islands which guard the channels, but only in landing the men and provisions at Sumter, after it had been reached. If a fire was opened upon his transports from Fort Moultrie or the other batteries, it would be necessary for Sumter to silence them in order to discharge the reinforcements.—To attempt, therefore, looking to that object would almost inevitably lead to bloodshed, and were recurring to it, the Administration would be constrained to expect that alternative. Even if successful without great loss of life nothing would be gained but the retention of a fortress which has only a local value in protecting Charleston, and is of no national moment whatever.

Capt Fox is fully impressed with the courage, integrity and sincerity of Major Anderson, with whom, however, his communication was necessarily limited, as Capt. Harstis, late of our Navy, no longer with him in the fort, kept within earshot during most of the interview, or, at least, near enough to prevent any free communication. He considers that the fort can be reinforced either by a military operation, which, of course, would require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by the strategy referred to, with its attendant hazards of a desperate conflict.

From all the facts disclosed by this investigation, it is manifest that Fort Sumter must be abandoned, or civil war inaugurated. Capt. Fox is cautious, intelligent and well informed, and was brought to the knowledge of the Government by Mr. Aspinwall and some of the principal shipowners in New York and Boston.

Mr. Luman, of Bristol, who also went to Charleston, to make certain inquiries, will return to-morrow evening or the next morning. After all the information has been laid before the President, and he has studied his own mind conclusively as to the absolute necessity, the order withdrawing Major Anderson will be approved.

2 April 1861, 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY Prepared by a Board of Officers for the use of the Army of the United States. Charleston: Steam Power Press of Evans & Cogswell, 9 Broad-street and 131 East Bay.

This work contains a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison and seacoast artillery. It was prepared by order of the General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, by Colonels B. HUGHES and C. F. SMITH; Lieut. Col. J. TAYLOR, Maj. R. ANDERSON and Capt. J. W. PHELPS.

Its high merits and the nature of the times have caused so great a demand for it that the last of the edition was sold some weeks since. But, though so large a number of persons have obtained copies, the calls upon our booksellers have been none the less frequent. This pressing need has been fully met by the enterprising house whose imprint appears upon the title page. The copy before us is a perfect reprint of the original work, with the addition of a chapter on serving an eight-inch columbiad, by Maj. RIPLEY. The typographical execution challenges the closest comparison with the original volume, paper, engravings and binding are of the best quality, and the entire work reflects the highest credit upon our friends of the Broad and East Bay-street house.

Circumstances forbid even an approximation to a thorough analysis of this complete and valuable work. And, indeed, we find it difficult to convey an idea of the nature of this able production under existing restrictions.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I. is on serving heavy artillery; Part II. is devoted to mechanical manœuvres; Part III. embraces the embarkment and disembarkment of artillery and ordnance stores, and contains tables of the dimensions and weights of guns, carriages, shot, shells, machines and implements; of charges for shells; of ranges for heavy ordnance, &c. These several parts are again subdivided into articles and lessons, and embody the most ample and minute instructions. The clear and specific teaching is made the more available by the well executed plates, which are thirty-nine in number.

Having noticed thus briefly the principal contents of this standard work, we shall reproduce some items from its pages for the entertainment of those readers who are always grateful for useful and wholesome knowledge, even though it may not pertain to those departments which engage their industry.

There are four kinds of heavy artillery in the land service, viz: the Gun, the Howitzer, the Mortar and the Columbiad, and they are distinguished according to their use, as Siege, Garrison and Sea Coast Artillery. To serve a heavy piece with facility requires five men, though in cases of emergency they can be worked with efficiency by four, and even by three men. A larger number of shots can be fired in rapid succession with less injury to iron guns than to brass ones. It is computed that an iron gun will bear twelve hundred discharges, at the rate of twelve an hour. This is considered as the extreme limit of their power,

though twenty discharges an hour have been made for sixteen consecutive hours. Propelled by one-twenty-fifth of its weight a fire ball thrown from a mortar at proper calibre, compasses a range of from six hundred to seven hundred yards. Siege mortars can be fired without taxing the strength severely, at the rate of twelve rounds an hour continuously, but they are capable of sustaining more rapid firing.

The distance of a piece may be ascertained by multiplying the number of seconds which elapse between seeing the flash and hearing the report, by 1100, the product will be nearly the distance in feet.

The cartridge bags for hot shot are made of woollen fabric, and inserted choke foremost in a cartridge of the next highest calibre. Great care should be taken in folding the ends under. The wads are made of clay or hay. The clay should be of the purest kind and free from sand, gravel and all foreign bodies. The bag should be soaked in water ten or fifteen minutes. Though the ball can be allowed to remain in the gun till it cools, it is better to discharge it with as little delay as possible.

A ten-inch Columbiad weighs 15,400 pounds, and at its greatest angle of elevation throws a shot of 128 pounds 551 yards. A twelve-inch Columbiad throws a shell weighing 172 pounds 5506 yards in thirty-six seconds, and a shell of 180 pounds weight 5761 yards in the same space of time. The greatest range of an eight-inch Columbiad with shot is 4892 yards, with shell 468 yards.

We might glean a great deal more that would be read and treasured by many who never expect to have practical use for the information, but we have said enough to remind our military friends of the re-issue of this work.

EVANS & COGSWELL are prepared to supply copies.

The Hon. LOUIS T. WIGFALL, of TEXAS, with his lady, arrived in this city on Monday morning, from Washington, and has taken rooms at the Mills House. He was visited by a very large number of friends and officials throughout the day.

Attention Artillerists.

INSTRUCTION FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY, PREPARED by a Board of Officers for the use of the Army of the United States.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

- B. RUEBEL, Captain of Ordnance and Brevet Colonel.
- C. F. SMITH, Captain 2d Artillery and Brevet Colonel.
- F. TAYLOR, Captain 1st Artillery and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.
- R. ANDERSON, Captain 3d Artillery and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.
- J. W. PHELPS, Captain 4th Artillery.

JUST PUBLISHED. FOR SALE AT

COURTENAY'S

BOOK STORE, 9 BROAD STREET.
ALL THE POPULAR MILITARY BOOKS ON HAND.
April 2

The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1861, 2.

Captain Gorgas.—Captain JOSIAH GORGAS, U. S. A., favorably known to many citizens while in command at the Charleston Arsenal, has resigned and has tendered his services to the Confederate Secretary of War.

Captain GORGAS is a native of Pennsylvania, and dates his first appointment to the Ordnance from 1841. He is considered equal to any officer of his years in his branch, and he will be welcomed South by all who know him.

He was last in command of the Frankford Arsenal near Philadelphia. Captain GORGAS married a daughter of Governor JOHN GAYLE, of Alabama.

The Charleston Courier.

6 April 1861, 2

We have been pleased to greet our obliging friend, WOODWARD, of the ADAMS' Express, on his return from a trip to Florida, and are only sorry that he has not as yet fully recovered health.

He will be expressed soon on a short sea trip, which we hope will put him into good office condition.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 April 1861, 2

ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday last Mr. FICKLING, a member of the Convention, who is stopping at the Mills House, was robbed of \$505. A negro boy, named *William*, who was seen going into the room whilst Mr. FICKLING was sleeping, was, on Thursday last, arrested by officers COATES and WELCH on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

A lady from Columbia, who is stopping at the Pavilion Hotel, was yesterday, whilst at dinner, robbed of \$30 by MARY ANN DAWSON, the chambermaid, who has since been arrested and confessed the robbery.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 April 1861, 2

A NEW GERMAN DAILY PAPER—to be called the *Südlche Post* (Southern Post)—is to be issued in Charleston on the 6th of May. The proprietors, we learn, are Messrs. C. B. ZANDER & C. F. VOGLER. They have already obtained quite a large number of subscribers, and will commence under very favorable auspices. We wish them all success in their enterprise.

VIEW OF THE HARBOR.—We have had the pleasure of seeing a very interesting view of the harbor, with all the fortifications, taken from the Battery, executed by a very worthy artist, Mr. GRINEVALD.

The picture is very creditable to his skill, and as a memorial of the times possesses an historical interest. It was painted by Mr. G. as a present for his friend, Surgeon-General GIBBES, who had given him his friendship when he first came into our State. Mr. GRINEVALD, at the request of members of the Convention, has been induced to have photographs prepared from it, and no doubt every member who enjoyed Gen. BEAUREGARD'S invitation will be pleased to procure a copy as a memorial of their agreeable excursion to the forts. It may be seen to-day at St. Andrew's Hall, and after to-day at the Surgeon General's office.

9 April 1861, 4

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Marion Rifles.

This Corps, recently organized in the Upper Wards of the city, under command of Captain C. B. SIGWALD, received orders on the 15th March, and on the 16th proceeded to Cole's Island, where they landed on the morning of the 17th, and pitched their tents near the Eastern end of the Island.

On calling the roll, sixty-two members answered to their names. This number has since been increased to eighty.

Since their arrival on the Island, they have constructed a Battery, in the form of an obtuse angle, one line measuring fifty feet and the other thirty feet; parapet wall eight feet thick and gables twenty-two feet; platform twenty feet wide for the purpose of mounting four guns—two of them, 18-pounders, are now in Battery ready for action.

They have also laid out a very neat Parade Ground, constructed Buildings for Officer's quarters, Kitchen and Guard House. These works have all been erected by the Members of the Company, and their guns mounted, unassisted by any one outside of their ranks.

The Members of the Company, during their stay upon the Island, have enjoyed unusual health, and, though the work upon them has been severe and the weather at times inclement, are in good spirits, anxiously awaiting the appearance of the enemy, and, should he appear in these waters, feel no doubt of being able to give a good account of themselves and a warm reception to their country's foes.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., on the mounting of their guns, their fortification was in due form christened "Fort Marion," in honor of one of Carolina's bravest sons, the immortal "Swamp Fox."

Their Camp is known as "Camp Sigwald," named so in compliment to the Captain.

The following compose the Officers and Members now on duty:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| C. B. SIGWALD, Captain. | W. J. Ellis. |
| T. R. ALDRICH, First Lieutenant. | R. P. Gray. |
| F. MARION RONAN, Second Lieutenant. | T. Hamilton. |
| W. G. HAWKINS, Third Lieutenant. | E. W. Hamilton. |
| J. M. SMITH, Second Sergeant. | C. Hammond. |
| J. J. CAMINADE, Third Sergeant. | J. R. Howell. |
| F. P. FERREN, Fourth Sergeant. | T. S. Jones. |
| C. T. CORCORAN, Fifth Sergeant. | J. W. Jackson. |
| M. HARRIS, First Corporal. | O. B. Johns. |
| A. HAMILTON, Second Corporal. | G. Joyner. |
| J. C. SIGWALD, Third Corporal. | J. C. Kenney. |
| H. P. LOCKWOOD, Fourth Corporal. | M. Maxcy. |
| C. SHOKES, Fifth Corporal. | E. McCullom. |
| J. H. LEWIS, Sixth Corporal. | W. Moree. |
| A. R. FASH, Commissary. | G. Peoples. |
| W. RONAN, Quartermaster. | P. Patat. |
| W. S. Addison. | J. W. Patat. |
| W. Allison. | R. E. Robinson. |
| W. H. Arms. | W. Robinson. |
| F. Albers. | L. S. Sigwald. |
| W. Brower. | T. Dixon, Jr. |
| C. H. Rutta. | J. J. McCullom. |
| G. Bryant. | J. W. Hudson. |
| W. A. Bruer. | O. Schneider. |
| W. Caldwellbank. | J. Ellis. |
| F. Cook. | L. Thomas. |
| W. T. Cherry. | P. Diegan. |
| J. W. Clayton. | J. C. Shaler. |
| J. C. Cook. | T. A. Williams. |
| W. Carroll. | C. Giest. |
| G. Clark. | T. K. Davis. |
| F. J. Denny. | E. C. Sigwald. |
| T. E. Dixon. | |
| J. Dofing. | |
| T. Dockerty. | |
| J. Dejeacine. | |
| H. Sharpee. | |
| L. C. Scott. | |
| J. Williams. | |
| J. F. Witosky. | |
| J. O. Rogier. | |
| H. Parry. | |
| H. Moore. | |
| C. Hafer. | |
| J. Gillet. | |
| F. Kramer. | |
| L. Langston. | |
| J. T. Graver. | |

The Charleston Courier.

11 April 1861, 2

ROGER A. PRYOR, the "eloquent young tribune" of Virginia, is at the Charleston Hotel.

Col. P. H. HAYNE, of the Executive Staff, left Charleston on Wednesday morning for Montgomery with important dispatches from Gov. PICKENS.

We beg that our friends at a distance will not be alarmed or disturbed by sensation rumors. Any special cause for action will be promptly communicated, and meanwhile we are not asleep or defenceless.

Sometwenty citizens of Savannah came over on Tuesday in consequence of a dispatch reporting a fleet off Stono. They came ready for the fight.

To the Ladies.—In consequence of a large number of troops being ordered out, the Surgeon-General respectfully informs the kind ladies of Charleston that a further supply of bandages, two and a half and three inches wide and six yards long, and of lint, will be acceptable.

He acknowledges, with sincere thanks for the State, the liberal contribution of \$261 by the ladies for surgical instruments. It has been expended very advantageously.

An Acceptable Token.—The very acceptable token, in the shape of a Rilled Cannon, which we mentioned yesterday, bears the inscription:

"Presented to the Sovereign State of South Carolina, by one of her citizens residing abroad, in commemoration of the 20th December, 1860."

It was accompanied by a good supply of shells and balls, and apparatus for mounting, and it has been put in place. Where that place is it becomes us not at present to report.

Distinguished Volunteers.—In addition to the distinguished ex-Senator of Texas, Hon. LOUIS T. WIGFALL, who is now on duty at Castle Pinckney, Ex-Governor MEANS, Hon. JAMES CHENNET, Jr., Gen. SAM'L. MCGOWAN, and the Hon. R. B. BOYLSTON, have also tendered their services to Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, and have received appointments on his Staff. General MCGOWAN will act as Quartermaster-General, and General BOYLSTON as Commissary-General. All honor to such gallant Chiefs, who, in the hour of danger, are as ready to draw the sword in defence of their State and a righteous cause, as to vindicate either in our Legislative Councils.

Medical Students.—Medical Students disposed to volunteer as Hospital Stewards and Nurses, should report immediately to the Surgeon-General.

The time is at hand, if it has not arrived, when all spies in the camp should be detected, exposed and expelled.

It is not a time for tolerating the presence of any transient persons who do not give a full and sufficient account of their purposes and motives, and business.

We hope our Savannah friends will keep a good look out for Fort Pulaski.

We shall endeavor to do our duty as to Fort Sumter.

EDMUND RUFFIN has been elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, Capt. G. B. CURTNER, and an honorary member of the Marion Artillery, Capt. KING.

Any of our volunteers would deem it an honor and privilege to add the name of EDMUND RUFFIN to their roll.

The Charleston Courier.

12 April 1861, 1

Female Volunteers.—The Holly Spring Herald learns that the county of Chickasaw, Miss., has ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be mustered into the service of the State. It adds that in addition to these:

"The county has a regularly officered and drilled company of young ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event that the men are called into service, to protect their homes and families during their absence, and see that their farms are properly cultivated, and full crops raised not only for the support of the county, but of the army of Mississippi."

The Charleston Courier.

12 April 1861, 2

Extraordinary Session of Congress of the Confederate States of America.
By reference to our telegraphic columns, it will be seen that President DAVIS has issued a proclamation, calling an Extraordinary Session of Congress, to assemble at Montgomery on Friday next, 19th inst.

All persons expecting letters from their relatives and friends, at the different batteries, will call at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Court House Building.

In consequence of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which was kept up all day yesterday, there were no arrivals or departures. Three vessels of war are supposed to be off the bar, the *Harris Lane* and *Palmetto* being two of them, and the third unknown. The steam ship *Nashville* was seen off the bar yesterday forenoon, also several sailing vessels, but the heavy firing in the harbor will probably induce them to go to Savannah.

Late last night we received a dispatch from Savannah, which states that the *Nashville* has not arrived at that port, neither has she been heard from.

If there are any among us who yet consider South Carolina not in earnest, or in the right, it is full time they seek safety in a more congenial climate. Those who are not for us are against us, and we shall and can take care of ourselves.

Memorable Days.—The 20th December, 1860, will long be remembered for the unanimous ratification and promulgation of the Ordinance of Secession of South Carolina, the 20th December, 1860, for the stealthy and treacherous occupation of Fort Sumter, and the 12th April, 1861, for the opening of the attack by South Carolina in defence and justification of her rights, and in indignant defiance against a military despotism.

Gen. A. J. GONZALES, a class-mate and friend of Gen. BEAUREGARD, has been added, by his own offer, to the Staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and has been assigned to important duty.

On the first intimation of the secession of South Carolina, Gen. GONZALES tendered his services to Gov. GIBBS.

The attention of firemen is invited to a call to be found in our columns.

J. H. SNEED, Esq., Editor of the *Savannah Republican*, reached our city on Friday evening.

The volunteers who reached this city on Friday morning, at a very early hour, and were necessarily detained for some hours to receive equipments and specific orders, were impressibly impatient when the booming guns announced about 1.30 A. M., on Friday, that the fight had commenced.

If it been possible to have reached Fort Sumter immediately by any means, swimming or wading even, and with any weapons from pocket pistols up to Minie Rifles, we verily believe these gallant sons of the Palmetto would have claimed a place in anticipation of regular orders.

As an illustration of the spirit of these men, the regiments of Colonels RIOS and HAGOOD, we may add that every company is represented by some who saw and shared service in Florida, and men who shared the dangers and glory of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico. One of the Chester Companies of Col. RIOS's noble command, the Pickens Guards, has as Surgeon, Dr. JONAS DOUGLAS, one of the oldest and most experienced of the active Physicians of our State.

Col. Hagood's Regiment.—The Regiment of Volunteers tendered to the State under the command of Col. JOHNSON HAGOOD, is peculiarly composed. It is recruited geographically from a larger and more extended space than any other Regiment, and its membership is scattered over Districts which do not enjoy, to any extent, the advantages of prompt communication with headquarters or with each other.

Under these circumstances, it was deemed proper to give a special notice to this Regiment, instead of relying on the telegraph and the express, which were employed to call forth other Regiments differently situated.

For this purpose Col. EDWARD CARROLL, of the Executive Staff, proceeded on a special mission to Col. HAGOOD, and the chief points in his command, leaving this city on Monday evening, in the midst of a pitiless shower.

Col. HAGOOD immediately extended the rallying cry through his officers who were within reach, through the services of neighbors who assisted, and by the agency of faithful servants who did not spare their horses on this occasion.

The result was that, notwithstanding his Regiment was scattered from Lexington to Colleton District, a large representation was in this city at a very early hour on Friday morning, and all had received notice enabling them to report by the earliest arrival afterwards.

The largest portion, relatively, of this Regiment, is credited to Barnwell District, the residence of the gallant Colonel; the next largest quota is from Orangeburg, and the remnant from Lexington and Colleton.

The officers are:

Colonel JOHNSON HAGOOD, (Barnwell.)
Lieutenant-Colonel THOS. J. GLOVER, (Orangeburg.)
Major O'CAIN, (Colleton.)

Officers and men will be found where duty and orders place them.

Col. KERSHAW's gallant Regiment is now fully represented in Charleston. The Lancaster Greys, Capt. J. D. WYLLIE, arrived on Friday evening in the train from Camden, and this completes the list of the Regiment. Capt. WYLLIE is a graduate of the Citadel, and will do justice to the cherished reputation of that noble nursery of citizens and soldiers.

Col. C. W. STYLES, editor of the *Georgia Enterprise*, of Wareboro', Georgia, a native of South Carolina, and a representative of the Palmetto Regiment, has accepted a special appointment on the staff of Col. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

At about 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday, General Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, through his Aids, Col. James Chesnut, Jr., Col. Crittendon and Capt. Lee. Major Anderson replied that such a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by his Government to perform. The answer was communicated by the General-in-Chief to President Davis.

This visit, and the refusal of the commandant of Fort Sumter to accede to the demand made by General Beauregard, passed from tongue to tongue, and soon the whole city was in possession of the startling intelligence. Rumor, as she is wont to do, shaped the facts to suit her purposes, enlarged their dimensions, and gave them a complexion which they had not worn when fresh from the pure and artless hands of truth.

A half an hour after the return of the orderlies it was confidently believed that the batteries would open fire at eight o'clock, and in expectation of seeing the beginning of the conflict, hundreds congregated upon the Battery and the wharves, looking out on the bay. There they stood, straining their eyes over the dark expanse of water, waiting to see the flash and hear the boom of the first gun. The clock told the hour of eleven, and still they gazed and listened, but the eyelids grew weary, and at the noon of the night the larger portion of the disappointed spectators were plodding their way homeward.

At about nine o'clock, General Beauregard received a reply from President Davis, to the telegram in relation to the surrender of Sumter, by which he was instructed to inform Major Anderson that if he would evacuate the fort he held when his present supply of provisions was exhausted there would be no appeal to arms. This proposition was borne to Major Anderson by the Aids who had delivered the first message, and he refused to accept the condition. The General-in-Chief forthwith gave the order that the batteries be opened at half-past four o'clock on Friday morning.—Major Anderson's reply was decisive of the momentous question, and General Beauregard determined to apply the last argument.

The stout soldier had resolved to make a desperate defence, and the bloody trial of strength must be essayed. The sword must cut usunder the last tie that bound us to a people, whom, in spite of wrongs and injustice wantonly inflicted through a long series of years, we had not yet utterly hated and despised. The last expiring spark of affection must be quenched in blood. Some of the most splendid pages in our glorious history must be blurred. A blow must be struck that would make the ears of every Republican fanate tingle, and whose dreadful effects will be felt by generations yet to come. We must transmit a heritage of rankling and undying hate to our children.

We paused to contemplate the terrible prospect. Hurred on by the rapid course of events, vexed and distracted by increasing irritations, astounded by the glaring treachery of our enemies, lost in wonder at their egregious stupidity, we had not fully comprehended the nature of the work we were about to begin. Now, while the air was waiting for the roar of cannon we saw clearly the magnitude of the crisis. While those solemn hours were passing silently away, we contemplated the tremendous undertaking in all its aspects, bearings and consequences.

We paused, but it was not the pature of hesitation or doubt. We had long since made ourselves familiar with the dangers that darkened our pathway, and had they been tenfold greater we would have dared do what we have done, with the same steady courage and unmovable resolution. We had marked out a way for our feet, and we would pursue this road let what may oppose our progress. This pathway was traced by the finger of honor, and Heaven's own light rests upon it. During those dark hours heavy with the anguish of

mothers, sisters and wives, and wet with their tears, we paused to reflect and pray. We refreshed our spirits with glorious memories. We felt the inspiration of a just and holy cause and a solemn purpose, and disgusted with childish trifling and studied perfidy, we looked to Heaven for direction and blessing, and turned our backs forever upon our former brothers.

The crisis had arrived, and we were fully prepared to meet it. The work that awaited the morrow was of a momentous character, but we had counted the cost, and had resolved to do it or die in the attempt.

At the gray of the morning of Friday the roar of cannon broke upon the ear. The expected sound was answered by thousands. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of their excited occupants, and the living stream poured through all the streets leading to the wharves and Battery. On reaching our beautiful promenade we found it lined with ranks of eager spectators, and all the wharves, commanding a view of the battle were crowded thickly with human forms. On no gala occasion have we ever seen nearly so large a number of ladies on our Battery as graced the breezy walk on this eventful morning. There they stood with palpitating hearts and pallid faces, watching the white smoke as it rose in wreaths upon the soft twilight air, and breathing out fervent prayers for their gallant kinsfolk at the guns. O! what a conflict raged in those heaving bosoms between love for husbands and sons, and love for our common mother, whose insulted honor and imperiled safety had called her faithful children to the ensanguined field.

At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell from the Howitzer Battery on James' Island, under the command of Captain Geo. S. James, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

The sending of this harmful messenger to Major Anderson was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

While the white smoke was melting away into the air another shell, which Lieut. W. Hamren Greaves has the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile fortification.

The honored missile described its beautiful curve through the balmy air, and falling within the hostile fortress, scattered its deadly contents in all directions. Fort Moultrie then took up the tale of death, and in a moment the guns from the redoubtable Gun Battery on Cummings' Point, from Capt. McCaskey's Battery, from Capt. Jas. Hamilton's Floating Battery, the Enslade Battery, and other fortifications spit forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. And some exasperated lookers-on, ignorant of the character of the foe, were fluent with conjectures and predictions, that revived the hope fast dying out of their hopeful and leader hearts. But the short-lived hope was utterly extinguished when the deepening twilight revealed the Stars and Stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at regular intervals to belch iron vengeance, and still no answer was returned by the foe. About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmless from the stuccoed bricks of Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the hostile fortress gave forth no sound again till between six and seven o'clock, when, as if wrathful from enforced delay, from casemates and parapet the United States officer poured a storm of iron hail upon Fort Moultrie, Stevens' Iron Battery and the Floating Battery. The broadside was returned with spirit by the gallant gunners at these important posts.

The firing now began in good earnest. The curling white smoke hung above the angry pieces of friend and foe, and the jarring boom rolled at regular intervals on the anxious ear. The atmosphere was charged with the smell of villainous saltpetre, and as if in sympathy with the melancholy scene the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and everything wore a sombre aspect.

A boat bearing dispatches to General Beauregard from Morris' Island, reached the city about nine o'clock, reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with enthusiasm.

A short time after that happy news was received, the schooner *Patrol*, from Hog Island Channel, reported that she shot from Stevens' Iron Battery and had seen the shells falling upon the fort, and also that Fort Moultrie had sustained no damage.

About half past nine o'clock, Capt. R. S. Parker reported from Sullivan's Island to Major Anderson that everything was in fine condition at Fort Moultrie, and that the soldiers had escaped unhurt.

The same dispatch stated that the embrasures of the Floating Battery were undamaged by the shock of the shot, and though that formidable structure had been struck eleven times, the balls had not started a single bolt. Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the Floating Battery, and the Delhagen Battery, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton. A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one gun enbarbette had been dismounted.

The following cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edward Yates, Acting Lieutenant to Dozier, of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort Johnson.—Stevens' Battery and the Floating Battery are doing important service. Stevens' Battery has made considerable progress in breaching the South and Southwest walls of Fort Sumter.—The Northwest wall is suffering from the well aimed fire of the Floating Battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the guns on the parapet, and made it impossible to use the remaining ones.—The Howitzer Battery connected with the impregnable Gun Battery at Cummings' Point, is engaged with consummate skill and terrible effect.

Eleven o'clock.—A messenger from Morris' Island brings the glorious news that the shot glanced from the iron covered battery at Cummings' Point, like marble thrown by a child on the back of a turtle. The upper portion of the Southwest wall of Fort Sumter shows plainly the effect of the terrible cannonade from the formidable product of Mr. C. H. Stevens' patriotism and ingenuity.

A half an hour later the glad news came that Stevens' Battery was fast damaging the Southwest wall of Sumter.

Heavy Buz is doing gallant service with the Palmetto Guards, delighting all hearts by assuring us in the city that everything was going on well at the Iron Battery, which was still proof against sixty-eight pounders, and the men in good spirits.

A boat reached the City from the Floating Battery about half-past twelve o'clock, and reported that a shot from Fort Sumter penetrated the top or shed of the structure, and three shots struck the sand bags in the rear of the Battery.

Another messenger who arrived a short time after the above was bulletined, conveying the cheerful news.

Twelve o'clock.—We have just learned by an arrival from Cummings' Point, that the batteries there are doing good service.—Stevens' Battery very successful. Not a single casualty has happened. The troops fire in the best spirits. Two of the guns at Fort Sumter appear to be disabled. Considerable damage has been done to the roofs of the officer's quarters.

At one o'clock the following was received from Morris' Island. Two guns in Stevens' Battery temporarily disabled, Anderson's fire having injured the doors of the embrasures. The damage will be repaired speedily. It is thought that Fort Sumter will be breached in two hours. Three steam vessels of war, were seen off the bar, one of them supposed to be the *Harrist Lane*.

Capt. R. S. Parker reached the city from Fort Moultrie at half-past two o'clock, and makes the following report:—Captain Parker visited Fort Moultrie and the Enslade Battery near by, and found all well and in high spirits. He left the Mortar Battery, Lieut. Hollingsworth, at ten minutes past two. The soldiers stationed there are giving a good account of themselves. The Floating Battery had been struck eighteen times, and received no material injury.

13 April 1861, 2

The venerable EDWARD REEVES, who, as soon as it was known a battle was inevitable, hastened over to Morris' Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from Stevens' Iron Battery. All honor to the chivalrous Virginian! May he live many years to wear the noble wreath that honor placed upon his brow on our glorious Friday.

Another noble son of the Old Dominion, who rebukingly reminds her of her past glory, was appointed on General Beauregard's Staff on Thursday, bore dispatches to the General in command, from Brigadier-General JAMES SIMONS in command of Morris' Island, during the thickest of the fight, and in the face of a murderous fire from Fort Sumter. Col. JAMES A. PRYOR, the eloquent young Virginian, in the execution of that dangerous commission, passed within speaking distance of the angry and hostile fortress.

Despite the fierce and concentrated fire from Fort Sumter, the rival fortification on Sullivan's Island received but slight damage. Its Merlons stood firm, and are this morning in as good a condition as they were before their strength was tested by the rattle shocks of the shot.

The Floating Battery came out of the iron storm without losing a plate of its iron cover or a splinter of its pine.

A brisk fire was kept up by all the batteries until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which hour the guns boomed at regular intervals of twenty minutes.

All the batteries on Morris' Island, bearing upon the channel, kept up a steady fire for some time at the dawn of day. It is reported they threw their shot into the *Harriet Lane*, and that that steamer, having advanced as far as the renowned Star of the West Battery, was crippled by a well aimed shot, after which she deemed it prudent to give up the dangerous attempt, and turned her sharp bow to the sea.

STEVENS' Iron Battery played a conspicuous and important part in the brilliant, and as far as our men are concerned, bloodless conflict, which has placed the 13th of April, 1861, among the memorable days. The calibre of its guns, its nearness to Fort Sumter, its perfect impenetrability, the coolness and skill of its gallant gunners, made this fortification one of the most formidable of Major ANDERSON'S terrible opponents. The effect of its DAUGHERTY'S and 61 pounders was distinctly visible at an early stage of the conflict. Clouds of mortar and brick dust arose from the Southwest wall of the fort as the shot blazed on their errand of death. Shot after shot told with terrible effect on the strong wall, and at about three o'clock Major ANDERSON ceased to return this murderous fire. In the course of the afternoon the joyful tidings that a breach had been effected in that portion of the fortress was borne to the city.

We dare not close this brief and hurried narrative of the first engagement between the United States and the Confederate States, without returning thanks to Almighty God for the great success that has thus far crowned our arms, and for the extraordinary preservation of our soldiers from casualty and death. In the fifteen hours of almost incessant firing, our enemy one of the most experienced and skillful of artillerymen, no injury has been sustained by a single one of our gallant soldiers.

The result of the conflict strengthens and confirms our faith in the justness of the course for whose achievement we have suffered obloquy, and dared perils of vast magnitude. At the outset of the struggle we invoked the sanction and aid of that God whom we serve, and His hand has guided and defended us all through the momentous conflict. His favor was most signally, we had almost said miraculously, manifested on this eventful day. We call the roll of those engaged in the battle, and each soldier is here to answer to his name. No tombstone will throw its shadow upon that bright triumphant day. If so it seemeth good in the eyes of Him, in whose hands are the issues of life, we fervently pray that our brave sons may pass unharmed through the perils of the day now dawning.

Volunteers for Charleston.—On the day before yesterday several of our fellow-citizens, impelled by emotions of lofty patriotism, left on the train for our sister city, to aid in repelling the minions of Black Republicanism, whom the telegrams of the morning induced them to suppose would attempt to carry supplies to Anderson at Fort Sumter.

Acts like this will show to the contemptible head of the free negro Cabinet at Washington, that he has mistaken the character of the Southern people. We trust that our friends, Prof. G. Troop Maxwell, and his gallant companions, may obtain pleasure "near the flashing of the guns," and be able to administer pills which even a Black Republican stomach cannot digest.—*Savannah News.*

Fort Pulaski Telegraph.—The line of telegraph from the city to Fort Pulaski was completed and put in operation yesterday. The following is the first dispatch, which shows that everything is in perfect order, and working to a charm:—

"Fort Pulaski, April 10, A. M.—C. C. Williams, Secy. Savannah:—I feel pleased that the line has been completed so perfectly. There is no complaint as all is perfect. Col. Williams is much pleased with it. We work here like a trip-hammer."
J. C. ROWE, (Operator.)"

The Charleston Mercury.

13 April 1861, 2

MILITARY.—The Lancaster Company, commanded by Captain JOHN D. WYLIE, numbering one hundred men, arrived yesterday by the 1 o'clock train from Camden. This completes the Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel KEMMERLIN.

First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.—The Volunteers from Orangeburg District—being four companies of the First Battalion of this Regiment—arrived Thursday night, at 10 1/2 o'clock, by the South Carolina railroad. They number 373 men, and are under the command of Lieut. COL. GLOVER. They consist of:

Captain GLOVER's Company, Edisto Rifles, 96 men.

Captain KEMMERLIN's Company, Glover Guards, 80 men.

Captain COLLIER's Company, Kelt Guards, 98 men.

Capt. LIVINGSTON's Company, Jamison Guards, 96 men.

They were landed at the forks of the road, and marched to their quarters, at the Race Course.

The Congaree Mounted Guard, Captain A. R. TAYLOR; mustering eighty men and horse, arrived from Columbia last night.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, we learn, has attached to his staff Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, and Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, volunteering their services; and these gentlemen, in addition to Hon. LOUIS T. WIGFALL, Hon. JAMES CHESNUT and Hon. JOHN L. MANNING, with the regular army staff appointments, were all busy yesterday in bearing despatches to the various military posts, sometimes incurring the risk of a stray ball sent from Sumter.

INCIDENTS.—Two companies of volunteers passed THE MERCURY office at three o'clock yesterday, with their banners flying, and tendered us a salute, for which we return our compliments.

Two members of the Palmetto Guard paid fifty dollars in cash for a boat to carry them to Morris Island, to join their company.

The Battery, the wharves and shipping in the harbor, and every steeple and cupola in the city, were crowded with anxious spectators of the great drama. Never before had such crowds of ladies without attendants visited our thoroughfares.

Business was entirely suspended. The stores on King-street, Meeting-street and East Bay were all closed.

Dr. SALTERS, the "Jasper" correspondent of the New York Times, was arrested, and locked up in the Guard House, where he yet remains.

One of our special reporters to Fort Moultrie brought a trophy of the war, in the shape of a 32 pound ball, which ANDERSON had fired at Moultrie, and which lodged in the sand bags. It may be seen at our office.

Another of our reporters has calculated the number of pounds of balls fired by both sides up to seven o'clock, the hour at which Fort Sumter ceased firing. He gives as a total 75,000 pounds, or over thirty-six tons of iron.

It was currently rumored that the *Harriet Lane* was crippled by the Star of the West Battery, while trying to run in yesterday morning, but that the *Harriet Lane* pursued the course of her predecessor, and put back to sea minus one wheel.

15 April 1861, 1

FORT SUMTER RESTORED

THE VICTORY COMPLETE

"Our Flag is There!"

SOUTH CAROLINA TRIUMPHANT

SURRENDER AND DEPARTURE

OF

MAJOR ANDERSON

To report in full and adequately the great and glorious events of Friday and Saturday, would require a volume and better opportunities than we can now command. We can only group together for the present the facts of most prominent interest.

In continuation of our report of Saturday morning, we state that the firing was kept up slowly through the night, and after our report was closed. The effect and success of the shooting on Friday were even better than we then supposed, for we now know that the wood work of Fort Sumter was on fire three times but was extinguished.

Saturday will be ever memorable in the annals of our State and our country as the date of an unparalleled victory.

Marked by no bloodshed, it is, nevertheless, a most astonishing feat of arms. In a description of its details, we shall endeavor to lay the facts before our readers as concisely as possible.

The effect on Friday night, as most persons in the city know, was truly grand and terrific. The firing reached its most awful climax at about ten o'clock. The heavens were obscured by rain clouds, and the horizon was as dark as Erebus. The guns were worked with vigor, and their booming was heard with astonishing distinctness, because the wind was blowing in shore. At each discharge, a lurid sheet of flame was belched forth, and then another and another was seen before the report reached the ears. The spectacle was grand. Sometimes a shell would burst in mid-air, directly over the doomed fortress, and at all times the missiles of this character could be distinguished in their course by the trail of fire left momentarily behind them.

All night nearly the streets of the city were thronged with people. The housetops, the Battery, the wharves, shipping and every available space for witnessing the splendid scene, was thronged with people, notwithstanding the pelting storm, which during most of the night was raging. The fire from all the forts, Sumter included, and from the batteries of the Confederate States, was kept up with unabated vigor till early dawn. Then the rapidity of the discharges gradually diminished. When the sun rose, all the clouds which had obscured the night were dissipated. The day was a beautiful one. The air balmy and refreshing. The streets were soon filled with citizens, male and female, white and black, young and old. From the Battery to the wharves and the steeples—hither and thither they went, eagerly seeking the best positions to use their glasses and telescopes.

Until about eight o'clock but a few random shots were fired from our batteries, Sumter only occasionally replying. Then it became apparent that the fortress on which all eyes were riveted was on fire. A dense smoke was seen gradually to rise above its ramparts. The fort certainly was on fire. This appeared evident, though some supposed it was merely a signal of Anderson to draw in the fleet to his aid. In the afternoon, quietly riding at anchor, were clearly distinguished four vessels ranged in line directly over the bar and apparently blocking the port completely. The long black hulls and smoke stacks of two of the vessels proved them to be Federal steamers. Every one anxiously awaited the issue. The suspense was very exciting. Will they come in and engage the batteries or the query of everyones lips. Poltroons, if they do not was the response. Certainly, every person expected, fully expected the engagement to become general. By the aid of glasses it was thought that a movement was made to this end by two of the war ships, and we thought soon to see the sand dying in all directions from the Morris' Island batteries.

Towards ten o'clock, attention was riveted upon Sumter—now beyond doubt there was a fire in the Fort. It was raging. The flames soon burst

through the roofs of the houses within its walls. The densest black smoke and the bright flames poured forth in volutes. All this time, Maj. Anderson scarcely fired a shot. His harriet guns, that is, the guns on the ramparts, were untenable. The bursting shells and grape shot scattered like hail over them; and drove the soldiers under cover. Not one dared show his head, but at the risk of leaving it taken off.

From the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, a continuous fire was kept up, and as was afterwards known it played sad havoc with that portion of Sumter facing it. The firing from the Floating Battery and from Moultrie was also very regular.

As we stand on the Charleston Battery looking seaward you have a Mortar Battery and Fort Johnson nearest the city, perhaps two and a half miles. A mile and a half from Johnson is the Iron Battery of Cummings, mounting ten guns, viz: three ten inch columbads, three sixty-four pounders, three mortars, and one rided cannon.—The men working its guns were perfectly protected. Their sand redoubt was scarcely injured by the weak fire Major Anderson kept upon it. The Battery was commanded by Major STEVENS, of the Citadel Cadets. Under his direction each shell found its destination within the walls of Sumter, and during the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this character went wide its mark.

On the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Sumter, is one of the strongest sides of Moultrie. During the past three months, it has been strengthened by every appliance military art could suggest. Its murlons, moat, glacis embrasures, &c., perfectly protect the weak walls of the old Fort, and made the gunners perfectly secure while at work. From this point throughout the engagement vast numbers of hot shot and heavy balls were discharged with precision, fully attested by the walls of Sumter.

Behind a point of Sullivan's Island, nearest Charleston the Floating Battery was stationed, with its two sixty-four and two forty-two pounders, and its impregnable sides of iron and palmetto logs. Every shot told from this point, and the men were so secure in their impregnable position that they whiled away their hours of relief in the favorite pastime of the soldier, at euchre or bluff. The Mortar Battery, on Mount Pleasant, is five hundred yards from the Floating Battery. It mounts but two mortars, but they are within excellent range of Sumter, and most of the shells were thrown with great precision.

Throughout Saturday morning they were all active. Three times they set ANDERSON'S barracks on fire and twice he extinguished the flames, but to do this it was necessary for him to employ all his force in drawing water and throwing it on the fire. The more effectually to do this it was necessary for some of the men to go outside the walls and hand buckets through the port holes, exposed to the terrific fire of the batteries and forts. This expedient for obtaining water, was not, however, resorted to until the third time the quarters were on fire and the flames had increased in fury to an alarming pitch. In the meantime his guns were silent, and our men active. These soldiers were not allowed to be exposed more than a few minutes, but were ordered in when the shot from Carolina's batteries became too thick.

Towards noon flames burst out from every quarter, and poured from many of the port holes. The destruction of the fortress was inevitable; men could not breathe smoke and flame. Still hot shot and shells were poured into it, and the soldiers were driven for refuge into the casemates. These are spacious bomb proof arches with walls fifteen feet thick, and afford adequate protection.

The wind was blowing from the West, driving the smoke across the Fort into the embrasures, where the gunners were at work; but at the time, as if seized with a new impulse the guns of the Fort were again active, and the shots came from it in rapid succession. This lasted for perhaps half an hour. The firing from without continued, and if anything was redoubled.

In conversing with those about him, ANDERSON was free in expressions of regret at the necessity which compelled the destruction of public property.

On being introduced to Major STEVENS, of the Iron Battery, ANDERSON complimented that gentleman on the efficiency of his battery. He assured the Carolina officer that his work could be no better done.

ANDERSON also expressed some surprise at the remarkably little of so lengthy a bombardment in the total absence of bloodshed. Truly, in the remarkable words of President LINCOLN, "nobody is hurt" of yet. Major ANDERSON reiterated the assurance that the two explosions in his fort on Saturday were caused by the explosion of loaded bombs which could not be removed from the burning

building. He also stated that the fort had been fired three times on the first day, but that the explosions were not so great as those on the second day. He also stated that the fort had been fired three times on the first day, but that the explosions were not so great as those on the second day. He also stated that the fort had been fired three times on the first day, but that the explosions were not so great as those on the second day.

After remaining in the Fort some minutes, Maj. ANDERSON got into the barge of Capt. GILLES, of the U. S. Navy, and rowed to the steamer Isabel. The boat was manned by eight Federal sailors, and hoisted in her stern-chests a small Federal flag.—During the disembarkation the same flag was still waving over Sumter, where it had remained all night.

On board the Isabel, during the temporary absence of Maj. ANDERSON, Capt. GILLES said he did not know whether ANDERSON would go round to New York in the Isabel or in the Fleet. This he would determine when he got outside.

ANDERSON was much moved on leaving the Fort. He expressed himself neither sorry nor glad. He said he had plenty of provisions, and his men attested the fact, for they were there best looking "straggling" we have ever seen.

Soon after ANDERSON went on board the Isabel a salute of fifty guns was fired in rapid succession from the ramparts of Sumter, and in the midst of the firing the Federal flag was hoisted down, in view of the thousands of spectators. As soon as the garrison were ready to leave, the Confederate troops landed from a steamer and took possession. We went out and got into a boat to witness the spectacle of lowering the flag.

The lowering of the flag took place at a quarter past two o'clock. The hoisting of the Confederate flag did not take place till an hour afterwards. Every one was thrown into consternation at the untoward accident occurring to the evacuating forces.

At nine o'clock the troops had not gone out to sea.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The staff of General BRADSHAW, Messrs. CRESNEY and MANNING, were received on their arrival at the fort with great politeness and courtesy. He expressed great regret that so much injury had been done by the fire to the property and the fortification. He also expressed great gratification that no lives were lost. But very few words, however, were expressed on either side. The aide delivered the message of Gen. BRADSHAW and also tendered the services of the Fire Department of Charleston, in case they were required, stating that they had brought an engine with them on the steamer. The fire, however, had nearly exhausted itself, and the services of the firemen were not needed. The Major then accompanied the staff of the Commanding General to the landing with the same politeness with which they had been received, and they returned to the city.

The interior of the fortification was in a condition of dilapidation from the effect of the firing. The walls of the buildings were completely demolished. The fortification itself was unjured in a defensive point of view. There was no breach made in the walls. The effect of the fire, shot and shell had a terrible effect upon the officers' quarters—so much so as to render the fortification untenable. One of the officers describes it at times as filled with fire, with a steady stream of hot shot pouring in from Fort Moultrie and Cummings' Point. The shot was lying around the parapet in great profusion, large sixty-four pounders and six inch columbads, along the whole walk. It was evident that our shot had been thrown with great precision, particularly those from the rifled cannon in charge of Capt. J. P. THOMAS, of the Citadel, with a detachment of the Palmetto Guard, as also the shot from the Iron Battery of Major STEVENS. The men said it was almost impossible to breathe in the atmosphere of smoke and flame in which they lived. They describe the conflagration as terrible.

Cole, CRESNEY, CHISHOLM and CARROLL were specially accompanied by Judge MAGRAVE, Chancellor CARROLL, and Surgeon-General GIBBS and his Staff. The Surgeon-General tendered his services if needed, but was informed that, although some four or five had received slight contusions, nobody was seriously hurt. One man, they said, had been knocked senseless by a piece of shell, but by a little sprinkling of water he revived, and was asked how he felt. His reply was that it was only a temporary knock down. Another of the men said that the man who fired the rifled cannon was a genuine Democrat, the shot being aimed with such force and precision that it altered one-half of the large guns Friday evening. The walls where the rifled cannon struck are very much battered. In fact they were perfectly shelled out. Around the breakwater hundreds of balls were scattered. One of the casemate guns was seriously damaged by shot from Fort Moultrie, and

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the gun knocked out of its place. A good deal of the parapet battery and a number of chimneys are out away.

The officers seemed to be in a very pleasant humor.

Major ANDERSON had recently built a traverse which shut off the fire from the Euclid Battery on Sullivan's Island. The firing from this battery, under the command of Lieut. VALENTINE, was said to be excellent, and but for their traverse would have been a serious annoyance.

ANOTHER ANECDOTE.

The boats containing Cols. MANNING, CHESNUT and CHISOLM, with Surgeon-General GIBBS, landed the party on the Southeast angle of the Fort. Our informant states that in conversation with some officers, he heard that ANDERSON said he was glad the vessels off the bar did not try to get in Friday night. He stated that they had been living on half rations for three or four days past, and one of them said he had nothing to eat that day but a single hard biscuit. They say that the hot shot from Fort Moultrie and Cummings' Point poured as thick as hail stones, and with the shot from the Rifle Canon kept them close within their casemates.

The laborers in the Fort took no part in the fight, but merely busy dodging the balls. Our informant did not see any of the officers but Surgeon CHESNUT and SKYMON. The men were all in high spirits. They were perfectly astonished when told that nobody had been hurt on our side. ANDERSON, they said, knew how it would end, but thought it his duty to stay in Fort Sumter as long as his provisions held out. Colonel CHESNUT introduced the whole party, but no one was allowed to go in but Colonels MANNING and CHESNUT. After they had got through their official business, they came into the enclosures. The barracks are all burned down, and they were compelled to throw some of their powder overboard to prevent explosion. The party were warned not to go on the wharf, as that was mined. Maj. ANDERSON was pleased to find nobody was hurt. The men had expected to be ordered from the Fort for some time. They thought, however, that LINCOLN was not to blame.

They were all pleased, however, at the manner in which the affair had ended. The rifled cannon shot, they say, as true as a die. It was soon found that they could not damage the iron batteries.

The utmost contempt was expressed for the force in the fleet outside the harbor for not having the courage to attempt to render the Major some assistance.

The officers were warm in their expressions of admiration of the efficiency of the fortification. The walls of Sumter, they say, are of the hardest and toughest kind of brick, and from some of twenty feet thick to gradually to ten and twelve feet thick. The salt water atmosphere has tended to make the bricks capable of great resiliency, and even much harder than granite. It is the opinion of the officers that had the fort been of granite during the bombardment it would have been knocked to pieces in a short time. Where the balls from the Iron Battery struck the bricks of the Fort it has more the appearance of a honey comb.

Two balls from the Morris' Island batteries went through some one of the embrasures, and one ball from Sullivan's Island batteries dismounted one of the casemate guns.

A VISIT FROM THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

A little after three o'clock, a boat was seen coming from the U. S. Steamer Pawnee, up the channel, with a white flag at her bow and the United States flag at her stern, apparently steering direct to Fort Sumter. A shot was discharged from Captain GANNON's battery across her bow, to bring her to, which not having the desired effect, a second shot was fired, when the boat immediately steered for Morris' Island and landed at the most convenient point, which was in front of the Iron battery. General SIMONS and Aid received the officer, Lieut. MAZOR, who, in a very courteous manner, asked if they would allow Major ANDERSON and his command to be transferred to one of the vessels outside. General SIMONS replied that he would give them an answer at nine o'clock the next morning, provided no hostilities were attempted in the meantime. The proposition was acceded to and the boat returned to the vessel.

MR. MATTHEW'S STATEMENT.

At the time of shooting away ANDERSON'S Staff, Mr. J. F. MATTHEWS was at Cummings' Point Battery. He says a consultation was at this time held among the officers there assembled upon the propriety of firing again until ANDERSON raised his flag. It was evident he was in a distressed condition. It was then proposed to send a flag of truce, and ask ANDERSON if he desired to surrender; no flag being seen from that point, on his ramparts after an interval of ten minutes. It was at first decided not to send a flag, but after deliberation it was concluded to do so. Col. CHISOLM was dispatched to procure a boat. In the meantime, Col. WIFFALL secured an omnibus.

He tied his hands and feet upon a sword, and accompanied by Private YOUNG of the Palmetto Guard, proceeded to a firing line, from all points of the Island, to Moultrie. The skill was not, however, very accurate. After Col. WIFFALL had fired two shots, he stepped forward on the ramparts, and called down and urged the result of Col. W. because the United States flag was not flying from the ramparts nearest Moultrie, and not visible from Cummings' Point. Major SIMONS also reported the United States flag to be flying from Sumter, but it was too late to recall the gallant statesman and soldier. He proceeded straightway, and when he reached the fortress a shell burst in mid air directly over him, scattering the fragments of iron in every direction. It seems that nothing but a providential interference could have protected the lives of himself and those with him.

On landing Col. W. walked round the breakwater and finally crawled through a casemate. Private YOUNG and the negroes remained without in the boat. Shell and shot fell around them like hail, so thick was the shower that the negroes refused longer to remain exposed, and were about to leave. Mr. YOUNG drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who dared to move. This effectually quieted them. WIFFALL, soon after came ashore, remaining fifteen minutes. The stars and stripes were then hauled down and the white flag hoisted. The party returned to Morris' Island, and announced the surrendering of the fort. It was received with every demonstration of satisfaction. Colonel W. was greeted with joy. He was lifted upon the shoulders of the men, and carried into the battery. All firing ceased as soon as the white flag was run up by ANDERSON. Major RIPLEY discharged a gun to signalize a cessation of hostilities.

THE FAMOUS FLOATING BATTERY.

Our patriotic friend, JAMES JAYROUSE, who furnished a large portion of the iron work and smith-work for the Floating Battery, and was engaged to assist in mooring it, could not consent to abandon it at the interesting moment when it was to be used. He remained as a volunteer, and did efficient service, and at his intervals of leisure took notes and memoranda of his observations made with a good glass. He has favored us also with a view of a diagram or sketch taken by himself, and representing the condition and appearance of the Floating Battery after the action.

There are twenty-five well defined marks of balls and many traces of glancing shots. The deepest indentation does not exceed seven inches, and several others measure two, three or four inches. The repulsive power and virtues of the palmetto, fortified and coated with iron, as in this case, were signally exhibited, and the predictions of many who considered themselves "knowing ones" concerning the slaughter pen, have been falsified to their great regret no doubt.

It is now established beyond a doubt that a floating fortress or battery of palmetto can be made impregnable—especially when the sons of the Palmetto are the engineers, builders and defenders.

Mr. JAYROUSE reports that the Floating Battery received in all 163 shots from Fort Sumter, and discharged 490 balls in return, of which, a very large proportion hit the mark, and brought the brick dust.

We have a specimen of the iron-coating, which was scalded off, and a pure splinter from this battery. Our friends can examine these interesting mementos in the Courier office.

In the decisive fire of Saturday, which for a time threatened to all appearances to subject the garrison to a greater calamity even than war, the heroic band on the Floating Battery watched with thrilling interest and generous admiration the devoted daring of Major ANDERSON'S garrison amid the flames.

When amid these trying circumstances Fort Sumter, re-opened in a well directed volley, the cry arose "three cheers for Major ANDERSON." They were given with a right good will and lustily. Within a few minutes of one o'clock, when ANDERSON'S fire had newly ceased, his flag and flag-staff were carried away by a shot. For some minutes it was not known whether the commander of Sumter had thus indicated surrender, or whether his staff had been burned away or was shot down. Soon, however, a single gun from him showed the Confederate troops that he did not mean to give it up yet—and to prove the matter still more conclusively he rigged up a jury mast out of a gun sponge, from which he quickly displayed the Stars and Stripes once more.

In the meantime, supposing that Sumter was about to surrender, and with a view of offering assistance in putting out the flames, several Aids of Gen. BRAUERWARD were sent in a little boat from the city to the fort. After these gentlemen had nearly reached their destination, it was made evident to them that ANDERSON was determined to continue the fight. They immediately returned to the city.

and came half way to the city. But to the surprise of every one a white flag was directly seen to wave from Sumter. There was some difficulty in comprehending the meaning of this. Was it surrender—or. He had up the Federal flag as well as the flag of truce.

Just then Col. LOUIS T. WIFFALL, an Aid of Gen. BRAUERWARD, left Cummings' Point in an open boat, with his handkerchief on the end of his sword in lieu of a flag of truce. The batteries, it is true, ceased firing—the iron one wholly so; but Moultrie and the other batteries on the left of the beleaguered fortress not being able to ascertain what was going on, continued to fire. WIFFALL'S position was, therefore, rather dangerous, but he still kept on, notwithstanding the shot were falling thick around him. He made his way successfully, safely and unperceived to the ledge of rocks extending about five feet from the walls of the fortress. He landed, and walked quickly and alone up to a port hole, through which he poked his head. A soldier who saw him, asked—"What do you want?"

WIFFALL—To see the Commandant.

ANDERSON appeared at the moment, and said, "Here I am."

WIFFALL—I see Major that you have up a white flag. Do you surrender?

ANDERSON—Yes, I have up a flag of truce, but you still continue your fire.

WIFFALL—And that they will continue to do so long as you keep up the United States flag.

ANDERSON—I decline a parley.

WIFFALL—That is no use. We will help put out your fire, but there must be no delay; we will content with nothing but unconditional surrender.

ANDERSON—Then I must surrender. I have no other resource. My men will shortly succumb. We are all in flames.

The brave commander of Sumter then agreed that he would, unconditionally, surrender—subject to the terms of Gen. BRAUERWARD, who, as was said by Col. WIFFALL, "is a soldier and a gentleman, and knows how to treat a brave enemy."

When this parley, resulting so advantageously to us, had been terminated, the other boat containing the other Aids came up to the Fort. All firing had meantime ceased. The agreement to unconditional surrender was reiterated in the presence of the new arrivals, and Messrs. CHESNUT and MANNING immediately came back to the city to bring the news, when it was also positively stated afterwards, that no one was killed on either side. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.

The only way to account for the fact is in the excellent protection offered by the unparalleled good works behind which the engagement was fought. The long range of shooting must also be taken into account. In addition to this, on each side, the men, seeing a discharge in their direction, leaped to sludge the balls and to throw themselves under cover. An incident of this kind occurred on Sullivan's Island. A number of men were stretched out on the beach and ANDERSON threw a shell at them, but seeing it coming they scattered and ran behind the houses. The shell exploded, burning no one. A horse on this same island was the only living creature deprived of life during the bombardment.

General BRAUERWARD decided upon the following terms of ANDERSON'S capitulation:

That is—First affording all proper facilities for removing him and his command, together with company arms and property, and all private property.

Secondly—That the Federal flag be hoisted so long and so bravely defended should be saluted by the vanquished on taking it down.

Thirdly—That ANDERSON should be allowed to fix the time of surrender.

These terms, it will be remembered, are all that ANDERSON asked before the contest. And it is regarded as ungenerous on the part of the victorious General to grant all that was requested by his enemy, namely: to retire with the honors of war.

In pursuance of this programme, therefore, Major ANDERSON indicated this morning as the time for his formal surrender. No newspaper reporters were allowed to land at the surrendered fortress on Saturday or Sunday. We, however, managed to see the inside of the Fort on Sunday morning, and shall tell all we saw and heard.

At noon on Sunday, in order to carry out the arrangements, Gen. BRAUERWARD accompanied by his aids, Gov. PICKENS and his aids, and several prominent legal gentlemen, went down in the steamer Charleston to witness the surrender and evacuation. The harbor was soon filled with boats of all classes, steamers, yachts, row boats, sloops, and craft of every kind. In a short space of time all these concentrated about the great scene of attraction, with flags flying, and loaded with gay crowds of citizens. The shipping in the harbor was gaily bedecked, and everything looked holiday-like. Such a gathering of crowded steamers and small craft we have never seen since the days of the Great Boston Tea Party.

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One was anxious to get into the Fort, but he could do so.

Crowds of wherry-men drove a thrifty trade by conveying loads of passengers at half-dollar a head to the base of Sumter's walls, where they would be hurried to the Confederates' boats already stationed on the bay to throw them fragments of shells and brick and shot as mementoes of the engagement. The steamer *Charleston*, owing to her light draft, could easily approach to within a few feet of the fort. Between her sides and the fortress extended the ledge of smooth rocks before spoken of. The tide being high, and the water comparatively smooth, it was an easy matter to load her with the effects of the troops and officers. The men of Anderson were busy in bringing out their goods, and the Confederate troops were placed on duty simply to keep off the eager crowd of curiosity-hunters. Noon after the *Charleston* had commenced loading, the Havana steamer *Isabel* came down and anchored within seventy-five yards of the fortress.

Commander HASTINGS, the naval officer at this port, sent a messenger to Major ANDERSON, informing him that the *Isabel* was at his command; and waiting to take him off to New-York if agreeable—and that if he wished to go he had better take advantage of the tide. Major ANDERSON accepted the offer, and directed that his men and the baggage should be conveyed to the transport ship which was outside in company with the *Peshawar*, *Atlanta* and *Harris Lane*.

When we went into Sumter through the port hole, we found the Major busy distributing letters to the officers and men of his force. He appeared to be in perfect health. He was all smiles, and chatted in an easy vein. The men were hearty looking and cheerful. If they were not in transports they soon will be, and what matters a few hours. All of the poor fellows wasted whisky, and many were the silent gesticulations they used to ascertain if any could be had.

While Fort Sumter was in flames, and Major ANDERSON could fire only five of his guns at long intervals, the men at the Morris Island batteries, and those at Point Cummins, cheered at every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, and shook their fists at the four men-of-war, who, like upwards, stood outside without firing a blow, or attempting to divert the fire of a single battery from Sumter.

CONTRAST OF BRAVERY OF ONE OF OUR NEGROES AND THAT OF LINCOLN'S FLEET.

A country wood sloop, at Cummings' Point, commanded by a negro, was about starting for the city at twilight Friday evening, during the bombardment, when he was remonstrated with by the Captain of the *Excel*, of the danger of being sunk, and his answer was: "Can't help that, Mass Capt, I intend to be in town to-night." The Captain told him his recklessness would certainly be sunk, and he replied: "Can't help it Mass Captain, Massa will attend to that." And he pursued his way to the city.

An informant states that when the salute of Major ANDERSON to his flag had commenced, the Major was standing on the *Isabel*, when a gentleman inquired if thirty-four guns was the salute. "No," said the Major, "it is one hundred, and those are secretly enough," and then burst into tears.

Two fire engines were taken down to Sumter on Saturday evening, under the command of Col. R. S. DUKAKA. Up to a late hour last night the flames had not been subdued.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Sango. The School-Ship boys, under Capt. AIMAR, performed important services to the State in the transportation of troops in small boats by Wappoo Cut. Both teacher and pupils deserve the thanks of the community.

We learn from an intimate friend of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Col. HENRY BERRY, that he has resigned his position as Paymaster-General of the State and joined the Palmetto Guard as a private on Morris Island.

BULLETINS ON SATURDAY.

The following we take from our Bulletin board of Saturday:—

Half past Ten, A. M., Fort Moultrie.—We learn that all are well at this post. Mount Pleasant Bomb Battery is supposed to have set Fort Sumter on fire.

Twelve o'clock.—Lieutenant FOSTER's quarters at Fort Sumter have fallen in from the effects of the fire.

Quarter to One o'clock.—Fort Sumter's flag down. The iron battery has just now cut the flag staff down.

Five minutes past One o'clock P. M.—Flag up again.

Half-past one o'clock.—Fort Sumter has hoisted the white flag.

Three o'clock P. M.—Unconditional surrender.—Great rejoicing in the city.

Headquarters, half past Three, P. M.—Reliable information from the headquarters of Gen. BEAN states that not a single life has been lost in Fort Sumter, the only injuries being slight contusions among the privates. A dispatch has been sent to President Davis, announcing the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Seven o'clock, P. M.—President Davis replied: All honor to the gallant sons of Carolina. Thank God for their safety.

SENIOR AFTER THE VICTORY.

The services in all our sanctuaries yesterday exhibited the fervid outpourings of gratitude from a people penetrated with the mercies of God.

The incidents in "Old St. Philip's" we witnessed were deeply touching. The heart of the worshippers in that sacred fane, consecrated by the precious historic memories which made the glory of the "first temple" on this site, had been poured out in devout thanksgiving to the only Giver of Victory, when a venerable old man, leaning on his staff, was led by the Rector to the sacred desk. It was the Bishop of the Diocese, wholly blind and physically feeble, yet with the eyes of faith, keener than the eagle's, discerning the light of Heaven and rejoicing therein. The congregation were taken by surprise; but whose heart may not be stirred even to its innermost depths, as the apostolic servant of God, selecting one of those paternal exhortations of the "beloved disciple," accounted for his presence. Not only a patriotic, but a personal interest in the great event of the past week had brought him to the city, and made him here abide until the battle had been fought. Your boys were there, and mine were there, and it was right that they should be there. Still the heart had only bled; the strong man, as well as the tender woman, had quivered under the influence of natural affection, for we were not children, we knew what we were doing, and had counted the cost, and had weighed in our very souls the warfare upon which we were going. And how very marvelous had been God's doings! How unparalleled his agency. All our children had passed through the fire unhurt! Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, Oh, Lord, be the glory!"

We forbear to follow the good Bishop through the affecting application which he made of this wonderful Providence of God, but cannot pass over the strong testimony which he bore to his firm persuasion, strengthened by travel through every section of our State in the discharge of pastoral duty, that the grand movement in which our people were now engaged was begun by them in the deepest conviction of duty to God, and after laying their case before God—and God had most signally blessed our dependence on him. "Verily the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." **FATAL RESULTS OF THE PREMATURE DISCHARGE.**

Since writing the account of the evacuation, we have been furnished with the names of the men wounded by the premature discharge of the cannon in firing the salute: DANIEL HOWE, killed almost instantly, and buried yesterday, the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. YATES; EDWARD GATWAY, mortally wounded, and carried to the hospital; JAMES HAYES, GEORGE FIKLINO, JOHN LEWIS, GEORGE PATRICHARD, severely wounded. The above are all of Company E, First Regiment United States Artillery.

INCIDENTS.

The first Palmetto flag was raised on Fort Sumter yesterday by Col. F. J. MOORE, Jr. and J. L. DEARBORN of Governor PICKENS' Staff, and the Confederate State flag by Capt. FRAZARON, of the General Clinch, and others, in the presence of the Governor, General BRAUNOARD's Staff, and a large number of gentlemen, among whom was Chancellor CARROLL and Judges GLOVER and WARBLAW. A salute was fired from each of the batteries on the raising of these flags.

General JAMES SIMONS was the Commander-in-Chief on Morris Island, during the bombardment, and Col. W. G. DESAUSURES in command of the batteries.

The Palmetto Guard had charge of three batteries on Morris Island—the Iron Battery and the Rifled Cannon, which did such good service, and also the Mortar Battery, which worked so well.

Major STEVENS was in command of the three, and directed the fire of the mortar battery. Capt. CURRAN and Lieut. ARMSTRONG, the latter of the Citadel Academy, were also directing the fire of the batteries, each with a detachment of the Palmetto Guard. Capt. J. P. THOMAS, of the Citadel Academy, was in command of the Rifled Cannon, which did such good service on Fort Sumter. PAUL LIALANE, a young patriot of 13 years of age, was on a visit to his brother when the fighting commenced, a member of the Palmetto Guard, determined to remain there during the bombardment, and had the honor of discharging a number of pieces at Fort Sumter. The *Sumter*, *Warps* and the *Marion* Ar-

tillery were also actively engaged with their batteries during the fight.

The High Key up and Belated.—After an impatient interval of suspense and expectation, which was not well understood by those spectators at a distance not conversant with the necessary details of such occasions, the Confederate flag was hoisted at 4.30 P. M., and was greeted with volleys from all the batteries and from the shipping.

Capt. L. M. MORRIS of the *Nashville*, promptly called on his artillery staff, and gave a Confederate salute of seven guns, the word being called successively by friends and guests who solicited that privilege.

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A Youthful Hero.—PAUL B. LALANE, a son of a well known fellow-citizen, and in his twelfth year, was in the STEVENS' Battery throughout the glorious bombardment of the 12th and 13th, and did gallant service as an youthful member of the *Palmetto Guard*. He fired seventeen shots, and was more than ready to be useful and active, in all means within his strength.

An elder brother, of military age, was a regular member of the *Palmetto Guard*, who have acquired enviable reputation by the efficient connections with the Iron Battery.

We have no fears of the subjugation of a people, where the boys are thus trained.

A party of friends who counted the shots fired for one hour on Friday, the memorable 12th of April, beginning at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., have given us the following statement of numbers for that period:

Fort Moultrie.....	42
All other points on Sullivan's Island.....	15
Floating Battery.....	17
Morris' Island Battery.....	36
Fort Johnson and James' Island.....	4
Mount Pleasant.....	4
Sumter.....	40

15 April 1861, 2

Correspondence of the Courier.

HAVANA, March 31, 1861.

For some days past the rumor has been circulating here that St. Domingo had proclaimed herself in favor of again forming a part of the Spanish nation. The first information we have received of the fact was through rumors that have been currently circulating during the week, and the news is fully confirmed by the *Diario de la Marina*, *Gaceta* and *Prensa* of yesterday. A Special Committee from the Government of St. Domingo, composed of Sr. Dn. AROLINAR DE CASTRO and Sr. Dn. MANUEL DE J. HEREDA, arrived here on the 27th instant, in order to inform the Government of the fact that the people of Spanish origin in the Island have enthusiastically declared their wish and willingness again to become subjects of Spain.

On the 15th instant the Spanish flag was hoisted at St. Domingo, and the President, General SEXTANA, issued a Proclamation, which sets forth the desires of the people on the subject.

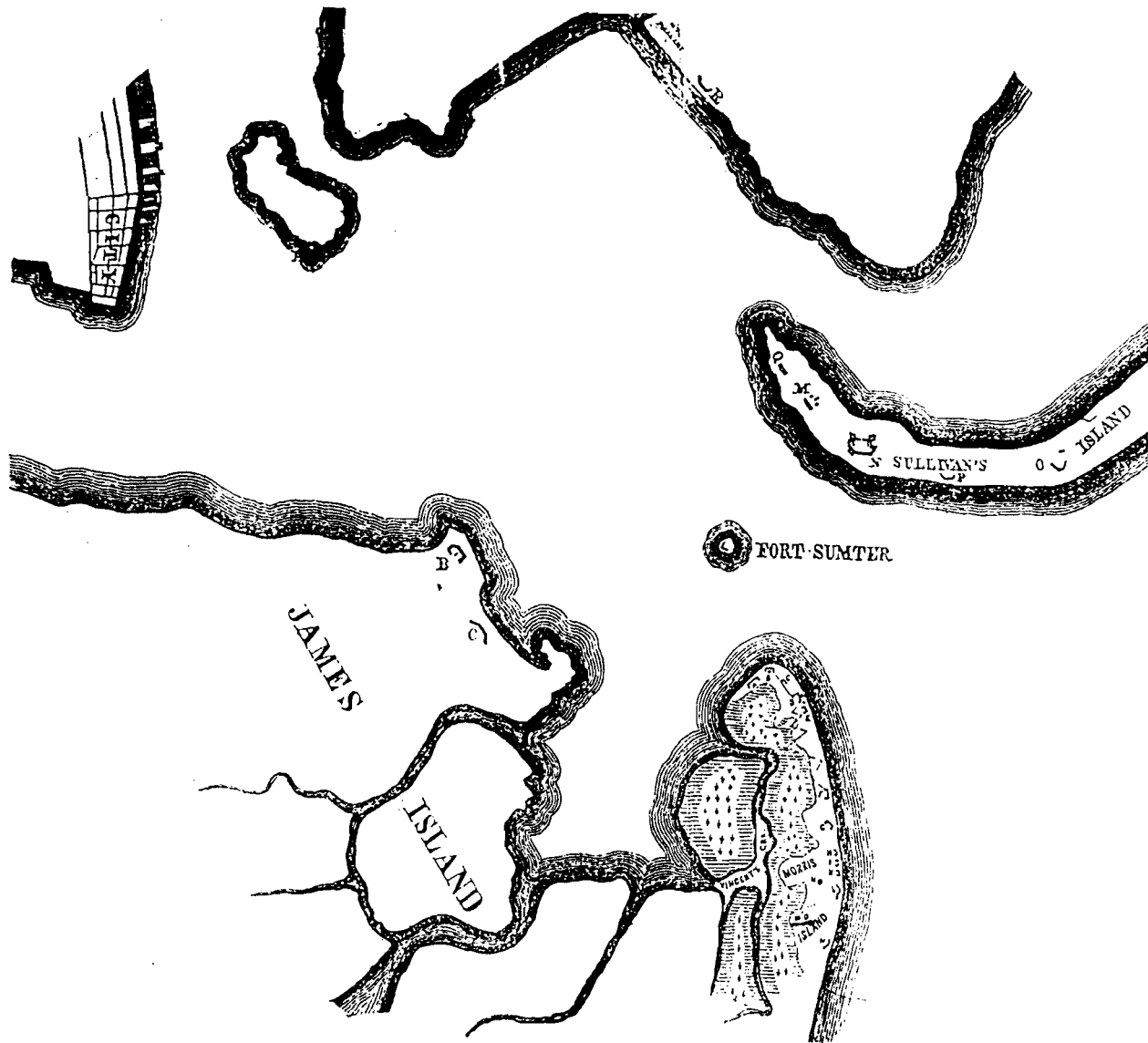
H. E. the Captain-General, has allowed that in accordance with the wishes of the people and Government of St. Domingo, troops and men of war should go there; but the Captain-General submits the whole matter to H. M. the Queen for decision, giving the asked for assistance temporarily and conditionally.

This is the first instance in the history of the civilized world of an independent nation applying again to the very government from whom it had once been emancipated for admission as a subject in the rank of her provinces. The flourishing and prosperous condition of Cuba and Porto Rico have undoubtedly contributed to a great extent to decide the people of St. Domingo to act as they have done; when they look upon these two Islands and compare their condition with their own, the choice could not be difficult among a sensible and peace-loving people.

These men-of-war, with the land and naval forces granted for St. Domingo by Gen. SERRANO, left port yesterday, under the immediate command of the Admiral of the Navy, Gen. RUBALCABA, and we expect shortly to hear that H. M. Queen ISABEL has accepted the offers of the people of St. Domingo, and that the once beautiful Island of Hispaniola will soon form a new, rich and prosperous portion of Spain, adding a third brilliant jewel to the Spanish crown in the Antilles.

I learn from sources that are considered as reliable, that the Royal Midshipman Prince ALFRED, of England, will be here on the 15th of April, and remain only three days in this city. Should such be the case, he will not have sufficient time to accept all the invitations that will be tendered him on the part of our nobility, nor be present at the different entertainments, balls, &c., that have been in course of preparation for some time past, and are still on the list of amusements and pleasures to celebrate his visit. In case the visit of the young Prince should be only of so short a duration as above stated, it is likely that the programme for the different entertainments will be arranged and decided upon next week.

MAP OF THE FORTIFICATIONS IN THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON



With this memorable epoch in our history, with the Palmetto Flag and the Flag of the Confederate States floating over Fort Sumter, and with every reason for congratulation at the triumphant success of our arms so far, we have the additional gratification of placing before the readers of the *Courier* a map of our harbor and the fortifications erected to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The importance of these fortifications and the part each has sustained in bringing about this glorious result are already familiar to our readers.

When the extraordinary difficulties which were encountered at the outset shall be remembered, posterity will view with admiration the wisdom, energy and indomitable perseverance of the men of the present generation in the accomplishment of this wonderful revolution. It will be a useful lesson for all future time. The zeal and spirit of our volunteer soldiery, the unanimity, energy and gallantry with which they have seconded the plans of the authorities, and executed the services they were called upon to perform, has added new glory to our beloved city and State, and are worthy of all the glorious recollections of the past. To obtain such a satisfactory result, the most extensive military preparations were necessary. To Governor PICKENS, who took hold of the helm of State at the most important crisis of its history, is due the merit of inaugurating these preparations for a campaign leading to this brilliant success. From long experience in Europe, and witnessing the large preparations that are there made for war, he was enabled to form an estimate of what was requisite to make a campaign

effective. To him and the well known distinguished gentlemen who have been associated with him in council, is the country indebted for much of the remarkable success of the present movement.— Since the arrival of General BRAGGARD the works in progress have been under his immediate superintendence. His military experience has brought everything to perfection, and many changes have been made.

In addition to the powder on hand at the commencement of operations, there have been received in the last two months something more than three hundred thousand pounds of powder, seven new ten inch mortars, making with those before on hand, seventeen of the heaviest description; also, three additional nine inch Dahlgren guns of the finest metal (making six in all), sixty thousand shell and sixty thousand shot for the heaviest cannon and mortars, a rifled cannon, &c.

For a further description of the works and defences completed we refer our readers to the following accounts of the various fortifications. The posts are marked alphabetically.

a.—CASTLE PINCKNEY.

This post, the weakest of the permanent harbor fortifications, is situated a short distance off the wharves on Cooper River, and about nine hundred yards from the city and two and a half miles from Fort Sumter. It mounted some months ago, about thirty guns, mostly of light calibre. The greater part of these were removed, during the emergency for guns for the new batteries, and mounted on Morris' Island and along the Ship Channel. Four guns of its

heaviest calibre, two thirty two pounders and two howitzers, were reserved for and mounted upon the Floating Battery. The few heavy guns left upon the Fort, owing to the great distance from the point of attack, were considered ineffectual, as no reliance could be placed upon them for siege purposes. It is an unimportant place to the city in the way of defence, yet in the hands of an enemy could work great destruction to the shipping at the wharves, and the buildings in the Eastern part of the city.

b.—FORT JOHNSON.

This is only a nominal post, used rather as a recruiting station than as a post for offensive operations. The old United States fort at this place was never garrisoned, and after many years of neglect its walls tumbled down entirely. Early in January a small redan battery, for three guns, was thrown up of earth and sand, but as more time was allowed for preparation than was then expected, it gave way to heavier and more scientific constructions.

There have been mounted at this post three twenty-four pounders bearing on near the harbor, and in rear of the barracks, a battery with three ten inch mortars, and farther East, towards the South on the beach, in another battery, are three ten inch mortars, embracing in all some seventeen ten inch mortars. This post was under the command of Capt. JAMES with a company of regulars.

c.—MORTAR BATTERIES ON JAMES' ISLAND.

These mount four ten-inch mortars, and were constructed under the superintendance of Lieuts. LEONARD and MCCREARY of the Engineer Corps. They

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are a simple traverse of sand, fourteen feet high, with flanks to protect the men from shell splinters. They were not finished until very recently.

MORRIS' ISLAND BATTERIES.

The most Southerly of the defences on this point marked *a*, is a heavy defence of sand, masked in the rear, and with flanks to protect it from a channel fire. It mounts four heavy guns—thirty-two and forty two pounders—and seven ten inch mortars. It was one of the last erected at the place, and was constructed under the supervision of Capt. F. D. LEA, of the Engineer Corps.

At Cumming's Point marked *b*, is the very large Iron Battery of peculiar and original structure, due to the ingenuity and talents of C. H. STEVENS, Cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank. It consists simply of heavy ranging timbers placed longitudinally to the Fort (Sumter) and at an of thirty degrees with the horizon, the lower ends resting in the sand and the upper on a cross support-beam. These timbers were afterwards covered with railroad iron, the flanges of the last tier forming a perfectly smooth roof. Projectiles from Fort Sumter would strike this battery at so great an angle as to be deflected from it entirely. Three eight inch Columbiads are mounted under its cover, and fired through mantled embrasures in its slope. Its entire length is eighty feet and depth about twenty-eight. The powder magazine is buried in a sand bank to the rear of the work.

The next point, *f*, is a Mortar-Battery, with three ten inch mortars.

On the West of this Battery, nearby, is a large sand battery with forty-two pounders and two Columbiads. The shore two were in charge of Major STEVENS and Lieut. ARMSTRONG, of the Citadel Academy with Capt. CUTBERT, of the gallant Palmetto Guard. Capt. CUTBERT directed the firing of the Iron Battery, and Major STEVENS the Mortar Battery.

d—Is the Trapier Battery and Magazine. The Battery is constructed of heavy timbers, with Palmetto log embrasures. Its length is one hundred and forty feet, with flanks to protect from cross fire. Mounts three eight inch Columbiads, and three ten inch Mortars. Fires upon Fort Sumter.

e—This is a Battery with two eight inch South Carolina howitzers. The above were in charge of Capt. J. G. KING, of the Marion Artillery.

f—A Battery of two eight inch South Carolina howitzers and two forty-two pounders.

g—A Battery with one eight inch Columbiad. In charge of Capt. LAMAR.

h—A Battery with two eight inch Columbiads. In charge of Capt. LAMAR.

j—A Battery mounted with two twenty-four pounders.

k—A Battery mounted with two twenty-four pounders. In charge of Capt. NONROX, of the German Artillery.

L—STAR OF THE WEST BATTERY, with three twenty-four pounders, bearing on Ship Channel. A simple sand parapet, without any cover for the men, with guns mounted on field carriages. In charge of Capt. A. J. GAZZ, of the Columbia Artillery.

m—A Battery mounted with two heavy Dahlgren's, bearing directly upon Ship Channel. In charge of Capt. WARLEY.

n—Is the Central Magazine.

o—Headquarters.

All these are manned and guarded by a body of the best troops that could be picked in any of the States.

n.—FORT MOULTRIE.

This fortress is located on Sullivan's Island, near the site of the renowned old fort of the same name, which gained the first victory of the Revolution, on the 25th of June, 1776. The present fort was commenced in anticipation of the war of 1812, as a protection to Charleston against a British fleet. Until within a few years past it remained uncompleted, and in its present condition is capable of great improvement.

Early in September last additional improvements were begun under the superintendance of Capt. J. G. FOSTER, United States Engineers. A glacis was thrown up on two sides; a moat opened around the entire base, and two caponiers erected at the angles on the water side. The parapet was protected by pud houses, sand bags, and other available means of defence, in anticipation of an attack from a Charleston mob.

On the night of the 26th of December, as is well known, the troops, under command of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, evacuated the place and took possession of Fort Sumter. The guns were spiked; the flag staff cut down, and the carriages of nine heavy guns—five Columbiads, and four thirty-two pounders—burnt. The value of the property thus destroyed amounted to about \$15,000.

The next day an order was issued by Governor PICKENS for its occupation by State troops, and three Artillery Companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel DeSAUSSURE, landed on the Island and took possession at 8 o'clock in the evening. It was then entirely defenceless, and incapable of firing a single gun from any of its batteries.

Work was immediately begun under the superintendance of Major WALTER GWINN, of the Engineers, and a corps of assistants. The guns were unspiked, the burnt carriages replaced, and the batteries changed from barbette to embrasure batteries, by means of sand bags and palmetto logs. The magazine, which was exposed to a direct fire from the enemy's hot shot and shell, was covered with sand bags to a depth of several feet. All the serviceable guns on the land side were removed to points where they could be made effective. Temporary covered ways were also constructed as a refuge for the men from shell, and traverses thrown up at several angles in the event of an enfilading fire. The greater part of these preparations were made in the months of January and February. On the first of March the preparations were considered complete. This fort was under the command of Major RIPLEY during the bombardment.

o.—FORT WALTER.

This is a temporary earth work, mounting five guns—forty-two and twenty-four pounders—erected under the superintendance of Lieut. GEORGE W. EARL, of the Engineer Corps. Its guns are pointed so as to prevent the entrance of ships through the Maffit Channel.

p.—DAHLGREN BATTERY.

This is a sunken battery, mounting two nine-inch Dahlgren guns, obtained from the Trudegar foundry in Richmond, Va. They are placed to defend the entrance to the Main Ship Channel, and their great size and long range render them effective for all points inside the Bar.

ENFILADE BATTERY.

This Battery, marked *o*, has been constructed under the direction of General BEAUREGARD, and mounts two thirty-two pounders and two twenty-four pounders.

p—This is a Battery between Fort Moultrie and the Five Gun Battery, mounting two thirty two pounders, one Dahlgren and two heavy mortars.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Another Battery with two heavy ten inch mortars. This is marked *r*, and is about five hundred yards from the wharf. It was erected by order of General BEAUREGARD, who discovered the site where a fortification had been erected during the Revolutionary struggle.

Besides the above there are innumerable howitzers and smaller pieces of cannon, scattered along the beach on Sullivan's Island and Morris' Island, all in full position, bearing directly upon Ship Channel, Main and Maffit Channels, and a portion bore upon Fort Sumter.

THE FLOATING BATTERY.

The Floating Battery, which was put in position in the cove at Sullivan's Island just previous to the commencement of hostilities, is not marked on the map. The Rifled Cannon was also received, and placed in battery, since the cut was ordered.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 April 1861, 2

THE EXCITEMENT in the city continued unabated during the whole of yesterday. Early in the afternoon we issued the *extras* of THE MERCURY containing the full and detailed accounts of the Battle of Fort Sumter. These were in such demand that even our fast press could scarcely furnish an adequate supply, and the rush for copies continued at our counting room until long after nightfall.

SERENADE TO GOV. PICKENS.—On Saturday evening last, after our citizens were entirely satisfied of the capitulation of Fort Sumter, a large crowd assembled in front of the Charleston Hotel, and honored the Governor with a serenade. He acknowledged the compliment in a brief and appropriate speech, in the course of which he congratulated our citizens upon the happy termination of the bombardment.

THE GLORIOUS ISSUE of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was alluded to in the discourses at several of our Churches yesterday. At the Cathedral a *Te Deum* was chanted in thanksgiving for the bloodless victory.

COL. RUDLER, of Nicaraguan fame, was in our city yesterday.

A REPORT was current, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, that there was a heavy firing going on at Stono. We could not, however, trace the rumor to any satisfactory source.

A CHANCE to see Fort Sumter will be found by consulting the advertisement of the steamer *Carolina*, elsewhere in to day's paper.

THE TWO MEN of Major ANDERSON'S command who were injured by the explosion yesterday, and were brought to the city, have been transferred to Prof. CHISHOLM'S private hospital, in Trapmann-street. One of them died at quarter-past ten o'clock last night. The other is improving in condition.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. J. R. HAMILTON, having been appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederate States, has resigned his commission of Captain of Artillery in the South Carolina Army.

THE LINCOLN FLEET.—The steamships of war are still off this bar, but it is rumored that they may leave this day with Major ANDERSON; but this may not be correct. We understand they are commanded by Captain GILLIS, U. S. N., of Maryland, and consist of the *Powhatan*, *Puonce*, *Harriet Lane*, and transport steamship *Battle*; that they can muster a force of about 2500 men, of which 1000 are picked troops.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

THE GLORIOUS AFFAIR OF FORT SUMTER.
We shall take pleasure in giving any additions or corrections that may be furnished authentically, and we beg all friends who witnessed it, or observed any part of the glorious demonstration near and adjacent Fort Sumter, to give such corrections or additions while their recollections are fresh. We need not repeat that we desire to give, sooner or later, a full, perfect and comprehensive report, and that any omissions or errors, must be charged to wrong information, or any other cause except design.

THE FLAG RAISING OVER FORT SUMTER.
Concerning the glorious ensurfing of the right flag over Fort Sumter, after thousands of eyes had enjoyed, for a delightful interval, the sight of that fortress without the flag which had waved over it as a "standing menace," we take special pleasure in giving an additional report, and in doing justice to two young and gallant members of the Executive Staff, who have always been zealous, prompt and efficient in executing all orders from Governor Pickens, and have been specially prompt where there was danger or exposure.

We allude to Col. EDWARD CARROLL and FRANKLIN J. MOSE, Jr., both worthy sons of sires still young enough to serve the State in person as well as through the example and precepts they have inculcated in their sons.

Col. CARROLL was specially charged by Governor PICKENS with superintending the preparation of the Confederate Flag designed for Fort Sumter. Governor PICKENS, of course, knew that if General BRAXGARD ordered South Carolina to place a Confederate Flag over Fort Sumter the order would be executed, and he very properly had the flag prepared and consigned to the charge of Col. CARROLL, who was entrusted with the custody of the Palmetto Flag that had been prepared in anticipation of the interesting occasion, on behalf of many daughters of Charleston, and presented to Gov. PICKENS and Council, with the distinct stipulation that it should not be opened or displayed except over Fort Sumter for the first time. In the note of presentation addressed to Secretary JAMISON, of the South Carolina War Department, this stipulation was expressed: "That this Flag shall only be unfurled on the walls of Sumter."

These flags, thus enhanced by objects and anticipations, were conveyed to their proper destination by Col. CARROLL and MOSE, and the actual elevation was performed for the Palmetto Flag by Col. MOSE and DEARSON of the Executive Staff, and for the Confederate Flag by Capt. FRANKSON of Gen. BRAXGARD'S Staff—Col. CARROLL and others of the Staff being present and assisting in both cases.

The melancholy casualty attending the evacuation, which by the late garrison, as we have reported, engrossed attention to such a degree that the flag raising was not conducted with all the exact details that might otherwise have accompanied.

It has been specially regretted by many that it was not accompanied by prayer on the ramparts, in grateful acknowledgment to the God of hosts who gave our gallant friend such a gloriously bloodless victory. Although no public or audible prayer was uttered, we know, however, that the occasion was witnessed by many whose hearts were inditing fervent and earnest prayers. Among them was the patriotic Seaman's Chaplain, Rev. W. B. YATES, who had just enjoyed the mournful privilege of officiating, at the request of Major ANDERSON, at the interment of one of the victims of the fatal explosion.

THAT "SLAUGHTER PEN."
A gallant officer who was prominently concerned in the Floating Battery from its first design to its glorious use and trial reports:

"The first shell which was sent from the Mortar Battery at Fort Johnson into Fort Sumter, on bursting, gave, for a few seconds with its smoke, a well marked representation of the Palmetto."
"On Friday morning as I stood on our far lined battery, a friend remarked, as the bombshells flew through the air and burst in and over Sumter, Major ANDERSON is having presented to him hot rolls for breakfast."

A NARROW ESCAPE.
We learn from reliable authority that ARTHUR P. LIMES, a member of the Palmetto Guard, stationed at the Iron Battery, narrowly escaped death from Major ANDERSON'S first gun upon that point. He was upon the parapet, about planting the Palmetto Flag, when the first ball from Sumter passed within three feet of him, upon which he still retaining his position on the parapet, waived the flag aloft, as if in defiance of Sumter, amid the cheers of his comrades, and retired behind the battery.

A LADY IN THE FORT.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. BONTREAU enjoyed the honor of being the first civilians to enter into Fort

Sumter. On Sunday morning they accompanied Miss DAVIS, who has been for some time a guest in their family, to the battered fortress. They were courteously received by Lieut. DAVIS, brother of the young lady, under their charge, and conducted over the fortifications. Miss DAVIS was then transferred to the *Isabel*, and Mr. and Mrs. BONTREAU, through the politeness of the young Lieutenant, were allowed to witness the simple and beautiful ceremony observed in saluting the flags. They were also eye-witnesses of the sad accident which sent one brave man to eternity instantly, from whose effects another has died, and several are still suffering. They were present when the dead soldier was committed to the dust by the Rev. Mr. YATES. This solemn service was also attended by Capt. HALLOQUIST, the gallant Captain of the *Endicott* and Mortar Battery.

Mrs. BONTREAU was the only recipient of a portion of the riddled flag which the brave commander of Fort Sumter refused to lower till stern necessity was upon him.

The staff of the Stars and Stripes received seven shots before it fell.

Major ANDERSON unshipped the upper half of the flag-staff, and carried it away with him as a memento of the heroic bombardment.

A SOUTH CAROLINA WOMAN.
The site selected by the experienced eye of the General-in-Command of the South Carolina forces, was occupied by the residence of our venerable townswoman, Mrs. ELIZA HOWES, the honored mother of GEORGE M. CORBIN, Esq. The house was instantly given up by the patriotic lady, on one condition, which was, in her own emphatic language, that "they would whip the Yankees."

Fort Sumter tells us, and history will proclaim to coming generations, how faithfully that simple and agreeable condition was complied with.

On the fifth of April that worthy representative of the noble women of the Revolution presented a flag to the gallant commander of that important post. The staff of that inspiring symbol was shot down about noon of the glorious Friday, but in a moment its proud folds were again waving defiance to the foe. That honored flag now floats from the residence of her son, which bears marks of the looming conflict.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.
A pious friend who makes daily use of that excellent little book, BODDAR'S Solemn Treasury, was profoundly impressed by the singular fitness of the passages chosen for the Lesson of the 13th of April, to the events that have given that day a distinguished place among the days that will never die.

The following passages compose the subject of meditation:—
"Thou shalt not be afraid of them; but shalt well remember what the LORD thy God did unto Pharaoh, and unto all Egypt."—Deut. 7, 18.
"And shall say unto them, Hear, O Israel; Ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies: let not your hearts faint; fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them; For the LORD your God is he that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you."—Deut. 20, 3, 4.
"And said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."—Job 23, 11.

These words could be no more appropriate had they been passed by inspiration for the glorious occasion.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL.
The Rev. W. B. YATES, the zealous Pastor of the Seaman's Chapel, and the fast friend of the mariner, had just concluded an impressive sermon at the Bethel by a special Providence, as illustrated by the happy and brilliant issue of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when he was waited upon by an officer had requested to perform the burial service over the unfortunate soldier who had lost his life by an accident. With characteristic promptness he answered the call, and, conveyed to the *Lady's* boat, which was propelled by the steady arms of the young sailors of the School Ship, was in a few minutes inside the walls of the fortress.

He was received with hearty courtesy by the gallant ANDERSON, and performed the solemn rites for the stranger soldier who had passed unharmed through the battle, and fell under the arrow of death while his heart was beating high with the hope of a joyous reunion with wife and children.

Before committing the mangled body to the dust the minister pronounced an appropriate address to his comrades in arms. He spoke of the uncertainty of life. He reminded his audacious hearers of the extreme uncertainty of a soldier's life, and after speaking in terms of praise of the conduct of their brave commander, exhorted them with impressive earnestness to prepare for that "great event" that awaits us all. He then offered a fervent prayer, that God would mercifully to those this *solitary* of *Pharaoh*.
The one and *unshipped* of *Major Anderson* had *unshipped* the *upper half* of the *flag-staff*, and *carried it away* with him as a *memento* of the *heroic bombardment*.

solemn rite, and the *gunboat* was transferred to the *Isabel*.
The humble grave of HOWES is a touching and enduring memorial of that brilliant victory which adds another hope to the splendid history of the Palmetto State.

THAT MONSTER COLUMBIAD.
Great and terrible things were expected of the ten inch Columbiad which opened from Fort Sumter in gazing defiance against the Stevens' Battery, which each artilleerist as GIBBLEY and his coadjutors of the *Tribune's* stripe predicted would have silenced, demolished and knocked us to next week by the great Columbiad.

To report faithful we must say that our brave defenders and gunniers of the Stevens' Battery did expect something from that Columbiad, and the result is that it was this Columbiad alone which made any marked impression on the Iron Rail Road Battery, with which the same of Stevens is honorably and enduringly connected.

We have before us, and shall retain for the examination of friends, at the *Cannon* office, a fragment of the English Rail Road Iron, knocked off from the Iron Battery, and showing an effect, that if followed up closely and fiercely, might have made that strong bulwark somewhat less secure. The rapid and persevering attentions of our batteries, however, on the face of Sumter, which this Columbiad prevented us making much use of it, as was expected—and it may be that the powder was not of the required proof.

As an interesting incident of this Columbiad, or memorandum table—a kind of gunner's Guide and Companion, which was found in the interior ruins of Fort Sumter, by Lieut. W. S. HANSTON, of the Palmetto Guard. On the back, this Guide is marked with ink on the wood, "10 inch Columbiad—with that charge 12 lbs., elevation 4°. Charge 15 lbs., elevation 3.45°." On the right of this is the abridged memorandum "Iron Bat." Thus showing this guide or reference table was designed for special attention, to the Iron Battery, and the use of the big Columbiad in case of the absence or removal of the expert gunner or officer.

On the other side of this wooden guide has been posted a table for more elaborate reference. The heading is "Ten inch Columbiad" and is followed by four tables or vertical columns, showing the charges of powder in pounds—the ball or shell in weight—the elevation and the range in yards.

We give below the ball table, for charges of 15 pounds and balls of 25, which show the following variations in range:

Elevation.	Range in Yards.
0	74
1	102
2	142
3	192
4	250
5	314
6	385
7	462
8	545
9	634
10	728
11	827
12	931
13	1040
14	1154
15	1273
16	1397
17	1526
18	1660
19	1800
20	1945
21	2095
22	2250
23	2410
24	2575
25	2745

With a charge of twenty pounds and an elevation of 24° we find this monster credited with a range of 5654 yards, or very near 3½ miles.

With shells of 100 lbs., and charges of 12 lbs., we find a table of ranges from 19°—40' to 30°—10', and another table for charges of 15 lbs., going up to 35°, and a range of more than 4000 yards. The figures are in some cases indistinct from wear or handling, as the little bit of wood so thoroughly suggested by the curiosities of Northern warfare, has evidently been closely studied.

Will any friends expert in the theory and practice of artillery, inform us whether the figures we have quoted are in accordance with the latest authorities?

We have also for the examination of friends the primer which belonged to this Columbiad—"all of which is respectfully submitted"—and for the privilege of seeing them our visiting friends and readers can join us in thanks to Lieut. BREWSTER of the Palmetto Guard.

THE FIRE IN FORT SUMTER.
On Sunday afternoon after Governor PICKENS and Staff, and General BRAXGARD and Staff had started from Sullivan's Island to take possession of Fort Sumter, they were notified that a fire had broken out, and that the magazine was in great danger. The boat immediately put back to Sullivan's Island, and took on board two Fire Engines that were on the Island, and a Company of regulars from the Floating Battery. The Engines were conveyed under the command of Col. R. S. DEAR, YKA, and upon their landing a stream of water was immediately thrown upon the fire nearest the magazine. The brakes were manned by a Company of regulars and by volunteers from the noble Palmetto Guard.

Col. DEAR retired to the city about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, for the purpose of obtaining more engines. The Atlas Fire Company, with their apparatus, and the Axe Company, with their new steam engine, were almost immediately placed

upon the steamer. They went down to the Fort in charge of our very efficient Chief, M. H. NATHAN, Esq. The firemen played three streams all night upon the burning mass, and partially succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire. About half-past ten, in pursuance of notice on the bulletin boards, a detachment of five firemen from each company, making fifty in all, left the city under the command of T. TORRES, Esq., to relieve their comrades.

At three o'clock, a report was brought by Col. DIXON that the companies were gaining upon the fire, and the magazine was considered safe.

We understand that the inside of the fort is almost one mass of ruins.

The Palmetto Fire Engine Company went down on Saturday night. Two others, the Hope and Charleston, were on the wharf ready to embark but were unable to obtain transportation.

The companies all returned on Monday evening, the fire having been extinguished.

Mr. LORRY went down on Monday, with force of hands, to clear up the rubbish and brick fragments.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES.

If any further evidence is needed of the zeal, enthusiasm, and unanimous determination of our people in maintaining the position we have assumed, we have but to point with pride to those noble sons of Carolina, who have laid aside the gown and forsaken the forum for the tented field. During the conflict, so gloriously triumphant, members of the Convention, members of the Legislature, rendered zealous and valuable services at the different posts and batteries. Ex-Gov. MANNING, Hon. JAMES CUMMINS, Jr., and the Hon. WM. POACHUK MILLS, of Gen. BRADSHAW'S Staff, exhibited a coolness, fearlessness and disregard of danger when moving from battery to battery giving the orders of the Commanding-General, and inspiring confidence among the troops, that was worthy of the highest admiration.

These gentlemen kept up constant communication between the batteries and headquarters during the bombardment, with shot and shell hursting over their heads and all around them.

On Morris' Island, besides the commanding officer, Gen. JAMES SIMONS, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives, there were of members of the Legislature, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. DE SAUSSURE of the Artillery, Col. T. G. LAMAR, Capt. A. J. GARRETT of the Columbia Artillery, Col. HENRY BRIST, Col. MARCY GARON of the First Regiment of Volunteers, a member of the Convention, and Col. T. Y. SIMONS, also a member of the Convention, who, since the adjournment, has been on Morris' Island as one of Brigadier-General SIMONS' Aids. During the night Col. T. Y. SIMONS was actively engaged, at the risk of receiving ANSONSON'S fire, in extending the orders of the commanding officer to the various batteries.

Other distinguished volunteers both from the Convention and the Legislature accepted appointments on the Staff, or shouldered a musket in the ranks, to battle for the cause they had so lately espoused, and warmly advocated in Legislative Hall. A State composed of such men, who by their bright example, are capable of rousing all the deepest feelings of the heart in a righteous cause, can never be conquered.

LETTER FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting in the street Col. THOMAS Y. SIMONS, Aid to Brigadier-General JAMES SIMONS, now stationed on Morris' Island.

He reports all well at that post, and the men in fine spirits. A great many of the balls fired from Sumter were lying around in every direction. He states that in extending the orders of the Commander the men moved about as unconcernedly and cool while the battle was going on as they would on any ordinary occasion. The general impression there seems to be that one of the vessels of the fleet of the harbor would return for instructions, and that the others would remain until those instructions were received.

Brig. Gen. SIMONS is in command of the North-eastern portion of the Island, extending from Cummings' Point to Vinegar Hill, and Major Gen. BOWMAN is command of the rest of the Island.

OBSERVATIONS OF A WITNESS.

As eye-witness, who was on the Floating Battery from the time of taking position, until 12 M., on Sunday, 14th, and throughout the night was actively assisting, when necessary, and at other times was closely watching all events and incidents, has favored us with a copy of notes taken by himself at the earliest leisure. Although it will involve some repetitions, we give place to this account for the sake of correctness and addition: *Correct Account of what took place from the commencement of the Siege of Sumter from the hour of half-past four o'clock on Friday morning, the 13th of April, up to the fall of the fort on Sunday, 15th, April.* At half-past 4 o'clock on Friday the fort was given by points and a line from Fort Johnson. The

Floating Battery, at the Northwest point of Sullivan's Island, was on the look-out, all the men prepared to fire at the very flash of a flag from Fort Johnson, and the order was extended to commence fire, No. 1 gun, a 32-pounder, by First Lieut. J. A. YATES in command, but was requested by Second Lieutenant FRANCIS H. HAMILTON that we had better not take the responsibility of the first fire; but let Major RITLEY commence; and in about a minute after we heard a report from Captain HAMILTON, Four Oes Battery, who was also in command of a Mortar Battery in the rear, as soon as we opened. Then we let loose from the Hamilton Floating Battery as fast as the order was given. No. 1, ready, fire; No. 2, ready, fire; No. 3, ready, fire; No. 4, ready, fire; and five minutes time another volley told forth destruction on the roof of the Officer's quarters, dislodging one of his barbets, at the same time, in five minutes intervals, another and another; and on the fourth round one of his chimney topped merrons, on the Eastern parapet, were tore up, and at the fifth round he (Major ANSONSON) paid his particular regard to our fire by concentrating his fire upon us at intervals of two minutes for about a half hour. Prior to his engagement with us he was invited to breakfast by Major RITLEY, and a similar request from batteries on Morris' Island, also the Mortar Bomb Battery at Mount Pleasant. This last battery did not engage his attention; but he (ANSONSON) paid strict attention to Major RITLEY and the Morris' Island Batteries for a long while—about one hour—in the mean time giving the a lighter pea a shot every ten minutes, and we returning the compliment. I must say for the officers in command, they discharged their duty nobly, acting as though they were old warriors in the cause. Determined and deliberate they entered into an engagement of heavy firing at first, and for the first time in their life. If they had been old, experienced warriors they would not have bettered their actions from beginning to the ceasing of firing. Encouragement should be held out to them by those who have it in their power and influence to render. Each took it by turns to aim the guns; and as they fired their shot was well watched from the battery, and what fell short of said fort was owing to bad powder; for we tested the next shot of the same elevation and proved it, therefore, it was not owing to accuracy of elevation. At Sumter's first firing we received some three rounds from his barbets, but about one o'clock he could only give us fire from one of the barbets, and then we pitched in for dislocating his lordship, which was done in one round from our Floating Battery, and then we pitched into the roof of the officer's quarters, endeavoring by our fire to dislocate some of them on the opposite wall. Sometimes we seen where our shot passed over the parapet, and worked low on inside, from the dust that would arise above the quarter's roof; and after we had got rid of his barbets, as many as we could see, we pitched into opening his ports larger for him, so as to give more chances for fresh air for his men, and at the same time, more room for our reception. Several of his upper casemates we assisted to open for him; also, the deadly fire of a 24-inch Dahlgren, commanded by Capt. J. RANGLER HAMILTON, situate about ninety yards Southeast of his formidable battery. This done an amount of damage, tearing away the merlons, also the parapet walls, also the dislodging of barbets, the breaching of the walls by the shell penetrating and exploding in the brick work. Major RITLEY'S hot shot on Friday afternoon caused a portion of ANSONSON'S ports to cease ushering forth their venom; for it must have engaged a number of his men to keep from being fired on Friday evening, and prior to the destruction of the men's quarters, on the West side of the fort on Saturday morning. We leveled one shot at the flag-staff, but the shot struck on top of the parapet in line with the staff. We tried the same gun at the same elevation in about half an hour's time again; and grazed it on the West side, and before another half hour elapsed, the flag staff fell from a shot either from Fort Moultrie or Morris' Island Battery, for it was almost a simultaneous discharge, reaching the fort about the same time; therefore I cannot tell who carries off the laurels, but I can safely say that God—the God of our fathers, yea, the God of our battles—is with us, and will save his people. Let the sectional President see that it is not in the power of man to decide this all-important crisis. We are the instruments in the hand of God, and whatsoever is just and right he will at all times vindicate. Your humble correspondent witnessed the scene of a most successful bombardment, and if Old General SCOTT could have managed to keep it with twelve men with muskets, I think he would have found his most particular friend (Mr. RITLEY) rather hard to battle with—and as our fire was observed by Maj. RITLEY, I hope he will take special notice of the two young gentlemen in command of Capt. JOHN RANDOLPH HAMILTON'S Floating Bombardment. As there has been little mention made of Capt. J. H. HAMILTON'S Dahlgren, situated about eighty

yards to the Southeast of his formidable Floating Battery, the command of this Floating Bombardment was entrusted to First Lieutenant J. A. YATES. The Dahlgren was commanded by one of South Carolina's gallant brave sons, and I must say it bravely is to be upheld or appreciated by all of the South, we cannot say enough in behalf of so valuable a young man. At his request he planted the Dahlgren in a day, ready for action, exposed to the hot fire of the enemy, without a shelter or a casemate to protect him or his six men. I never witnessed a more cool and active man at such a post of danger. If courage is to be awarded to any one, he justly merits it, and if he had a good vessel at his command, he would do honor to his State. The shot fell in all directions around and about him, and one came very near striking the Dahlgren, and the ball passed within four feet of Dr. DAVENANT and another of the officers, turning up the sand with all its fury. There was many well directed shots at this Dahlgren, but in return eighty out of an hundred done its destructive work. Some of the missing ones fell short by exploding about one hundred or two hundred yards after leaving the gun. Then he tempered them as near as his judgment would allow, so as to reach the fort before explosion, and his test proved right. Capt. J. H. HAMILTON is a soldier as well as a gentleman, and I hope ere long to see him in command of a fine man-of-war, dealing destruction to an enemy; and there is one officer on his Battery I cannot overlook—that is Sergeant EDWARD CURTIS, of No. 2 Battery, a forty-two gun. He was the gunner, and acted bravely. All his men did their duty strictly. All this should be made known, for merit must be rewarded. This is from an eye witness of the whole affair.

FORT MOULTRIE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

But very few rounds were fired after night set in, and these were only shell; Sumter did not shoot but very little after dusk; she had been firing very warmly on Fort Moultrie the whole afternoon, but mostly stopped as soon as darkness set in. ANSONSON did not waste a single shot. Moultrie still continued to belch forth two or three rounds, sufficient to demonstrate that she was all right, and then knocked off for the night.

The mortar batteries kept up a steady fire during the night, but not very rapid—about every twenty minutes. The discharges of heavy guns which were heard during the night were from the channel batteries on Morris' Island; they were fired to warn off approaching vessels.

On the second morning (Saturday), Fort Moultrie seemed to await a renewal of the attack on her from old Sumter, (Moultrie had given the last shot on the preceding evening) On the first day, the Major had ignored Major RITLEY until late in the day, but this morning he commenced with all his energy on Moultrie. It was near 7 o'clock when he opened fire, and of course was immediately answered. Very warm work then ensued between these great fortresses. Sumter seemed to concentrate all her force on this point, with some guns also against the floating battery. Indeed, there appeared to be almost a cessation of hostilities everywhere but at the two forts—all other points seeming to be intent on the dreadful struggle between them—or at least their fire was lost amid the continued foraging of Sumter and Moultrie against each other. It was during this struggle that old Sumter fired fifty-four guns per hour on Moultrie with her five guns. It was just after the fire from both parties had begun to slack that the flames in Sumter burst out. The mortar batteries, and the enabling batteries had previously been shooting at certain intervals, but as soon as the fire broke out, either from orders received or from the enthusiasm of the moment, they all commenced to fire as quick as they could load.

There is a sand battery just at the extreme Western end of Cummings' Point, with three eight inch Columbiads, (that is, 64 pounders). Then the Iron battery, with three eight inch Columbiads, (we have no ten inch at all,) manned by the Palmetto Guards and commanded by Major STAVANS, of the Citadel. Then two other Batteries—one of them having, besides the heavy guns, two mortars; the other a mortar battery. Prof. ANASTROW, of the Citadel, commanded one of these mortar batteries, and it was the exception for his shell to miss going in.

One ball passed through the top portion of the floating battery and fell on the deck, coming within a few inches of Gov. MANNING'S head. Some eight or ten balls penetrated through the iron of the lower portion and went into the plank.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Sergeant EDWARD CURTIS, in the Regular Army, Company D, who served nobly at his forty-two pounder in the Floating Battery, presented Gov. ANSONSON with a shell, shot from Fort Sumter, and which had been split by coming in contact with the shell of the battery. This was the ball that was fired by the Battery, and came very near striking Gov. MANNING who was in the Battery;

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THE IRON BATTERY.

The Iron Battery, constructed under the plans of Mr. C. H. BRIDGES, was considered by some scientific men as of doubtful strength and capacity, but it has defied all the power of Sumter to injure it in the slightest degree. The brave and modest commander of the Battery, Major BRIDGES, directed it with powerful effect upon those points of the fort next to it, so much so that it was acknowledged to have done more injury than any other.

THE FIREMEN AT FORT SUMTER.

The Chief of the Fire Department, Mr. M. H. NATHAN, returned from Fort Sumter about nine o'clock last evening, accompanied by Col. DUNN, of the Fire Department, Aid to Gov. PICKENS, and reported that the fire at Fort Sumter was effectually put out, so that there was no danger. These gentlemen, with the fire companies under them, deserve the thanks of the country for their active and patriotic performance of duty in working so laboriously at their engines under circumstances of great danger from the anticipated explosions of mines and magazines. They have been hard at work for the last twenty-four hours in saving the further destruction by flames of a Fort which has cost us so much trouble and danger to set on fire; and, if our bells have injured it, they at least deserve great credit for having saved it from farther ruin.

A HOME SCENE.

A member of one of our gallant companies on eve of absence in the city, received a summons to appear at his post on Sullivan's Island on one of the nights of last week, when the air was rife with the most startling rumors of the coming of an overwhelming fleet. With cheerful promptitude the brave soldier prepared to obey the imperative call. He is a husband, and the father of a blue-eyed little girl, who has just begun to put words together. After the preparation for the camp had been made, the soldier served himself for the good bye. Those present thought that the wife felt the parting less than the husband. Lively words flowed fast, and her face was as bright and calm as a morning in May. Her heart seemed to be full of gladness.

She cheered him with pleasant earnestness to show herself a man, and rousing on in a gleeful strain admonished him not to come back if he were shot in the back. With incredible fortitude she bade her child all good-bye, and to say to him that she would not own him her father if he proved to be a coward. The echo of the soldier's footfall through the corridor had hardly died away, when a ghastly pallor was seen spreading over the lady's face. In a voice weak and husky, she begged a friend to take her child, and before she could be supported, she fell from her chair prostrate on the floor.

By a tremendous effort of a powerful will, the noble woman had controlled and concealed the feelings that were convulsing her delicate frame, but nature could bear the tension no longer, and she fainted. The swoon was deep, and it was some time before consciousness returned. At length she opened her eyes languidly, and looked around upon the sympathizing group, and in a tremulous tone, inquired, "if she had fainted before her husband left the room."

We know of no instance of self-command, of unselfish affection that partakes more largely than does this one of the moral sublime.

CRUISE OF THE GENERAL CLINCH AND WILLIAM SEABROOK—EXCITING TIMES.

Having obtained permission to accompany the South Carolina Navy fleet through the kindness of the gallant commander, we embarked on the steamer *William Seabrook*, and sailed on Thursday night, at 7 o'clock, with the following officers: Lieut. Commanding J. M. STRIMLING, Lieut. EVANS, First Assistant Engineer J. H. LOREN, Assistant Surgeon ROBERT W. GUNN, Gunner CROOK, Midshipmen INGRAM and WILKINSON. At half-past 7 o'clock, we were nicely underway. The officers, and men seemed to be in fine spirits, but rather discouraged at the appearance of the weather, which indicated rain. The subject, however, was soon dropped. The steamer *General Clinch*, which was already at sea, gave notice to the latter and South Carolina war vessels in port that the enemy were off the bar, by a private signal. We continued on our course, and the *General Clinch* waiting for us, and both steamers kept a diligent watch all night. We had a pilot boat, who reported the *Harris Lane* off the bar. The steamers cruised all night in search of the war boats, which might have attempted to sail in and reinforce Sumter. Lieut. STRIMLING walked the deck the sailing night. Every piece was loaded, and ammunition put in proper position ready for action. Lieut. EVANS

took the first watch as officer of the deck, Midshipman JOHN INGRAM took the second, First Assistant Engineer JOHN H. LOREN the third, Gunner CROOK the fourth, and Midshipman W. W. WILKINSON the morning watch, who at twenty minutes to five o'clock reported that the signal rocket had been sent up by Fort Johnson. We continued on the cruise in search of the war boats, but daylight having made everything bright around, we concluded to come in a little to witness the bombardment of Fort Sumter. We did not remain long before a steamer appeared off the bar; the officers thought she may be the United States war steamer previously reported. Cummings' Point threw two shells at her, after which the *Clinch* and *Seabrook* put to sea after her. On nearing her she sent up the Palmetto flag, and the conclusion was that the *Nashville*, from New York, Capt. MURRAY, was the vessel anxious to get in.

Capt. HARTSHORN then ordered all the vessels into Stono Inlet. I must say that during these exciting scenes every officer exhibited a calm and cool determination to defend the honor of their native State. Engineer LOREN and Gunner CROOK obtained six rifles, a number of cutlasses, revolvers and ammunition, secured the after part of the steamer, and hurriedly erected a suitable fortification to fire upon the enemy. Lieut. EVANS, and in fact all the officers, prepared themselves for action, with much credit to themselves. We reached Stono Inlet safe. Capt. HARTSHORN proceeded to Charleston to report to Gen. BRADLEIGH.

All the battalions look well. Capt. FORD and his men are all well and in fine spirits. The steamer will remain here on duty until further orders. The following is a list of officers of the *Gen. Clinch*: Lieut. Com. THOS. P. PRIOR, Lieut. PURCHER, Midshipmen WALKER, BRYAN and BACOR. The officers and crews, also the company attached to the steamers, are all well up to Saturday evening, and are in hopes of reaching the city soon to hear the news.

South Carolina in the Van.—The *Mobile Register*, says: "South Carolina certainly has good cause for that State pride for which she is so often found fault. In small things as in great, she is almost invariably in the van, and the promptness and unanimity with which her citizens of all classes act in every emergency, is one of the most beautiful political phenomena of our revolution.—We have often made this reflection, and are led to repeat it by the action of her banks in the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the loan."

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1861.

There being no telegraphic intelligence from Charleston to-day, we are led to conjecture what has occurred there. At the White House it was thought this morning that the storeship with provisions intended for Fort Sumter had, without molestation, landed these supplies; whereupon loud praises of the wisdom and magnanimity of President Davis were heard from Republican lips.

It was yesterday announced that, in consequence of a private communication made to President Davis, last week, by Mr. SEWARD, permission would be given for supplying Fort Sumter in a peaceful way. This being done, Com. FORBES was to withdraw his forces, and the Government of the United States was to be left to deal with Fort Sumter as it pleases.

Mr. SEWARD has stated here, within a day or two, that the expedition for Charleston was not hostile, and so vessels with arms or men were to be sent into the harbor. Either Mr. SEWARD is not in the secrets of the Cabinet, or that he attempts a deception which he knows will be exposed by the event of the next day.

If, however, the fort has been summoned to capitulate, one would not suppose that the Carolinians would wait for Commodore Porter to vacate it. So the general impression here is that your batteries were opened upon Fort Sumter this morning, and that, for some reasons of State, your authorities had ordered the suppression of telegraphic communication during the action.

Commodore David S. Porter, who commands the expedition to Charleston, is regarded as an able officer. He and Capt. Ward presented plans for supplying and reinforcing Fort Sumter. Commodore Porter was taken to execute the plan, instead of Capt. MARCO, who, at the last moment before the sailing of the squadron, was superseded, in the command of the *Howland* had of the expedition.

Com. PORTER has almost unlimited discretion in the conduct of the expedition. He is to avoid hostilities or injuries according to circumstances. If Fort Sumter was really attacked to-day, as some suppose, it is probable that Maj. ANDERSON capitulated, for it could hardly be supposed that, in violation of the law of war, he would make a hopeless defense. LEO.

The Charleston Mercury.

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Our Morris Island Correspondence.

MORRIS ISLAND, Saturday Night, April 13.

Distinguished Services of the Palmetto Guard, and the Palmetto's Chosen as the "Butcher Company": Their Heroic Conduct at the Point Batteries: What the Seventeenth Regiment is Doing: Dastardly Conduct of the Lincoln Fleet—Major Anderson's Heroism, &c., &c.

In respect to what company has a claim to most distinction for services rendered, there is no possible doubt in the world that there can be but two claimants. From this point every shot and its effect could be witnessed. Those two companies are the Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTBERT, who had in charge the Iron Battery and two batteries on the left—a shell and forty-two pound shot battery—all under the command of Major STEVENS. Second, the Regulars at Fort Moultrie, Major RITKEY in command of the fort. The service rendered by these two companies was marked and conspicuous beyond all comparison. If they both were volunteers, or both regulars, it would be very difficult to measure the honor between them. But in this case, our own volunteers would, of course, have the preference, though our own officers command the regulars at Fort Moultrie. To the Palmetto Guards, therefore, has been appropriately assigned the compliment of raising our flag upon the walls of Fort Sumter. We are only sorry that there was a moment's hesitation in making the decision—that Col. DESATISSERRE should have proposed to the volunteer companies engaged in the battle, to draw for the honor. Capt. CUTBERT, in behalf of the Palmettos, very properly and promptly withdrew all claims on their part. The other officers then did the same in behalf of their companies, whereupon the Colonel assigned to the Palmettos the honor. (This I, myself, heard CUTBERT state to his company.) They are ordered to Fort Sumter, with rations for three days. The temper of the men during the action could not be surpassed—sitting down all round and about the guns, as they were relieved from loading and firing, cracking jokes, and running out to look at the effect of the Sumter balls as they struck—sometimes mounting with their gallant Captain, quite upon the iron shed, and searching for the indentations made. Near their batteries were stationed a number of sharpshooters, behind a number of bales of hay. This Major ANDERSON did not appear to like; so he tried, and at last succeeded, in settling one of them a fire. The boys quietly took the bundle and rolled it, under his guns, into the water. Major STEVENS worked, generally, the two outside batteries on the left—though supervising all—ARMSTRONG, of the Citadel, aiming mostly the forty-two pound shot battery, while Capt. CUTBERT worked the Iron Battery, sighting most of the guns himself, especially on the second day, when he aimed almost every shot. There were others who did capital shooting, too, but I have not their names. The Marion Artillery, Capt. KING, on the right of the Iron Battery, also did very effective service. The steady fight between Moultrie and Sumter was, however, the prettiest thing in the whole battle. Too much credit cannot be given for the manner in which our men maintained themselves at Moultrie.

I am stationed so far up the beach—some two miles and a half—that it is impossible to furnish you with the variety of little personal incidents that befall, and would really be of interest to your readers—such as chocking a man's eyes, and mirth with sand by a ball, &c., &c.

The Seventeenth Regiment have been stationed just along the point where our Yankee friends were expected to pay us a personal visit by land. We have been upon the beach, under arms, for several nights, waiting to receive our foreign friends. It was fully expected by every man here accustomed to have any sense of regard for honor or decency, that these mighty men of war on our bay (all manned at the point by Northern men) would have made an honorable effort to have relieved their own batteries from the point of the Palmetto.

admiration even of her enemies. Across the water, a few miles distant, lay a body of Northern men, detailed as Northern men for this duty. All the morning there stood the signal of distress upon Fort Sumter—there blazed the fire and smoke within the walls—until at last moving the guns became next to impossible. There still immovable, without one single effort to relieve him, stood this Northern fleet, until actually all round in the ranks men began, from the very bitterness of scorn, to mingle expressions of sympathy for the beleaguered fortress, with imprecations of contempt upon the dastard conduct of their Northern friends. If anything could have added bitterness to hate, it was effected by the scorn of every man upon Morris Island for the conduct of this fleet. The last shot delivered by Major ANDERSON in person was so enveloped by black smoke bursting from the portholes as to almost extinguish the smoke of the gun. He is reported to have issued from the casemate, his face black and smeared with smoke. Honor to the old Palmetto State. First in moral courage, she, the least of all in size, undertook to initiate this great revolution. First in physical prowess, she has hurled aside the insolent hand of the foe. If she has committed errors, alone she has retrieved them, with not one foreign company to assist her.

MORRIS ISLAND, Saturday, April 13.

"Nobody Hurt!"—The Suspense before the Bombardment—Anderson's Fire, and where it was Directed—The Dismounting of his Guns, &c., &c.

Up to this time, after thirty hours of bombardment, at 11 o'clock, no one at Morris Island has been injured. It is believed here that Sullivan's Island has been almost as fortunate. The fact is as wonderful as it is providential. With this promise for the relief of your many anxious readers, I hasten on to make a brief statement of the engagement as it appeared from this point.

At five o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th, the officers were informed that the bombardment would be opened on Fort Sumter at 9 o'clock, p. m. Orders were issued, in accordance to the several regiments, as to their particular duties. Men slept, arms in hand, all night. At half-past four in the

morning of the 12th a shell was thrown up from Fort Johnson, and the ball opened, with shell and shot from some eight or ten batteries. The sight of the whizzing shell in the grey morning light, bursting in every direction, above and around the solitary grey mass in the harbor, was beautiful indeed. I have but ten minutes to write—only a word—interruptions innumerable. Not until after six o'clock did ANDERSON reply at all to their delicate hints suggested to him. At that time, however, he began to let himself out loosely, like forty bees in a barrel, right and left. But he could not hold his hand long, and was driven from the parapets to the next tier of guns. The shell and shot pouring in from the iron battery, the rifle cannon, and the Trapier Battery, and from Fort Moultrie, the Floating Battery, the Butler Battery, and others on Sullivan's Island and James Island and Mount Pleasant, drove him below. The Major then drew in his horns, and paid his especial compliments first to the Iron Battery and the Shell Battery here, and then to the Sullivan's Island batteries. During the morning he had paid his respects to all, and had tested the Floating Battery and the Iron Battery, and made nothing for the trouble. The last two or three hours before dark he devoted himself exclusively to Fort Moultrie, and the two fortresses had a beautiful little duello. Game to the last, though much more exposed, Fort Moultrie held her own, and, it is believed, a little more than her own. This battery has here received universal applause and admiration, as we suppose it has on all hands. The Iron Battery and Shell battery, in charge of Capt. CUTBERT, were under Major STEVENS' command. The rifle-cannon has also been most admirably managed. The practice of BUTLER's battery and HALLSQUIST'S Shell Battery have been excellent. Indeed, where there is so much to praise every where, it is difficult to discriminate even where there is advantage. Wish I could write more, but the time is up. All have slept four nights on the open ground—storm and sunshine—were under arms in rain all night. Will be again to night.

Four or five parapet guns are dismantled on Sumter. The walls on the outer edge considerable damaged, in part. You saw the firing of the quarters this morning about 8 o'clock—still going on. Four men of war off the bar—expected to attempt an entry to-night.

MORRIS ISLAND, Saturday, April 13.

Major Stevens' Batteries—Spirit of the Troops—The Accident at the Iron Battery, &c.

The batteries under the command of Major STEVENS have distinguished themselves for their accuracy of firing—the Iron battery and shell battery on its left, under control of the Palmetto Guards, Capt. GEORGE B. CUTBERT; and the Marion Artillery, Capt. GARDNER KING. The battery elsewhere, apparently most effective, and upon which ANDERSON has concentrated most of his fire, is Fort Moultrie. The troops are all in fine spirits, and on the *qui vive*. A window of the Iron battery being injured so as to disable one of the guns, four of the Brooks Guards, Sergeant PASSALUNGER and privates PHILLIPS, BURNS and FICKLING offered their services, and promptly repaired the damage. Not one man yet has been killed on this Island.

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THE COMMAND ON MORRIS ISLAND.—The forces on Morris Island have been constituted one division, to be commanded by General BONHAM, of the South Carolina Volunteers. This division has been divided into two brigades, the first to be commanded by General SIMONS, of the South Carolina militia, consisting of the regiments of Col. CUNNINGHAM and Col. HAGOOD, and the battalion of artillery under Lieut. Col. DESAUSURE; and the second to be commanded by Gen. CHARLES H. NELSON, of the South Carolina Volunteers, consisting of the regiments of Col. GREGG and Col. KERSHAW, and the battalion of artillery under the command of Col. RION. The first brigade will occupy the northern portion of the island, and the second the southern portion.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS COMMAND.—The steamship *Isabel* left this harbor yesterday morning, and went outside the Bar, near the transport steamship *Baltic*, to which vessel Major ANDERSON and his troops were transferred, the *Baltic* leaving in the afternoon for New York, at which time she was saluted by the fleet. The *Isabel* will return to this city.

THE FIRE IS OUT.—The fire in Fort Sumter is now out, and the fire companies have returned to the city. On Sunday evening last Col. DURYEA, one of the Aids to Gov. PICKENS, returned to the city for additional assistance, which was promptly furnished by Mr. M. H. NATHAN, the efficient Chief of the Fire Department, who accompanied the engines to the fort. After twenty-four hours' hard work they have been able to report the place entirely free from danger. The firemen deserve great credit for their faithful and timely service.

Milledge L. Bonham

James Simons
John Cunningham
Johnston Hagood
Winnet G. Desaussure

Mazey Gregg
Joseph B. Kershaw
James Henry Rion

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THE AIDS TO GEN. BEAUREGARD.—Upon inquiry, finding that the published list of the Volunteer Aids-de-Camp to Gen. BEAUREGARD was both incomplete and incorrect, we have obtained the following correct list:

Col. A. R. CHISOLM.

Gov. J. L. MANNING.

Col. JAMES CHESNUT, jr.

Capt. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

Hon. W. PORCHER MILES.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.

Col. LOUIS T. WIGFALL.

Gen. A. J. GONZALES.

Col. CHAS. ALSTON, jr.

Col. S. R. PROCTOR.

17 April 1861

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

THE RECAPTURE OF SUMTER.

A LIVING REMEMBRANCE.

One of the officers who bore a conspicuous part in the glorious affair, although comparatively a young man, is a father, and after the fight was the father of one more than those he killed on the day before.

The "little stranger" has received the name of **ISABEL SUMTER.**

REPETITION OF NAMES.

Those who believe that there is something in blood, in men as well as in animals, will find a strong confirmation in the fact that almost all the great and heroic names of South Carolina, which were conspicuous during or before the great Secession of 1776, were represented in the affair of Sumter, notwithstanding the force actually employed was but a small proportion of the available force of the State. Several instances occur to us, and on a full review of the official reports we shall be able to find more.

In one company, A, of the First Regiment S. C. Artillery, the Captain is **W. RANSOM CALHOUN**, and one of the Lieutenants, **WILLIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON**. Capt. CALHOUN had the privilege and honor of serving the State, in 1851-'52, as Ordnance Major, and of assisting largely in the preparations then made for an issue which was prevented and postponed, as all now admit, to a better opportunity.

On finding that the conditions and contingencies, for which the office of Ordnance Major was established, did not present themselves, he closed the business and recommended its abolition—the only abolition he ever favored, and almost the only instance of *official suicide* in American history.

He afterwards served as Secretary of Legation in Paris, but never neglected or forgot his early military studies and predilections, being a West Pointer, and one who resigned from the U. S. A. in 1851 to serve his native State.

It was, therefore, not surprising to any of his friends that he was among the first appointments of Captains in the South Carolina Army after secession.

Since his appointment and acceptance, he has been busily and efficiently engaged for a short while in recruiting, and afterwards in drilling and instructing the recruits. In this he has been seconded by his officers and by the spirit of his men, in a most creditable manner, as exhibited in the performance of his command, which was a large portion of the garrison in Fort Moultrie under Major RITLEY, on the memorable 12th and 13th April.

The accuracy and readiness with which the pieces were then handled and used, and the general coolness and steadiness of courage and deportment, under a severe and continued cannonading, in a fortress believed by some to be the least secure of all engaged, would have done credit to regulars of longer service.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON, son of Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, whose eloquent appeal to Virginia is now, we devoutly trust, about to bring forth fruit, is a great grandson of **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, the hero of King's Mountain. A shot from a gun directed by Lieut. PRESTON brought down the flag-staff of Fort Sumter.

Capt. **GEORGE S. JAMES**, who fired the signal gun, as we have reported, and otherwise did efficient and prominent service, is, we believe, a descendant of Rev. **ARCHIBALD STOBO**, whose name is familiar to all conversant with the early history of our city.

We might enumerate other instances of honorable service, or of a repetition of ancestral honors and distinction in all of the Companies, but we forbear, in the hope of doing justice to all in good

time.

To turn, however, from regulars or officers to amateurs, it is notable that a grandson of the "Game Cock," **THOMAS SUMTER**, in honor of whom this fort was named by **LEWIS CASS**, Secretary of War in 1833, was present and assisting in and near the Iron Battery. We allude to Col. **THOMAS D. SUMTER**, formerly a Representative in Congress, and, like some other members, very active and attentive in supplying constituents and friends with documents bearing frankly requiring a **CHAMPOLION**. Colonel SUMTER was present as a member, "high private and full hand," of the Palmetto Guard, which numbers on its roll of chivalry other representatives of the SUMTER blood and spirit. He was during the greater part of the fight in close company with our "young hero," **PAUL B. LALANE**, and **PAUL** was tempted sometimes to think that the Colonel was desiring to shield with a larger body his young and smaller friend—a favor which **PAUL** did not consider necessary.

At a short pause in the iron-storm, and on some communication which Col. SUMTER was making to a neighboring post, his presence became known to Capt. **RUSSELL**, of the Sumter Guards, and he was unanimously elected an honorary member of that Corps—the only black balls being those sent from Fort Sumter, pending the election.

It is needless to add the name of ex-Governor **JOHN L. MANNING** in this connection, as we have made mention of the unusual and extraordinary honor, and confidence bestowed on Gen. **BEAUREGARD**, and the noble devotion exhibited towards the State, and her cause in the character and composition of the Volunteer Staff of the Commanding-General. Some facts are, however, of peculiar rarity and interest in the case of ex-Governor **MANNING**. He is the only ex-Governor whose father was Governor, and he is the grandson of **LAURENCE MANNING**, one of the conspicuous heroes at Eutaw, who afterwards was the first Adjutant-General of this State, who organized and established our present Militia system in its substantial merits.

A LEANDER AND HERO.

A friend furnishes the following:—

On Friday, about 11 A. M., we were standing on the wharf at the Mount Pleasant Ferry Boat landing, eagerly watching the exchange of missiles between Sumter and the Floating Battery. The greater number of the passengers who arrived in the ferry boat were members of Volunteer Companies, anxious to join their respective corps, then doing such hot duty at their posts on Sullivan's Island. They were informed that the *Oasis* would perhaps carry them towards evening, but that they would have to wait four or five hours perhaps. The party were exceedingly impatient, and one gentleman seemed in great distress at his situation. He had been on duty with his company during the last three months, and was absent now in consequence of a severe domestic affliction which had called him to the city.

"If I had \$10,000 I would gladly give it this minute for a boat to carry me over to my company," he exclaimed in a burst of martial and patriotic ardor. He walked up and down the beach like a fettered tiger in his den, every moment wistfully and longingly looking over to the coveted island, whither the battle's roar was so loudly calling him. "Oh, that I were a Leander!" he then exclaimed. A profane standerby suggested that Leander had a more powerful stimulus, when a friend remarked that there were plenty of *Heros* over at Fort Moultrie.

Soon the bold and gallant Capt. — came along in his little shell of a boat, which he propelled all alone. He was bound for the city. Our friend begged, entreated, offered rewards, and exhausted all his persuasive powers to induce the Captain to lend him his boat. "No," said the Captain, "I could not give it to you for a hundred dollars. I

am under orders, and my duty is as dear to me as yours to you"—and off he was for Charleston.

After waiting about four hours, our friend took passage in a little row boat, which was crowded to excess, and passing right under the fire of Sumter, and thus daring both the hostile elements of fire and water, he had the gratification of joining his corps.

THE ENFILADE BATTERY.

Conspicuous among the sons of South Carolina, who contributed to the glory of our brilliant and bloodless victory was Lieut. **JACOB VALENTINE**; who commanded the Enfilade Battery, on Sullivan's Island. Company "K" manned that important post, and most gallantly did they behave. The other officer at this battery was Lieut. **B. S. BURNETT**, whose cool courage is spoken of in the highest terms.

There were 611 shots fired at Sumter from this Battery during the engagement, and the officers in command had the pleasure during the fight of sending back to Major **ANDERSON** some of the shots fired at him, which were falling thick and fast at this battery. The upper part of the flag staff was cut away during the fight by one of Major **ANDERSON**'s shots, but the command, not in the least intimidated by this slight accident, went to work with renewed vigor and energy.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

We are informed that when Major **ANDERSON** and his command passed the Cummings' Point Batteries, on their way out of the harbor to join the United States fleet, the Marion Artillery, a company which, according to high military authority, contributed as much as any other to the reduction of Fort Sumter, formed on the beach, and in testimony of their appreciation of Major **ANDERSON**'s gallant defence, stood with uncovered heads until the *Isabel* had passed their position.

THE POST OF DANGER.

On the night of Thursday the multitude on the Battery indulged in various conjectures concerning the fate that were soon burning fiercely a short distance from Fort Sumter. The object of these conjectures has since been accomplished. They were kindled for the purpose of aiding the men at the batteries in detecting the launches which it was confidently believed would attempt to carry succor to the gallant commandant of the hostile fortress. The fat fagots were piled high by the brave men to whom this dangerous duty was assigned. The red glare illumined the darkness for miles around, and had the barges dared to make the passage, the grape and round shot from our batteries would have caused the servants of Mr. **LANCASHIRE** to comprehend too late the character of the enterprise.

The dark forms of no armed craft were seen in the light of the watch-fires, but that their modern sides were not penetrated by the balls which awaited the order for their mission of destruction, does not diminish the importance of the service rendered by the intrepid spirits in the fire-ships. They performed the dangerous duty well and faithfully. Through the live-long night they fed the flames, and kept watch for the expected foe.

It is manifest that this service was one of extreme peril. The vessels were anchored within a few hundred yards of the hostile fortification, and at any moment the useful flames might have been quenched. But there they rode through that wild night, their gallant crews glorying in the hazardous duty, and prepared to sacrifice their lives at the call of their State.

The following names compose the company that performed this honorable service: Colonel **E. L. YATES**, Lieut. **THOS. G. DOZIER**, late U. S. Navy, now of the Confederate States Navy, First Assistant Engineer **C. W. GEDDIS**, of the Confederate States Navy, **H. L. P. MCCORMICK** and **MR. LANCASHIRE**.

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This band of gallant spirits volunteered to execute this dangerous duty, and had the peril been greater, aye, had certain death stared them in the face, the service would have been solicited with equal promptitude, and performed with the same cheerful fidelity.

How vivid the contrast between the crew of these little vessels, and the proud fleet that rode at anchor off our bar, idle spectators of the fierce bombardment. The one defying the iron vengeance of a brave foe, the other seeing those whom they had been sent to succor reduced to the last extremity, and not even making a show of sympathy with his desperate case.

One of our associates, who hurried away to join his company on the eve of battle, sends us the following letter:

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, April 15, 1861.

There is nothing of special interest transpiring where we are encamped—in the myrtles—on the East end of the Island, about a mile and three-quarters or two miles from the landing. I witnessed all the firing from the forts on Friday, but you had a better view from the city.

During the night preceding the battle we were under arms, anticipating an attempt at invasion along the shore from the war fleet of Uncle Sam. But fortunately for them and unfortunately for us, they did not care to test the courage or skill of the Rifle Regiment. Even as I write the fleet is still outside, and we keep a vigilant eye on their movements, and are ready at any moment to meet them.

Although the Rifle Regiment did not have the coveted opportunity of storming Fort Sumter, and although they have come in for a very small measure of laudation, they are entitled to much credit for the unflinching zeal and earnestness with which they discharged the arduous duties assigned them. During the battle they were cool and calm, and anxious to take part in the fight. Fear is a stranger to such hearts, and such gallant men are as unconquerable as they are unselfish and unassuming.

I am now getting tired of camp life. I am willing and anxious to fight, but I don't relish the routine of duties. During the whole of that drenching rain on Friday night I was on duty at the Colonel's quarters. Of course I got well soaked, but then I had the pleasure of seeing the bomb shells dropping into Sumter.

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Departure of the United States Fleet.—The steam ship *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS, which arrived at her wharf Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, brought the intelligence that the United States fleet which remained off our harbor from the commencement of the bombardment of Fort Sumter to its surrender, a silent spectator of the struggle going on, had weighed anchor and returned with ANDERSON and his command to New York. The object of its coming here has been the subject of much curiosity and speculation among our people. If it was sent for the purpose of giving aid and succor to Major ANDERSON'S Garrison, there was certainly no movement nor manifestation of such an object at the time when ANDERSON most needed their assistance. If on a mission of peace only, what could have been the meaning of the naval demonstration accompanying it? The general belief was that they meditated a *ruse*, in order to throw in supplies, in which they have signally failed. It is, perhaps, well for the cause of humanity that a prudent precaution was observed by the Commander, and that a trial of strength between their troops and ours was carefully avoided by the respectful distance at which their vessels were kept out of the range of our batteries. Some supposed the fleet was intended for a blockade and awaited reinforcements. The mystery, however, has been partially solved by the intelligence, since received, of the speaking of the steam tug *Yankee* about ten miles off our bar with men and provisions for Fort Sumter. It was, no doubt, the intention of the fleet to make an attempt to run this vessel in, had it arrived in time and to have backed it by force. Learning that the fleet had already sailed and that letters of marque had been issued by the government of the Confederate States, the tug put about with all possible speed for New York.

General BEAUREGARD has not only taken Sumter, but has called a Special Session of the LINCOLN Congress. We judge so from the fact that up to Friday all, or nearly all, of the dispatches proceeding from Washington to journals in the confidence of the Administration, stated positively there would not be a Special Session.

General BEAUREGARD has persuaded LINCOLN to do what many favored advisers have long attempted to do without success.

We are fast tending to the conviction that almost anything can be done if President DAVIS will give the order to BEAUREGARD and the Palmetto State.

The *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal* says:—"We know little of the spirit that animates JEFFERSON DAVIS if he waits quietly in his lair to be attacked by the hosts of the Abolitionists. The Confederation flag will float over the Capitol at Washington sooner than the United States' will wave over the public offices at Montgomery."

Gov. Pickens to Gov. Letcher.—The following telegram from the Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of Virginia, was received by the latter Saturday, and by him submitted to the Convention. Gov. LETCHER'S reply to Gov. P. was "the Convention will decide."

Charleston, S. C., April 13, 1861.—To Governor Letcher:—Received your telegram. It is true, Sumter was bombarded all day yesterday, after refusing to evacuate, and four vessels were off the bar with troops or supplies, waiting the tide to come in, and the fort was in signal with them. President Lincoln sent a special messenger and informed me in writing that supplies would be put in, but asked no reply.

Not a man at our batteries is hurt. The fort was furious in its fire on us. Our iron batteries have done great damage to the fort's South wall. Our shells fall freely in the fort. The exact effect is not known, but supposed to be serious as they are not firing this morning. Our Eutaw batteries dismantled three of their largest Columbiads. We will take the fort, and can keep sixteen mortars—ten inch—all the time on it, besides heavy guns that will give no peace night nor day. We can sink the fleets if they attempt the channel. If they land elsewhere we can whip them. I have now near 7,000 of the best troops in the world, and a reserve of 10,000 on our rail roads. The war has commenced, and we triumph or perish. This is my answer to you. Please let me know what Virginia will do, as I telegraph you cordially.

F. W. PICKENS.

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CHARLESTON RIFLEMEN.—Packages and letters for the Charleston Riflemen, at Battery Island, will be forwarded if left at J. & F. Dawson's, 96 East Bay.

GERMAN HUSSARS.—All packages, letters, &c., for the German Hussars, now on duty at Camp Cordes, on Morris' Island, left at Capt. Cordes', 55 Market-street, will be duly forwarded.

GERMAN FUSILIERS.—Letters, Packages, &c., for the German Fusiliers, now on duty at Morris' Island, if left at Mr. F. Fischer's, 6 Trade-street, will be promptly forwarded.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN AND COLUMBIA GREYS.—All Packages for the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, and Columbia Greys, will be duly forwarded if sent to W. M. & J. C. MARRIS & Co's, 5 Broad-street.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—All packages or communications for the Washington Artillery will be forwarded to their destination by sending them to MORDECAI & Co.'s 110 East Bay.

SUMTER GUARDS.—Letters and packages for the members of the Sumter Guards, will be forwarded if sent to the office of Dr. P. MELVIN COHEN, 119 Meeting-street.

RICHARDSON GUARDS.—All letters and packages for the Richardson Guards, now on duty at Morris' Island, left at DAVIS' Restaurant, corner of Meeting-street and Horlbeck's Alley, will be promptly forwarded.

CALHOUN GUARD.—Letters and Packages for Members of the Calhoun Guard, now on duty at Morris' Island, left with JOHN D. LAMBERT, at W. M. CAMPBELL'S, 92 East Bay will be duly forwarded.

UNION LIGHT INFANTRY—MORRIS' ISLAND.—Any Letters, Parcels or the like, for Members of this Company will receive expedition if left with W. MCKAY, Quartermaster Sergeant, 295 King street

PHOENIX RIFLES.—All packages and letters intended for the members of this Company will be forwarded to Morris' Island, if left at the store of Mr. H. E. VINCENT, 75 East Bay.

CADET RIFLEMEN.—All packages, letters, &c., for the members of this Corps, if directed "to _____ member, Cadet Riflemen, Capt. ELLIOT, Seventeenth Regiment, Morris' Island," and sent to FOLLIN'S Store corner of Market and Meeting-streets, will be forwarded.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Any Packages, Letters, &c., for this Company, now on Sullivan's Island, will be promptly forwarded, if sent either to the store of JEFFORDS & Co., 61 East Bay or the store of HORTON & SIMPSON, 120 Meeting-street.

MOULTRIE GUARDS.—All letters, packages, &c., for the Moultrie Guards, if left at the store of HAMILTON & SMITH, 54 Market-street, will be duly cared for and transmitted.

CAROLINA LIGHT INFANTRY.—Letters and packages for members of the Carolina Light Infantry, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, left with L. CANTWELL, at Messrs. MATTHIJSSEN, O'HARA & Co's., corner East Bay and Queen-streets, will be duly forwarded.

ZOUAVE CADETS.—Letters, packages, &c., for members of this corps, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, left with Messrs. NEWTON, Woodward & Co., corner East Bay and Market-streets, will be duly forwarded.

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SERENADE TO DUNCAN K. McRAE.

A large number of citizens assembled last evening in front of the Charleston Hotel, and tendered a complimentary serenade to DUNCAN K. McRAE, Esq., a distinguished and prominent citizen of North Carolina, who has been indefatigable in his efforts, and nobly labored to place the Old North State by the side of South Carolina in the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. McRAE expressed his warmest thanks for the unexpected compliment paid him. He stated that he had come here for a practical purpose. They wished to borrow a few guns, shot and shell, and a few pounds of powder. He had come to Charleston because our guns had already been pointed in the right direction, and they had every assurance that they would fight again. He pledged himself that if those guns were ever delivered in their position, that when an occasion arises, and God grant it would arise, they would return them, and would endeavor to add to them the glorious deeds of the sons of the Old North State in her struggle for her rights.

He was willing for himself and his people to go out and take a post in the rear of South Carolina, but if they did not travel too fast, North Carolina would soon come up to their side. They perhaps did not know when they were fighting this glorious battle, against what was considered an impregnable fortress, that they had other spectators besides those who were looking on from the land. It is now credibly reported that Old ANX, himself, was on the *Pawnee*. [A voice, "Precisely; that is the very reason why they did not come up."]

The people of North Carolina are now in the possession of their fortresses, and they hold them without the formality of a Convention, without any Ordinance of Secession, and under what is commonly called an act of treason, and it is currently reported that his Honor, Judge BRAYS, of the District Court of North Carolina, has been instructed, from headquarters, to issue his bench warrant for the arrest of the rebels, among whom he (the Speaker) was said to be the chief. On Monday next this august tribunal holds its session in the town of Newbern, where he resided. He felt bound to be there and stand his trial, and only desired to take these guns along with him as securities for keeping the peace. He did not, however, think his neck was in much danger, as he thought he should be able, with his people and the aid of the guns, to hold both court, judge, jury and all. Seriously they meant to hold these forts. They had taken them anticipating the order of the Governor, and knowing him to be the right kind of a man.

The Governor had replied to their notification that they were in occupation, to hold them against all comers, and not only against LINCOLN but against any friends of LINCOLN; and he shrewdly suspects he has some, for he had made a draft upon the State for 1500 men.

Mr. McRAE, in conclusion, again thanked them, and assured the assemblage that when he got back to North Carolina and told his people of the enthusiasm with which they had greeted her action, it would add new vigor and energy to that which now inspires the heart and nerves the arms of the people of North Carolina.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Virginia Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Virginia had an interview with the President, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The result was simply a statement by the President that he will act according to the inaugural programme—hold the public property and defend it; waging no war against the seceding States, and maintaining the defensive. The President's reply was given in writing, as follows:—

Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart and Randolph—

GENTLEMEN:—As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in the following words:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three Delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

In answer I have to say that having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having, as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document, as the best expression that I can give of my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat:

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government" I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came to my hands.

But it, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me.

And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States, as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion—of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

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April 1861, 2

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Messrs. Editors:—In reading over your very vivid description of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the particulars of each battery, I see you give the credit to Mr. JAMES JEFFORDS of furnishing most of the iron work for the Floating Battery, which I know was not the case, he not furnishing one sixty-fourth part of what was there. To Messrs. CAMERON, JOHNSON & TAYLOR, Phoenix Iron Works, is due the credit of furnishing about sixty odd tons of iron, and working day and night preparing and putting on the same.

I also know that the order for casing the Floating Battery with iron was handed to Mr. TAYLOR at six o'clock on Thursday night. At seven he started and traveled six days and nights procuring iron for the same.

Yet I do not want to detract from Mr. JEFFORDS' merits, or any others who were engaged in the construction of the Floating Battery. I think they all deserve credit for the very handsome manner in which it has stood the rude shock of war.

JUSTICE.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

A paragraph in the *Courier* of yesterday morning, states that the first shot, on Friday morning last, was fired into Fort Sumter from the Four Gun Battery, Sullivan's Island, under Capt. HALLOM-QUIST.

It is particularly requested by the owner of the site of this battery, that it be named in compliment to the gallant General in command, who selected its locality, and whose distinguished services have been so effectual in driving the enemy from our harbor. It is her purpose, that, during her life, it remain standing for future service, and for a proud trophy of the late brilliant victory, which has conferred such signal honor upon our brave troops, and added another laurel to those already so nobly won by him, in whose honor this battery is henceforward—*The Beauregard Battery.* ***

April 17th, 1861.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

We take pleasure in calling attention to the following statement in connection with the bombardment of Fort Sumter; and although as honest Abe has said, "Nobody was hurt," still we desire to record the fact that medical aid was on hand, had the gallant Artillerists been injured.

The Battalion of Artillery stationed on Morris' Island, under the command of Col. W. G. DE SAUSSURE, had as its medical attendants the Surgeons of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Artillery, Dr. P. G. ROBINSON and Dr. R. FRASER MICHEL. These gentlemen have been on duty since the 27th of December, 1860, with the different Companies in that Regiment, and at different localities around the harbor.

On the eve of the fight the following medical gentlemen volunteered as Assistant Surgeons, and were stationed by Drs. ROBINSON and MICHEL at the various Batteries:—Prof. F. T. MILES, Drs. F. L. PARKER, T. S. WARING, B. LAMB, of Charleston, and Dr. F. S. PARKER, of Georgetown; and the following Students of Medicine: WM. GEDDINGS, MINUS, SREEDMAN, HARLEY and INABNETT. *

[FOR THE COURIER.]

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Messrs. Editors:—In your valuable paper of the 16th I notice that the whole of the Fire Department comes in for a share of the praise of extinguishing the dangerous fire in Fort Sumter. The praise belongs to the Aetna Fire Engine Company and two of the city Engines, from Sullivan's Island, the former under command of Col. DURYEA and Mr. S. COLLINS, a member of the Aetna Fire Engine Company, who joined the noble Palmetto Guards on the eve of the battle, whose guns did tremendous execution on Fort Sumter. They were in charge of STEVENS' Iron Battery, the nearest point to Fort Sumter, and to whom the gallant Major paid his very best respects, and they, in return, entertained him largely with balls. It is true that the engines were reinforced, but they came too late, as the fire was conquered before they arrived. My object in writing the above is simply to give honor to whom honor is due.

JUSTICE.

We learn that during the bombardment of Fort Sumter thirty of the Washington Artillery, in their anxiety to participate in the conflict, actually walked off from Battery Point, where the troops were stationed, and joined the garrison at Fort Johnson.

Some ladies of this city whose modesty prevented them from disclosing their names, sent to Mr. C. H. STEVENS a beautiful Confederate Flag, to be planted on the Iron Battery, Morris' Island, with the subpoenaed motto attached to the parcel containing the Flag: "Be vigilant! because your adversary as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour; whom resist, standfast in the faith."

By some accident the Flag did not reach Mr. STEVENS at Morris' Island until Sunday morning, when the battle was entirely over. It was then handed to the gallant Palmetto Guard, who took it with them to Fort Sumter. It will be safe in their hands.

Hon. Edmund Ruffin.—We had the pleasure of greeting this gallant veteran in the city Tuesday. He said that his hearing was much impaired by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in which he so prominently participated, but added that he would not forego the glory of the past to recover his hearing.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1861, 1

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE and Lone Star, are, we presume, the parties thus addressed in the Special Notice columns of the *N. Y. Herald*:— Persons who disapprove the attacks of Federal Abolitionism on the rights and institutions of the South, will be informed of matters of importance by addressing, within three days, postpaid, with references, Capt. C. T. N. Bayner, Postoffice. Members of the K. G. C., or L. S., or affiliating societies, able seamen, and persons wishing to maintain commercial relations, please notice.

The Charleston Courier.

8 April 1861, 1

Camp Correspondence.
The following extract is from a letter written by a Dragoon on Friday night, after the first day's attack on Fort Sumter. *Camp Cunningham, Eastern End of Sullivan's Island, Friday Evening, April 13, 1861.*
Amid the flashing of the cannon's deadly roars we are on the beach in the saddle, which has not been off our horses for the last four, and, twenty hours, eagerly waiting an attempt of the enemy to land their forces by our batteries to contain flying artillery and cavalry, from the heavy vessels of the fleet, consisting of the Powhatan, Baltic, Illinois and Illinois, while the light draught steamer—Cresader, Wyandott, Mohawk and Water Witch will attempt to pass up and engage with Fort Moultrie and our detached batteries. If this fleet has the prestige of the "American" name, their picked troops will really attempt to land on our Eastern side. My brother Jonathan has pleek enough to do so, for, with our valiant Captain Rutledge and his brave Lieutenants, our detachment of eighty men down here will follow where they lead, and we know that will be to victory or death. Our very chargers, as they prance and champ the bit, seem to dare the foe, which are supposed to consist of three thousand foot and one thousand horse and flying artillery, at which, I assure you, at least one charge will be made by the Regiment of Rifles and Flying Artillery, with certainly one telling dash from our Dragoons. No one our side has as yet been killed, although our headquarters of yesterday are battered and perforated by the balls and shells of Fort Sumter, which I am sure we shall silence and possess before to-morrow's sun goes down. Steam communication being cut off down here, I embrace this opportunity to say "God bless you," by a gentleman who is passing North of Moultrieville in a row boat. I hope that you, dear parents, and all the loved ones in our sweet home are well, and that a merciful God may so destine us that we shall again meet, if not on earth, in Heaven. Loved ones, do not concern yourselves about me, for you know if I fall I will be doing my duty to my God and my country, and all of you shall be my objects of thought and prayer when in the very jaws of danger and death, for, although young in years and a novice in war, I feel ready to fight, and, if need be, to lay down my life for the vindication and honor of our beloved Palmetto State and Confederacy. You know I volunteered only until Friday last, duties in the city which I could not control requiring me there, so that I had my permit and valise strapped up to start for sweet home after undergoing a monotonous camp sojourn; but the war has commenced here, on ground consecrated by the blood of the Revolution, so that here honor and duty call on me to remain.

One thousand more men are to be brought here to-night in row boats, to help us fight, but great confidence, on this occasion especially, is placed in our Charleston Light Dragoons, daring and efficient, for

Our horses are swift and strong,
Our sabre blades sharp and long,
Our Colts' revolvers well loaded and dry,
Our hands steady, and telling aim in our eye!

We are ready, and invoke Heaven to give us a prominent place in the picture.

Correspondence of the Courier.

CAMP CUNNINGHAM,
Morris' Island, April 13, 1861.

The reports which have appeared in your columns are so voluminous and precise, so full of detail, that I felt nothing could be added which could give more interest to the description of the battle which has terminated so gloriously. No account, however graphic, can adequately represent the enthusiasm with which from the first fire to the last decisive shot our gallant soldiers were animated, or the reckless daring with which they mounted the parapets and the traverses, to observe the effect of each fire. Having enjoyed the privilege of opening the ball with the Palmetto Guards, under the Iron Battery, and observing the effect of the shot upon its impregnable sides, after the first excitement had abated and the peculiar trepidation to which the nerves are subjected when standing under a fire of heavy guns, I was enabled to witness the effect of Major Anderson's shot, some of which entered the camp and disturbed the domestic arrangements of the culinary department.

The mortar battery, commanded by Capt. King, which had continued a heavy and well directed fire upon Sumter, seemed to have galled the Major so much that he finally directed some guns upon it, which, passing above the parapet, taking off a clump of palmetto, entered the encampment and

dispersed in every direction the denizens of that quarter, some of whom, in their precipitate retreat, fell from abrupt hills into the tide, which, risen to great height, had approached to the base of the traverses. Every hill top on the Island was blue with the numbers that sought positions from which the bombardment could be witnessed, and with great difficulty could those posted on the extreme right flank be kept in check, being anxious to participate in the engagement.

Numbers of volunteers presented themselves, and among them the venerable Mr. Rutin, to whom belongs the honor of having fired the first shot from the Iron Battery. At the Point Battery, from which the largest mortars played with marvellous accuracy upon Sumter, the fire was well sustained, and one instance occurred of an exceedingly providential escape. Capt. Jones, who was seated within the battery in company with another, protected from the direct fire, received the weight of a bag displaced by a thirty-two pound shot from the fort, which, having struck, rebounded into the air, and falling, rolled over the parapet and lodged upon his shoulder, causing much pain and inconvenience in the use of his arm.

I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the interior of the fortress, which by our ably manned batteries has been reduced, but the result of such a terrible fire could not be otherwise than awfully destructive. The exterior of the wall facing Cummings' Point is so much cut up as to prevent the appearance of honeycombs, as you have already very truly termed it, and the two casemates on that pan-couped have apparently been nearly knocked into one. I cannot begin to give you an account of the details that reached me, or the numerous instances of excellent practice. The fire was so powerful, however, that the magazine was nearly reached, the door having been so forced in that the lock this morning could not be opened.

The Regiments now on the Island are once more changing positions, for the tenth time, if not more, much to the discomfort of the men and officers; still it is wonderful to see what graceful submission is yielded to the commands.

The fleet are just now firing a salute; I counted twenty-seven; it may possibly be a good omen of the future recognition of our seven Confederate States.

The news of this morning has been received, and has left a firm determination to meet and combat the open foes now being marshaled.

SUMTER.

April 16, 1861.

Not having succeeded in dispatching my letter to you, owing to the state of the weather, I add a few lines this morning. The torrents which fell last evening found the gallant 17th, to which I had the honor of being attached, in preparation for removal below Vinegar Hill; the lines had become so extended that it was found necessary to concentrate the Regiment below with its right flank resting upon that Hill. The men seem intured to hardships, for despite the numerous changes of position, after each company had succeeded, by dint of severe labor in rendering the encampment comfortable, to be ordered late in the day, with delicate means of transportation, to break up, required great efforts of patience and endurance to withstand the inclination to grumble.

The movement was effected during the most violent storm of wind and rain that I have witnessed in many a day, and at present the tents afford but little protection to the driving rain which still continues. All are alike, however; the Colonel is in no better plight than the common soldier, and where any difference exists it is due solely to the perseverance, the industry and continued exertions of each private or the favor of an advantageous position. This morning the regiment has been ordered out for inspection, but, fortunately, the order has been countermanded till a more favorable moment. It affords us great gratification, I assure you, to have received the General Orders of Gen. Beauregard, in which he expresses himself as pleased with the efforts of our soldiers, by which so brilliant a victory has been achieved.

Camp life is no luxurious mode of living, I can confidently assert; and though a boy may be a bold soldier, the gay and martial air only belongs to him when in comfortable quarters and under a favorable sun. The offices are equally arduous to fill; in a sudden call like the present no sinecures can exist, and the Quartermaster and the Commissary frequently find their duties need mutual assistance in the performance of them.

The fleet off the bar has apparently left, probably the storm of last night compelled them to keep a respectable cove; there are two, one steamer and a sailing sloop-of-war, lying within sight, however, having made their appearance early after dawn. We should like to get at them also, I think the spirit of the various Regiments would be elated still more did the fleet attempt to enter.

SUMTER.

18 April 1861, 1

A Visit to Morris' Island Batteries and Fort Sumter.

On Wednesday we enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to the Morris' Island Batteries and Fort Sumter. Through the kindness of Gen. BRAUNSGARD, a boat was got in readiness, and at half-past ten o'clock, Maj. WHITING, Ex-Governor MANNING, Col. JAMES CHEEKUT, Jr., and Hon. W. P. MILLES, of Gen. BRAUNSGARD'S Staff, Col. J. J. LUCAS, of Gov. PICKENS' Staff, in company with Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, of the London Times, and Mr. F. G. DE FORTAINS, special correspondent of the New York Herald, took their departure for Morris' Island. With the aid of fine glasses the party were afforded a good view of the coast and the various minor fortifications in the harbor.

Major WHITING, on the passage, pointed out to Mr. RUSSELL the principal points of historical interest, such as the spot on James' Island occupied by the British in the Revolutionary War, the position of the Floating Battery, Fort Moultrie, and batteries on Sullivan's Island; the old fashioned fortification of Castle Pinckney, &c.

Arrived at Morris' Island, the party first paid their respects to the famous Iron Battery of Mr. C. H. STEVENS. We were shown by Maj. WHITING the mode of firing the formidable three eight-inch Columbiads of this battery. The skill and ingenuity exhibited in the building of this battery was much admired, but it was thought if Major ANDERSON had been able to fire upon it with his eight-inch Columbiads, stationed on the parapet, that he would have soon been able to dismantle the battery.

We observed on the iron covering the marks of six shots, two or three of which seem to have been very effectual judging from the deep indentations, and partial removal of their iron-bars. We learned that Major ANDERSON fired 120 shots at this battery, striking it thirteen times. Many of the balls have since been dug out of the sand.

The next battery visited was the Point Battery of two forty-two pounders. Between these the Rifle tannon was placed. All the Point Batteries were manned and worked by the Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTBERT, with three Professors of the Citadel Academy, directing the guns. These were Major STEVENS, Captain J. P. THOMAS and Lieut. ANSTRONG.

The Marion Artillery, Capt. J. G. KISS, worked the beautiful Mortar Battery of three ten inch mortars, and the Battery, which were so successful in throwing the shell into Sumter. A detachment of the same corps under Lieut. J. P. STROUBERGER also had charge of an eight inch howitzer, to which Major ANDERSON for a short time directed particular attention. Although each of these batteries were well protected by traverses of sand bags, &c., it was found almost impossible to keep the men under cover; every man after the first round appearing emulous of seeing how his shot had fired, or what effect it had upon Sumter.

The German Artillery, Capt. NOURDOK, were in charge of a battery of two eight-inch howitzers.

Col. T. G. LAMAR, with a picked company of men of Col. GREGG'S Regiment, most from old Edgfield,

have charge of an eight-inch Columbiad, bearing upon Ship Channel. This battery paid its respects to Major ANDERSON, not exactly to order, but by way of giving a "Roland for an Oliver." While Lieutenant-Colonel DE SAUSSURE and Staff, composed of Captains JONES, LEE, CHITTS, GREGG and ROBINSON were reconnoitering on the beach, a ball from Sumter came whizzing by their heads, and which had evidently been pointed directly at the group by those in Sumter. Col. LAMAR immediately determined to send one in return.

The Columbia Artillery, Capt. A. J. GREEN, were in charge of the Star of the West Battery of four twenty-four and a battery of two South Carolina howitzers. Their guns bearing on Ship Channel the Company were ready and watching their opportunity to have a small test of their guns upon the vessels lying outside. Our observations did not extend above the Dahlgrens commanded by the gallant WARREN. These Dahlgrens took no part in the action, but bearing upon the channel patiently awaited the arrival of the fleet.

The Rifle Cannon has been removed from the point, and now bears upon Ship Channel, having been placed between the Dahlgrens and the Star of the West Battery. It is supposed that all the point batteries will be dismantled, and the guns conveyed to various points, and new batteries erected all along the coast as protection and guards for the inlets, creeks, &c. We were courteously shown over the ground by Lieut. J. R. GREGG, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information. On our return to the boat, we embraced a hurried opportunity to look in at the camp ground of the Palmetto Guard, Capt. CURTIS, Lieut. G. L. BOST, and the host of spirited young men of which this corps is composed, extended a very hearty and cordial welcome to our party, and we received special invitations to each encampment, and partake of a friendly glass in honor of old Sumter.

For the information of our friends who wish to know the address of their military friends in this corps, we give the names of the tents. First, the Headquarters, called the Laviandiere, Society Hall, Cottage, Noah's Ark, Congaree House, Lady Emily, Citadel, Palace of Knotts, Star of the South, Rancho of the Millerites, Capitol, Lone Star, Daughter of the Regiment, Beauregard, Charity Hill, Dick's Hotel, Dixie's Land, Gentle Dove, Clara, Drunkard's Den, Bleak House, Richland Hall, Lallah Rookh, Divine Emma.

A striking incident connected with the flag of the company, under which they fought the battle of Sumter, is that it is the same flag presented to the corps by Capt. CURTIS on his resignation of the command in 1854. It was received by their newly elected Captain, J. J. LUCAS, with a promise that if the occasion should ever arise, that flag should be the one under which they would achieve a victory or an honorable death in defence of their country.

Since then time has worked its changes, and Capt. CURTIS was again called to the command almost on the eve of the conflict, and fought under the same flag which he presented to the corps.

Shortly after one o'clock, we embarked for Fort Sumter in the Lady Davis. As we neared the splendid structure and master piece of masonry, with the evidences of the recent conflict upon its walls, we thought it cause for congratulation, that such a formidable stronghold had now become ours without the loss of a single life during the contest—without the necessity of an escalade. The unerring precision with which our fire was directed, was apparent in every port-hole. The concrete work and masonry around the port-holes was literally perforated and honey-combed with balls.

On the Southeast angle, the Cummings' Point Battery and Rifled Cannon had played with terrible effect: On the inside the range of buildings, which were once the superb quarters of the officers and barracks for the men, presented a blackened and desolated appearance. Nothing but the bare walls are left standing, and in many places seem hanging over, ready to fall. The casemates, however, are uninjured. The masonry work of the casemates elicited a general expression of admiration. The main wall, although badly damaged outside, does not appear to have been injured but very little inside.

Workmen were busy in clearing away the slating of the roof of the barracks, and the bricks of the fallen wall inside. The mine on the wharf had been taken up and the fire extinguished by the efforts of our gallant firemen. From the first, we understood that it was the intention of General BRAUNSGARD to avoid, if possible, breaching the walls and to reduce the fort by shelling. The heat from the fire must have been intense and no doubt induced the surrender of the fort much sooner than it otherwise would have been.

It is said that with the shattering of the barracks and the burning of the building, the door of the main magazine, containing some thirty thousand pounds of powder, became so jammed that it could not be opened. At that time the whole end of the fort, where the magazine was situated, was in danger of being blown out. Fortunately the fire was extinguished, and the walls cooled before the flames reached that point.

Our time was too limited to examine the state of the large guns in the first and second tier, but those that we did see, with the exception of some three or four parapet guns and one casemate gun, were all ready for action. It was also said that Captain FORTER had made three attempts to fire from the parapet a ten-inch Columbiad, pointing towards the city, but was providentially frustrated in his design by the shells falling all around him, when he was obliged invariably to drop behind the traverse lately erected by Major ANDERSON.

From all that we were enabled to gather, Major ANDERSON must have been not only exhausted from his labors at his post, but also deficient of ammunition.

The number of men, as we learn, turned over by the agents of the Island to the Balis was one hundred and thirty-two, which, with those who were left in the city wounded from the accident, would make his whole force one hundred and thirty-five.

The Charleston Courier.

April 1861, 1

Fort Sumter to be Retaken.—From present indications there will be an attempt made to retake and hold Sumter, in accordance with the President's declarations, though, in view of the fact that such a stronghold is in the hands of a large garrison of rebels, it is doubted whether it will succeed.

{N. Y. World.

There is no doubt about the matter. It will not succeed.

The Plan for Relieving Fort Sumter.—The plan for provisioning Fort Sumter was based upon the fact of unusual high tide in Charleston harbor on the 10th, 11th and 12th, which would enable steam-tugs to float over the shoals, out of reach of the rebel batteries on Morris Island. The storm delayed the vessels, and when they arrived it was too late. The war ships were simply to be outside and protect the transports from the rebel vessels that might be sent to stop their passage over the shoals.

{N. Y. World.

Annexation of St. Domingo to Spain.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

"The Dominican cause flourishes. The Spanish Army to protect the people on their path home to the political bosom of their longing Spanish mother, is composed of 7000 men, of all arms and in good condition, with all necessary war munitions, for effective field service. The inauguration of annexation was to take effect the 25th ult., in the presence of a large Spanish fleet, the Spanish army, and such citizens as may be of a curious disposition."

The Charleston Courier.

8 April 1861

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

The President's Call for Troops at the Instance of Webb and Greeley—Military for Protecting Congress rather than Serving in Southern Swamps—Naval Force for the Gulf Against Southern Privateers—The Independence of Seceded States, &c.

The President's proclamation, calling upon the States for a force of 75,000 men to suppress "combinations," &c., and recapture places and property belonging to the Government in the seceded States, would have created surprise if it had not been foreshadowed by the recommendations of Gen. J. W. Webb and Greeley, who seem to have undertaken the guardianship of the Administration. The former editor calls for fifty thousand militia to go to Mobile, and the latter for fifty more to operate at Pensacola.

Though a part of the proposed force is now called out, it is much to be doubted whether it is destined for service in Southern swamps during the summer months. Is it not intended rather for the special object of maintaining the United States Executive Government and Congress in this city? Congress being called to meet here in July, would not come, perhaps, at the summons, unless assured of protection.

The naval force dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico was doubtless intended to anticipate the declaration of war by the Confederate States upon the United States, and protect the commerce of the United States from privateering. The New York members of Congress were probably told by Southern men in the portico of the Capitol, after the delivery of the inaugural, that they might lose no time in advising those of their constituents who were interested in commerce and navigation, that within sixty days their vessels at sea would be deemed lawful prizes, with their cargoes. The California treasure ships will be the first object of the cupidity of Northern men sailing under Southern "letters of marque and reprisal."

In the face of all these preparations for a destructive war, on both sides, will not Congress, when that body shall assemble, turn their thoughts on peace? Let them acknowledge the independence of the seceded States, and provide for the establishment of relations of peace and commerce with them. Then let a National Convention be called and determine the future relations of the North and the South towards each other. Out of all these dangers we may yet obtain safety.

10K.

The Charleston Mercury

19 April 1861

For What Are We Contending?

For more than thirty years the people of South Carolina have been contending against the consolidation of the Government of the United States. Created a Confederation of Republics whose central power, authority and jurisdiction, were carefully limited by the compact of the Constitution, and made conformable to, and within its proper limits, co-ordinate with the original and reserved powers, authority and jurisdiction of the several States of which it was composed, the United States Government has steadily usurped powers not granted—progressively trampled upon State Rights. Not a bald, irresponsible, unchecked, vulgar democracy of mere numbers, was organized by the instrument of Federation between the States; but a well adjusted, duplicate system, harmonious and complementary—the central common Government performing its allotted functions within its prescribed sphere, and each State Government performing all other functions of Government not expressly yielded to the other. If that Government became practically omnipotent, it was clear that it must be a most fearful despotism—a despotism of one section of the Union over the other—a despotism of Manufacturing over Agricultural States—of Free States over Slaveholding States. Earnestly and faithfully have our public men at Washington contended against this fatal consummation. It was not for free trade only in 1833—it was not against anti-slavery fanaticism only in 1852—it is not now against our preclusion from our Territories, or the vulgar crew who fill the high places at Washington, that we have set up for ourselves a separate destiny. These are all effects of one great cause—the consolidation of the Federal Government. As facts, we have been obliged to meet them—but the facts themselves were comparatively insignificant. They were like the ship money which HAMPDEN refused to pay—like the three pence a pound on tea, which our fathers resisted. They proved to us that we were the slaves of a consolidated despotism—that self-government, and the security which self-government alone can impart—and liberty, and the priceless self-esteem and proud repose, which liberty only can inspire—were no longer our inheritance or possession. It was in vain that South Carolina endeavored to prove that this despotism existed. We had the forms of a free representative government. There was a party in the Northern States professing those principles of limitation and restriction, which might yet be restored to ascendancy in the government, and make it again a free government. There was a deep reverence and attachment to the Union, which blinded the understandings of some of the brightest intelligences of the South. These all conspired to carry the South on in the chains of a sectional despotism, which looked, in its final consummation, to nothing short of our absolute subjection and ruin. South Carolina, by her secession, forced the test of the nature of the government under which we lived. It has proved itself. As one scale of hypocrisy after another fell off of its poisonous surface, it stood forth a pure, fierce monster of despotism. The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, for forty years the central organ of Consolidation, identifies its policy with the *New York Tribune*. BRAD, the mouth-piece of JACKSON'S Democracy in 1833, and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, its modern prototype, and DOUGLASS and BUCHANAN, now join with LINCOLN and CHASE and SEWARD in the grand effort to establish, by the sword, what has long existed as a policy—the despotism of a consolidated government under the Constitution of the United States. The matter is now plain. State after State in the South sees the deadly development, and are moving to take their part in the grand effort to redeem their liberties. It is not a contest for righteous taxation. It is not a contest for the security of slave property. It is a contest for freedom and free government, in which everything dear to man, is involved. Shall we submit to the sectional and remorseless despotism of a majority of the Northern States, with no restraints on their lawless will, no checks on their omnivorous rapacity? That is the question. Every man, every boy in the South answers No! And they will fight the foul usurpers and tyrants, if they dare the issue of war, as long as the streams run and the sun shines on our

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1861, 2

FROM FORT SUMTER—BY WATER.—Ex-Captain DALY, of the Meagher Guard, who is on duty with his former command as a private, while on the front beach of Sullivan's Island yesterday morning, discovered a 100 pound keg of cannon powder in the surf. After rolling it up above the water mark it was found to be entire, the water having penetrated but little. In company with Lieut. McCARTHY, ex-Captain DALY had the package carefully delivered to Captain H. HANNS, Company B, German Artillery, now on duty at Tompkins' Point with their field battery. This kind remembrance was highly appreciated by the artillerists, and it is their intention to have the keg properly preserved in their gun shed on their return to the city.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of St. Stephen's Church, New York, is now in Charleston, the guest of Bishop LYNCH. Dr. CUMMINGS visits our city for the purpose of fulfilling a promise to preach the sermon at the dedication of Saint Joseph's Church, which was to have taken place next Sunday, but which, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs, has been postponed. The Rev. LEO FILLION, we understand, is to have the pastoral charge of St. Joseph's Church.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition on South Carolina for eight thousand troops from this State.

HELP FROM TENNESSEE.—Gov. PICKENS has received from Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, a despatch stating that Tennessee has offered fifty thousand troops to defend the South, and not one man for LINCOLN. Tennessee is all a-blaze. Tennessee is arming.

THE FIRST GUN.—We are informed that Lieut. H. S. FARLEY, of Captain JAMES' Company, had the honor of firing the alarm or first gun of the battle on the morning of Friday last.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1861, 4

REPORTERS AT PENSACOLA.—Mr. DeGournay, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and Mr. Wright, of the New Orleans *Bee*, are now at Pensacola, the probable seat of war. Mr. DeGournay is Captain of one of the companies in Major Coppen's Zouave Regiment.

The Charleston Courier.

April 1861

The Effect of our Victory.

Our enemies have been stung to madness by the unexpected and utter defeat their arms have sustained in Charleston Bay. Their proud flag has been lowered at the bidding of a foe. They have been beaten by the very people for whom they cherish the most bitter hatred, and whom they affect to despise. They counted upon victory with absolute confidence. Their vile sheets have made them believe that Fort Sumter was impregnable to any attack our forces could make against it. These ingenious and unscrupulous papers had satisfied the credulous boasters that our men would fly before the bayonets of their brave regulars, that the reduction of our batteries would be attended with but small loss of life, and that reinforced the commandant of the strong fortress would bring the city a penitent suppliant at his feet. All this had been told them, and they had swallowed and digested it and grown fat and strong on the palatable fictions.

They had reasoned away all doubt as to the issue of the conflict, and with open ears and shouts on their tongues, they awaited joyous tidings. So confident were they of success, and so eager to receive the expected news, that the falsehood that passed over the wires and stirred up the fiendish delight of one of their reverend scribes, was received with hurrahs and tossing up of hats, and every demonstration of unbounded joy in a temple consecrated to the worship of God. Never was a people so completely unprepared for bad news. The intelligence of the disaster which had befallen them, shocked, stunned, maddened them. The calamity was at once a loss, a disappointment, and a humiliation. They had twitted us with tolerating the presence of a handful of hostile soldiers, they had abused us as windy braggarts.

Their scurrilous sheets had invented lying stories about our miserable weakness, their pictorial papers had exhausted all their venomous humor and artistic ingenuity in ridiculing us into an assault upon the strong fortification. But their filthy words and funny pictures failed to precipitate us into a premature and ruinous trial of strength. They imputed our delay to cowardice, and delighted to imagine that the Palmetto, with all their reckless bravery, turned pale at the idea of provoking the wrath of the potent Government, by opening their

batteries upon one of its strong holds. How keen, then, must their mortification have been, how hot their fury, how black their wrath, when they were obliged to believe that we had struck the blow, that the hated flag waved over the battered walls of the renowned fortification.

We were prepared for the howls and curses, and menaces, the announcement of victory has called forth. We knew it would intensify their hate and envenom their malice. We knew it would wipe out party distinctions, change timid friends into avowed enemies, and make conservatism hide its bland and hopeful face. We knew, also, that we would hear the tramp of armed men, hasting to obey the summons of their chief. We looked for all these demonstrations. The flag which, in their judgment, we have dishonored, is more beautiful in their eyes than ever it was before, and, as they look upon that symbol of their national glory and strength, their hearts burn with a livelier devotion. Their pride and patriotism have been aroused.

Under the impulse of those feelings they have thrown out their banners, and girded themselves for the conflict. Most signal and glorious have been the effects of that bloodless victory upon the States whose slowness and inaction we have felt obliged to chide. Virginia has thrown in her lot with us; North Carolina has committed herself to secession; Maryland has rushed impetuously to the embrace of her sisters with the blood of her children upon her garments; Kentucky and Tennessee, and the other slave States, will soon place their symbol upon our banner.

The North and South are arrayed against each other. The fall of Sumter has finished the work begun by South Carolina. The two sections stand face to face in hostile array. The one is fired by sense of wrong, sustained by the holy and potent inspiration of the justness of its cause—life, liberty, honor, all it holds dear is threatened by the ruthless aggressor; the other is actuated by a sentiment, maddened by mortified pride, blinded by diabolical rage. Who can doubt what the issue of the conflict will be? To doubt that we will be victorious were to doubt that justice is one of the attributes of the Almighty. The God of Battles makes our arms strong, and when we strike the

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Special Correspondence of the Courier.

CAMP SUMNER.

Rutledge Mounted Rifles, April 19, 1861.

Hard along the banks of this classic stream, one of the inlets to the waters of the bay, and through which "high military authority" at Washington have deemed it "far from impossible" to slip in forces in boats of a certain draught, has our patriotic young corps kept watch and ward for six long weeks, by day and night, in three separate detachments. Prevented by our other important duties as well as our peculiar organization from sharing in the glorious action of the 13th, to our lower detachment alone was permitted the view of the contest. Gathered in groups upon the point extending out into the marsh, and from which a full view of the fort was obtained, we watched every flash from her guns and the answering volleys from Moultrie and the Island guns and the Floating Battery, of all which our glasses gave us a fair view.

I will not attempt to describe our emotions as from the sound of the first gun our boys leaped from their tents and knew that the battle had begun, nor through the long hours of those two eventful days. Suffice it that though our duties kept us where we were, our souls and hearts were in those heavy batteries, and our hands too would have been there had they been so allowed. But fate and General Beauregard had ordered otherwise. Down from the heavy guns on Stono mouth, to the waters of Ashley, have we kept our long watch and ward, with gleaming rocket, swift horse and sure rifle, for sometime backed by the bayonets of the Columbia Greys at our lower camp, and other reserves within easy reach.

Here our four gun battery stands planted on the bluff, with the pieces ready for their work, ball for long range, something other than cans of preserves for close entertainment. Cadets Walker, Palmer, Gussard and Thurston, of the Citadel Academy, are in charge of the pieces, and under their effective drill our detachment has become reliable for their proper working, and should any of the "gallant navy" try the "boats of a certain draught" adown the back stretch, they will hear from us first, you afterwards.

As I write, we have just finished our daily morning drill, during which we have waked the echos of the winding shore considerably, and the fellows are now doing whatever seems meet to each one (within the rules.) On the night of the 13th we heard heavy firing, apparently from the Stono Batteries, at half-past nine P. M., and soon after an express came from Lieut Trenholm's station to report five rockets and several guns from Battery Island. The call was immediately given to the guns, where our boys remained until the small hours had begun to glide by, and with rifles and infantry in position waited patiently enough the signal fires and rockets that were to announce our enemy at hand. But none such relieved the darkness, and, with proper watch set, many of our men folded their blankets around them, and quietly slept beside the guns until the advancing hours told us that looking out was profitless.

Soon the men were marched back to quarters, and the sentries alone kept their ceaseless round. We afterwards learned that the rockets and guns were only the signals of rejoicing on the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Spring has opened her treasures of beauty, and breathed her perfumed gales, but wars and rumors of wars have crowded so fast upon us that, alas, we have not been so mindful of her gentle influences and her joyous notes.

Well, so be it; and though she glide around seven times unheeded amid the din of battle, we will yet, when we have rolled its tide far away from our shores, rejoice with her and her gentle companion Peace.

OMEGA.

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Appointment.—Gen. M. L. BONHAM has been appointed by President DAVIS Brigadier-General in the Confederate States Army.

The Rifle Regiment.—This gallant Regiment, under the command of Col. JOHNSTON PERTIGREW, will be relieved from active service by the Regiment under the command of Col. M. JENKINS.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EDISTO RIFLES.—All letters and packages intended for the members of this command will be forwarded to Morris' Island, if left at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, or at Messrs. E. H. RODGERS & Co's.

STATE RIGHTS GUARDS.—All packages for the State Rights Guard will be promptly forwarded to their quarters, if left at the office of CALDWELL, BLAKELY & Co., South Atlantic wharf.

MARLBORO' GUARDS, CAPTAIN J. W. HARRINGTON.—All packages for the members of this Company, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, if sent to the care of J. D. MURCHISON, BOYCE & Co's. Wharf, will be duly forwarded.

SECESSION GUARDS, CAPT. PERRYMAN AND SOUTHERN GUARDS, CAPT. MATTISON.—All letters or papers for any member of the above Companies, directed to the care of COTHRAN, JEFFERS & Co. will be immediately forwarded, and all boxes or bundles for any member as above, and directed to the care of COTHRAN, JEFFERS & Co., and left at FOLLIS's, corner of Meeting and Market-streets, will be promptly forwarded.

WHYTE GUARDS.—All letters, packages, &c., intended for the Whyte Guards, a company from York-District, if left at the Counting House of CHAMBERS, BARNES & Co., on South Atlantic Wharf, will be attended to.

THE COLUMBIA GRAYS are posted at the entrance of Wappoo Cut. Letters and packages for any of the members will be directed to the care of WM. M. & J. C. MARTIN Co., 5 Broad-street.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—All letters or parcels for this corps may be left either with the Secretary, at 120 Meeting-street, or at the store of HAMILTON & SMITH, 74 Market-street. They will be promptly sent forward.

COLUMBIA MOUNTED RIFLES.—All packages for the Columbia Mounted Rifles will be promptly forwarded to their quarters, if left at the office of CALDWELL, BLAKELY & Co., South Atlantic Wharf.

MARLBOROUGH GUARDS, CAPT. J. W. HARRINGTON.—All letters for the members of this Company, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, if sent to the care of J. D. MURCHISON, BOYCE'S & Co's. Wharf, will be duly forwarded.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE CADETS.—All letters, packages, &c., for the College Cadets, now on duty at the Moultrie House, Sullivan's Island, directed to ADAMS, FROST & Co., ADGER'S Wharf, will be duly forwarded.

GERMAN HUSSARS.—All packages, letters, &c., for the German Hussars, now on duty at Camp Cordes, on Morris' Island, left at Capt. CORDES', 55 Market-street, will be duly forwarded.

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GERMAN FUSILIERS.—Letters, Packages, &c., for the German Fusiliers, now on duty at Morris' Island, if left at Mr. F. FISCHER'S, 6 Tradd-street, will be promptly forwarded.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—All packages or communications for the Washington Artillery will be forwarded to their destination by sending them to MORDECAI & Co.'s 110 East Bay.

SUMTER GUARDS.—Letters and packages for the members of the Sumter Guards, will be forwarded if sent to the office of Dr. P. MELVIN COHEN, 119 Meeting-street.

RICHARDSON GUARDS.—All letters and packages for the Richardson Guards, now on duty at Morris' Island, left at DAVIS' Restaurant, corner of Meeting-street and Horlbeck's Alley, will be promptly forwarded.

CALHOUN GUARD.—Letters and Packages for Members of the Calhoun Guard, now on duty at Morris' Island, left with JOHN D. LAMBERT, at W. M. CAMPBELL'S, 92 East Bay, will be duly forwarded.

UNION LIGHT INFANTRY—MORRIS' ISLAND.—Any Letters, Parcels or the like, for Members of this Company will receive expedition if left with W. MCKAY, Quartermaster Sergeant, 295 King street

PHOENIX RIFLES.—All packages and letters intended for the members of this Company will be forwarded to Morris' Island, if left at the store of Mr. H. E. VINCENT, 75 East Bay.

CADET RIFLEMEN.—All packages, letters, &c., for the members of this Corps, if directed "to _____, member, Cadet Riflemen, Capt. ELLIOT, Seventeenth Regiment, Morris' Island," and sent to FOLLIN'S Store, corner of Market and Meeting-streets, will be forwarded.

MOULTRIE GUARDS.—All letters, packages, &c., for the Moultrie Guards, if left at the store of HAMILTON & SMITH, 54 Market-street, will be duly cared for and transmitted.

ZOUAVE CADETS.—Letters, packages, &c., for members of this corps, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, left with Messrs. NEWTON, WOODWARD & Co., corner East Bay and Market-streets, will be duly forwarded.

Major Anderson, late commandant of the United States Arsenal, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, resigned his post previous to the occupation of it by the authorities of North Carolina, and intends to enter the service of his native State, Virginia. Major Anderson is a cousin of Major Anderson of Fort Sumter fame.

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Chicora—A Song.—“Chicora,” the original name of Carolina, is the title of a Song which has been dedicated to the ladies of the Confederate States. The words are from the pen of the venerable principal of Barhamville, ELIAS MARKS, M. D., and the music by Prof. A. HALSCHEK, of that institution, a print of which adorns the title page.

Patriotic ladies and lovers of song will secure copies for the sake of the words and merits; and all graduates of Barhamville will be pleased with such a memento.

We suppose our Music dealers will be supplied.

The Rifle Regiment.—The noble Rifle Regiment, under the command of Col. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, according to orders from Headquarters, as we reported, were on Saturday relieved from their long term of camp duty; by Col. M. JENKINS' Regiment. The first battalion that marched up to town consisted of four Companies under the command of Capt. JACOB SMALL. These were the German Riflemen, Capt. JACOB SMALL; the Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. PINCKNEY; the Meagher Guards, Capt. EDWARD McCRADEY, and the Moultrie Guards, Capt. B. PALMER. As they marched from the Sullivan's Island Bont down East Bay to Broad-street, up Broad to Meeting-street, and thence to the Military Hall, they were followed by a large crowd, who gathered about and cheered these manly patriots, who have had such a long siege of camp duty, before and after the surrender of Fort Sumter.

While the fleet was off our harbor, this Regiment had most important positions on the Island, full of risk and responsibility. They were on guard at their post day and night, ever vigilant and ready for the enemy, had a landing been attempted.

The Regiment has now been over three months in the service of the State. Gallant sons, worthy of a gallant State.

Phoenix Rifles.—That fine corps, the Phoenix Rifles, Capt. GAILLARD, were relieved from their long term of active service at Morris' Island, and arrived in town on Friday. (17th)

Richardson Guards.—This corps of brave and patriotic soldiers, Capt. F. D. RICHARDSON, arrived home from Morris' Island on Sunday forenoon.

Col. M. A. MOORE and Col. J. R. CALHOUN have been detached from the Governor's Staff, and will proceed to Virginia with the troops.

Capt. J. R. HAMILTON, the able and ingenious projector of the Floating Battery, has gone to Pensacola.

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LOST.—TAKEN BY MISTAKE,
from the Mills House, on or after the 13th
inst., a TRUNK, covered with white Can-
vas, marked A. J. G. Whoever will give
any information of the whereabouts of
the Trunk will be rewarded. It is sup-
posed to be at some Rail Road Station. U April 22

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

Mr. Seward and the Confederate States.

THE GAGE OF WAR

THROWN DOWN AND ACCEPTED.

The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Commissioners from the Confederate States:

MESSRS. FORSYTH AND CRAWFORD TO MR. SEWARD, OPENING NEGOTIATIONS AND STATING THE GAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.—Sir:—The undersigned have been duly accredited by the Government of the Confederate States of America as Commissioners to the Government of the United States, and in pursuance of their instructions have now the honor to acquaint you with that fact, and to make known, through you, to the President of the United States, the objects of their presence in this capital.

Seven States of the late Federal Union having in the exercise of the inherent right of every free people to change or reform their political institutions, and through Conventions of their people, withdrawn from the United States, and re-assumed the attributes of sovereign power, delegated to it, have formed a Government of their own. The Confederate States constitute an independent nation de facto and de jure, and possess a Government perfect in all its parts, and endowed with all the means of self support.

With a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of this political separation, upon such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity, and future welfare of the two nations may render necessary, the undersigned are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress, and the people of the Confederate States, earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded in strict justice, nor to do any act to injure their late confederates.

The undersigned have now the honor, in obedience to the instructions of their government, to request you to appoint as early a day as possible in order that they may present to the President of the United States the credentials which they bear, and the objects of the mission which they are charged. We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN FORSYTH
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD.

THE REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

[Memorandum.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 15, 1861.

Mr. John Forsyth, of the State of Alabama, and Mr. Martin J. Crawford, of the State of Georgia, on the 11th instant, through the kind offices of a distinguished Senator, submitted to the Secretary of State their claims for a nonofficial interview. This request was, on the 12th instant, upon a preliminary public consideration, respectfully declined.

On the 13th instant, while the Secretary was preoccupied, Mr. A. D. Banks, called at this Department, and was received by the Assistant Secretary, to whom he delivered a sealed communication, which he had been charged by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford to present to the Secretary in person.

In that communication Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford inform the Secretary of State that they have been duly accredited by the Government of the Confederate States of America as Commissioners to the Government of the United States, and they set forth the objects of their attendance at Washington. They observe that seven States of the American Union, in the exercise of a right inherent in every free people, have withdrawn, through Conventions of their people, from the United States, re-assumed the attributes of sovereign power, and formed a Government of their own, and that those Confederate States now constitute an independent nation de facto and de jure, and possess a Government perfect in all its parts, and fully endowed with all the means of self-support.

Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, in their aforesaid communication, hereupon proceeded to inform the Secretary that, with a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of the political separation thus assumed, upon such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and the future welfare of the supposed two nations might render necessary, they are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring this Government that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions, and that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded in strict justice, nor to do any act to injure their late confederates.

After making these statements, Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford close their communication, as they say, in obedience to the instructions of their Government, by requesting the Secretary of State to appoint as early a day as possible, in order that they may present to the President of the United States the credentials which they bear, and the objects of the mission with which they are charged.

The Secretary of State frankly confesses that he understands the events which have recently occurred, and the condition of political affairs which actually exists in the part of the Union to which his attention has thus been directed, very differently from the aspect in which they are presented by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. He sees in them, not a rightful and accomplished revolution and an independent nation with an established

purpose of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and the authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must be so exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness and aggrandizement of the American people. The Secretary of State, therefore, avows to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he looks patiently but confidently for the cure of evils which have resulted from proceedings so unnecessary, so unwise, so unusual, and so unnatural, not to irregular negotiations, having in view new and untried relations with agencies unknown to and acting in derogation of the Constitution and laws, but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Congress of the United States, and such extraordinary Conventions, if there shall be need thereof, as the Federal Constitution contemplates and authorizes to be assembled.

It is, however, the purpose of the Secretary of State on this occasion not to invite or engage in any discussion of these subjects, but simply to set forth his reasons for declining to comply with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

On the 11th of March last, the day newly elected President of the United States, in view of all the facts bearing on the question, assumed the executive administration of the government, first delivering, in accordance with an early and honored custom, an inaugural address to the people of the United States. The Secretary of State respectfully submits a copy of this address to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

A simple reference to it will be sufficient to satisfy these gentlemen that the Secretary of State, guided by the principles therein announced, is prevented altogether from admitting or assuming that the States referred to by them have, in law or in fact, withdrawn from the Federal Union, or that they could do so in the manner described by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, or in any other manner than with the consent and covert of the people of the United States, to be given through the National Convention to be assembled in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Of course the Secretary of State cannot set upon the assumption or in any way admit that the so-called Confederate States constitute a foreign power, with whom diplomatic relations ought to be established.

Under these circumstances the Secretary of State, whose official duties are confided, subject to the direction of the President, to the conducting of the foreign relations of the country, and do not at all embrace domestic questions, or questions arising between the several States and the Federal Government, is unable to comply with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, to appoint a day on which they may present the evidences of their authority and the objects of their visit to the President of the United States. On the contrary he is obliged to state to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he has no authority, nor is he at liberty, to recognize them as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them.

Finally, the Secretary of State would observe that although he has supposed that he might safely, and with propriety have adopted these conclusions without making any reference of the subject to the Executive, yet so strong has been his desire to present entire directness and to act in a spirit of perfect respect and candor towards Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, and that portion of this Union in whose name they demand this paper to the President, that he has done so. In this paper he has expressed, and cautions the Secretary's decision and conclusions.

The Secretary of State was glad to be able to deliver a copy of this paper to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, and to be able to do so through the Secretary's communication, and to be able to do so through the Secretary's disposition of the subject. The Secretary of State therefore directs that a duly verified copy of the paper be now delivered.

A true copy of the original, delivered to me by Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, on April 5, 1861, at 2 1/2 P.M., in blank envelope.

J. T. PICKETT,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN REPLY TO MR. SEWARD, ACCEPTING THE GOVERNMENT OF DECRETION, AND ACCEPTING A SOLUTION BY THE SWORD.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1861.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington:—The "memorandum," dated Department of State, Washington, March 15, 1861, with postscript under date of 5th instant, has been received through the hands of Mr. J. T. Pickett, Secretary to this Commission, who, by the instructions of the undersigned, called for it yesterday at the Department.

In that memorandum you correctly state the purport of the official note addressed to you by the undersigned on the 12th ult. Without repeating the contents of the note in full, it is enough to say here that its object was to invite the Government of the United States to a friendly consideration of the relations between the United States and the seven States lately of the Federal Union, but now separated from it by the sovereign will of their people, growing out of the pregnant and undeniable fact that those people have rejected the authority of the United States, and established a Government of their own. Those relations had to be friendly or hostile. The people of the old and new Governments, occupying contiguous territories, had to stand to each other in the relation of good neighbors, each seeking their happiness and pursuing their national destinies in their own way, without interference with the other, or they had to be rival

States had no hesitation in electing its champion this alternative. Frankly and unreservedly seeking the good of the people who had entrusted them with power, in the spirit of humanity, of the Christian civilization of the age, and of the Americanism which regards the true welfare and happiness of the people, the Government of the Confederate States, among its first acts commissioned the undersigned to approach the Government of the United States with the olive branch of peace, and to offer to adjust the great questions pending between them in the only way to be justified by the consciences and common sense of good men who had nothing but the welfare of the people of the two Confederacies at heart.

Your Government has not chosen to meet the undersigned in the conciliatory and peaceful spirit in which they are commissioned. Persistently wedded to those fatal theories of construction of the Federal Constitution always rejected by those of the Administration school, until they have produced their natural and often predicted result of the destruction of the Union, under which we might have continued to live happily and gloriously together had the spirit of the contrary who framed the common Constitution animated the hearts of all their sons, you now, with persistence unthought and incurred by the ruin which has been wrought, refuse to recognize the great fact presented to you of a completed and successful revolution; you close your eyes to the existence of the Government founded upon it, and ignore the high duties of modernity and humanity which attach to you in dealing with this great fact. Had you met these issues with the frankness and modesty with which the undersigned were instructed to present them to you and treat them, the undersigned had not now the melancholy duty to return home and tell their Government and their countrymen that their earnest and ceaseless efforts in behalf of peace had been futile, and that the Government of the United States meant to subjugate them by force of arms.

Whatever may be the result, impartial history will record the innocence of the government of the Confederate States, and place the responsibility of the blood and mourning that may ensue upon those who have denied the great fundamental doctrine of America's liberty, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and who have sent naval and land armaments in motion to subjugate the people of one portion of this land to the will of another portion. That that can never be done while a freeman survives in the Confederate States to wield a weapon, the undersigned appeal to past history to prove. These military demonstrations against the people of the seceded States are certainly not from being in keeping with the consistency with the theory of the Secretary of State maintained in his memorandum, that these States are still component parts of the late American Union, as the undersigned are not aware of any constitutional power in the President of the United States to levy war, without the consent of Congress, upon a foreign people, much less upon any portion of the people of the United States.

The undersigned, like the Secretary of State, have no purpose to insist on those questions of the subject on which their two governments are so irreconcilably at variance. It is this variance that has broken up the old Union, the disintegration of which was only begun. It is proper, however, to advise you that it were well to dismiss the hopes you seem to entertain that by any of the modes indicated, the people of the Confederate States will ever be brought to submit to the authority of the government of the United States. You are dealing with decisions, too, when you seek to separate our people from our government and to obliterate the deliberate sovereignty of that people as a "perpetual union of territory and partition excitement." If you cherish such dreams, you will be awakened from them and find them as unreal and unsubstantial as others in which you have recently indulged. The only ground would omit the performance of an obvious duty were we to fail to make known to the government of the United States that the people of the Confederate States have declared their independence, with a full knowledge of all the responsibilities of that act, and with a firm determination to maintain it by all the means with which nature has endowed them as that which sustained their fathers when they throw off the authority of the British crown.

The undersigned clearly understand that you have declined to appoint a day to enable them to lay the objects of the mission with which they are charged before the President of the United States, because so to do would be to recognize the independence and separate nationality of the Confederate States. This is the vein of thought that pervades the memorandum before us. The truth of history requires that it should distinctly appear upon the record that the undersigned did not ask the government of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. They only ask audience to adjust, in a spirit of amity and peace, the new relations springing from a finished and accomplished revolution in the government of the late Federal Union. Your refusal to entertain these overtures has a peaceful solution, the active naval and military preparations of this government, and a final notice to the commanding general of the Confederate forces in the harbor of Charleston that the President intends to provision Fort Sumter by forcible means, if necessary, reviewed by the undersigned, and can only be received by the world as a declaration of war against the Confederate States; for the President of the United States knows that Fort Sumter cannot be provisioned without the effusion of blood. The undersigned in behalf of their government and people, accept the gage of battle thus thrown down to them; and, appealing to God and the judgment of mankind for the righteousness of their cause, the people of the Confederate States will defend their liberties to the last against this flagrant and open attempt at their subjugation to sectional power.

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The communication cannot be properly closed without adverting to the date of your memorandum. The official note of the undersigned, of the 13th March, was delivered to the Assistant Secretary of State on the 13th of that month; the gentleman who delivered it informing him that the Secretary of this Commission would call at 12 o'clock, noon, on the next day, for an answer. At the appointed hour Mr. Pickett did call, and was informed by the Assistant Secretary of State that the engagements of the Secretary of State had prevented him from giving the note his attention. The Assistant Secretary of State then asked for the address of Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the members of the Commission then present in this city, took note of the address on a card, and engaged to send whatever reply might be made, to their lodgings. Why this was not done it is proper should be here explained. The memorandum is dated March 15, and was not delivered until April 8. Why was it withheld during the intervening twenty-three days? Is the postscript of your memorandum, you say it was delayed, as was understood, with their (Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford's) consent.

This is true; but it is also true that on the 15th of March Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford were assured by a person occupying a high official position in the government, and who, as they believed, was speaking by authority, that Fort Sumter would be evacuated within a very few days, and that no measure changing the existing *status* prejudicially to the Confederate States, as respects Fort Pickens, was then contemplated, and these assurances were subsequently repeated, with the addition that any contemplated change as respects Pickens would be notified to us. On the 1st of April we were again informed that there might be an attempt to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, but that Governor Pickens should have previous notice of this attempt. There was no suggestion of any reinforcement. The undersigned did not hesitate to believe that these assurances expressed the intention of the administration at the time, or at all events of prominent members of that administration. This delay was assented to for the express purpose of attaining the great end of the mission of the undersigned, to wit: A pacific solution of existing complications.

The inference deducible from the date of your memorandum, that the undersigned had, of their own volition and without cause, consented to this long hiatus in the grave duties with which they were charged, is, therefore, not consistent with a just exposition of the facts of the case. The intervening twenty-three days were employed in active unofficial efforts, the object of which was to smooth the path to a pacific solution, the distinguished personage alluded to co-operating with the undersigned, and every step of that effort is recorded in writing, and now in possession of the undersigned and their government. It was only when all these anxious efforts of peace had been exhausted, and it became clear that Mr. Lincoln had determined to appeal to the sword to reduce the people of the Confederate States to the will of the section or party whose President he is, that the undersigned resumed the official negotiations temporarily suspended, and sent their Secretary for a reply to their official note of March 12.

It is proper to add that during these twenty-three days, two gentlemen of official distinction as high as that of the personage hitherto alluded to, aided the undersigned as intermediaries in these unofficial negotiations for peace.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, having thus made answer to all they deemed material in the memorandum filed in the Department on the 13th of March last, have the honor to be,

JOHN FORSYTH,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD,
A. H. ROMAN.

A true copy of the original by one delivered to Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, at eight o'clock in the evening of April 9, 1861.

Attest, J. T. PICKETT, Secretary, &c.

MR. SEWARD, IN REPLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THEIR LETTER, BUT DECLINES TO ANSWER IT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 19, 1861.

Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford and Roman, having been apprised by the Secretary of State in respect to their official intercourse with them, with, it is presumed, expect, we notice from him of the new communications which they have addressed to him under date of the 15th inst., beyond the simple acknowledgment of the same, which he sends very promptly to the undersigned.

A copy of the same is herewith transmitted to the undersigned, and the undersigned has the honor to be,

J. T. PICKETT, Secretary, &c.

The Charleston Courier.

23 April 1861, 2

Seventeenth Regiment.—The Regimental Headquarters and address of the Seventeenth Regiment, Col. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, until further notice, will be "Camp Cunningham, Vinegar Hill, Morris' Island."

We were favored on Monday with a visit from the gallant Commander, and were pleased to find that the Morris' Island air had improved his health—which was not in the best condition when he characteristically took the post of duty—and we were also gratified in hearing a favorable report as to the general health, spirits and condition of the Regiment.

Military Movements.—The Floating Battery was yesterday taken from its position at Sullivan's Island, and placed in a situation where in future it can do effective execution.

The First Battalion First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, about five hundred strong, left on Monday afternoon, by special train on the Northeastern Rail Road, for a destination Northward. They will soon be followed by others.

A number of mortars, shell, &c., have been sent the last few days for another destination.

Vigilant Rifles.—After a service of over eight weeks, this fine corps, commanded by its gallant chief, Capt. SAMUEL Y. TUPPER, returned to the city yesterday evening.

Stationed at the Five Gun Battery on Sullivan's Island, out of the reach of Fort Sumter's guns, it was not their privilege to participate in the battle of Fort Sumter, but whenever their turn comes, we feel satisfied they will give a good account of themselves.

We learn that a band of music had been engaged by the old retired members, and a good hearty reception was to have been tendered them on their return, but they stole a march upon these old gentlemen, who feel great disappointment at not being allowed to greet them with a hearty welcome. Our city may well be proud of so noble a corps.

Thrice welcome home!

The Charleston Courier.

25 April 1861, 2

Military Movements.—Four companies of the gallant Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. J. B. KERSHAW, arrived in the city last evening from Morris' Island, and were quartered at the American Hotel. They brought up their arms and baggage preparatory to their departure for Richmond, and are between five and six hundred strong. They were lustily cheered on their march by the crowd which had gathered around them, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows and balconies of private residences and of the hotels. When opposite the Charleston Hotel the Regiment halted in front and gave three cheers for South Carolina, three cheers for Governor PICKENS, three cheers for General BUREGARD, and three times three for old Virginia. This part of the Regiment will leave for Richmond to-night.

The Palmetto Guards, Capt. CURTERT, probably will not be able to leave before Saturday. Capt. HALE'S Company of Volunteers, from Kershaw, and Capt. McMANUS' Company, from Lancaster, will also report to Col. KERSHAW at Richmond. South Carolina will be ably represented on the soil of Virginia.

Should the foe attempt to invade that soil a warm reception will be given, and a lesson taught them that will not soon be forgotten. The Press will also be represented by those who are as capable of writing a narrative of these stirring times as to wield the sword or shoulder a musket. Among them we observe our young and patriotic friend, Lieut. F. GAILLARD, editor of the *South Carolinian*. No less than four printers accompany him from the *South Carolinian* office.

A meeting was held yesterday of those members of the Washington Light Infantry who purpose volunteering in the Regiment of Rifles now being formed:

They have organized under the name of the "Corps of Volunteers from the Washington Light Infantry," and will be prepared in a few days to offer their services.

Any information by those wishing to join them can be obtained at their headquarters, Capt. C. H. SIMONSON'S Office, Broad-street.

A meeting of the Washington Light Infantry will be held this evening, to expedite the movement. We expect before many days to report the Rifle Regiment filled, and on their way to the scene of interest and action, in Virginia.

Distinguished Arrivals.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday says: Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the Southern train, and took quarters at the Exchange Hotel. Last evening he was serenaded by the citizens, headed by SAITH'S celebrated Brass Band, playing Dixie and other patriotic airs. Mr. STEPHENS responded in a speech which was received with tremendous applause.

Col. ROBERT E. LEE, late of the United States Army, reached this city last evening, from Alexandria, on the Central train.

The Charleston Courier.

7 April 1861, 4

Arrival of Troops from South Carolina.—Brigadier-General M. L. Bonham, at the head of five hundred troops from South Carolina, arrived here last evening by the Southern train. A large crowd of citizens and an escort of Virginia troops awaited them at the depot. Cheer after cheer greeted the representatives of the gallant Palmetto State. As we looked along their ranks, we were struck with their bold and manly appearance. Every man of them looked a hero; dark and sunburnt from exposure, their fine countenances lighted up with martial ardor, their fine physique, their perfect equipments, all denoted an invincible and heroic race of men. The Virginians cheered South Carolina, and the South Carolinians, in return, heartily cheered for the Old Dominion.

Gen. Bonham and staff have taken up their quarters at the Exchange Hotel. Their troops, we understand, are provided with comfortable accommodations at the new Alms House, but recently erected.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Fort Pickens, Battery Island.—The geographical position of Fort Pickens is on Stono river, three and a half miles from the ocean, on Battery Island, which is the Southwestern point of James Island, next to Cole's Island, which is next to Folly Island. The garrison consists of the Charleston Riflemen, Capt. Joseph Johnson, who, by the bye, was commandant of the post prior to Col. Rion being put in command; the Washington Artillery, Capt. G. H. Walter; a detachment of the Rutledge Mounted Riflement, under Lieut. Elias Rivers; our town Fairfield Fencibles and Boyce Guards, and a corps of engineers and laborers under Lt. John McCady, formerly in the United States service, one of the first officers in the State. The breastworks, lines and battery are finely drawn, well executed, and reflect great credit on all concerned. The magazine is well supplied with ammunition and bomb-proof. They have four twenty-four pounders mounted, whose range sweep the waters of Stono. Legareville, a village as large as Winnsboro', is on the opposite side of the river, which is inhabited only in the summer by the planters around. The Point is said to be perfectly healthy the whole summer round. There has been no serious sickness—some cold and some diarrhoea, which the changes of lodging and water may easily account for. The men have been all supplied with tents and straw for beds, and have a plenty to eat. They are all really comfortable now in camp.

The point at which our men are stationed were fortifications made in 1812, and were under the command of Nathan C. Robertson's grandfather in that war. He is one of the volunteer aids of Col. Rion.

Cummings' f. m. c. is; we learn, at his post of duty.—*Winnsboro' Register.*

The Charleston Courier.

7 April 1861, 1

Resignations in the Navy.—The following is a list of officers who have resigned from the late United States Navy, together with the *Vandal Expedition*, which attempted to destroy the Norfolk Navy Yard:

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commodores.—L. Rousseau, F. Forrest, J. Tattall.

Captains.—V. Randolph, F. Buchanan, D. N. Ingraham, J. S. Nicholas, G. A. Magruder, S. M. Powell, S. Barron, W. F. Lynch.

Commanders.—S. S. Lee, W. C. Whittle, C. C. Turner, R. G. Robb, E. Farrand, C. H. McBlair, A. B. Fairfax, W. McBlair, R. S. Page, A. Sinclair, C. H. Kennedy, S. W. Brent, J. K. Mitchell, W. F. Maurey, R. Semms, J. R. Tucker, J. I. Page, G. Minor, T. R. Roots, E. M. Yard, H. J. Hartstene, J. L. Henderson, C. F. McIntosh.

Lieutenants.—C. F. Spottswood, F. B. Renshaw, J. H. North, R. B. Pegram, G. T. Sinclair, C. B. Poindexter, H. H. Lewis, G. W. Harrison, J. N. Matfit, Washington Gwathmey, T. B. Huger, Jno. Rutledge, C. ap. R. Jones, J. Wilkinson, C. M. Morris, C. M. Fauntleroy, W. B. Fitzgerald, A. Barbot, J. S. Maury, C. W. Hayes, R. Fairfax, C. C. Simms, J. W. Bennett, W. H. Parker, J. P. Jones, W. P. Buckner, W. L. Powell, J. M. Brooke, Jno. Kell, M. P. Jones, J. H. Rochelle, R. D. Minor, W. Sharp, W. K. May, J. Fry, C. E. Thorbourn, H. Davidson, A. W. Johnson, G. F. Law, R. Scott, O. F. Johnson, J. R. Eggleston, R. T. Chapman, T. P. Pelot, W. G. Dozier, W. G. Bradford, J. M. Stribbling, Phil. Porcher, R. Selden, A. W. Habersham, J. R. Hamilton, A. F. Warley.

Masters.—W. E. Evens, T. B. Mills.

Surgeons.—W. F. Patten, W. A. W. Spottswood, L. W. Minor, J. T. Mason, W. B. Sinclair, R. F. Mason.

Passed Assistant Surgeons.—J. F. Harrison, W. F. Carrington, C. H. Williamson, N. G. Hay, W. M. Page, A. M. Lynch.

Assistant Surgeons.—A. S. Garnett, C. F. Lining, T. J. Charlton.

Paymasters.—L. Warrington, J. A. Semple, R. T. Allison, and seventy-four midshipmen.

A number of resignations will take place on the return of ships from distant stations.

LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE RECENT VANDAL EXPEDITION.

Commodore H. Paulding commanding, New York; Captain C. Wilkes, of the late Exploring Expedition, New York.

Commanders.—Wm. Walker, District of Columbia; T. A. Jenkins, Virginia; Jno. Rodgers, Maryland; B. F. Sands, Maryland; J. Alden, Maine.

Lieutenants.—Max Woodhall, New York; E. Panott, New Hampshire; S. L. Phelps, Ohio; A. N. Johnson, District of Columbia; J. H. Russell, Maryland; Wm. Gibson, Maryland; Henry A. Wise, nephew of Gov. H. A. Wise; C. P. McGarvey, North Carolina.

To take the ships out was legitimate, but to burn and destroy millions of property, was brutal and savage. To set fire to the yard in so close a proximity to Norfolk and Portsmouth, at midnight, was cowardly and inhuman.

The Charleston Courier.

29 April 1861, 1

James Gordon Bennett, the infamous editor of the infamous New York Herald, has given \$3000 to the "Volunteer Fund" of that city. The circulation of the Herald in this community has been stopped. Our newsdealers have refused to deliver any more copies, and any attempt to circulate it hereafter will be severely punished. The money article of the Herald, received here last night, is worse than anything we have seen in the way of an incendiary publication.

[Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.]

The Charleston Mercury.

29 April 1861, 2

MORRIS ISLAND.—The general appearance of this now well known and famous Island has been greatly changed since the 13th April. The batteries bearing on Sumter have been removed, and many other arrangements warranted by our possession of Fort Sumter, has been completed.

The 17th Regiment, Col. JOHN CUNINGHAM, will return to the city to-day, and the remnant of Col. GREGG'S 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers command will be honorably discharged, they having served within a few weeks of their term. We learn that some of the men will proceed to Virginia. Fort Sumter is reported to be in fighting order. For general information, it may be as well to say that it will not cost half a million of dollars to put it in perfect order, as was reported by an officer of the late garrison.

GEN. BEAUREGARD IN VIRGINIA.—We see it busily circulated and positively asserted in Northern papers, that Gen. BEAUREGARD is in Virginia, directing her military movements. Straws show where the wind blows. Verily, has his name become so great a bugbear to them already? But don't let our beloved Northern brethren be too fast. Virginia has her LEE, and we still have our BEAUREGARD. Perhaps if they pay him a call, they may find him still "*at home*," and ready most warmly to receive them, with true French hospitality, under the circumstances.

30 April 1861, 1

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.

MESSAGE
OF
PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 29.—The Confederate Congress met at noon.

The President's Message was read.

He announced the ratification of the Permanent Constitution by all of the Confederate States, and it only remains for the election to be held for the designated officers to administer it.

He says that the declaration of war made against this Confederacy by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rendered it necessary to convene Congress in order to devise measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The President reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare.

Referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and their heroism, daring and magnanimity after the bombardment.

He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium to ask for our recognition as a member of the family of nations and make treaties of amity and commerce.

He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

He says the Confederacy, through Vice-President STEPHENS, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her power and fortunes with us.

The President says that he has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours.

He says that most all the Executive departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster-General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men high in official and social positions are serving as volunteers in the ranks. Railway companies are liberal in rates in the transportation of troops and supplies, and proffer liberal terms of transportation of the mails, and are willing to receive for their compensation bonds of the Confederacy.

He says that a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. We feel that our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concessions from free States. All we ask is to be let alone, and that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms, this we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our

2 April 1861, 1

Military Movements.

DETACHMENT OF FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

Pursuant to orders from Headquarters, the Companies composing the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, on duty at Morris' Island, were relieved and arrived in the city Monday morning, under the command of their senior officer, Capt. F. F. WARLEY. Our streets presented a very lively appearance, the whole line of march being thronged with spectators, while from the windows the ladies looked smilingly on the gallant citizen soldiers, and as they passed waved their handkerchiefs as token of their appreciation of the noble service they had rendered the City of Charleston and State of South Carolina. A beautiful new flag was presented to the Regiment, while on their march.

The men looked hearty and all the better for being a little sun-burnt. This Regiment was composed of the very flower of the young men of South Carolina. They came to the service of the State at a time when they were the most urgently needed, and formed, as it were, a wall around which the present military organization of the State was formed. They enlisted for six months, and, having bared their breast to the expected storm, performed the most arduous duties, and having seen their State in comparative peace and quietude, are on their way to their homes and families. When the fortunes of the State were vibrating in the balance, they rushed forward to the rescue, and deserve to be remembered among the men who are entitled to the grateful recollection of the State. On their march they halted in front of Institute Hall and gave three rousing cheers for the Commander, General BEAUREGARD, who had never done the least injustice to the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers.

The Regiment also halted at Headquarters, and saluted the Governor. Capt. WARLEY then delivered the Regiment over to the Governor for further orders.

Governor PICKENS, addressing the Captain, returned his thanks and the thanks of the State for the services of this portion of this noble Regiment. He said they had been called forth under peculiar circumstances, at a time when the State was in danger of an invasion. They were called forth under the particular protection of a resolution of the Convention of South Carolina. By a resolution of that body, they were put under special charge of the Executive of South Carolina. He looked upon them with pride, and was disposed to see them provided with everything necessary to their comfort, and to have them looked upon with the utmost favor and kindness as due to their position as citizen soldiers, who had nobly volunteered at the first alarm to defend the honor of their beloved State.

He regretted exceedingly that anything should have occurred to produce a disturbance in their ranks. Although they had not volunteered to go to Virginia, yet there were circumstances which induced them to refuse, that, to them, as volunteers, might be justifiable. He was proud to say they had not refused from any want of patriotism or courage. On the contrary, there were many circumstances which were known to the officers of the Regiment alone and to themselves.

He knew they were as brave, as noble and as patriotic a body of troops as ever came forward so gallantly to sustain the State. He had no cause to pass, but on the contrary returned them his heartfelt thanks for the noble endurance and patience with which they had nearly served out their time. They had agreed to serve for six months, at a time when the State was most exposed, and he was peculiarly situated. They had served in the trenches and out of the trenches, willingly, cheerfully and of their own accord. They had served at the batteries and at the heights faithfully, manfully and truthfully. They deserved

the thanks of their State.

And now they were about to retire to the bosom of their families, to receive their welcome. He hoped they would find happiness, and he assured them that the intercourse he had had with them would ever be remembered with emotions of both pride and pleasure. They were now to receive an honorable discharge, and he hoped that they would find peace and prosperity; that all unkindness and unfriendly feelings would pass away with time, and should it be necessary to again call upon them to defend their State, he would rely upon them as among her most worthy sons.

Captain WARLEY thanked the Governor in the name of his command, for the kind manner in which he had spoken of the Regiment. They stood ready, if it was necessary for any more South Carolina troops to march to Virginia, to move at once if put under a commander who would not wrong them, but simply give them justice.

The Governor regretted that anything had occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which should ever exist between the men and the officers. He thought it would be better to forget past differences, and that as far as the men and the officers before him were concerned, let them have but one universal opinion of devoted patriotism to their country. Let that absorb all other feelings in the desire to serve their State in any emergency.

The Regiment then marched up to the Citadel to deliver up the State arms. A number of them left for home last evening. The remainder will follow this morning. Those who left were addressed at the Pavilion Hotel by Captain WARLEY and Lieut. L. E. LEBLERX. It is to be regretted that the short space of time allowed them on their arrival prevented many citizens of this city from testifying their appreciation of this gallant Regiment by tendering them the usual hospitalities of the city.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

This fine Regiment, Colonel JOHN CUNNINGHAM, returned to the City yesterday afternoon from active duty on Morris' Island. The men generally looked well, seemed in good spirits, and made a fine appearance. Their muskets were well stocked with the Green Palmetto, while many of the members had Palmetto wreaths encircled around their hats. The Cadet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. ELLIOTT, held the position on the right of the Regiment, and the Union Light Infantry the position on the left. The Regiment marched from the boat in the following order:

- Col. Cunningham and Staff.
- Cadet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. Elliott.
- Irish Volunteers, Capt. E. Magrath.
- Sumter Guards, Capt. Jas. Russell.
- Montgomery Guards, Capt. Jas. Conner.
- German Fusiliers, Capt. S. Lord, Jr.
- Calhoun Guards, Capt. Fraser.
- Union Light Infantry, Capt. D. Ramsay.

The Regiment was halted in Meeting-street, and the officers called to the front. Col. CUNNINGHAM addressed them briefly, returning his thanks to the officers, and through them to the men, for their soldier-like behavior during their term of active service.

The Regiment was then dismissed, and the members of the various companies received the warm cordial greetings of their friends. The Union Light Infantry were provided with a generous and bountiful lunch, which was partaken of with great cheer. Ex-Captain MURK was present, and was loudly cheered by his gallant old corps.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

We learn that Col. W. G. DESAUSSEUR'S Battalion of Artillery, at Morris' Island, will, in all probability, be relieved to-day. The Palmetto Guard are expected to arrive to-day, and will immediately prepare for their trip to Richmond, where they will join Col. KERRAWAY'S Regiment.

9 April 1861

Col. Kershaw's Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLANDING, commanding the Second Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, has kindly furnished us with the following list of the officers and privates of that Regiment, at present on duty on Morris' Island.

It will be observed that the command is composed of six companies and a portion of a company, the remaining three companies and a half having gone to Virginia under Col. Kershaw:

JAMES D. BLANDING, Lieut-Colonel Commanding.
DIXON BARNER, Major.
T. B. FRASER, Quartermaster, Acting Adjutant.
First Lieut. J. N. CROCKETT, Acting Quartermaster.
Second Lieut. JOE. BATES, Acting Commissary.
Dr. R. L. CRAWFORD, Assistant Surgeon.
JAMES H. WITHERSPOON, Sergeant-Major.
D. J. A. GLENN, Postmaster of Regiment.

LANCASTER GREYS.

JOHN D. WYLIE, Captain.
JOHN N. OROCKETT, First Lieutenant.
J. REEVES WADE, Second Lieutenant.
W. G. STEWART, Third Lieutenant.
R. M. BIMS, Orderly Sergeant.
THOMAS M. WYLIE, Second Sergeant.
W. J. McILWAIN, Third Sergeant.
JOSEPH L. DUNLAP, Fourth Sergeant.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Fifth Sergeant.
D. W. BROWN, Color Bearer.
R. E. ALLISON, First Corporal.
JAMES H. W. STEVENS, Second Corporal.
G. T. WADE, Third Corporal.
J. A. STEWMAN, Fourth Corporal.
H. J. HANCOCK, Fifth Corporal.
W. A. GARNES, Sixth Corporal.
PETER WYLIE, Company Surgeon.
JOSEPH CLARK, Company Commissary.
ELI D. OROCKETT, Assistant Commissary.

PRIVATES.

B. F. Baker.
 John G. Barton.
 J. J. Beach.
 J. M. D. Belk.
 Wm. Black.
 Wm. H. Burnes.
 G. M. Caskey.
 J. H. Caskey.
 J. M. Caskey.
 J. D. Cauthen.
 H. T. Cauthen.
 John Cousart.
 Joseph A. Cunningham.
 J. S. Cureton.
 T. G. Cureton.
 D. M. Crockett.
 Thomas B. Denton.
 W. B. Dunlap.
 J. G. Dunlap.
 R. J. M. Dunlap.
 S. J. Dunlap.
 L. W. Easters.
 W. H. Faulkner.
 J. B. Fleming.
 James Flynn.
 J. H. Foster.
 E. L. Fraser.
 G. M. Francis.
 John J. Graham.
 F. D. Groen.
 H. H. Gooch, Jr.
 Thomas T. Gregory.
 Willis Gregory.
 B. R. Hancock.
 H. P. Hancock.
 J. H. Harper.
 R. S. Harper.
 A. M. Heath.
 O. S. Heath.
 Joseph H. Huey.
 James Hood.
 D. M. Horibeck.

James R. Hunter.
 J. W. Hunter.
 William Ivy.
 Henry Keller.
 Wm. Kirk.
 B. W. Lindsey.
 J. C. Lindsey.
 J. R. Massey.
 J. W. Massey.
 W. R. Massey.
 B. B. Massey.
 Jefferson Mathis.
 Wm. Mathis.
 Alexander McDowell.
 John J. Montgomery.
 Jonathan Montgomery.
 Wm. Moore.
 Richard Morrow.
 Butler Nelson.
 G. G. Nisbett.
 T. R. Nisbett.
 John Perry.
 Wesley Plyler.
 Z. F. Porter.
 Benjamin Powell.
 M. J. Shaver.
 D. F. Shehane.
 Wm. Shehane.
 K. B. Short.
 J. F. Steels.
 S. B. Stewman.
 John Sullivan.
 Robert Sullivan.
 Isaac Tillman.
 W. J. White.
 James W. Williams.
 Wm. Williams.
 S. H. Williamson.
 John C. Witherspoon.
 J. H. Witherspoon, Jr.
 S. C. Witherspoon.
 Joseph Wolfe.
 Thomas L. Wright.

STATE RIGHTS GUARDS.

D. W. RAY, Captain.
ROBT. ADAMS, First Lieutenant.
JOS. BATES, Second Lieutenant.
J. RANDOLPH ADAMS, Third Lieutenant.
W. E. ELKIN, First Sergeant.
J. T. WESTON, Second Sergeant.
J. S. BATES, Third Sergeant.
J. R. SEAY, Fourth Sergeant.
F. H. WESTON, Fifth Sergeant.
T. P. WESTON, First Corporal.
JNO. J. JACKSON, Second Corporal.
D. H. GRAY, Third Corporal.
J. H. SCOTT, Fourth Corporal.
D. H. ADAMS, Fifth Corporal.
JAS. HOPKINS, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Jesse B. Adams.
 J. H. Barwick.
 John Bunch.
 J. E. Brady.
 N. Bryant.
 R. Bredlove.
 N. Brubaker.
 Jno. T. Bynum.
 Wm. T. Branham.
 R. D. Carroll.
 W. F. Carter.
 A. R. Champy.
 David Coon.
 Osburn Coon.
 Gideon Coon.
 R. M. Cook.
 James Craft.
 Jobb Cotton.
 Thos. Doyety.
 Wm. N. Dixon.
 M. Furness.
 Jos. F. Furness.
 Wm. Gray.
 W. P. Gray.
 J. J. Gregory.
 Jos. Garrick.
 A. Hammond.
 J. W. Hawkins.
 J. W. Henry.
 R. E. House.
 T. J. Jackson.

Joel J. Jackson.
 John Jeffers.
 Robt. E. Joyner.
 J. F. Joyner.
 J. T. Loddingham.
 John H. Loddingham.
 W. T. Loddingham.
 David Livingston.
 Jas. A. McKenzie.
 R. L. Motley.
 Warren Motley.
 J. A. Miller.
 Tho. Munson.
 John Munson.
 S. D. Mundle.
 N. W. Roberts.
 John Richter.
 Tho. Sturgeon.
 J. O. Sturgeon.
 R. D. Sturgeon.
 Wright Lyson.
 John Warheld.
 C. B. Wilder.
 Robt. Wynn.
 D. H. Wynn.
 John Wise, Sr.
 John Wise, Jr.
 Benj. Whitmore.
 Jas. B. Addison.
 S. G. Garner.
 Wm. N. Laxon, promoted.

CHICORA GUARDS, OF SUMTER.

S. D. M. LACOSTE, Captain.
J. C. SHAW, First Lieutenant.
ALEXANDER COLCLOUGH, Second Lieutenant.
W. S. RICHARDSON, Third Lieutenant.
H. GREEN McLEOD, First Sergeant.
W. S. MAYS, Second Sergeant.
T. R. FREESEN, Third Sergeant.
T. D. McKASILL, Fourth Sergeant.
J. W. SPANN, Fifth Sergeant.
ROBERT REELS, First Corporal.
R. J. HUGGINS, Second Corporal.
J. P. CLEMENTS, Third Corporal.
LEONARD WHITE, Fourth Corporal.
E. W. STUCKY, Fifth Corporal.
D. J. LEMMON, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

John Alexander.
 H. T. Abbott.
 J. W. Baker.
 W. T. Belvin.
 S. T. Britton.
 S. B. Boykin.
 A. E. Brown.
 M. M. Brown.
 W. T. Campbell.
 J. A. M. Caraway.
 J. A. Clarke.
 J. J. Cooper.
 B. J. Copeland.
 J. C. Corbitt.
 W. S. Corbitt.
 Erastus Daniels.
 Stephen Dunn.
 Reosa Groner.
 Robert Holland.
 M. Hammell.
 W. J. Hancock.
 M. L. Higgins.
 David Jeffers.
 Jackson Jeffers.
 John Jeffers.
 D. W. Josey.
 F. El Joy.
 L. J. Kewin.
 W. M. Kirby.
 M. Kupwis.
 W. Locklair.

H. W. Legare.
 W. J. Lovitt.
 S. J. Lucky.
 A. Lucky.
 Alex. Mattis.
 J. Mattis.
 J. V. Mattis.
 J. W. McCoy.
 J. A. McDonald.
 J. H. McGee.
 J. R. McCatherin.
 W. D. McCatherin.
 J. O. McLeod.
 Jas. C. McKiasy.
 W. J. Morris.
 S. C. Moore.
 T. A. Moore.
 A. Mosely.
 W. H. Player.
 T. H. Rembert.
 Geo. H. Reid.
 T. J. Robinson.
 H. A. Scarborough.
 W. S. Scarborough.
 A. L. Shields.
 A. F. Stucky.
 C. C. Stucky.
 B. G. Falsen.
 Lemuel White.
 R. L. Welch.
 R. J. Welch.

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CLARKMONT RIFLES.

J. G. SPANN, Captain.
 R. D. SPANN, First Lieutenant.
 ISHAM MOORE, Second Lieutenant.
 JOHN MURRAY, Third Lieutenant.
 C. H. MOODY, First Sergeant.
 W. R. BALLARD, Second Sergeant.
 J. J. EXUM, Third Sergeant.
 J. R. BALLARD, Fourth Sergeant.
 THOS. RICHARDSON, Fifth Sergeant.
 AUGUSTUS SANDERS, First Corporal.
 W. H. BRYAN, Second Corporal.
 G. M. MURRAY, Third Corporal.
 W. HOYKIN, Fourth Corporal.
 E. S. CARSON, Fifth Corporal.
 J. J. L. ALLEN, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATEs.

C. M. Atkinson.
 J. S. Atkinson.
 W. M. Atkinson.
 Auls Ammons.
 W. W. Ammons.
 E. E. Allen.
 J. S. Bossard.
 J. J. Boykin.
 T. H. Burkett.
 J. H. Bracey.
 John Cater.
 W. H. Cater.
 Henry Cater.
 W. B. Council.
 W. J. Dorrity.
 J. W. Exum.
 J. E. Eveleigh.
 W. R. Eveleigh.
 J. W. Galloway.
 E. Hancock.
 J. F. Ives.
 W. W. Moody.
 E. A. Moody.
 M. E. Moody.
 R. M. Moore.
 S. Morris.

J. McKenzie.
 J. D. McKenzie.
 O. P. McKay.
 E. Norton.
 J. W. Parting.
 H. D. Phillips.
 J. M. Ross.
 I. J. Ross.
 W. A. Spann.
 T. D. Spann.
 R. M. Spann.
 T. O. Sanders.
 G. Sanders.
 M. Sanders.
 W. Thompson.
 R. C. Wactors.
 J. F. Belk.
 J. D. Dinkids.
 W. T. Watts.
 W. H. Wilson.
 J. R. Perri.
 Isaac Stewart.
 A. L. Barns.
 Isaac Hollands.
 R. H. Arrants.
 J. W. Allen.

James McIntosh.

DETACHMENT OF GOVERNOR'S GUARDS, OF COLUMBIA.

P. BROWN, Second Lieutenant.
 J. A. ELKINS, Fifth Sergeant.
 W. BURTON, Second Corporal.
 J. T. WELLS, Third Corporal.
 J. A. ROOF, Fourth Corporal.
 E. C. PLUMER, Fifth Corporal.
 J. McINTOSH, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATEs.

W. E. Asbury.
 J. H. Davis.
 J. M. Plumer.
 J. H. Keller.
 B. H. Knight.
 G. B. W. Montgomery.
 J. W. Gaither.
 L. D. Turner.
 J. C. F. Sims.
 John Kelly.
 H. Shavernell.
 W. T. Hall.

M. S. Long.
 S. E. Senn.
 J. F. Roberts.
 J. D. Clark.
 John Davis.
 S. Strickland.
 H. A. Strickland.
 W. Dent.
 J. C. Kenith.
 A. H. Fleming.
 G. C. Jones.
 M. B. Green.

James Green.

CLARENDON VOLUNTEERS.

W. ELLIOTT KULS, Captain.
 CHARLES S. PACK, First Lieutenant.
 JOHN J. LOGAN, Second Lieutenant.
 JOHN L. B. BRONSON, Third Lieutenant.
 JOHN WM. HODGE, First Sergeant.
 NELSON DELOACH, Second Sergeant.
 JAMES M. BELL, Third Sergeant.
 R. H. LESISNE, Fourth Sergeant.
 T. J. BLACKWELL, First Corporal.
 P. M. WINDHAM, Second Corporal.
 D. O. BRUNSON, Third Corporal.
 J. E. TOUCHBERY, Fourth Corporal.
 J. D. BEATSON, Fifth Corporal.

PRIVATEs.

T. W. Arledge.
 Henry Allbrook.
 D. J. Bradham.
 John Y. Bell.
 N. W. Baggat.
 C. H. Brennan.
 S. H. Bradham.
 T. A. Bradham.
 J. R. Barnes.
 M. J. Blackwell.
 W. D. Brunson.
 Richard M. Lowder.
 E. H. Cutino.
 M. J. Clary.
 John W. Cochran.
 R. S. Cannon.
 P. H. Driggers.
 S. H. Driggers.
 H. B. Dorn.
 T. B. Davis.
 T. N. Davis.
 A. F. Ellwell.
 W. B. Ferguson.
 Abraham Frunson.
 S. A. Frunson.
 Joseph Gibson.
 F. J. Gurry.
 J. F. Gianople.
 J. M. Gamble.
 E. J. Hodge.
 W. J. Hodge.
 John Hodge.
 William Holladay.
 H. J. Holladay.
 W. W. Hodge.
 E. M. Hodge.

J. W. Jones.
 T. U. Jund.
 D. E. Kilby.
 Wm. Lesene.
 W. A. Lowder.
 S. J. Lloyd.
 J. A. Meclain.
 T. A. Park.
 J. S. Ridgway.
 R. P. Ridgway.
 G. K. Ridgway.
 P. S. Ridgill.
 S. C. Ridgway.
 J. A. Ridgway.
 N. N. Raffield.
 P. S. Richbourg.
 J. W. Strange.
 H. A. Strange.
 G. D. Steadham.
 H. M. Skinner.
 J. S. Thames.
 W. S. Thames.
 J. P. Thames.
 J. J. Touchberry.
 J. B. Tobias.
 Henry Timmons.
 W. S. Thomas.
 Wm. R. White.
 Henry Windham.
 S. B. White.
 Wm. Kelly.
 J. M. Ridgway.
 J. C. White.
 R. J. Berry.
 R. S. Berry.
 W. A. Smith.

RICHLAND GUARDS.

R. P. BOOKER, Captain.
 W. H. STACK, First Lieutenant.
 W. H. SLIGH, Second Lieutenant.
 R. M. BROWN, Third Lieutenant.
 C. B. WILLIAMSON, First Sergeant.
 N. BOOKER, Second Sergeant.
 H. D. HAMITER, Third Sergeant.
 JOSEPH K. HOWELL, Fourth Sergeant.
 S. L. DEVAUX, Fifth Sergeant.
 BENATUS THOMAS, First Corporal.
 J. W. LEVER, Second Corporal.
 WADE RIVERS, Fourth Corporal.

M. R. SHARP, Fifth Corporal.
 T. B. STONE, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATEs.

W. H. Brown.
 D. A. Blizzard.
 H. B. Buznah.
 J. T. Blizzard.
 S. C. Barker.
 W. C. Brown.
 Wm. Cook.
 J. F. Corley.
 Henry Dennis.
 R. S. Dukes.
 D. A. Fetner.
 Thomas Fry.
 U. C. Frost.
 J. H. Hammond.
 P. S. Hawkins.
 John Hawkins.
 W. J. Hawkins.
 Albert Hammond.
 W. W. Heuneyent.
 Peter Hawkins.
 Archa Hartin.
 C. D. Hammond.
 Daniel Isenlauer.
 R. H. Jennings.
 Wesley Jones.
 H. M. Johnson.
 S. S. Lever.
 J. W. Leightner.
 T. Lochler.
 E. Lochler.
 D. Leightner.
 John Long.
 R. Mankin.
 G. W. Moore.
 W. A. Moore.
 Wesley Medlin.

Preston Medlin.
 John Medlin.
 Benjamin Martin.
 D. Moore.
 Daniel Medlin.
 Alex. Manor.
 John Marsh.
 J. K. Moore.
 R. A. McGrady.
 J. W. Nipper.
 Elmore Price.
 Jas. A. Price.
 D. W. Price.
 C. M. Price.
 E. B. Price.
 George Price.
 P. W. Pulling.
 L. Rains.
 Daniel Rabon.
 John Rabon.
 W. H. Russ.
 A. F. Rupp.
 John T. Rabon.
 J. W. Suttlemyre.
 T. W. Summerlains.
 J. U. Turnipseed.
 W. M. Thomas.
 John Thomas.
 W. J. Telpard.
 J. S. Thomas.
 James Wagstaff.
 M. T. Wooten.
 W. M. Wilson.
 W. H. Ward.
 L. R. Welsh.
 D. D. Welsh.

Conrad Wilson.

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1 May 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR VIRGINIA.—All persons desirous of going to Virginia with the "Volunteer Detachment" of the Beopok's Guards, Capt. A. BURRITT, will please hand in their names without delay at the Store of W. H. BOZING, corner of King and Woolf Streets, or at the Mercury Office, or at Tivoli Gardens.

Captain BURRITT is to be found during the day at the Mercury Office.

REVIEW OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Governor PICKENS, with his Aids, Colo. J. J. LUTAS and F. J. MOSES, Jr., visited the Race Course, Tuesday afternoon, and reviewed Col. CASH's fine Regiment of volunteer soldiery—a large number of ladies and citizens spectators were present. The Governor and Aids, with Brigadier-General McGOWAN and Staff, rode round and inspected the Regiment. He expressed himself highly gratified with the movements and soldier-like appearance of the whole command.

A review of the Reserve Brigade, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General McGOWAN, will take place at the Race Course, this afternoon, at four o'clock.

Governor PICKENS and Staff, in full uniform, Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff, Brigadier-General McGOWAN and Staff, and a number of distinguished military men, are expected to be present.

GERMAN THEATRE.—The entertainment given in the "Turner's Hall," on Monday evening, was a gratifying success, and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of the friends and admirers of the visiting artists, whose reputation had excited great hopes.

After the character performances, which were enjoyed by a critical audience with continued zeal, there was a dance, which was kept up till next morning with glee and spirit.

The unanimous opinion of the audience requested a repetition or a new entertainment, which has been promised, we believe, for Monday evening next.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Col. WILMOT G. DESAUSURE and Staff, with the Battalion of Artillery from Morris Island, were relieved from duty and returned to the City about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Battalion consisted of the Marion Artillery, Capt. J. G. KING, the German Artillery, Capt. NOURDIX, with the Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTHBERT. A large crowd assembled on the wharf to witness the arrival of these gallant troops, who held such important positions during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Two bands of music were engaged, and as the Battalion marched up the Bay to Broad-street, the sidewalks became thronged with a dense mass of citizens. Notwithstanding their long camp life the appearance of the troops indicated good health and great powers of endurance in the tested field. The Marion Artillery, Capt. KING, bore with them their handsome banner, with the representation of the Swamp Fox, thrown defiantly in the breeze. This fine Company is composed of young and brave spirits, with a gallant commander, ready for the foe at any moment.

The Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTHBERT, attracted general attention, and their fine appearance called forth numerous and warm encomiums. The flag which accompanied the Aids of Gen. BEAUREGARD, Messrs. MANNING and CHESNUT, with the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter, and which was received at the time with many pious exclamations by the people, was heartily cheered by the crowd. This corps it will be remembered were in charge of the Stevens Iron Battery, which rendered such efficient aid in the reduction of Fort Sumter. The Company are preparing to leave for Richmond, Virginia. We can assure our Virginia friends that when opportunity offers they will find the Palmetto Guard among the foremost in giving the foe a warm reception.

The German Artillery, Capt. NOURDIX, received the highest commendations from the spectators for

patriotic corps of adopted citizens have been on active duty, with a short intermission, ever since December, without a murmur. They have rendered most efficient service to the State, and have been in charge of the most important batteries bearing on the channel. They are a noble corps and will fight for the South whenever and wherever needed.

The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. CLELAND K. HUGHES's splendid cavalry corps, were relieved from active duty, and returned home on Tuesday morning. They have been stationed in St. Andrew's Parish, for some time past, as a picket guard. The company paraded through some of the principal streets on their return, in full force, presenting a formidable appearance. Their fatiguing duty does not seem to have abated any of the enthusiastic ardor of this young and highly spirited corps.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS. Judge D. L. WARDLAW, Presiding.—The Court was occupied the whole of Tuesday with the trial of DANIEL ROUSE and Mary ROUSE, for the murder of JOHN MEYERS, on the 15th of March last, as already reported in the Courier. The State was represented by Attorney-General HANNE, and the prisoners by R. W. SKYWORK and M. P. O'CONNOR, Esqs. The case was given to the Jury about seven o'clock in the evening. The Jury, after an absence of about two hours, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against DANIEL ROUSE, and a verdict of Not Guilty in the case of MARY ROUSE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS FROM LIFE OF—
 President DAVIS. EDMUND RUFFIN.
 Governor PICKENS. Major ANDERSON.
 Ex-Gov. MEANS. Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON.
 Ex-Gov. MANNING. Hon. J. L. PETTIGRU.
 Ex-Gov. RICHARDSON. Hon. W. E. DESAUSURE.
 Ex-Gov. A. J. HAMILTON. Hon. W. P. MILES.
 Gen. BEAUREGARD. Hon. R. B. DICKET.
 Gen. JAMISON. Chancellor DUNCAN.
 Gen. JONES. Chancellor INGLETT.
 Col. WIGFALL. Judge WARDLAW.
 Col. CHESNUT. Judge GLOVER.
 Col. ORR. Judge WETHERS.
 AND MANY OTHERS.

Sent by mail on receipt of price—25 cents each—
 at QUIMBY & Co's, Photographic Artists, Charleston, S. C.

IN QUALITY OF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON offers Dr. REENSTIERNA his professional services to the public. See diploma and testimonials in his office, 148 King-street. References given.

N. B.—All secret diseases are cured certainly and with dispatch. Deafness and all other diseases of the Ear are cured according to the method of the celebrated Professor TRUQUET, in Paris.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS of the Rifle Regiment now being formed, are requested to call, without delay, at Mr. FLENN'S, Merchant Tailor, Broad-street, and leave their measures for uniforms.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—All letters or parcels for this corps may be left either with the Secretary, at 120 Meeting-street, or at the store of HAMILTON & SMITH, 54 Market-street. They will be promptly sent forward.

GERMAN HUSARS.—All packages, letters, &c., for the German Husars, now on duty at Camp Cordes, on Morris Island, left at Capt. CORDER'S, 35 Market-street, will be duly forwarded.

SIXTH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—Packages and letters for the members of any of the Companies of this Regiment, will be forwarded if left with or sent to the care of MORDECAI & Co, 110 East Bay.

J. RANDOLPH MORDECAI,
 Local Assistant Quartermaster,
 Sixth Regiment S. C. V.
 The Fairfield Herald and Chester Standard will please copy.

LETTERS FOR COL. KERSHAW'S REGIMENT, on service in Virginia, will be directed to the person addressed, "Kershaw Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Richmond, Va."

SPARTAN RIFLES AND MORGAN INFANTRY.—All Letters or Packages for members of the above

1 May 1861, 1

**THE PALMETTO GUARD.
A PALMETTO WELCOME.**

The Palmetto Guard, Capt. GEO. B. CUTHBERT, were relieved from active duty on Thursday, and returned home.

They were met at the wharf by many members of the corps and many friends, and marched up to the military strains of the Palmetto Band. A friendly detachment of the Phoenix Riflemen presented a beautiful wreath, which was borne conspicuously on the march by one of the Junior members.

The mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the members of this gallant and distinguished corps, had prepared for them an acceptable and bountiful varied collation in the Military Hall. With appetites whetted by work well done, and a return home, the Palmetto Guard dispensed this acceptable repast—more acceptable from the intentions and sentiments of the donors.

Capt. CUTHBERT addressed the corps in a manly strain of eloquence, returning thanks for the long, patient and faithful discharge of duty and for prompt and unflinching obedience to orders.

C. H. STEVENS, Esq., the author and projector and superintendent of the Iron Battery, which is indissolubly connected with the history of the Palmetto Guard, and with the siege of Sumter, was called out by cheers, which were lustily given in extra numbers. Mr. STEVENS made a very appropriate reply, to which we cannot do justice in our limited space.

Lieutenants BROWNFIELD, HOLMES and BUIET, were called on severally, and answered the call as promptly as they appeared on the flash of the signal gun.

Major ELLISON CAPERS, who has been connected by command and duty with the Palmetto Guard, and is considered an honored and honorary member, made a very eloquent, impressive, and appropriate reply to an emphatic call.

Major P. F. STEVENS, under whose training and instruction the Palmetto Guard had been chiefly prepared for Artillery duties, and under whose command they had manned the Iron Battery, was enthusiastically cheered and called, but was not present.

W. B. CARLISLE, of the Courier, the orator appointed by the Palmetto Guard, for their last anniversary, according to their order of alternation with the Moultrie Guards, was called on and responded, referring briefly to the memorable meeting of the Southern Rights Association, which was held in May, 1851, in the Military Hall, the place of this festival of welcome and approval.

Many other replies and speeches were given and sentiments offered, and nothing but the natural and proper desire of the gallant volunteers to meet their mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, could have induced the adjournment of the delightful entertainment.

Throughout the whole entertainment, and all the remarks of the speakers, the favoring smile and approving influence of woman were felt and appreciated, as next to duty to God and country, the highest and best motives that could animate a citizen and soldier.

The Palmetto Guard should indeed love their mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts with special tenderness and devotion. Those of them who have good wives should love them more than ever, and those who are not thus blessed should improve the first interval of peace and leisure in persuading sweethearts to become wives. No company, or association, or band of soldiers, have ever received more expressive and impressive testimonials of flattering approval.

In anticipation of the action of the Palmetto Guard, and with the design of giving some expression of approval, the "mothers, sisters, wives and daughters" of the members had prepared a medal for presentation.

This medal, which was ordered altogether by the ladies and approved by the members, is

trusted to SPENCER & TRAGUE, 266 King-street, and the result has been a most gratifying success.

The medal is of pure gold, encircled by a gold rim elegantly and chastely wrought. The obverse exhibits the Palmetto, and around it the rattlesnake with rattles springing. Over the tree, in a scroll, is the name "Palmetto Guard," and around the plate is the explanation, "From their Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Daughters."

On the reverse is a view of Fort Sumter and the STEVENS Battery, with a strip of sea between. The Palmetto Guard's flag, and gun No. 1 has just been discharged. Several persons are represented, one of whom is watching with a glass the effect of the shot. Fort Sumter occupies the middle ground, and shows the flag-staff cut and the "gridiron" falling.

In the back ground is the fleet, which did not do anything.

Above is the motto, which will ever be the watchword and rallying cry of the Palmetto Guard, "None but the brave deserve the fair," and below the date, "12th and 13th April, 1861."

The design, conception and ordering of this medal are highly creditable to SPENCER & TRAGUE, and the execution no less creditable to the ingenious artist, F. W. BARNESMAN, 231 King-street, to whom they assigned the work.

This medal may be seen this day at the store of SPENCER & TRAGUE, 266 King-street, and will be presented to the Palmetto Guard on Thursday evening, as is expected. Of this, however, we shall be enabled to give more specific notice.

The following is the roll of the Palmetto Guard who were in the fight on the 12th and 13th days of April, 1861:

- GEO. B. CUTHBERT, Captain.
- G. R. HOLMES, First Lieutenant.
- T. S. BROWNFIELD, Second Lieutenant.
- G. L. BUIET, Third Lieutenant.
- T. L. BISSELL, First Sergeant.
- J. B. BISSELL, Second Sergeant.
- H. D. GAILLARD, Third Sergeant.
- B. C. WEBB, Fourth Sergeant.
- L. S. WEBB, Fifth Sergeant.
- R. J. BROWNFIELD, Sixth Sergeant.
- SAM'L ROBERTSON, First Corporal.
- J. E. WRIGHT, Second Corporal.
- GEO. DALANIS, Third Corporal.
- G. B. DYER, Fourth Corporal.
- J. M. RHETT, Fifth Corporal.
- E. W. MACRETH, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATE.

- C. T. Abbraque.
- W. V. Allison.
- T. R. Addy.
- J. S. Bird.
- Bailey Bird.
- J. G. Barwell.
- H. E. Bissell.
- E. Bellinger.
- A. J. Bellinger.
- C. P. Bellinger.
- Jos. B. Boyd.
- Win. Boyle.
- Chas. Bull.
- W. E. Baynard.
- J. A. Buckner.
- W. S. Beckett.
- W. S. Brewster.
- Henry Bunt.
- M. Branstord.
- L. M. Cronskeys.
- Alex. Calder.
- W. Campbell.
- J. Campbell.
- W. K. Coachman.
- J. H. Cohen.
- C. L. Colcock.
- T. Crawford.
- W. H. Chapman.
- T. D. Clancy.
- A. Dupont.
- Wm. R. Delgar.
- J. E. Dutar.
- Chas. Dwight.
- W. S. Darby.
- A. Durrese.
- G. De Witt.
- F. DeCaradene.
- R. E. Elliott.
- Wm. Elliott.
- W. Elliott.
- J. M. Edwards.
- R. B. Fuller.
- J. S. Farley.
- T. S. Gadsden.
- W. H. Gaddings.
- T. E. Gaillard.
- P. P. Gaillard.
- A. T. Gaillard.
- R. F. Gaillard.
- G. M. Gardean.
- J. W. Girardeau.
- J. J. Goodwin.
- K. M. Gordon.
- W. E. Hamlin.
- J. Gerard Heyward.
- Wm. Hume, Jr.
- W. P. Holmes.
- F. O. Hall.
- H. D. Hammond.
- Allen Jackson.
- H. R. Jacobs.
- F. C. Jacobs.
- K. E. Knott.
- Chas. K. Kerrison.
- M. Lopez.
- W. T. Logan.
- E. P. Laitousecheva.
- A. P. Luning.
- A. B. Lamb.
- Ed. F. Lartigue.
- J. J. Miles.
- S. C. Miles.
- E. J. Mills.
- J. L. Moore.
- J. Mcker.
- Inance Moore.
- Wm. McLean.
- Geo. C. McNulty.
- P. R. McKelly.
- E. B. Miller.
- R. S. Miller.
- J. Miller.
- H. F. Mellichamp.
- J. D. Minor.
- W. Muckey.
- Henry D. Niven.
- J. W. Phillip.
- C. B. Prentiss.
- O. D. Prentiss.
- Pendegrast.
- W. F. Quincy.
- Edmund Rubin.
- T. H. Reeder.
- W. Reeder.
- J. N. Ramsey.
- W. Reynolds.
- J. Roundhat.
- L. C. Smith.
- S. H. C. Smith.
- L. A. H. Smith.
- Jas. Strochart.
- J. Sullivan.
- T. D. Sumner.
- H. Beriven.
- J. F. Beignous.
- R. M. Shippmag.
- R. G. Shoolbred.
- Jas. H. Simmons.
- C. A. Treadwell.
- Chas. Taylor.
- T. W. Veroneo.
- H. P. Walker.
- G. M. Walker.
- D. Walker.
- E. B. Wilkie.
- E. B. Webb.

The Charleston Courier.

1 May 1861, 1

The Minnie Rifle.—The first rifle in vogue in France was the so-called pillar rifle of Thouvenia, but the invention of M. Minnie is the one which has practically revolutionized the fire-arms of the present day. The improvements made by M. Minnie are confined almost wholly to the form of the projectile, and have very little reference to that of the gun out of which it is fired. The ball is of an oblong conical form, something like an acorn without its cup; but instead of being solid this cone is hollowed out at the base into a cup-like form. The advantages of this form of projectile are that it offers less resistance to the air than a round ball would, and that having its centre of gravity in its foremost part, it has no tendency to turn over in its flight; but its chief merit, in a military point of view, is that with it the rifle can be loaded as easily as the ordinary smooth-bored gun, the forcing of the ball into the grooves of the barrel being effected by the explosion of the gunpowder, and not by the ramrod.

The form of the rifle proper to these conical missiles differs very little from those used with the old spherical bullet, except that a three-grooved rifle has succeeded the old two-grooved gun, and it is still an unsettled question whether four grooves would not be better than three. With this weapon the soldier can make far better practice at five hundred, or even one thousand yards, than he would with the old musket at one hundred or two hundred yards.

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May 1861, 2

The Evening News.—Colonel JOHN CUNNINGHAM having returned from duty at Vinegar Hill, Morris' Island, with the compositors who were under his command, the Evening News will re-appear this afternoon.

We will be pleased, and so will many others, at seeing the News again.

There is a rumor afloat that the President of the Confederate States intends to take command of the Armies of the South in person, and will resign the office of President on doing so. This, it appears to us, is neither desirable nor necessary. The Constitution expressly provides that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States." In another clause, it is provided "that in case of the

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THE PALMETTO GUARD, MARION ARTILLERY, AND GERMAN ARTILLERY.—These noble companies of volunteers, who have been on long service, and who have each won honorable distinction in conjunction with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, having been relieved from service, returned to the city yesterday afternoon. They were met at the wharf by large crowds of their friends, each eager to be the first to welcome back to their homes their respective connections.

The companies passed by THE MERCURY Office, with flags flying and bands playing "Dixie," and looking, notwithstanding their hard service on Morris Island, in better trim than when, weeks ago, they took their departure.

The Marion Artillery, Capt. KING, and German Artillery, Company, A, Capt. NOBBERN, marched to the Gun Shed, where they were dismissed, and proceeded to their several homes, to make glad many hearts that have felt desolate during their absence.

The Palmetto Guard, Captain CUTBERT—the heroes of the renowned STEVENS' Iron Battery—marched to Military Hall, where a collation was in waiting, provided by the mothers, wives and sisters of the members of the company. After a long term of camp-life, the luxuries prepared by the ladies were most heartily enjoyed, and the stores from which the supplies had been provided, gave an additional relish to the entertainment.

Many off-hand speeches were made, and toasts and sentiments sparkling with good humor, wit and patriotism, were abundant. Among the speakers were C. H. STREVENS, Esq., immortalized as the founder of the Iron Battery, and bravely manned by the Guard; Major ELLISON CAPERS, Captain CUTBERT, and Wm. B. CARLISLE, Esq.

The mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the Palmetto Guard, have also contributed the sum of two hundred dollars for the purpose of presenting the company with a gold medal in commemoration of the memorable battle of Fort Sumter. The medal has been manufactured by Messrs. SPENCER & TRAGUE, where it may be seen to-day. The presentation will take place tomorrow, Major ELLISON CAPERS, we understand, having been commissioned by the ladies on their part to present it.

Where every man has proved himself first among the fearless and the brave, it may seem invidious to mention any one in particular; but the subjects of the following have been such universal favorites with the company, that we feel confident no exceptions will be taken. Cadet GEORGE M. LALANE, of the Citadel Academy, hastened, at the first signal of alarm, to serve his native State, and proffered his services to the Palmetto Guard. With this company he has been on steady active service as Corporal since December 27, and, being thoroughly familiar with military tactics and drill, he had the honor of acting as Drill Sergeant most of the time. As a truly well-earned and merited compliment to this young gentleman, the Board of Visitors of the Citadel Academy have caused the following to be registered on the record book of this Institution:

"The efficiency and soldierly bearing of Cadet LALANE, during the affair of Fort Sumter, is highly commended by the Board of Visitors."

A younger brother, PAUL B. LALANE—only in his thirteenth year—had the honor of being in the Iron Battery on the memorable 12th and 13th, and of firing seventeen guns with powerful effect during the bombardment. The youthful hero, from his reckless bravery and daring during the siege, has become the pet of the company, and is now their regular appointed Marker, he having acted in this capacity on the parade yesterday.

While fighting for our country's cause is necessary, the Palmetto Guard will not remain idle. They have volunteered their services for Virginia, and, towards the close of the week, will again buckle on the knapsack for the march. Without the border of their native Carolina, may their victories be as complete and as bloodless as that achieved on their own Palmetto shores.

The following is the roll of the Palmetto Guard who were in the fight on the 12th and 13th days of April, 1861:

GEORGE B. CUTBERT, Captain.
C. R. HOLMES, First Lieutenant.
T. S. BROWNFIELD, Second Lieutenant.
G. L. BUIST, Third Lieutenant.
T. L. BISSELL, First Sergeant.
J. B. BISSELL, Second Sergeant.
W. D. GAILLARD, Third Sergeant.
B. C. WEBB, Fourth Sergeant.
L. S. WEBB, Fifth Sergeant.
R. J. BROWNFIELD, Sixth Sergeant.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON, First Corporal.
J. E. WRIGHT, Second Corporal.
GEORGE LALANE, Third Corporal.
G. B. DYER, Fourth Corporal.
J. M. RHETT, Fifth Corporal.
E. W. MACBETH, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

C T Abrams,	W S Brewster,	Charles Dwight,
W V Allison,	Henry Huist,	W S Darby,
T R Addy,	M Brallsford,	A Duerce,
J S Bird,	J M Crosskeys,	G DeWitt,
Balley Bird,	Alexander Calder,	F DeCordova,
J G Barnwell,	W Campbell,	R E Elliot,
H E Bissell,	J Campbell,	William Elliot,
F Bellinger,	W R Cochran,	W Elliot,
J Bellinger,	J B Cohen,	J M Edwards,
C P Bellinger,	C J Colbeck,	R B Fuller,
James B Byrd,	J Crawford,	J S Fairley,
William Boyle,	W H Chapman,	T S Gadsden,
Charles Bull,	T D Clancy,	W H Geddings,
W E Baynard,	A Dupont,	T E Gaillard,
J A Buckister,	Wm R Delgar,	P P Gaillard,
W S Becket,	J E Dutart,	A T Gaillard,
R F Gallard,	S C Miles,	W Reynolds,
G M Girardeau,	E J Mills,	J Round lat,
J W Girardeau,	J L Moses,	S C Smith,
J J Goodwin,	J Mlekler,	S H C Smith,
R M Gordon,	Isaac Melse,	L A H Smith,
W E Hamlin,	Wm McLean,	G McB Smith,
J O Heyward,	Geo C McNulty,	Jas Strobhart,
Wm. Huist, Jr.,	P R McKelly,	J Sullivan,
W P Holmes,	E B Miller,	T D Sumter,
E O Hall,	R S Miller,	H Scriven,
H D Hannahan,	J Miller,	J F Selgnous,
Allan Jackson,	B E Neillchamp,	B M Shipman,
H R Jacobs,	J D Milnor,	R G Shoobred,
P C Jacobs,	W Mackey,	Jas H Simmons,
K E Knott,	Henry O'Brien,	C A Trousche,
C E Kerrison,	J W Phillips,	Chas Taylor,
M Lopez,	C B Prentiss,	J W Veronee,
W T Logan,	O D Prentiss,	Geo Veronee,
E F LaRousselleere,	— Pendergrast,	H P Walker,
A P Lining,	W F Quincy,	G M Walker,
A B Lamb,	Edmund Ruffin,	D Walker,

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1 May 1861, 2

MAY 1ST.—THE MERCURY.—We take great pleasure in announcing to our friends that the circulation of THE MERCURY has passed the figures—10,000. During two days of last week the new subscriptions amounted to 127 copies. As an evidence of the feeling at work in the country, we publish an extract from a small town in Florida:

"The following gentlemen, citizens of ——— duly appreciating the untiring zeal and energy which the Editor of THE MERCURY has displayed in the cause and defence of the South, take this opportunity to express their entire approbation of its course, and have requested me to forward their respective subscriptions, the total amount of which (\$40) I herewith enclose in South Carolina and Georgia Bank notes, for eight copies of the paper."

Such endorsements come to us by every mail; and there has not been a day in the last six months that new subscribers do not reach us, in all instances accompanied by the cash, in conformity to our present rule, which requires pre-payment.

We shall endeavor to deserve these favors by adding to the excellence of the paper.

THE RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN passed THE MERCURY office yesterday on their way from active service. The men were well mounted and equipped, and their uniforms looked faded. Capt. C. K. HUGER was in command.

The Charleston Courier.

May 1861, 2

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE. APRIL 21, 1861.—The following portion of Section 23 of an Ordinance of the City of Charleston, ratified November 20, 1806, will, from and after this date, be rigidly enforced :

No person or persons shall fire any gun, pistol or other fire arms, within the limits of the city, unless it be an occasion of some military parade, and then by the order of some officer having the command of the same, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every such offence if committed by a white person, or of such corporal punishment if committed by a negro or person of color, as shall be adjudged by any Warden of the city.

April 23

H. S. BASS,
Captain City Police.

The Charleston Courier.

3 May 1861, 2

There are three women in the Rhode Island regiment. Two are dressed as bloomers, the other is habited in a blanket. Their hair is cut close to their scalps.

LINCOLN's men at Cairo captured a steam boat with \$175,000 worth of arms and ammunition on board for Tennessee. The people of Tennessee are retaliating by seizing every Cincinnati boat that passes up the river.

Washington.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 1st instant, says:

Our friend, Col. J. W. SPALDING, of Virginia, who arrived yesterday from Washington, contradicts the report that the Federal authorities had possession of Arlington Heights, a point which, by the way, is not of as much military importance as is generally supposed. He describes the majority of troops in the Capital as the offscouring of creation, beating FALSTAFF's ragged regiment all hollow.

J. W. SPAULDING

Col. S. gives us many items of intelligence, which the lateness of the hour prevents us from detailing. One of these, however, is of decided interest. In coming through the streets in an omnibus, he saw a party of gentlemen dusty with travel and panting with hot haste. These were the Wall-street bankers on their way to the White House, whom the New York Herald reports as hurrying to Washington to offer their money to the Government. They were hurrying there, Col. SPALDING learned, for a very different purpose, viz: to invoke LINCOLN, in Heaven's name, to stop his proceedings, for the present, at least till some arbitration could interfere, or New York would be ruined. This Col. SPALDING had from high authority.

The troops are apprehensive of an attack from Virginia and have artillery instead of infantry at the Washington end of the Long Bridge, prepared to blow it up if necessary. A business house in New York, which rented last year for twenty-five thousand dollars, cannot be rented this year for enough to pay the taxes. The beginning of the end! Green be the grass in its streets forever!

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3 May 1861, 4

Consignment of Goods to the Charleston and Savannah Road.

306 bales Cotton, 201 bbls. and 308 sacks Flour, 58 bushels Wheat, Naval Stores, Mlzo., Cattle, &c. To Smith & Duffie, Reeder & DeSaussure, E. J. Rodgers & Co., O'Neal & Crawford, Caldwell, Blakely & Co., Sims & Barksdale, Shingler & Hata, T. J. Kerr, J. C. H. Clausen, G. W. Williams & Co., G. W. Steffens & Co., G. Steinhilber, E. Bull, L. M. Hatch, W. Sheppard, Johnsons & Whiting, J. G. Minor & Co., W. H. Easterby, Mrs. H. W. Conner, H. K. Aiken & Co., T. J. O. Woodward, B. Mordcau, Chafee, Croft & Chafee, John Fraser & Co., Rail Road Agent, and Order.

Passengers.

Per Bremen, bark Gause, from Bremen—Mrs. Anna Frank, Miss Marie Störck, Isidor Schwarz, Carl Holsten, Albert Kattenhoff, Mrs. Friedrich Schulte, Mrs. Anna Schulte, Johann Schulte, Friedrich Schulte, August Lueden, and Edward Kuschbaum.

Per steamer Cecile, from Palatka via Jacksonville, Ferdinand, Peotam, Savannah, Bluffton, Beaufort, &c.—J. S. Murray, Mr. Moore, wife, child and servants, Mrs. F. S. Adams, Miss Holt, C. C. Sams, Major Sams and wife, Miss Fuller, Capt. S. Elliott, Edward H. Paghe, and six on deck.

The Charleston Courier.

4 May 1861.

Correspondence of the Courier.

Beaufort, S. C., April 29, 1861.

At a late hour on Friday evening, the 12th inst., Lieutenant J. A. Johnson, of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, arrived here from Charleston, with important dispatches to the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, and brought the exciting intelligence that the bombardment of Fort Sumter had commenced. The news rapidly spread the length and breadth of the town, and soon an excited crowd had gathered in front of the Arsenal, and, surrounding Lieutenant Johnson, made him repeat over and over the facts connected with the opening of the attack on Sumter.

In the meantime, three guns had been fired—the signal for the rallying of the Beaufort Artillery. With the characteristic zeal and alacrity of the members of this corps, although scattered far and wide over the Island, they promptly gathered at their rendezvous, and at midnight were in full march for Fort Elliott, named in honor of Capt. S. ELLIOTT, Jr.

It had been rumored, and generally credited, that Major Anderson, if attacked, would turn his guns against the city, and we were under the impression that Fort Moultrie and the Iron Battery would soon be demolished, while we agreed with those who pronounced the Floating Battery a "slaughter pen." When, therefore, we heard the booming of distant cannon, we caught the first sound, and, in common with every native of Charleston abroad, we instinctively sprung to our musket and hurried to seek a place "near the flashing of the guns." We arrived, however, too late to participate in this ever memorable battle; the sons of the South had struck with giant strength, and South Carolina was indeed free and independent; Southern prowess had humbled the "stars and stripes;" Southern valor had planted on the ramparts of Fort Sumter the flag of a people "servants of God, but never to be the slaves of man." We are pleased to be enabled to record that in the battle of Fort Sumter, Old Beaufort was honorably represented by Captain S. Elliott, Jr., Dr. R. Elliott, Col. W. Elliott and R. B. Fuller, all members of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, who did good service in the Iron Battery.

Captain G. B. Cuthbert, commanding the gallant Palmetto Guard, who distinguished himself in the Stevens' Battery, is a native of Beaufort. He has bravely and nobly won the laurels which encircle his brow.

We returned home on Saturday, the 27th inst., and, by invitation, visited Fort Elliott to-day. We met with a cordial reception at the hands of both officers and men, and with a warm greeting from the generous Commissary, Sergeant W. C. Danner. Fort Elliott has now assumed a formidable appearance, and as a work of defence is equal to any fortification on our coast. The fort was built under the direction of Captain S. Elliott, Jr., who has displayed in its construction Engineering skill of high merit.

The Beaufort Artillery are still at work, and, spade in hand, are laboring day and night to strengthen their battery, and with a zeal, activity and cheerfulness worthy the high reputation of the corps. They are, without doubt, equal to any company in the State in efficiency and discipline. Of our visit to the fort we will enter into details in our next communication.

General Beauregard is expected here on Thursday next, and preparations are being made to give him a handsome reception. Information has just reached here that a steamer, supposed to be a United States vessel of war, is off Port Royal bar. The prospect of meeting the enemy has created the wildest enthusiasm in Fort Elliott. The men are "spoiling for a fight," and panting for an opportunity of vindicating their valor in the fight. Depend upon it, the flag waving over Fort Elliott will never be struck to the foe; it has been thrown to the breeze by men who will keep it in its proud position as long as there is power in an arm to be raised to strike for the honor of the "stars and bars."

PALMETTO.

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1 May 1861, 2

Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, accompanied by his Aids Cols. J. L. MANNING and A. G. RICE, left Charleston for Montgomery Friday afternoon.

We are authorized to state that the Collector received instructions on the 2d inst., to the effect that our Government desires fully to respect the Laws of Nations, and instructs the Collector to clear private vessels and cargos until war is declared, and the will of Congress made known.

Gen. McGOWAN has requested us to say that the following note, from some cause, did not reach his attention until after the Review on May Day. He would have made the announcement with the greatest pleasure, and regrets the omission; but as it was not done for the reason stated, and as some of the troops have left the city, he asks that the note may be published.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL A. C. S., }
Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1861. }

General:—May I request you to express my regret to the two Regiments under your command, the Seventh and Eighth, at my being unable to pass them in review to-day, on account of the order I have received from the Confederate Government, calling me suddenly to Montgomery; but that on my return, I will take the earliest opportunity to review them, as I understand they have made very fine progress in their organization and drill.

I remain, General, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Brig. Gen. SAML. McGOWAN, Com'dg. Reserve.

Military.—We understand that General McGOWAN has been ordered to take charge of the Fourth Brigade at Aiken, consisting of the Seventh Regiment, Col. BACON, and the Fourth Regiment, Col. SLOAN. The Seventh Regiment has gone to Aiken from this city, and the Fourth Regiment, it is believed, will be ordered from Columbia to that place. We have not heard where the other Regiments are to be encamped.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. CASH, leaves by the Northeastern Rail Road this morning, for Florence.

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6 May '86, 1

Caleb Cushing.—"CALEB QUOTEM CUSHING" has often been considered a prophet. Here is what he wrote in a letter to a "Great Union Meeting" in January, 1860:

"If after that the two New England States which are soon to hold their annual election—New Hampshire and Connecticut—shall not redeem themselves,—shall not back square out of the *cul-de-sac* into which they have entered,—if in fear of recent occurrences they shall prove to be persistent in the policy of unconstitutional anti-slavery agitation and legislation in which they in common with other Northern States are engaged, it will become all persons in the Eastern States to look after the condition of their property, to wind up all great local enterprises, to sell out their bank, railway and factory stocks, and betake themselves to hoarding gold against the day of disaster, as men were accustomed to do in the troubled countries of India and China. And then? Why, all history is there to tell us what then: social convulsions, hostile combats in the town streets, predatory guerrilla bands roving up and down the country, shootings and hangings, in a word, that which we have not yet had, but which all other nations have, cruel war, *war at home*; and, in the perspective distance, a man on horseback with a drawn sword in his hand, some Atlantic Cæsar, or Cromwell, or Napoleon, to secure to the weary world a respite from the dissonant din of the raving ideologies of the hour, and the patrioidal rage they engender; the reason of force to replace the impotent force of reason; and a line of epauletted Emperors to close up the truncated series of the honored Presidents of the United States."

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6 May 1861, 1

FLAG PRESENTATION.—That "happy band" of soldiers and brothers, the Palmetto Guard, will receive a beautiful and well wrought flag at half past 4 P. M., in the Institute Hall, from the hand of Lieut. Col. WILMOT G. DESAUSURE, of the First Regiment South Carolina Artillery, under whose command the Palmetto Guard performed the Artillery duty which has been so honorably acknowledged. Col. DESAUSURE acts in the presentation on behalf and by appointment of "many friends of the Palmetto Guard."

Ladies specially and citizens generally are invited to attend, and behold a flag and a corps which will soon be in the thickest of the fight.

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6 May 1861, 2

Sympathy in Cuba for the South.—Capt. ALLEN, of West Baton Rouge, who has just returned from Cuba, writes to the *Baton Rouge Advocate* that the people of Cuba deeply sympathize with the South. Also the British officers now in Havana. The Captain of Her Majesty's ship *Hydra* said to Captain ALLEN—

"Sir, what do we care about the bloody nigger? We have got nothing to do with him; our government wants Cotton, and Cotton must we have. Go ahead and fight your battles on land—England will take care of the seas, and, if necessary, would bridge the Atlantic with her ships, in order to carry your Cotton to Manchester."

The British Consul, Mr. Crawford, received our Commissioners very cordially, and gave them every hope of a warm reception at the Court of St. James. The Captain-General not only received them, but dined them in a very handsome style.

7 May 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTHBERT, on Monday afternoon assembled at Military Hall for the purpose of again proceeding to Institute Hall, and to receive another gift from the fair and patriotic daughters of Charleston. The Company were joined at the Muster Ground by the Citadel Cadets, under command of Major STEVENS, who gallantly tendered an escort for the interesting occasion. Having formed in battalion, Major STEVENS in command, they marched with a fine band of music to Institute Hall, which had already been filled with an expectant and crowded array of sparkling beauty.

The stage was occupied by the military representatives of the regular forces of the Confederate States Army, and the Volunteer Regiments of the city, and of the Citadel Academy. Among others were Major D. R. JONES, Chief Aid of General BEAUREGARD'S Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Confederate States Army; Captain LEX, of the same Staff; Col. J. J. PETERSON, in full uniform, and Major T. G. BARBER, of the Rifle Regiment; Col. JOHN CUMINGHAM and Staff, of the Seventeenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. WILSON G. DE SAUSSURE, of the Battalion of Artillery; Major STEVENS, Captain THOMAS, and others of the Citadel; Captain CUTHBERT, Lieut. G. L. DUAR and Lieut. BROWNFIELD, of the Palmetto Guard.

The flag was brought in and placed on the stage by Lieutenant BROWNFIELD; also, a magnificent wreath of flowers to crown it.

This beautiful gift is of blue silk, with golden fringe. A Palmetto tree is handsomely worked in natural colors upon the blue field, while a beautiful ribbon on top is inscribed with the motto of the corps. Underneath the Palmetto, worked in gold, is the date, "13th April, 1861."

On the reverse side is a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, worked in the most natural and artistic manner. The wreath is inscribed with the name of the corps and the date of its foundation, in gold letters. On the left of the Palmetto tree appears a golden crescent, and on top a golden spear.

Lieutenant-Colonel DE SAUSSURE, who had been selected as the honored instrument of presentation on behalf of the fair donors, with the flag in hand, addressed Capt. CUTHBERT as follows:

Captain Cuthbert:—By many fair friends of yourself and your gallant corps has been entrusted to me the pleasing duty to present to you, and through you to that gallant corps, the flag I now hold in my hand.

The history of the associations, Capt. Cuthbert, blended with this flag will always bear to you and to them your associations with Fort Sumter—its battle and its victory. The descendants of General Thomas Sumter, (the *Masses Brownfield*), in honor of whom that fortress was named, co-operating with their fair friends, have prepared, sir, this beautiful banner for presentation to you and your gallant corps; and it is meet that it should be, for in that victory and in that field your command have played a noble, conspicuous and gallant part. So long as history is named, so long will the gallant deeds of the Palmetto Guard on that occasion be inscribed on its fair pages.

Receive, sir, this flag, which these fair friends have prepared for you, bearing in mind from whom, and to whom it is presented.

Your corps have an historic name, and they will support it. You have chosen for yourselves another sphere of duty—the fields of the Old Dominion. On those fields, consecrated by bloody strife to liberty, it may be yours to enrich its historic name with the name of your gallant corps, and add to the renown of South Carolina. Go, sir, then, committed by the courageous hearts of these brave and fair women who have inscribed upon this banner the historic date of the 13th of April, 1861.

Go, then, committed to the God of Battles, to add lustre to your corps. Go, nerved by the remembrance that you will be surrounded by their prayers for their success and for your welfare; Go, sir, strengthened by the conviction that you now bear an historic name, and that you go for your God, your country, and your truth. Go, sir, and to Him, that God of Battles, who hath so wonderfully preserved you and your command hitherto, and will yet attend you. And may you return amongst your fellow-citizens with this banner, planted wherever honor and duty call, with new deeds achieved by

the services of your gallant corps upon the fields of the Old Dominion, to be inscribed beside that of the 13th of April, 1861.

After the applause had subsided, Capt. Cuthbert replied as follows:

Colonel:—Experience teaches us that the physical nature of man is eminently connected with the moral, and that the imagination, a faculty which contributes so largely to the sum of human happiness when properly directed, unfettering its possession from every travelling instinct, and directing his thoughts to ennobling objects, becomes at all times a most potent conductor in accomplishing the highest aims of human ambition, whether they be for good or evil. "Behold the Sun of Austerlitz!" exclaimed Napoleon. The inspiration of a moment, the sudden enthusiasm of a torrid shadowing impulse burst upon "the child of fate." Like an avalanche from an Alpine height, or the great billows of the loud, resounding sea, the Grand Army moved resistlessly on; and with victory perched upon his banners, the chief of an hundred legions marched to the Austrian Capital, and dictated terms from the imperial chambers of his humbled foe.

When the Palmetto Guard, sir, turn their eyes towards this beautiful standard, beholding at once the wondrous taste exhibited in the selection of the various subjects which adorn its folds, and the matchless skill with which they have been elaborated, they deem it

"twice blessed,
Blessing those who give and those who take."

But when they realize the pleasing truth that the fair daughters of Carolina have, with their own hands, wrought it; and that it is their generosity which confers the gift, their native spirit becomes impregnated with the refining influences of chivalry, and then lifted to the loftier sphere of a self-sacrificing heroism. The presentation of this banner will stamp upon their minds the broad impress of a sacred duty to stand or fall with it. Show them, amid the mountain gorges of the Old Dominion, some Pass of Thermopylae, and each would be a Spartan, but no one among them would return to tell the tale of patriotic devotion.

I bid you, respected sir, not only to return to the fair donors of this magnificent banner our most heartfelt thanks, but also to tell them that we do not forget that to their act, whose noble virtues they so conspicuously illustrate, we are indebted for many an example of those heroic qualities which our profession of arms now prompts us to emulate. History records many an instructive lesson on female heroism which should put to the blush even the sterner sex. "Well may'st thou weep like a woman, when thou canst not defend thy country like a man," said the Queen-mother of Granada to the luxurious and effeminate Boabdil. All hail, Maria Theresa, Warrior Queen of Hungary. All hail to thy valiant spirit, Sainted Maid of Normandy. Let us lift again the curtain of the past, and we see, through the dim vista of time, the haughty Pharaoh stricken down by the poisoned barb. A woman leans o'er the prostrate form. Her lips are on the wound. Carea she for the probable coming agony? Though the leprous distillment may soon come through her own gentle veins, she heeds it not.

Who that has seen it can forget that affecting representation of Roman Charity—the daughter nursing the aged parent—or that gem on canvas of Murillo—Judith, with bloody falchion, emitting to death the grim Goliath of the Hosts of Asur. The God of Israel had bidden her to execute the fearful errand. She paused not, she finished not.

The mythology of Greece and Rome recognized the claims of the gentler sex, and embodied them in the conceptions of the Goddess of Wisdom described as having sprung "full armed from the brain of Jove." Go, sir, and stand on the banks of the Yellow Tiber, and look towards the Capitative hill. There, upon the pinnacle of the Tower of the Capitol, from whence the acquiring spectator can behold on the one hand the Rome of the Cæsars, with her Forum, her Coliseum and her Rock of the "Traitor's Cross;" and on the other, the fane of the Papal Hierarchy—there stands, in the colossal proportions of sculptured art, and in all the pomp of war, Minerva, the representative Deity of intellectual strength—the ancient type of the grandest attributes of heroism. Ah! shade of Fenelon! Would that thou couldst revisit while this world of care, and its tones of touching eloquence repeat to the members of my noble company, as if each were a Telemachus, the precepts of the venerable Mentor.

Open the volume of Carolina's history, and what scene is this that illumines a page worthy of comparison with the dramatic conjurings of a Shakespeare or a Corneille! To her own dwelling a daughter of Carolina applies the blazing torch—reckless of the forfeiture of life. Felix trembled before the heroism of the Apostle. Porcenna was abashed by the heroism of the Roman stripling. The haughty Briton quailed before the unparalleled act of Carolina heroism.

Brother Soldiers:—Behold your banner! It is

for you to say now, within this Hall, in the presence of the fair donors whose taste conceived and by whose hands it was wrought, whether it shall not be borne to the battle ground on the border, so that those who fall, if fall they must, may, in the moment of their terrible exit, when the sable wings of Death are whistling around them, cast their long, last, lingering glance on this beautiful testimonial of the daughters of Carolina, still waving with its graceful folds amid the din of battle and cheering on to victory their surviving comrades. Yes, my beloved companions in arms, I well know your reply.

The cause in which we are engaged is sacred and just. The President of our Confederacy, the Governor of our State, and our Generals in command, are capable, brave and true. No greed for a conquest, nor thirst for fame, like that of him whose flag floated in triumph over every European capital, defying both burning sand and frozen battle; no lust of power like that of him who plunged into the Kubloon's foaming flood, sacrificing Rome and her liberties to self; no unobly ambition, like that of the Athenian duped by the persuasive blandishments and restless attractions of the beautiful Aspasia; no reckless disregard, nor wanton indifference to the calamities of war; no arrogant or boastful spirit; no vile nor polluted passion, instigates their zeal or determines their course. This is a war of self-defence and of principle; of principle purified and refined by the holy fires of an enthusiastic patriotism; a war waged by men who put their hearts and consciences in every blow they deal—"who know their rights, and know how to dare maintain."

The statesmen of this Revolution are no vain social theorists intoxicated with wild Utopian dreams. No Kosuth, no Mazzini, no Louis Blanc is among them. In such hands riot and confusion would have ensued, and Anarchy, with torch, stake and scaffold—blood, barricade and guillotine, would have driven her blood-stained chariot wheels over the ruins of the Confederacy.

Knowing full well that "Liberty without law loses its nature and becomes licentiousness," these accomplished architects guided up their lones for their mighty work, and have established a system of government which may now continue until the stars grow dim, a pyramid of light amid monuments of genius and triumphs of intellect. As the bright orb of day vaulting aloft o'er the Eastern horizon, and drenched in all his effulgent beams, scatters afar the morning mists that obscure the surrounding objects to the natural eye, then bathes in his majestic splendors and genial warmth the joyous earth fructified and refreshed by the invigorating influence, so shall our Constitution, that sun of glory, glided with the radiant hopes of a free and independent people, cheer and hallow the minds of our citizens basking in the glories of its soverainity, and this Confederacy as it is, throughout its already widely extended domain from the Potomac to the Gulf, from the Rio Grande to the stormy waters of the Atlantic, will present a specimen of point of unity of purpose and substantial strength beyond all comparison with the palmy days that ever shone on Roman eagles, or made Macedonia triumph a cynosure to ancient chronicles renowned *Sergeant Webb*—To you I now entrust this banner. It is sufficient that I repeat its glorious motto: "*Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.*"

Three rousing cheers were then given for the ladies of South Carolina; after which the battalion was again formed and returned to Military Hall where the Palmetto Guard took leave of their escort, the gallant young soldiers of the Citadel Academy.

It was a delightful occasion, and worthy of the honored recipients of this beautiful gift.

SALT WATER BATHS.—As will be seen in another column, the White Point Bathing House will be opened to visitors on Wednesday next. Mr. McMANIS, who has had long experience, and has heretofore given the highest satisfaction, in addition to his personal superintendence will have polite and attentive waiters in waiting to conduct visitors to the baths, and supply them with towels, brushes, &c. The warm season being now fairly upon us, visitors will find a bath at White Point delightfully refreshing and beneficial. New improvements, suggested to the mind of the experienced proprietor, have been made, and every thing done that can possibly conduce to the comfort and gratification of his patrons. Visitors will here find a bath fully equal to seaport bathing at Nahant, Newport or Saratoga, and the price being only twenty-five cents, places them within the reach of all. A salt water bath being highly beneficial to the general health, we would like to see this establishment well patronized and supported by our citizens.

The Charleston Courier.

7 May 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

DARLINGTON COURT HOUSE, May 1, 1861.

Editors Courier:—You have made a mistake in supposing that the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers have gone to Virginia. I do not intend, at this time, to assign the reasons why we declined to go, but only ask the publication by you of this note, and the accompanying official statements, prepared from the Company reports of Sunday last. The public will then be able to judge whether the First Regiment has gone to Virginia, as stated.

As an item of news, I would inform you that one of Col. Gregg's recruiting officers is now at this place, trying to enlist men who are to be associated with the volunteers without their consent.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

F. F. WARLEY,

Captain Darlington Guards,

and lately Commanding First Regiment S. C. V.

An Official Statement of the number of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers who left with Col. Gregg for Virginia:

COMPANIES.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total.
A—Richland Rifles.....	4	1	47	51
B—Darlington Guards.....	1	1	25	27
C—Edgefield Rifles.....	4	1	31	35
D—Abbeville Volunteers.....	0	0	11	11
*E—Union Volunteers.....	10	0	66	76
F—Wee Wee Volunteers.....	0	0	0	0
G—Hamburg Volunteers.....	0	0	120	120
H—Cherokee Ponds.....	0	0	24	24
I—Fairfield Volunteers.....	3	1	25	29
K—Marion Volunteers.....	4	0	29	33
L—Rhett Guards.....	4	3	28	35
	25	3	313	341

* Gathered from city papers.

† Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

An Official Statement of the number of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers who refused to go to Virginia under the command of Col. Henry Gregg:

COMPANIES.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total.
A—Richland Rifles.....	0	8	53	61
B—Darlington Guards.....	10	1	54	65
C—Edgefield Rifles.....	7	1	42	50
D—Abbeville Volunteers.....	4	11	77	92
*E—Union Volunteers.....	0	0	20	20
F—Wee Wee Volunteers.....	4	11	81	96
G—Hamburg Volunteers.....	4	0	37	41
H—Cherokee Ponds.....	1	1	26	28
I—Fairfield Volunteers.....	1	1	42	44
K—Marion Volunteers.....	1	3	37	41
L—Rhett Guards.....	0	7	34	41
	19	76	500	604

* The number discharged by Col. Gregg. How many refused to go I have never ascertained.

The Charleston Courier.

9 May 1861, 1

BROOKS GUARD.—At a meeting of the Volunteer Detachment of Brooks Guards, held last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers :

A. BURNETT RHETT, Captain.
WM. ELLIOTT, First Lieutenant.
C. O. LAMOTTE, Second Lieutenant.
J. MOORE, Third Lieutenant.
W. FICKLING, First Sergeant.
P. BROWN, Second Sergeant.
C. GILBERT, Third Sergeant.
G. S. HERBERT, Fourth Sergeant.
C. WILLIAMS, Fifth Sergeant.
T. FELL, First Corporal.
J. HAMILTON, Second Corporal.
J. FLEMING, Third Corporal.
D. O'NEIL, Fourth Corporal.

The company number over eighty, and expect to leave for the border on Saturday.

The Charleston Courier.

9 May 1861.

Off for the Seat of War.—The gallant Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTHBERT, leave to-night, on the Northeastern Rail Road, for Richmond, Va. They will be escorted to the depot by a battalion, consisting of the Citadel Cadets, Washington Light Infantry and Carolina Light Infantry.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 May 1861, 2

BROOKS GUARDS.—The following are the officers
elect of the volunteer detachment of the Brooks
Guard, bound for the Border:

A. BURNETT RHETT, Captain.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 1st Lieutenant.
C. O. LAMOTTE, 2d Lieutenant.
J. F. MOORER, 3d Lieutenant.
W. FICKLING, 1st Sergeant.
P. BROWN, 2d Sergeant.
C. GILBERT, 3d Sergeant.
G. S. HERBERT, 4th Sergeant.
C. WILLIAMS, 5th Sergeant.
T. W. FELL, 1st Corporal.
JAS. HAMILTON, 2d Corporal.
W. WEBB, 3d Corporal.
J. FLEMING, 4th Corporal.
D. O'NEIL, 5th Corporal.

The Charleston Courier.

5 May 1861, 1

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR—DEPARTURE OF THE PALMETTO GUARD.—The departure, Thursday evening, of the Palmetto Guard, Captain CUTHBERT, for the Old Dominion, was an occasion that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The members, punctual to the hour announced in the daily prints, assembled at 9 o'clock in the evening at the old Muster Ground of the Corps, in front of the South Carolina Society Hall, Meeting-street, fully equipped and ready for the march.

A dense crowd of spectators, including a large number of ladies, blocked up the street, and were busy taking leave of their young friends, who had nobly responded to the call of their country and were about leaving home to win new glory upon the green fields of Virginia. Composed, as this corps is, of the very flower of the youth of our city, and having already displayed a noble gallantry on the eventful 12th and 13th of April, it was but right that their leave-taking of friends and acquaintances should be signalized by the hearty and spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm with which they were greeted last evening on their march to the depot of the Northeastern Rail Road.

The Company having formed, marched as far as Wentworth-street, where they were met by their escort, the Battalion of State Cadets, Lieut. ARMSTRONG Commanding; Carolina Light Infantry, Lieut. J. S. CHAMBERS Commanding, and the Home Delegation of the Palmetto Guard, Lieut. G. L. BURST Commanding.

The whole force having formed in procession under the command of Major STEVENS, of the Citadel Academy, they took up their line of march for the depot, the Band playing the favorite tune of "Dixie's Land."

The immense crowd followed with loud cheers, while from the piazzas of the Hotels and windows of private residences the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and bid a warm good bye to the brave and patriotic youths as they passed in procession. It was a scene well calculated to excite the warmest emotions of pride and patriotism. Many an eye was suffused with tears and many a prayer offered up for their safe return.

Arrived at the depot, a square was formed, when Major STEVENS briefly addressed the delegation who were about to leave home in defence of their country's honor, and expressed the confidence that he felt that the banner they carried with them would be as bravely upheld by the Company as the banner around which clustered the memories of Fort Sumter. Cheer after cheer was then given by the escort and the Home Delegation for the gallant band, which were as warmly returned by their departing comrades.

At eleven o'clock they bade farewell to their friends, and took their seats in the cars that were to convey them on their journey. The cry of "All aboard," was heard, along with the loud whistle of the engine, and the train moved slowly off with its precious burden, amid the most enthusiastic cheers from the assemblage and the troops on board the cars, while the band struck up the Marsellaise.

They go accompanied by our prayers for their safety. With a just cause to fight for, and the honor of South Carolina in their keeping, they will, we feel assured, be as prompt and efficient in a sister State as they have proven themselves in their own dearly beloved Carolina.

The following is a correct list of those who have gone:

GEO. B. CUTHBERT, Captain.
 C. R. HOLMES, First Lieutenant.
 T. S. BROWNFIELD, Second Lieutenant.
 L. S. WEBB, Ensign.
 SAM'L ROBINSON, First Sergeant.
 J. E. WRIGHT, Second Sergeant.
 G. M. LALANE, Third Sergeant.
 H. D. HANNAHAN, Fourth Sergeant.
 W. J. DARBY, Fifth Sergeant.
 J. B. BOYD, First Corporal.
 T. E. GAILLARD, Second Corporal.
 A. M. BRAILSFORD, Third Corporal.
 DESAUSSURE EDWARDS, Fourth Corporal.
 J. E. DUTART, Fifth Corporal.
 E. W. BELLINGER, Sixth Corporal.
 O. D. MATHEWS, Quartermaster.
 W. McLEAN, Commissary.

PRIVATEES.

W. V. Allison.	Jno. Miller.
P. F. Artis.	E. J. Millie.
H. D. Bedon.	H. A. McCoy.
Jno. Bollinger.	J. L. Moses.
C. P. Bollinger.	P. Moses, Jr.
J. E. Bird.	L. A. B. Mortimer.
W. S. Bissell.	J. K. Munnerlyn.
D. W. Brailsford.	F. G. Sutchell.
C. S. Bull.	S. C. Miles.
S. C. Calder.	J. J. Palmer.
D. J. Chaplin.	R. L. Palmer.
J. D. Chaplin.	H. M. Peoples.
T. D. Clancy.	H. Pinckney.
J. A. Crawford.	M. G. Pendergrast.
J. T. Campbell.	O. D. Prentiss.
W. L. Daniel.	C. B. Prentiss.
W. C. Davis.	J. C. Ransom.
C. S. Dwight.	T. H. Reeder.
Wm. Elliott.	L. L. Rice.
R. Fishburne, Jr.	R. H. Rivers.
Wm. R. Flude.	Wm. Rivers.
C. M. Furman, Jr.	A. J. A. Roumillat.
Thos. B. Gadsden.	J. P. Royal.
T. G. Gaillard.	A. G. Sanders.
G. M. Girideau.	J. B. Sanders.
J. B. Glover.	B. M. Shipman.
W. Godfrey.	R. H. Stryven.
J. J. Goodwyn.	J. C. Seabrook.
W. J. Green, Jr.	M. O. Scott.
W. C. Hane.	Jas. Shoulbred.
W. S. Harley.	R. G. Shoulbred.
H. R. Jacobs.	G. McB. Smith.
Allan Jackson.	F. W. Stocker.
Chas. Kerrison, Jr.	T. S. Thomson.
Oswald Larisey.	E. L. Thlinghast.
W. M. Lawton, Jr.	W. A. Walker.
J. C. Lawton.	W. J. Walter.
J. J. Mackay.	W. P. Wescoat.
W. A. Mackay.	T. M. Wescoat.
P. F. Mathews.	A. V. Wickenburg.
A. B. Miller.	J. E. Zealy.
P. G. Miller.	Wm. Brisbane.

J. T. Carr.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 May 1861, 1

We Sow the Wind and Reap the Whirlwind.

It is now more than four months since the State of South Carolina, by the ordinance of her people in Convention assembled, withdrew from her political connexion with the other States of this Continent, associated under the style and title of the United States of America. Her cause of complaint against the General Government, instituted by these States, was of long standing, long endured and very grievous. Her complaint was of a long series of progressive, unconstitutional legislation, by which her people were robbed and outraged, at home and in the common territory, personally and in their properties. This unconstitutional and unjust system of legislation was equally oppressive towards all of the slave States—fifteen in number. South Carolina, after long delay, and frequent efforts to effect a combined action of these States for the purpose of checking these lawless aggressions, at last resolved to take her liberties in her own hands, and to defend her rights and her honor as best she could. She seceded alone. In doing so, however, she, in solemn form, laid before her sister States of the South, through their constituted authorities, the reasons that compelled her to withdraw from the association of States in which they were then formed. Her wrongs, she protested, were wrongs which they alike had suffered, and were common to all. She assured them of her sympathy and cordial friendship. She declared through her highest tribunal, that, for herself, she had withdrawn finally and forever from the Government of the United States. And she formally invited her sister slave States promptly to make common cause with her in the vindication of their liberties and the maintenance and security of their institutions. Seven States promptly responded to her invitation. And some three months ago the first Congress of the Confederate States assembled. Eight Southern States refused to meet her. The Congress proceeded to construct their form of Government. They did construct a Government, and we think it will be admitted by the more Northern of the Southern States with very fair success. The results of this refusal on the part of eight Southern States to take part in this Government, so emboldened the

Government of the United States, that it was finally determined by them to attempt a conquest of the Cotton States, and by the sword to hold dominion over our fair lands, to plunder them, as vessels should be plundered. And Virginia, and the other Southern States were called on to furnish troops for our, and their own, destruction. This was too much—the end was too plainly to be seen—and too desperate to contemplate. Virginia seceded. Arkansas and Tennessee have seceded.

But see to the fruits of untimely delay. The States, determined to avoid war, have made but little or no preparation to defend themselves. The enemy, encouraged at their delay and want of preparation for resistance, have precipitated along their borders and around them an immense horde of lawless robbers for their subjugation. And war in its most lawless form is upon them. "We sow the wind and reap the whirlwind." With "booty and beauty" for their war-cry, they now shout around the confines of the old Commonwealth of Virginia, their brutal threats and bravado.

South Carolina, alone and unaided by a single company of soldiers from a single State, by a course of calm preparation, straight-forward determination, unswerving to the right or to the left by protest or entreaty, has, without the loss of a single life, ejected the enemy from perhaps the strongest fortress on the continent.

But, late or early, Virginia is in trouble. And South Carolina has not forgotten her debt to those gallant men of Virginia who assisted her in the hour of her need, to free her soil from the tramp of the foreign hireling, and the horrors of actual civil war. For in those days the fighting that was most desperate, and the too that was hardest to overcome, was that of father against son, and brother against brother.

Stand to your arms, brave gentlemen of Virginia. The battle on the 1st of May 1861, our veins. And though we are few in numbers, we will be by your side when the day is dark. And the sun can never see so dark a day as South Carolina endured in achieving her independence in '76. Her bitterest foe can never be of her own house and blood. If Virginia has not bow arms, she will soon have them. For brave men will not stand arms.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 May 1861, 2

DEPARTURE OF THE PALMETTO GUARD FOR VIRGINIA.—This fine corps assembled at South Carolina Hall, about nine o'clock last night, and marched through Meeting street to Military Hall, accompanied on the sidewalks by at least a thousand friends, a very large proportion of whom were ladies. At Military Hall they were joined by their escort, the State Cadets, under command of Lieut. ARMSTRONG; the Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. PINCKNEY, and the Home Detachment of their own corps (100 strong), Lieut. BUIST acting as Captain. The Battalion, under command of Major STEVENS, marched through Meeting-street to John-street, and thence to the Northeastern Railroad Depot. At this point an immense concourse had assembled to bid the Palmetto good by. Amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the strains of martial music, the Palmetto Guard filed past their escort, who were drawn up in line, and took their places next to the cars.

Major STEVENS then proposed three cheers for Captain CUTHBERT and his gallant command, who were off to defend the soil of the Old Dominion. These, with three more for their safe return, were most heartily given. The home detachment of the Guards then took leave of their brethren, and in a few minutes the train moved out of the Depot, bearing towards the border a hundred of our best and bravest young men. The following is the roll of those who left:

ROLL OF PALMETTO GUARD UNDER STEVENS.
 CUTHBERT, GEO. B., Captain.
 HOLMES, C. R., First Lieutenant.
 BROWN KID, T. K., Second Lieutenant.
 WENS, L. S., Third Lieutenant.
 ROBINSON, REMUEL, First Sergeant.
 WRIGHT, J. K., Second Sergeant.
 LALANE, G. M., Third Sergeant.
 HAMMAM, H. D., Fourth Sergeant.
 DANNY, M. J., Fifth Sergeant.
 BOYD, J. B., First Corporal.
 GAULLAND, J. E., Second Corporal.
 BRANFORD, A. M., Third Corporal.
 EDWARDS, DESAUSSEAS, Fourth Corporal.
 BUTANT, J. E., Fifth Corporal.
 BELLINGER, K. W., Sixth Corporal.
 MATHEWS, O. D., Quartermaster.
 MILLER, JR., R. S., Commissary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Allison, W. V. | 43. Miller, A. B. |
| 2. Ards, P. F. | 44. Miller, P. G. |
| 3. Bedon, H. D. | 45. Miller, Jno. |
| 4. Bellinger, Jno. | 46. Mills, K. J. |
| 5. Bellinger, C. P. | 47. McCoy, H. A. |
| 6. Bird, J. B. | 48. Moses, J. L. |
| 7. Bissell, W. S. | 49. Moses, Jr., P. |
| 8. Brailsford, D. W. | 50. Mortimer, I. B. |
| 9. Brisbane, Wm. | 51. Munnerlyn, J. K. |
| 10. Bull, C. S. | 52. Mitchell, J. G. |
| 11. Calder, S. O. | 53. Miles, S. O. |
| 12. Chapabin, B. J. | 54. Palmer, J. J. |
| 13. Cianey, T. D. | 55. Palmer, K. L. |
| 14. Chaplin, J. D. | 56. Peoples, H. M. |
| 15. Crawford, J. A. | 57. Pinckney, H. |
| 16. Campbell, J. Y. | 58. P. endegrast, M. G. |
| 17. Carr, J. T. | 59. Prentiss, O. D. |
| 18. Daniel, W. L. | 60. Prentiss, O. E. |
| 19. Davis, W. C. | 61. Raper, J. C. |
| 20. Dwight, O. S. | 62. Reeder, J. H. |
| 21. E. Holt, W. | 63. Rice, L. L. |
| 22. Fishburn, R., Jr. | 64. Rivers, R. H. |
| 23. Fludd, W. R. | 65. Rivers, Wm. |
| 24. Furman, C. M., Jr. | 66. Roussillat, A. J. A. |
| 25. Gadsden, T. S. | 67. Royall, J. P. |
| 26. Gallard, T. G. | 68. Sanders, A. G. |
| 27. Glardeau, O. M. | 69. Sanders, J. B. |
| 28. Glover, J. B. | 70. Shipman, B. M. |
| 29. Godfrey, W. | 71. Scravan, R. H. |
| 30. Goodwyn, J. J. | 72. Seabrook, J. C. |
| 31. Green, W. J., Jr. | 73. Scott, M. O. |
| 32. Ham, W. C. | 74. Shoulbred, Jas. |
| 33. Harley, W. S. | 75. Shoulbred, R. O. |
| 34. Jacobs, H. R. | 76. Smith, G. Mob. |
| 35. Jackson, Allan | 77. Stocker, F. M. |
| 36. Kerrison, Chas., Jr. | 78. Thompson, T. S. |
| 37. Laracey, O. | 79. Tillingham, E. L. |
| 38. Lawton, W. M., Jr. | 80. Walker, W. A. |
| 39. Lawton, J. G. | 81. Walter, W. J. |
| 40. Mackay, J. J. | 82. Westcott, W. P. |
| 41. Mackay, W. A. | 83. Westcott, T. M. |
| 42. Mathews, P. Y. | 84. Wickenburg, A. V. |
| | 85. Zealy, J. E. |

The Palmetto Guard will preserve their organization at home with a roll of 130 odd men. By order of Capt. CUTHBERT, Ensign G. HANCOCK BUIST will assume the command.

The Charleston Mercury.

0 May 1861, 4

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE CRISIS.—The Havana papers publish in detail the news from the United States, and comment voluminously upon it. The *Prensa* says:

The confusion which must reign in the United States, with the calling out of the militia and the preparations for war, can scarcely be conceived. The general dissatisfaction, however, manifests itself in a thousand different ways; because the people well understand that the result of all these preparations will be that the drama will end where it ought to have begun, with the recognition of the independence and nationality of the two sections into which the old republic is already divided, and the conclusion of treaties of amity and commerce. But, in the meantime, disaster is to succeed disaster without the possibility of remedy. What blindness on the part of the Republican party and President Lincoln!

The Charleston Courier.

May 1861, 2

Gen. BRAUREGARD, accompanied by his Aids
Col. J. L. MANNING and Col. A. G. RICE, returned
to Charleston from Montgomery on Friday morn-
ing.

The Charleston Mercury.

May 1861, 2

GENERAL BRADY GARD, with his Aids, Colonels
J. L. Manning, A. H. Rice and Capt. S. W. FAR-
GUSON, arrived in Charleston yesterday.

The Charleston Courier.

3 May 1861,

DEPARTURE OF THE BROOKS GUARDS.—The Brooks Guards, Captain A. BURNETT RHETT, took their departure last evening by the Northeastern Rail Road for Richmond.

This is a fine body of citizen soldiery, numbering 84 well disciplined troops, and when called upon will render efficient service to the Old Dominion. They were accompanied to the depot by a large crowd to bid them good-bye, with prayers and wishes for their safe return. The following is the roll:

A. BURNETT RHETT, Captain.
WM. ELLIOTT, First Lieutenant.
C. O. LAMOTTE, Second Lieutenant.
J. F. MOORER, Third Lieutenant.
W. W. FICKLING, First Sergeant.
———, Second Sergeant.
S. C. GILBERT, Third Sergeant.
D. T. WILLIAMS, Fourth Sergeant.
ROBERT WAYNE, Fifth Sergeant.
T. D. FELL, First Corporal.
J. HAMILTON, Second Corporal.
JOHN WEBB, Jr., Third Corporal.
J. H. FLEMMING, Fourth Corporal.
E. F. O'NEILL, Fifth Corporal.
F. A. BURROWS, Quartermaster and Commissary.

PRIVATES.

R. W. Ackis.
George Antibus.
J. Bailey.
L. C. Bartlett.
R. Bassett.
J. B. Black.
William Bony.
—— Bowers.
James Brady.
H. Brown.
W. Brown.
B. Campsen.
William L. Calvitt.
William P. Casey.
A. H. Cotchett.
J. M. Costigan.
Charles Coles.
Arthur Creekmo.
P. Dieghen.
—— Dillon.
John Dinnkes.
W. D. Foran.
J. Deelonegan.
John P. Daly.
J. C. Farrell.
F. C. Ferreira.
—— Gannon.
William H. Gibbs.
A. H. Goldsmith.
George Guy.
C. R. Hammond.
T. G. Hayes.
S. C. Hibbard.
G. J. Jones.

D. H. Jones.
A. H. Joseph.
George Kearney.
A. A. Kimme.
J. G. Kelly.
P. H. Lawson.
W. Marshall.
F. W. Meyleik.
Elisha McCullum.
Andrew Martin.
R. T. Neill.
John O'Neill.
A. O'Mara.
Edwin H. Oppenheim.
W. W. Platt.
L. R. Phillips.
Albert Prince.
E. S. Purse.
William Purse.
C. Richardson.
Edward Rower.
Thomas A. Ryan.
C. H. Selleck.
D. H. Sheppard.
G. R. Simions.
J. R. S. Smith.
Theodore Smith.
A. J. Sparkmann.
M. M. Thompson.
Solomon Verner.
P. Walsh.
Thomas H. Wilkins.
—— Williams.
J. C. Willis.

M. J. Yates.

The Charleston Courier.

13 May 1861, 2

With reference to the blockade of this port and adjacent coast which has been attempted, we are informed, from an official source, that neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to leave port after the actual commencement of the blockade, whether such vessels are with or without cargoes, and whether such cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade.

We learn that Commodore TATNALL has been appointed to the command upon the sea coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and that some efficient steamers of the Coast Guard are to be stationed in the waters of Beaufort and St. Helena, to give protection to that portion of the country. We also learn that Governor PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD were to have visited different places on the coast yesterday to make the location for proper batteries at central points. Owing to the great pressure of public business, however, and the absolute necessity of one or the other remaining in the city, Governor PICKENS did not accompany Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is now making the visit. It is hoped that the people of that section of country will feel certain that all the protection that can be extended to them will be put into immediate and efficient operation.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 May 1861, 2

OUR SEABOARD DEFENCES.—We can make no more satisfactory announcement to our readers along the seashore, than that active preparations are going forward to increase the defences along our seaboard. Orders have been issued from headquarters for the immediate organization of the 9th Regiment, S. C. V., which will be made up of citizens from the parishes and districts of our seacoast, all of whom are acclimated, and by their habits of life are accustomed to boating and shooting. They know thoroughly every island and inlet on our coast, do not mind exposure, are familiar with the use of the small-bore rifle and the hunting knife, and if called on to meet invaders will do it in an old-fashioned and wonderfully effectual manner. The election for field officers of this very important corps will be held on the 20th May, and we trust that the best military talent of the Secession Congressional District will be put in service.

On Sunday morning the steamer *Gen. Clinch*,^{12th} Captain RELYEA, who is known everywhere in South Carolina as an experienced coaster, started from Market wharf for a tour of inspection, principally to Port Royal and Edisto. Other points, however, will receive proper attention.

Among the party we noticed Brig. Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Col. ELLIOTT (Staff), Major JOHN BARNWELL, First Artillery C. S. A.; Major W. M. MURRAY (Staff), Edisto Island; Capt. GONZALES (Staff), Capt. CHISOLM (Staff), Lieut. GREGORIE, Corps Engineers; Hon. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Beaufort, S. C.

Major JOHN G. BARNWELL has been ordered to the command of the harbor of Port Royal and the adjacent shores. Major J. G. BARNWELL has devoted much of his life to the artillery service, having commanded a volunteer corps in his native Parish for twenty odd years; he is a planter of great experience, and enjoys the entire confidence of his section.

The steamer *Lady Davis* has also been ordered to Port Royal, to remain and cruise in that neighborhood. The *Howell Cobb* and *Rena* have been ordered to North Edisto.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 May 1861, 2

TO SPORTSMEN.—Mr. Woodward, of the Adams' Express Company, has now on exhibition at his office a few superior rifles and shot guns, which, we believe, might be purchased at a reasonable price, if early application be made. One is the famous MAYNARD rifle, in a case of the most improved style, with all the necessary accoutrements, including two other barrels, for sporting purposes. This is the most complete equipment for a sporting gentleman which we have seen for some time. We also noticed a double-barreled shot gun, from a celebrated London manufactory, and one of the well known "WARNER revolving rifles."

HOME MANUFACTURE OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—Nothing more was needed to develop the industrial resources and energies of the South than the suspension of trade with the North, which the Yankees, unluckily for themselves, have just occasioned. As soon as the fact became known that a more abundant supply of percussion caps would be desirable for the Southern troops, we find manufactories starting up in each of the Confederate States. We were gratified yesterday on being presented with one of the first percussion caps made in South Carolina. We are informed that the new caps are found to be in every respect equal to those made by the United States Government, and Messrs. CAMERON & Co. are now engaged making the machinery by which they can be produced in large quantities.

The Charleston Courier.

15 May 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]
Palmetto Guard.

CAMP CHARLESTON,
Near Richmond, May 14, 1861.

Editors Courier.—You will please publish for the benefit of those wishing to write to any of the members of the "Palmetto Guard," the following address: "Mr. —, Palmetto Guard, Camp Charleston, near Richmond."

THEO. D. CLANCY,
Secretary Palmetto Guard.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

The Lutheran Observer.

Editors Courier. Having published a few months ago that I had entered into a correspondence with the editor of the above paper, and obtained from him a pledge that nothing should appear in his journal offensive to the South, and at the same time having recommended the paper to the patronage of the members of the Lutheran Church, I regret that I am now constrained to withdraw that recommendation.

Two articles offensive to our Southern Confederacy were admitted into the paper of the 10th inst. I have therefore ordered the paper to be discontinued, and leave others to act in this matter as they may see proper. JOHN BACHMAN, D. D.

PS—The Columbia and Newberry papers will please copy.

[FOR THE COURIER.]
Flying Artillery.

A project for raising a Company of Flying Artillery for Hampton's Legion, has been taken in hand by a large proportion of the members of the Washington Artillery of this city. As the plan of the organization is not perhaps generally known, a few facts in relation to it are here stated.

The Company will consist of one hundred and twenty men, from which will be elected four Lieutenants, eight Sergeants and twelve Corporals. A Captain of unquestionable ability and experience will be elected as commander of the whole. It is further designed by those having the matter in charge, to exercise special regard to the efficiency of the organization, and no available effort will be neglected to attain such a result. The Company will be allowed to select its battery of field pieces from those now in the State, and arrangements have been entered into, which, if effectual, will give this branch a superiority over any battery of Artillery on the American Continent. One hundred and ten horses will be furnished upon requisition by the Confederate Government.

The outfit of the men and Company will be perfect, as near as perfection can be attained. The equipments will be furnished of the most improved pattern that can be obtained.

As soon as organized the Company will be taken into camp for instruction, and as early thereafter as practicable into actual service. The Legion to which it will be attached will be ordered to Virginia.

Although a larger number of Companies than can be accepted, have applied for a place in the Legion, no Artillery Company has yet solicited the position. An early and efficient organization, therefore, secures for us the place.

A few more applications for membership will be received at the Hall, corner of King and Society streets, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock each day, and 7 and 9 at night. Gentlemen from Artillery Companies who have been drilled in the manual of the piece, will receive a preference.

VOLUNTEER.

The Charleston Courier.

15 May 1861, 2

Defensive Preparations.

It is difficult to define exactly the limits of prudent publicity in matters relating to defensive preparations and military operations generally.

We prefer, if we are at all, to lean on the side of reticence, but a due regard to the opinions of our friends at a distance, and justice to those in command, require that some statements should be made.

Next to the election of JEFFERSON DAVIS to the Presidency, and as a sequel to it, we congratulate the Confederate States and especially our own beloved State, the pioneer and in some sense the frontier State of the Confederacy, on the happy selection made in the appointment of Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, and his designation to this department.

A thoroughly accomplished Engineer, with a *coup d'œil* rapid and comprehensive, Gen. BEAUREGARD is quick in perceiving what is to be done, and equally prompt and prolific in determination and resources for executing his desires.

He possesses, moreover, the enviable faculty of transfusing into all around and under him his own promptness and energy.

He is indefatigable in execution, and in personal inspection and superintendence of details, no less than in the duties of the council room or the Headquarters' office.

Since his advent and entrance on the command assigned him in South Carolina, he has labored with a zeal and perseverance which are not often combined with other qualities, and traits which characterize and mark him as the man for the place.

The number and contradictory diversity of the newspaper reports concerning the presence and movements of Gen. BEAUREGARD, are in themselves a striking tribute to his activity. One day we hear he is in Montgomery, and the next day his name is a talisman of fear to the vile despot who drinks and lies in Washington. On the next day, with that peculiarly pecuniary vehemence which characterizes New York, we are told that a wager on his life is laid in New York.

Without claiming for him ubiquity, we are content to let our and his enemies write, talk, think or bet about him as they please, or as their diversities, Mammon or Moloch, may inspire them.

We only design to inform our friend, that he is, as usual, active, circumspect and vigilant, and has been and is doing fully his duty. He has lately returned from a tour of inspection along the lines and posts of defence between this city and Savannah—has strengthened and improved the posts previously established, and has ordered five new and additional posts at important places.

He found the planters every where eagerly willing to give the labor of their servants, and their own superintendence if necessary, to the execution of the works ordered, and they will soon be completed.

He visited specially and made important additions to defensive resources at Stono, North and South Edisto, St. Helena Sound, Beaufort and the Broad River.

In some of these places, which we need not specify more particularly, are admirable opportunities for the use and application of batteries which cannot be seen, but which may be brought into use by a long wire fuse and a slight charge of galvanism or electricity.

We beg pardon of Major ARDENSON if we indicate anything transcending the Christian warfare, but we are fighting not for sentimentalities or a maudlin devotion to a piece of bunting, but for our homes and wives, and fields and households, and we intend to fight, if fight we must, in earnest, and with all the effective means which God has placed at our command.

Gen. BEAUREGARD left the final completion of the new works here referred to, in the charge of Lieut. GREGG, of the Engineer Corps, South Carolina Army, with competent assistance.

He was accompanied on his tour by many friends, personal and military, who were consulted in reference to local and topographical knowledge.

On his return he was accompanied by a friend and volunteer Aid, Gen. A. J. GONZALES, now and for some time Acting Inspector-General, Hon. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Col. CHISOLEN, of the Executive Staff, and Maj. BARNWELL, of the Confederate States Army.

Our friends may rest assured that nothing which Gen. BEAUREGARD can do or should do for their defence, will be neglected or delayed.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 May 1861, 2

General BEAUREGARD, with Major W. M. ELLIOTT, Col. CHISOLM, Gen. GONZALEZ, Acting Inspector-General, and Major JOHN B. BARKWELL, Confederate States Army, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection among our coast defenses. The batteries on the various islands and points are advantageously posted and well masked, while the noble harbor of Port Royal is at last fully defended by batteries of another and more formidable kind, which render any demonstration of the enemy in that neighborhood rather a hopeless experiment.

Major MURRAY, of the Calhoun Artillery, remained with his company, in charge of the guns on the North Edisto. Lieut. GREGORY, of the Engineers, also remained on special duty.

17 May 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMAN HUSSARS.—The German Hussars; Capt. Thro. Conroy paraded yesterday. They passed our office in large force, and presented a handsome appearance.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Commodore TATALL, of the Confederate Navy, who has been assigned to the command of the naval forces at this station, arrived in the city last evening, and has taken rooms at the Mills House.

Lieutenant J. N. MARRY also arrived in this city from Montgomery.

HEAVY FILING.—Passengers by the Savannah Road last evening, reported bearing some heavy firing yesterday afternoon in the direction of Edisto. It is supposed that it was a salute to the flagship of the blockading fleet, which the officers of the Niagara reported on Monday to British Consul as on its way here, and expected to arrive in a few days. [A report was current that the Lady Davis had got into a collision with one of the blockading vessels. This proved to be mere rumor and incorrect. The Commodore of the Lady Davis, Lieut. J. M. PHILIP, paid us a visit last evening, and reports that vessel in good condition and her officers, sad men all well.]

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Institute Hall, yesterday afternoon, was again filled with a brilliant congregation of beauty and manliness. As previously announced in the Courier, that young and patriotic corps the Calhoun Guards, Capt. FRANKS, with the Citadel Cadets, Lieut. MAYZCK commanding, formed into line, the whole under the command of Major STEVENS, and marched, with a fine band of music, to the Hall, followed by a dense crowd of spectators, who lined the sidewalks.

The battalion having entered and drawn up in front of the platform the band played a lively tune, and the following civic and military representatives took their seats on the stage: Brigadier-General JAMES SIMONS; Colonel JOHN CUNNINGHAM and Staff, of the Seventeenth Regiment; Captain ELLIOTT and Lieutenant W. E. MICKLE, of the Cadet Regiment; Captain FRANKS; Hon. J. DUNCAN ALLEN, State Senator from Barnwell District and the Hon. F. J. MUMFORD, State Senator from Sumter District.

The handsome flag already described in the Courier, which is the gift of patriotic ladies of Charleston, was presented by Major STEVENS, who made the following eloquent speech on this interesting occasion:

Capt. FRANKS and Soldiers of the Calhoun Guards: Called into existence, as your corps has been by the necessities of the times, you have taken up arms under the promptings of the highest, noblest and most sacred motives that can ever actuate the soldier. No love of holiday parade and show; no mercenary views; no ambitious desires; no thirst for military fame or glory have drawn you from the quiet walks of civil life, from the sober pursuits of business, to endure the privations and hardships of camp life, or the drill and exercise of the citizen soldier. It is the voice of duty and your country's call. For years South Carolina had protested and remonstrated against the wrongs and insults of a venal party, which dominated in the Government of this State. At length, in the face of the voice telling her sister Southern States of the dangers before them, of the reproach cast upon them, and entreaty them to unite with her in a bold, firm stand for the redress of their common wrongs and common injuries. In vain did she protest and remonstrate and entreat, until at length with defiant scorn the triumphant party, throwing off every disguise, openly declared their intention to rule the entire country; placed in the Presidential Chair the representative of their principles, the avowed embodiment of hatred and opposition to the South and Southern institutions. Henceforth there could be but degradation and dishonor for her in the once glorious Union, and South Carolina gathering her royal robe about her, resumed once more the single starred diadem of State sovereignty. Quietly and quietly she took her place again among the independent Commonwealths of the earth. Sublime was the moral aspect which she then presented to the world, and the world stood still to gaze. Seven hundred thousand people, a mere handful, because it was their right, and because a sense of wrong impelled them thereto—with a single heart and one voice separating themselves from one of the first powers of the earth; determining to risk everything in the uncertain and dangerous position of an independent nation, and firmly demanding of thirty millions of people the recognition of their rights and the equitable adjustment of their international questions. While such was the attitude of affairs, and

all were waiting and hoping that in this enlightened age a peaceful and amicable arrangement of pending issues must ensue, an ill-advised officer of the Federal Government, misled by the high wrought reports of an excited officer, committed an act which could only be justified in open war, and occupied with armed forces the commanding fortress in the harbor of Carolina's commercial Metropolis. Naturally accepting such an act as indicative of the policy of the General Government to settle the points at issue by the sword, at the rallying call of their fearless leader, from the mountains to the sea shore the people flew to arms—not because they fondly deemed they could best back the million borders of the then Federal power, but because they knew Thermopylae was tall how freemen perish, if need be, in defence of their rights and their country's sacred soil. Organized bodies were thrown on one into the field, and every walk and pursuit in life men threw down their accustomed implements to grasp the sword, the musket, and the rifle, to battle and to fall, in defence of all they held dear in life—their mothers and their sisters, their wives and their little ones, their homes, their own honor, and above all, the unshaken, untroubled fame of their beloved State. Under such circumstances, and under such impulses, sprang into being your corps, and a hundred other gallant bands. The teachings of the pure-hearted patriot and the clear-sighted statesman Calhoun, were arising forth their legitimate fruit in the separate State articles of South Carolina, and what more appropriate than at such a time the Calhoun Guards should have birth—arrogating and citizens, sober minded, calm, reflecting men, to vindicate those teachings, to sustain that action and to defend their homes from the polluting travel of a hostile foe. No dastard cry of "Dooty and Beauty" was here, but the enthusiastic sentiment "God and my Rights!" Gathering thus heroes, young and old, about her, Carolina calmly stood, ready to strike if occasion called, but still hoping, still asking for a peaceful settlement and a just acknowledgment of her clear and lawful rights. There is no such rash act to mar the record of this noble period in her history. She did not recall her commissioners from Washington; she did not cease her negotiations; she did not attack or insult the men who, contemptuously disregarding her nationality, had seized her stronghold and proudly flaunted before her a once honored and loved, but now hostile banner. Not an individual man can show that South Carolina has wronged of a single dollar or anything less as a basis of his head. Calmly she drew her battlements about the hostile fortress within her waters, distinctly and firmly and not another fortress shall set foot within its walls, but will she naked, eve, almost entreated, will you take these men hence? Will you grant me my questionable due? Unheeded were her demands, unrelucted her assertions; and when the reinforcements intended for Fort Sumter defiantly unfurled that proud flag, expecting that same respect and terror it was wont to command wherever it floated in the waters of the globe, the Union staggered in very amazement and impotent rage at the blow received full in the face, despite the coveringegis of the protecting stars and stripes.

Content to show that she was in earnest, Carolina still waited patiently, rejoicing in the successive accession of her sister Southern States, and steadily pushing forward her preparations for the capture of Fort Sumter, when every art of persuasion and logic should have failed to secure its evacuation. At length, when all other arguments had been exhausted, under the skillful guidance of her Southern General, skilful with the materials collected by her own energy, with works secured by her own labor, with stores of arms from any treasury but her own, and not a soldier taken from her sister States, she made the attack on the stronghold within her waters, and it went down before the force of her sons, battling for her honor. Your corps had not the good fortune to participate in the immediate attack on Fort Sumter, but while the gaze of your gallant comrades were speaking over the falls for you with thousands of others were bravely standing to your arms, keeping an eye a moment standing to your arms, keeping on the brow of the very men they were sent to relieve; did not see pass you even though from amid the rolling smoke, and the roaring flames, their dropping flag placed eloquently for the needed aid. They durst not come, that boasted fleet. Beyond Fort Sumter's towering walls they saw the splendor and ruin of Charleston falls. The plains of Mexico had shown that Carolina's sons were brave, and well they know that here, in sight of home and home loved ones, Carolina's sons were invincible, and proud to be so. Because of all this, fellow soldiers, when I saw your homes, those who make home loved, those whose fond hearts yearned for you, that those whose eyes were dimming to see the stars, those whose prayers were rising to God in gratitude for your safety, those whose tearful eyes and smiling faces welcomed you on your return—mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, who look lovingly and proudly be you now—because of all this, and in remembrance of all this, they have wrought for you this flag. You may yet see it in the fold, by fellow soldiers. Struck by the defeat and humiliation experienced at our hands, doubtless every effort will be made by our enemies to avenge

themselves on our little State. Should the occasion demand it, the fair dearest of this flag expect that you will bear bravely wherever the voice of duty calls. Knowing the unswerving fidelity and unshaken courage with which the immortal Calhoun ever defended our rights, they expect from the Calhoun Guards, as they bear aloft his honored semblance, a like devotion to truth, justice, and the constituted liberties of our country. Knowing that none but a soldier can appreciate a soldier's pride and love for his colors, they have honored me in thus selecting me to present this flag to you. Accept it, sir. I need not charge you guard it faithfully. If the comrade soldier dies willingly in defence of the ordinary haunter of his corps, Carolina honored in the dust for the trampled beneath a footman's foot. If to the stern old Roman "was a welcome honor to die for his country, what must it be to do or die for a country such as ours, for homes whose charms are such as these.

God's blessing on your banner. It is interwoven with the prayers of many loving, truthful hearts.

Capt. FRANKS, upon receiving the flag, replied as follows:

Major STEVENS.—The Calhoun Guard receives with profound and devoutly this cherished emblem. Beholding on its folds the edify of the great and good man whose name they bear, they need no higher incentive to the discharge of every duty that devolves on the citizen soldier in the hour of his country's need.

Banded together for the defence of our homes and hearths, and for the maintenance of those principles to which his life was devoted, we accept from the fair donors this beautiful and appropriate banner.

To the patriotic ladies who have thus honored us, we offer the tribute of our grateful thanks, and from your hands, their most accepted medium, we receive it as a sacred charge, and in our keeping it will never be dishonored.

Sergeant WALKER.—To you is intrusted the guardianship of this Flag. In the hour of danger you are always to reflect "The Guard dies, but never surrenders."

Soldiers?—To day you have been honored with a precious charge. When you are summoned to the field, let every man be impressed with the motto inscribed on our flag: "Dulce est decorum est pro patria mori."

After the ceremony of presentation was over, the Company marched to Military Hall, where, with their invited guests, they partook of a sumptuous collation.

The occasion was enlivened by strains of soul-stirring music, toast and sentiment, and the whole affair passed off with great eclat.

SPARTAN RIFLES AND MORGAN INFANTRY.—All letters or packages for members of the above Companies will be forwarded to their destination by sending them to CALDWELL, McKENZIE & Co., 171 East Bay.

WHYTE GUARDS.—All letters, packages, &c., intended for the Whyte Guards, a company from York District, left at the Counting House of CHAMBERS, BARNES & Co., on South Atlantic Wharf, will be attended to.

EDISTO RIFLES.—All letters and packages intended for the members of this command will be forwarded to Morris Island, if left at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, or at Messrs. E. H. ROBARKS & Co's.

STATE RIGHTS GUARDS.—All packages for the State Rights Guard will be promptly forwarded to their quarters, if left at the office of CALDWELL, BLAKELY & Co., South Atlantic wharf.

States Rights Guards. At a meeting of the States Rights Guards, on Morris Island, the following resolutions were offered and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the thanks of the States Rights Guards are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Caldwell, Blakely & Co., for their kind attention in forwarding packages for the company; also, for the large box of assorted delicacies, which were so highly relished by the entire company.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered Thomas B. Brown, Esq., of Scharlot District, for the new hat with which he furnished the States Rights Guards.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the Editors and Proprietors of the Courier and the Mercury, for their kindness in furnishing the States Rights Guards with their daily papers regularly.

A Small favor we cannot help but appreciate. Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Charleston Courier and Mercury.

Wm. B. ELLIX, Orderly Sergeant.

The Charleston Courier.

18 May 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

FORT JOHNSON, S. C., May 18, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—In answer to the question—"whether there is a powder mill in South Carolina?"—asked in one of the late issues of the *Daily Courier*, I would say, that there are two good powder mills in operation in Pickens District. One of them was built by Maj. WAGNER, of the South Carolina Army, and after some two years he sold it to J. MARTIN OSTENDORFF, late of Charleston City, who is now carrying on the business. This mill is located about four miles West of the beautiful and truly romantic little village—Walhalla, and immediately at the Eastern entrance of the "Stump House Tunnel" on the Blue Ridge Rail Road. This mill has thirty copper pupils, and is capable of turning out a great quantity of good powder per diem. It is situated in one of the most romantic and truly picturesque places in our State, i. e. at the top of the Issequania Falls, and is a considerable place of resort for juvenile pleasure parties.

The other mill is located three miles East of Pickens Court House, and manufactures as good rifle powder as any I ever used. It is now owned by Messrs. BOWEN & Co., and is known as the "South Carolina Powder Mills." It was built under the management of Mr. BESSINGER, a very skillful German mechanic. Both of these mills turn out a good article of powder. In fact the powder from the "South Carolina Mills" is superior to any I ever used. I have visited both of these mills often and know them to be in good order, and ready to manufacture large quantities of good powder, if they could get sale for it. I wrote an article to one of our up-country journals—in substance the same as this—a few days ago, but the mails are so irregular I do not know whether it reached its destination or not. You can do as you see fit with this information. I could give you some more items about the mechanical interest of the up-country, but I suppose others more competent will do so.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. A. WOODIN.

[Any information concerning the mechanical resources of the State will be acceptable to the *Courier*.—Eds. COURIER.]

The Charleston Mercury.

22 May 1861, 4

THE CUBANS AND THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.—
A Massachusetts lady, just returned from Cuba,
says that the prevailing feeling there in re-
gard to American Troubles is in favor of the
South. Several Cubans politely invited her to
remain there under the protection of Her Most
Catholic Majesty of Spain, rather than face the
Goths and Vandals of the North.—*Boston Journal*

23 May 1861, 1

Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.

At a meeting of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps be gratefully tendered to Messrs. T. G. SIMONS and JAMES M. LAWREN, who so kindly afforded to the Company, during their late tour of service, all the conveniences and advantages of their plantations, and with them, to other gentlemen, residents of James' Island, who, by their attention and thoughtful consideration, to a great degree, substituted for the hardships of a camp the comforts of a home.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company be also returned to the Editors of the Courier and Mercury for supplies of their journals, not only to the main camp, but to the detachment stationed at Wappoo Ferry and Battery Island.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers of the city.

F. W. LEE, Secretary.

The Charleston Courier.

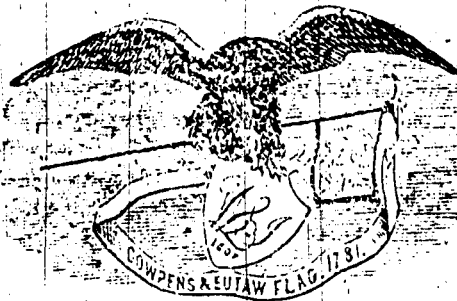
25 May 1861, 2

A Southern Express Company.—We announced some time since that the Southern stockholders of the ADAMS' Express Company, had made arrangements to purchase the Southern interest and business and establish a Southern Express.

We take the liberty of suggesting that this Company be designated as "WOODWARD'S Southern Express," in deserved compliment to the labors and services of Mr. WOODWARD, who has been the pioneer and leading representative of the ADAMS' Express in the South, and a genuine son of the South.

25 May 1861, 2

ATTENTION!
WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.



ATTEND A DRILL AT MILITARY HALL, THIS
EVENING, at half-past 8 o'clock.
By order of Capt. C. H. STANTON.
May 25 JAMES ROBB, O. S.



YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND
the Anniversary Meeting of your Corps, to be held
at Military Hall, *This Evening*, 25th instant, at Eight
o'clock precisely. A large and punctual attendance of
Members is requested.
By order of Lieut. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Commanding.
G. EGLESTON MILLS,
Secretary C. I.
May 25

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ASSEMBLE
at Military Hall, for Anniversary parade, on *Mon-*
day, May 27, at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M., black pants and fatigue
jacket.
By order of Lieut. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Com'dg.
T. MORRETT HASELL,
Orderly Sergeant.
May 25

ATTENTION!



AN EXTRA MEETING OF YOUR CORPS WILL
be held *This Evening*, at the Military Hall, at Nine
o'clock.
By order of Capt. JOSEPH JOHNSON.
BASIL M. SUARES,
Secretary.
May 25

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.



YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THERE
will be a Horse Drill, on *Monday*, 10th June, when
all members will be expected to appear in the Summer
Uniform. By order of Capt. C. K. HIGER.
May 25 LEE, Secretary.

The Charleston Courier.

27 May 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

"Woodward's Express."

Editors Courier:—Many citizens, among your readers, have cordially approved the suggestion made in your issue of Saturday, that the new Southern Express should be called "WOODWARD'S Southern Express," or for short, "WOODWARD'S Express."

Mr. WOODWARD deserves this compliment, no less by his own character and worth, than by his faithful efforts and labors in building up the express business in the South.

For one, the writer who has no interest but as a friend of Mr. WOODWARD, and a citizen of the South, begs leave to endorse and second your proposition, and to urge it respectfully on the attention of those who are in charge of the enterprise.

PANDORA.

The Charleston Courier.

27 May 1861, 2

The Corps known as the Coast Police of South Carolina is, by order of Gov. PICKENS, disbanded. The vessels will be sold, with the exception of the *Lady Davis* and *Fire Fly*, which are received into the Navy of the Confederate States.

Those who are desirous of purchasing privateers are informed that these vessels (all of which are of the most approved models) are admirably adapted to the purpose. Apply to Gov. PICKENS, Col. DUR-VEA, or Lieut. UELOT.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 May 1861, 2

OUR SOUTHERN SEACOAST.—Gen. GONZALES, who has been serving as one of General BEAUREGARD'S volunteer aids, and particularly engaged in inspecting the seacoast defences of the State, has, we learn, been commissioned as a special aide-de-camp by Gov. PICKENS, and delegated to superintend the works along our various harbors and inlets towards the Savannah river from Stono Inlet. Gen. GONZALES is in possession of the views of our highest military authorities, and is highly competent. Under his charge every reasonable security is confidently expected. It would be needless to urge the co operation of all interested.

29 May 1861, 1

VISIT TO THE ARSENAL.—On a recent visit to the Arsenal we were agreeably surprised and gratified to find in successful operation the Laboratory some time since established by the State at the Citadel Academy, for the preparation of ammunition and military fire works, &c., such as fuses, rockets, port fires, &c.

Capt. CHARLES S. WINDER, of the Confederate Army, who has been appointed to the command of the Arsenal, has secured the services of Mr. J. McCARTY, as Superintendent of this department.

Mr. McCARTY has the benefit of nearly a quarter of a century's experience in the United States Army in this branch of business, and is well qualified for the important and arduous duty assigned him. The fuses which supplied the shells thrown at Fort Sumter from the Cummings' Point batteries were furnished from ammunition made under his direction, and while the Laboratory was in charge of Capt. J. P. THOMAS, of the Citadel.

Capt. THOMAS especially interested himself in the establishment of this Laboratory, and by active and well directed efforts succeeded in bringing it to the state of perfection which it has now attained. From seventy-five to a hundred fuses are made by a hand each day, besides innumerable cartridges.

While the Laboratory was at the Citadel Academy, it was found extremely useful to the State, and worked admirably for several months before its removal to the Arsenal. Capt. THOMAS and Mr. McCARTY deserve the thanks of the community for their steady and persevering efforts in the establishment of this branch of the service.

Capt. WINDER, although personally a comparative stranger among us, has gained many friends since his arrival here. He bore a good reputation in the United States service, but on hearing of the action of his native State, he resigned his commission to join in the cause of Southern independence. He brings with him a fine company of artillery recruited in Baltimore, Md. The troops now at the Arsenal, under the command of Capt. WINDER, are all enlisted men, and are stationed there for the present for the purpose of military drill and instruction. Capt. WINDER is ably seconded by his Lieutenants, S. C. WILLIAMS and J. F. O'BRIEN, experienced officers and thorough gentlemen, and perfectly competent to impart the necessary instruction.

29 May 1861, 2

Headquarters,
Provisional Forces, C. S. A.,
Charleston, May 27, 1861.

[General Orders, No. 41.]

Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD hereby
relinquishes the command of the Provisional
Forces and Regular Troops in and around
Charleston Harbor, to Colonel R. H. ANDERSON,
Provisional Army.

The General takes this opportunity of thanking
the forces, which he has had the honor of com-
manding for the last three months, for the zeal and
fidelity in the performance of their duties, and for
the prompt manner in which they have obeyed his
orders; also, to congratulate them upon their bril-
liant success in the reduction of Fort Sumter, due
that gallantry, bravery, and cool determination
which characterize the true soldier.

He is confident that, whenever the exigencies of
the country shall require their services on the field
of battle, like success will crown their efforts.

2. Major D. R. JONES, Assistant Adjutant-
General, C. S. A., is relieved from duty at these
Headquarters, and will accompany the Brigadier-
General Commanding to Corinth, Mississippi.

By order of Brig. Gen. BEAUREGARD.

(Signed) D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1861.

The Mayor of Camden has requested authority
to collect together all the public arms of every
description, within the Corporation, not in imme-
diate use of some Company, to be collected by him
and repaired at the expense of the Town Council,
and to be placed by him in some safe receptacle for
the protection of the Town, and to strengthen the
local Police.

This authority has been given him, and the same
is extended to and urged upon all the Mayors and
Intendants of every other Town and City in South
Carolina.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. R. GIST,
Adjutant and Inspector General of S. C.

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28, 1861.

[General Order, No. 57.]

No troops from the local companies of Charle-
ston will be permitted to be marched into any ser-
vice out of the city for the summer, nor will
recruits or enlistments be allowed, from this day
to be made from any of the companies now organ-
ized in Charleston, for any service whatever
beyond the city, or the defences of the harbor and
vicinity.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. R. GIST,
Adjutant and Inspector General

Proclamation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department, May 28, 1861.

Whereas, President DAVIS has, by proclamation
set aside and appointed a day to be "observed as a
day of fasting and prayer, and such religious ser-
vices as may be suitable for the occasion,"

Now, Therefore, as I cordially approve of the
objects of said Proclamation, I call upon the good
people of South Carolina, and Churches of all
denominations, to observe the said "THIR-
TEENTH DAY OF JUNE next," as a day of
fasting and prayer, and such services as may be
suitable, so that our people may join in all those
ceremonies that become a religious people, who
rely confidently upon the mercies of an allwise
Providence, to guide and direct our beloved coun-
try through the trials and difficulties with which
we may be surrounded. F. W. PICKENS.

The steamer seen off this Bar on Monday last
was not in sight yesterday, and is supposed to have
gone South. It is reported by a fishing vessel that
saw the steamer late on Monday that she stood off
shore and spoke a bark which went off.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 May 1861, 1

THE UNIFORM OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—
The following is the dress prescribed by the War Department for the army of the Confederate States. It was devised by Mr. CAIS, military tailor, of New Orleans.

Coat.—Short tunic of cadet grey cloth, double-breasted, with two rows of buttons over the breast, the rows two inches apart at the waist and widening toward the shoulders. Suitable for cavalry as well as infantry.

Pantaloon.—Of sky blue cloth, made full in the leg, and trimmed according to corps—with blue for infantry; red for artillery; and yellow for cavalry. No other distinction.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming.

All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant-Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

Buttons.—For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised "E" in German text.

For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the buttons will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large size button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one-half inch.

For all enlisted men of artillery, a large A, raised in the centre of a three-quarter inch button.

For all enlisted men, the same as for artillery, except that the number of the regiment will be substituted for the letter A.

30 May 1861, 2

General BEAUREGARD, accompanied by Ex-Governor MANNING and Col. CHISOLM left yesterday.

Important to Owners of Houses on Sullivan's Island.—By order of Governor PICKENS, the troops stationed on Sullivan's Island have been withdrawn from all private residences, and are now quartered at the Moultrie House. Owners of houses on the Island will assist the authorities by taking the proper measures for the protection of their property, many of the dwellings being open and in an exposed condition.

A Ship of War.—A large steam frigate having come in sight off our Bar yesterday morning, there was much speculation as to who she was; and as her appearance was somewhat different from any that had been here previously, conjecture was largely indulged in as to her nationality—some contending that she was the *Minnesota*, and others that she was one of the British or French ships of war shortly expected.

About 11 o'clock a party of gentlemen got on board the steamer *Charleston*, and proceeded outside the Bar, with the hope of learning her nationality. On the trip down the harbor she was closely inspected by spy-glasses, but it was not until the steamer had approached within three miles of her that a small United States Ensign was discovered at the peak, and what was supposed to be the Commodore's flag at the fore. At this time the ship was seen to get under way, and proceed several miles off shore, heading about Southeast. It was immediately conjectured, from her going off, that her commander was indisposed to have a visit from the steamer, or that he at least preferred the conference well off shore; and as it was uncertain how far she might proceed, the *Charleston* returned to the city about 2 o'clock. Soon after the *Charleston* put about to return to port, the frigate changed her course and headed North.

Although she was not visited, and only seen from a distance, it was the opinion of those most knowing that she was the steam frigate *Minnesota*, under command of Commodore STRINGHAM, a Northern man, and said to be a stern disciplinarian. He has been sent down here by the LINCOLN Government to blockade the Southern coast in general, and the harbor of Charleston—that city of rebels—in particular.

30 May 1861, 2

The Blockade.

LINCOLN'S movements have done the South a great deal of good. In contemplating the benefits we have received at the hand of the President of the United States, we really feel grateful to the exalted blockade. His call upon the States that he knew he held by a thread, that the slightest agitation of the political elements would snap asunder, for troops to aid him in strangling the Southern Confederacy, is among the most marked and signal of all the blessings he has bestowed upon his enemies. Equally worthy of our glowing gratitude is the blockade.

That measure has been by no means carried out to the extent we apprehended it would be, from the statements and exultant shouts of Northern sheets. We supposed that every one of our ports would be absolutely closed, so that there would be no going out or coming in. We read the list of LINCOLN'S armed vessels; we ascertained the length of our sea coast, and counted the number of important cities on large rivers, and though we could not tell how these vessels could be so disposed as to effect more than a tantalizing and an imperfect blockade, yet, as that powerful monarch had declared he would invest every Southern port, we could not doubt he would make good the threat.

The largest and swiftest and most splendid of all his numerous and formidable navy, was stationed at the mouth of Charleston harbor. The *Niagara* did the work she was appointed to do most thoroughly for the space of several hours. But she showed most unaccountable partiality to certain merchant vessels, and that unfortunate potentate has been called to account for discriminating between vessels sailing under the same flag. We are sorry that the armed steamer acted in that unreasonable way, for the President is already burdened by cares, harassed by numerous vexations and suffering under a pungent sense of incompetency. The conduct of that Captain has planted another thorn in his pillow, and intensified his regret for having forsaken the lowly path that Providence had placed his feet upon.

After doing LINCOLN all the harm in his power, the *Niagara* steamed away with her head pointing to the Northwest, and we know not where she has been since her large hull was lost to our sight.

If LINCOLN intends to invest the port of Charleston he should do it effectually. The presence of a

single vessel, and that all the time in motion, only annoys and irritates, without doing us any real good. An effectual blockade is the greatest of all blessings. It will develop independence, self-reliance, industry, wealth and ingenuity. It will quicken energies and abilities, which, because they have lain dormant, the industrious and enterprising people of the North imagine we do not possess. It will diminish the number of our artificial wants, and self-denial, demanded by necessity, under the hallowed and animating inspirations of patriotism, will be exercised with cheerfulness; and, once accustomed to do without many of those things that have long administered to our comfort, we can dispense with them in all coming time. We only regret that the ingenuity and avarice of the inhabitants of the realm of Yankee have not contributed more largely to our happiness, for in that case the virtue of self-denial would be called into more vigorous action. As it has been much of our gold has been thrown away on specious, but worthless inventions, on harmful nostrums, on gazettes that pander to the vilest passions and utterly eschew truth, on weeklies and mouthlies that appropriate the products of another's brains, and artfully conceal the theft, on books injurious in sentiment and contemptible in style. Our merchants and planters will no longer leave the larger portion of their income at the great commercial centres and the fashionable springs and ocean retreats in the domain of LINCOLN. The shutting up of some of these sources of pleasure will give occasion for the exercise of the refining and elevating grace of self-denial, and the absence of many other incentives to folly, and extravagance, and show, while it will not be felt it will be productive of great and various good.

The resources of the South are inexhaustible, and we shall be forced to develop them. We have the talents, the industry, and the capital, and there is nothing we get from the North that we cannot produce and fabricate. The blockade will be felt more severely at New Haven and Lynn than at the South. LINCOLN is chastising his own subjects over our shoulders. And it is not a temporary evil he is inflicting upon them. The feeling engendered by the impending war will place the Northern States farther from us than if the Atlantic rolled between the two Confederacies. A century will not diminish the hatred, and contempt, and malice with which the strife of arms will fill our bosoms. The loss of our custom is absolute and forever.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 May 1861, 2

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, with his staff, Maj. D. R. JONES, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Cols. J. L. MANNING, W. P. MILES, A. G. RICE and JOSEPH HEYWARD, left Charleston yesterday, by the Northeastern Railroad, *en route*, we have reason to believe, for Virginia. So the Abolition troops may, after all, have an opportunity of seeing, to their great dismay, the distinguished Creole General, whom the facetious editors of Yankee-land have so cleverly boxed up and sent to France.

31 May 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—We mention with much pleasure that the Charleston Mounted Guard yesterday raised a fund of \$512 for the relief of the families of volunteers from this city. This will be increased when other members of the Guard, who were not at the meeting, are called on. A Committee was appointed to distribute the funds. This Committee will gladly cooperate with others, or will receive the donations of the charitable and distribute them. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee: Messrs. W. E. MARTIN, JOHN HANCKEL, A. R. MITCHELL and WILLIAM SIMONS.

The Charleston Mounted Guard yesterday also contributed \$151 to the Jackson memorial. The amount will be forwarded to the authorities of Virginia, to be appropriated at their discretion in commemoration of the patriotism of the gallant citizen of Alexandria, who has offered himself the first martyr to the Southern cause. The two sums thus far contributed by this Company amount to \$663 for these two purposes.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. CONNER's command, will march this evening to Institute Hall, to receive a handsome flag, the gift of a daughter of WM. WASHINGTON. They will be escorted to the Hall by the Washington Light Infantry, the home reserve of the Palmetto Guard, and perhaps others. The procession will move from Military Hall down Meeting-street to the Hall. The ceremonies of presentation will take place at six o'clock this evening. The flag is of heavy blue silk, with a Palmetto tree and a crescent worked in silver on one side. On the reverse is a golden star in the centre, and around it a wreath of laurel and oak, inscribed with the motto *pro aris et focis*. (For our altars and firesides.) At the close of the ceremonies, the company will take up their line of march for the South Carolina Rail Road Depot and embark for Columbia, to join Col. HAMPTON'S Legion.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.—You are hereby ordered to appear at the Military Hall, Wentworth-street, at four o'clock, this Afternoon, with knapsacks packed. A Flag will be presented to the Company at the Institute Hall, and immediately after the presentation the Company will march to the Rail Road Depot, and embark for Columbia.

All members of the Company not fully equipped will report to the First Sergeant at the Camp before twelve o'clock. By order of Captain CONNER.

W. A. DOTTERER, First Sergeant.

Camp Weston, May 31, 1861.

THE HOME GUARD.—General WM. E. MARTIN'S fine Cavalry Corps, the Home Guard, passed our office yesterday, presenting their usual fine appearance. Their evolutions were handsomely executed.

THE CITY GUARD.—The City Guard, Capt. H. S. BASS, paraded yesterday in good force, numbering 114 rank and file. They were reviewed by the Mayor, after which the battalion was formed into three companies, and marched through some of our principal streets, their regular movements eliciting much admiration from the citizens.

The companies were commanded as follows: First Company, Lieut. WILSON commanding; Second, Lieut. SIGWALD; Third, Lieut. STROTHER.

It is, we believe, the intention of the officers hereafter to have a monthly public parade.

31 May 1861, 1

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Lieut. Col. BLANDING'S Battalion, about 500 strong, were relieved yesterday from camp duty on Morris Island, and embarked for the city, where they arrived a little after two o'clock.

Notwithstanding their long service and exposure, they presented a hardy, healthful appearance, and were universally acknowledged by the crowd of spectators to be a splendid body of men, such as any State might regard with pride.

In passing Headquarters on Meeting-street the Battalion halted and paid their respects to the Governor.

Governor Pickens, in addressing them, returned his thanks, and as the Chief Magistrate, the thanks of the State, for the promptness with which they responded to the call of their State and the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties amidst the difficulties which surrounded them. He knew that for the last two or three weeks they had been unpleasantly situated, particularly as the excitement arising from the bombardment had died away, and they were left pretty much alone by their gallant comrades, who had gone among the first to defend the cause of their country in Virginia. It had left them, comparatively speaking, in the discharge of an uninteresting duty, but they had discharged that duty faithfully and deserved great credit.

They were now to march to Ridgville, there to be encamped for the purpose of becoming thoroughly efficient in drill, and of protecting their own State of defending any portion of the country or the coast anywhere near Charleston. He would urge it upon them to muster in the Confederate States service, because then they would be ready to march at the tap of the drum to any point where honor or duty might call. Their service would then be at the expense of the common Government instead of the State. It would be better, too, to rely upon them, who had been already organized, armed and drilled; who had been called away from their home to active service and were already hardened in the field, than to go back and draw upon the militia at home, and bring out a new set. Such a movement would impose a double burden upon the country and probably call persons from their crops, the harvesting of which is so essential to the welfare of the State.

The country looked to them as its defenders, and he felt assured they would not look in vain, for they were a fine body of men, well drilled and organized. He knew the country could rely upon them, and expected them to discharge their duty faithfully. We are surrounded by a great many difficulties, such as would not justify their being discharged. The whole North seems to be inflamed and excited to madness, and in their desperate and unprincipled movements are instigated by fanaticism and vengeance. They may come by thousands and by hundreds of thousands, but

we must be prepared to meet them boldly and calmly, and present to them a solid mass, with hearts of determined courage and with hands of steel. Under existing circumstances, a people situated as we are, defending our soil, our hearthstones, our altars, and our country's rights, it is impossible for us to be conquered. No people educated to be free ever were conquered, who were united at home among themselves. The only way in which a free people ever were conquered was by division, by faction, by ill feeling, by jealousies and rivalries among each other.

A people who are united and devoted to their country, while under imminent danger of peril must conquer, must triumph, because their cause is the cause of justice, of truth; and such a cause as that Providence himself would smile on.

We must remember that we are taught in the lessons of holy writ that "the race is neither to the swift nor the battle to the strong," but it is to the just, the upright, the brave and the free. When a people whose existence is at stake, whose liberties are invaded come to the rescue like men, determined to do their duty bravely and faithfully, they cannot and never will be conquered. Even Poland surrounded as she was by a powerful despotism, overwhelmed as she was by the armies of tyrants, never was conquered by them, but was subjugated finally by divisions and factions among her own people. She was led to slaughter and to conquest by her own factions and desperate leaders divided among themselves. It was through their division that Poland fell, and not from the arm of conquering enemies.

Poland this day would have been a free and glorious country if she had been united—if her leaders had, in the day of her trial, consented to bring their own selfish designs and selfish purposes in one common and united feeling for their country and nothing but their country. Now, in this our day of trial and peril, if we have the patriotism to be united and firm, there is no power on this earth that can subjugate us. We must eventually triumph, because we are engaged in the defence of our hearthstones, our altars and the good of our country.

Let no man be discouraged by the desperate threats and bullying braggadocio of the North. Let us meet this display of their threats and their terrors, like men who know how to meet danger, and who dare to do their duty, let the consequences be what they may. All we ask, all we desire, is to see upon the great American principle that all just government derive its power from the consent of the governed. This principle was consecrated in the hearts and affections of those who framed our Government and shed their blood to sustain it.

The Governor then, after alluding in general terms of their future movements, bid the Battalion farewell. They then marched to the depot, and in the evening took their departure for Ridgville.

The Charleston Courier.

1 June 1861, 1

The Lincoln Blockade.—The British schooner *Elias and Catharina*, KELLY, left the dock on Friday, for the Bahamas, with a cargo of Rice, Lumber, &c.

After crossing the Bar and getting above a mile past the LINCOLN steam-ship *Minnesota*, she was brought too by shot from the *Minnesota*, striking within twenty-five or thirty feet ahead. Capt. KELLY was called to go on board the *Minnesota*, exhibit his papers, and receive many threats of seizure. He was told it was an act of mercy and condescension that the shot was not forced into "his d—d hull." His papers were examined and endorsed with a notice of the detention and blockade, signed by "A. LUDLOW CASE, Fleet Captain."

Capt. KELLY was ordered back to Charleston, with the gracious privilege of awaiting the removal of the blockade, or to discharge cargo, take ballast, and depart within four days.

We understand that Commodore STRINGHAM differs from Capt. GOLDSBORO, of the *Union*, off Savannah, in his interpretation or construction of blockade laws. Commodore STRINGHAM says Savannah is in like condition with Charleston, while Capt. GOLDSBORO, of the *Union*, reports the blockade of Savannah as beginning only on the 25th ultimo.

LINCOLN law, however, is so profoundly different from all other codes of law and practice, recognized by civilized and white races, that we are not surprised at this discrepancy. Time will prove the best interpreter.

1 June 1861, 1

Charleston Mounted Guard.

Messrs. Editors:—The papers continually style this corps the Home Guard. According to the basis of their organization, they were to do duty at home while peace lasted, and when it was interrupted they were to be ordered to any point where the Governor deemed their services necessary. As the request has been made for the publication of the names of the members, and as it seems but reasonable that those who are and have been on duty should not be misunderstood, we hand you the company roll. If all our citizens should be required to enroll themselves in some military organization, the ranks of this corps will, no doubt, be much increased.

A MEMBER.

May 27, 1861.

ROLL OF THE MOUNTED GUARD.

- WM. E. MARTIN, Captain.
 CHARLES F. COLCOCK, First Lieutenant.
 RICHARD ROPER, Second Lieutenant.
 J. P. DEVEAUX, Cornet.
 G. C. HEYWARD, First Sergeant.
 W. H. WALKER, Second Sergeant.
 JOHN CHEESBORO, Third Sergeant.
 JOS. D. WILKIN, Fourth Sergeant.
 HOPSON PINCKNEY, (M. D.) First Corporal.
 THOS. A. FULLER, Second Corporal.
 JOHN HANCKEL, Third Corporal.
 W. T. SAUNDERS, Fourth Corporal.
 ALFRED RAOUL, (M. D.) Surgeon.
 W. G. WESCOTT, (M. D.) Assistant Surgeon.
 W. L. WEBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

PRIVATES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Bennett, J. S. E. | Middleton, Williams |
| Bennett, Thomas B. | Pringle, Jas. R. |
| Butler, R. M. | Peronneau, Wm. Henry |
| Bee, Wm. E. | North Richard L. (M. D.) |
| Brown, James | Selected First Lieutenant, |
| Bowle, Langdon | resigned on account of |
| Cochran, C. B. | ill-health. |
| Cater, Thos. H. | Pelzer, F. J. |
| Chisom, H. L. | Rose, J. L. |
| Dewees, W. H. | Robinson, Stephen T. |
| Dewing, H. | Sage, Wm. M. |
| Dill, Jos. T. | Simons, Chas. Wm. |
| Geiger, David (M. D.) | Simons, Wm. |
| Heyward, T. Savage | Spratt, J. W. |
| Heyward, Wm. Henry | Stevens, Chas. H. |
| Heyward, Jas. B. | Stocking, D. J. |
| Kinloch, W. H. | Toomer, H. Lawrence |
| James, Legare | Tomlinson, R. |
| Lockwood, L. (M. D.) | Turner, S. C. |
| Mitchell, Jas. D. | Williams, H. |
| Mitchell, Alex. R. | Whaley, Wm. |
| McManmou, J. | Walpole, A. E. |
| Maugault, Peter | |

3 June 1861, 1

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, June 3, 1861.

All fishing smacks and small vessels of any kind whatsoever are hereby peremptorily and strictly forbidden to go outside the bar and hold communication with any United States armed blockading vessels that may be there; and if this order is violated in any respect, Col. Ripley is hereby authorized to overhaul all vessels violating it at Fort Sumter.

(Signed,)

F. W. PICKENS.

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, June 2, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILMOT G. DESAUSSEZ is hereby appointed Secretary of the Treasury of this State, *vice* Hon. Judge FROST, resigned.

By order of his Excellency, the Governor.

F. J. MOSER, Jr.

Private Secretary.

A Traitor in the Camp.

Extract of a letter from Camden, S. C., dated May 31, 1861:

"Our town is now in a great state of excitement. A traitor has been in our midst we know not how long. To day a Mr. DeVigue was lodged in jail for writing and receiving Abolition letters. For months past his expressions have been marked by many of our gentlemen, and even by ladies, and he has been closely watched, and within a few days past his letters have been intercepted and found expressing the most outrageous principles and plans for sacking this town and other heinous offences. The last letter to him from the North desired fuller details regarding the plan he suggested. He wrote that our town was in a deplorable state of starvation and discord, and that we have been driven to war for bread, and that it would require very little force to take this town, as all the men had left for Virginia. Judge Withers has pronounced it a clear case of treason. He is to have a trial."

Crops on the French Broad.

FRENCH BROAD VALLEY, No. Ca., May 30.

This valley is now no *terra incognita*. As a summer retreat, it commended itself solely on its own merits to the hearty approval of many of the first families in South Carolina, who made it their home last summer.

This settlement has made rapid progress, and, from a beginning ten years since of one pretty cottage, it now can boast of fourteen or fifteen picturesque villas, an Episcopal Church, private boarding house and hotel. The two latter buildings are capable of containing some seventy or eighty boarders.

In anticipation of a great influx of visitors this summer, every effort has been made, and is now making, to provide abundantly, and fields of grain of all kinds, meadows and rich pastures present themselves in all directions.

This climate and soil is peculiarly adapted for the culture of the grape, and nothing is wanted to carry out this idea successfully but capital and energy.

On the multitudinous mountain streams simple water power can be obtained for the erection of mills and Yankee notions could here be manufactured *ad libitum*.

If this hasty sketch is worthy of a place in your columns, I ask its insertion, as the ideas thus thrown out at random may lead others of your correspondents to treat more at large of a subject now of vital importance to the South.

I have omitted to mention a very important matter. A Southerner, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, has opened a classical and mathematical school within half a mile of the hotel and boarding house.

DELTA.

3 June 1861, 2

Fort Sumter to be Attempted.—The floating bomb proof battery which is relied on for the recapture of Fort Sumter will be finished about the first of October, provided the work is continued. If finished, it will be more needed for the defence of New York harbor than any other purpose.

Military Election.—The election for Field officers of the Tenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, came off on the 31st May, at Conwayboro'. The vote at this poll (Brooks Guards) stood thus:

For Colonel—A. M. MANIGAULT, 14. No opposition.

For Lieutenant Colonel—J. F. PRESSLEY, 32; J. J. GEORGE, 13.

For Major—R. G. WHITE, 11; E. MILLER, 1.

Seven of the votes cast here for J. J. GEORGE, and the one for E. MILLER, were from other Companies but voted here on account of convenience.

Gen. BEAUREGARD left Richmond on Saturday morning for Manassas Junction.

The Blockade.—The *Minnesota* has been alone maintaining the blockade off this harbor for several days, her consort being no where in sight.

4 June 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. EDWARD FROST.—We must bear witness to the pervading regret in our community at the resignation of this eminent statesman from the Treasury Department of our State Government. His varied and profound accomplishments are too well known for us to attempt at this day to enumerate the frequent and well earned tributes he has received from the hands of a grateful public, whom he has long served in many capacities, in all receiving a hearty "well done." Judge FROST has achieved a reputation as a jurist that might have sufficed ordinary ambitions; but although uninfluenced by such incentive, opportunity afforded him higher exhibition of the virtues and capacities of the patriot. Difficult as the task of the financier of a Commonwealth always is, in the dark period of a revolution, his is the utmost skill that can so manage the material ballast of the ship of State that it float safely through the breakers. Thus far, the retiring Secretary has performed his duty with pre-eminent success, and with that high patriotism, counting the loss of time, the embarrassment of circumstances, and the voluntary renunciation of emolument as only duty. It is only duty, but of sublime character, shing brightest when the gloom of State most impends.

South Carolina is happy in her sons—*Nestrix lionum*. Another has come forward, to whom no better precept may be given than the lesson of his predecessor. Hon. WILMOT G. DESAUSURE, succeeding Judge FROST, enjoys a similar consideration in the public view. As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he has redacted a budget with eminent success, and will most unquestionably administer its revenue with fidelity, economy, and precision.

State of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS June 3, 1861

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. DRYKA is hereby appointed Secretary of the Coast Police of this State

vice Hon. A. C. GARLINGTON resigned.

By order of his Excellency Gov. PICKENS.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Private Secretary.

4 June 1861, 1

Charleston Clothing.—C. F. JACKSON, 100 King-street, under the Victoria Hotel, had the honor, we believe, of opening on a large scale the manufacture of Clothing in this city, and has been largely engaged in furnishing military orders of all kinds. Among the orders, that have been filled with promptness and satisfaction are uniform outfits for the following Companies:

List of Uniforms Manufactured by C. F. Jackson, in Charleston, S. C.

Marion Men, of Winyaw, Capt. Allston, 75 men, Rock Island Cassimere.

Georgetown Artillery, Capt. J. G. Hemming, 100 men.

Panola Guard, Palatka, Fla., Capt. A. F. Braham, 60 men.

All Saint's Riflemen, Capt. M. Ward, 75 men.

Little River Minute Men, Capt. ———, 30 men.

Moultrie Guard, Capt. B. W. Palmer, 100 men, North Carolina Cassimere.

Vigilant Rifles, Capt. S. Y. Topper, 100 men, North Carolina Cassimere.

Cade's Riflemen, Capt. W. S. Elliott, 60 men, North Carolina Cassimere.

Calhoun Minute Men, Capt. Martin, 100 men, English Plains.

State Rights Guard, Capt. D. W. Ray, 100 men.

Edgefield Mounted Riflemen, Capt. M. C. Butler, 75 men, Rock Island Cassimere.

Claremont Mounted Riflemen, Capt. J. P. Richardson, Jr., 75 men, Rock Island Cassimere.

Palmetto Light Dragoons, Capt. J. Wash. Williams, 60 men.

Williamsburg Light Dragoons, Capt. Wilson, 75 men.

Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Chas. H. Simonton, 40 men.

Etna Guards, Capt. E. F. Sweegan, 100 men, English Plains.

Richardson Guards, Capt. C. H. Axson, 100 men, English Plains.

Camden Light Infantry, Capt. J. D. Kennedy, 100 men.

Jasper Light Infantry, Capt. Seabrook, 100 men, Rock Island Cassimere.

Spartan Rifles, Capt. Walker, 100 men, Rock Island Cassimere.

Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. Huger, 75 men.

C. F. JACKSON has also made two hundred and fifty pair of pants, shirts, drawers, &c., for a Confederate order; seventy-five saddle cloths, eighty-five pairs of Zouave gaiters, and many other articles of military outfit. He is now better prepared than ever to fill orders, and we commend him to all agents or dealers interested in any suitable material of Southern manufacture.

LINCOLNISM declares war against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. LINCOLNISM suspends the *habeas corpus*. LINCOLNISM violates the freedom of commerce, correspondence and the Press—and yet some good honest people Northward throw up their servile caps and cry "long live LINCOLN."

The Charleston Courier.

5 June 1861, 1

Major Anderson and the Masons.—Major ROBERT ANDERSON was visited in Cincinnati by a deputation of Masons, as the *Gazette* reports:

Members of the Masonic fraternity in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington, to the number of over a thousand, met in the Masonic Hall, at the corner of Third and Walnut, last evening, and proceeded thence to the residence of Larz Anderson, Esq., on Pike-street, to make a personal call on their brother, the hero of Sumter. Col. Anderson made his appearance on the verandah, and was briefly addressed by Judge Hoadley. In his response Col. A. made the statement that, during the whole time of his confinement by the siege of Sumter, he was never once recognized by a single one of the Southern Masons.

7 June 1861, 2

The Blockading Fleet.—The sea front of our harbor was quite an object of interest among our citizens yesterday, there being in sight of our port at one time no less than four armed vessels. During the day a party went down in the steamer *Charleston*, and approached them as near as prudence would dictate. Of the four vessels off the port one of them is the *Minnesota*, which has been off this place over a week—near her was a large stem frigate, apparently of the first class, and as seen about three miles off, a much more sightly vessel than the *Minnesota*—if not the *Wabash*, she is no doubt the *Roanoke* or *Colorado*. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other and apparently expect to stay for a time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were steam ships of about 600 to 1000 tons, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of LINCOLN'S provisional forces.

Soon after midday one of the latter had disappeared, no doubt gone South, and three o'clock, P. M., the second was working in the same direction. The boat seen astern of the *Minnesota* on Thursday was not in sight yesterday, but as vessels of that class are sometimes employed as tenders to a fleet, she may be one of that kind. We are informed that the new arrivals saluted the Commodore yesterday morning, and we think it is the order at present for all vessels of the blockading fleet, as they proceed South, to come in and speak the Commodore on this station, receiving any communication he may have to make, and bringing letters, papers, &c., for the vessels off here. The brig *Perry* has not been seen off this harbor, so far as we can learn, but she is no doubt cruising in the neighborhood.

The Charleston Courier.

7 June 1861, 4

Gen. Beauregard's Staff.—The following is a correct list of Gen. Beauregard's Staff: Col. J. S. Preston, Col. John L. Manning, Col. A. G. Rice, Col. W. P. Miles, Maj. D. R. Jones, Maj. Joseph Heyward. These gentlemen, we believe, are now at their posts.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

The New York Day book gives a list of twenty-six Northern Democratic papers which oppose and denounce Mr. Lincoln's war policy, and declare that Northern men should not enlist in the army of subjugation. The Day Book thinks that these journals, and the public sentiment which they represent, will be the nucleus of a powerful peace party which must, ere long, develop itself in the North.

The Charleston Courier.

10 June 1861, 4

Passengers.

Per steamer Cecile, from Palatka via Jacksonville, Fernandina, Picolata, Savannah, Bluffton, Beaufort, &c.—
H. T. Baya, Mr. Silverstein, Mrs. Myers and daughter.
A. Veaux, W. J. Hawkins, Mr. Brown, Col. Gonzalez, S.
C. A., and Capt. Coste, S. C. N.

Per steamer Edisto, from Edisto and St. Helena—Mrs.
E. Baynard, child and servant, G. Evans, J. Hopkinson,
Lieut. Marden, and five on deck.

11 June 1861, 1

Gen. Cadwallader.

The cowardly and traitorous journals of Baltimore were thrown into high glee by the removal of General BONAPARTE FERDINAND BUTLER, and the appointment in his stead of Gen. CADWALLADER. They represented the latter as an officer of fine ability, and a courteous and hospitable gentleman. They informed the subjugated people that their new master was, moreover, the owner of property in Maryland, extensively acquainted throughout the State, and on terms of close intimacy and tender friendship with many of their most worthy and eminent citizens. And they assured their readers that this polished gentleman and skilful captain, whom so many knew and so many esteemed and loved, would exercise his power discreetly and gently; Gen. CADWALLADER is now their master in place of General BUTLER, and their feelings and their rights should be sacred from hurt and molestations. They might now bear their chains without quite so much grumbling and complaining.

But these pleasing assurances have not been realized. It was bad enough to have any master, no matter how considerate and amiable he might be; but it was a huge calamity to the suffering State to have a bad, mean, vile man taken away and a mere base creature appointed to his place. This is a fearful calamity. This is the case with the noble people of Maryland. This General, for whose wise administration and exceeding gentleness these chicken-hearted journals so cheerfully volunteered to go security, has been guilty of all manner of offences against the law, and has made his name as odious as that of BUTLER.

The *Sentinel* comments, with its accustomed directness and force, on the most enormous of all the outrages committed by this agent of the usurper at Washington:

In the case of Mr. Merryman, in refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to permit the service of the process of the Court, General Cadwallader has capped the climax of official outrage, while in his communications, both oral and written, to the Chief Justice of the United States, he has transcended the utmost license of military insolence. Does anybody, for example, believe that General Cadwallader told the truth when he pleaded his engagements at the fort as an excuse for not appearing in Court, in obedience to the writ which had been served upon him? Is anybody so simple as to imagine that the "regrets" which he commissioned his aid-de-camp to deliver to the Chief Justice were other than a subterfuge and a falsehood, unworthy of an officer and a gentleman? Gen. Cadwallader had no idea of obeying the writ, will less of placing himself in the power of the

Court to answer for his disobedience; and then his letter to the Chief Justice, flowing with the insolent admonition, "that those who should co-operate in the present trying and painful position in which our country is placed should not, by reason of any unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embarrassments," as if the venerable and upright magistrate whom he was addressing had any other object at heart than the vindication of the Constitution and the laws, whose chief minister, he is, or was seeking to "embarrass" the operation of either!

The New York Tribune applauds Gen. Cadwallader for this insult to the Chief Justice, and characterizes it as a "stinging rebuke," which "would penetrate a less hardened bosom than that of Roger B. Taney." But it is not the manner of the deed which constitutes the sum of Cadwallader's infamy. The assumption to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his own discretion, or by virtue of instructions received from the President, in violation of the Constitution is, without exception or qualification, the greatest outrage that has been, or can be, inflicted upon the rights of a citizen. Apart from the injury done to Mr. Merryman, who is thus legally held and imprisoned, a fatal blow has been struck at the liberties of the people—the last, greatest, only bulwark of those liberties has been prostrated in the dust. The authorities which we published yesterday, and which we republish to-day, upon the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus*, show with what jealous care our forefathers have sought to guard the right of personal liberty, and how this high writ was framed to be its safeguard and protection. General Cadwallader has assumed to do what in England the Queen's Majesty dare not do—no, not for the Crown—to trample upon the writ, and upon the rights it was intended to defend.

For this crime, there is no punishment that would be too severe, and an immortality of infamy will be his due portion in history. General Cadwallader, we believe, was educated a lawyer, and in sinning has therefore sinned against light and knowledge; but lawyer or not, he knows that the Constitution is law for him as well as for the President; and that the President can no more authorize him to commit a palpable violation of that instrument, than he can authorize him to commit theft and murder.—The President's instructions afford no greater warrant for an act of disobedience to the writ of *habeas corpus*, for the false imprisonment of a citizen, for a breach of the plain letter of the Constitution, than for the commission of any other crime. Whatever may be the final result in the case of Mr. Merryman, either as regards that gentleman individually, or with respect to the vindication of the great principles of right and liberty which have been violated in his person, the consequences as respects the position of General Cadwallader will be the same. Nothing can efface the damning stain which his part in this most tyrannical and indelicate proceeding has brought upon his name, and which will cleave to his memory for centuries after his body has rotted in the grave.

The Charleston Courier.

11 June 1861, 1

THE CECILE EXCURSION.—The steamer *Cecile*, Capt. PACE, will leave the Hasell-street wharf, at 1 30 P. M., on an Excursion around the harbor, generously undertaken by F. LAPITRE & Co. for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers in service. The object will command attendance, and all excursionists will enjoy a double reward. The excursion will be enlivened by the stirring strains of the Palmetto Band, who will soon leave us to join Col. Kerstow's excellent regiment in Virginia. Let there be a good attendance.

12 June 1861, 2

Our Women.

The deeds of patriotism performed by the women of the Revolution are as inspiring as the narrative of the most brilliant victories. The historian has preserved many of those glorious deeds, but others equally worthy of a place on the historic page have never been sung. Not a few of those instances of intrepidity and fortitude, though unmentioned by the chronicler, still live in the memory, and are related at the old homesteads with faithful minuteness and becoming fervor. Handed down from generation to generation, these deeds of heroism have lost none of their kindling power, and as the years widen the space between those days of trial and suffering, those deeds, touched by the hallowing finger of time, are invested with a higher beauty.

Prized beyond earthly treasure, and sharing the reverence and admiration we delight to cherish for the doers, these precious memories thus faithfully transmitted, have kept alive the feelings that actuated to their performance. Though the names of those noble women are almost obliterated from their tombstones, the soul of their deeds still exist in undiminished vigor in the bosoms of their descendants. No useless toy are those stories of daring, and defiance, and endurance, and sacrifice, valued simply because they connect their descendants with a grand historic period, and ministering to a harmful pride, but guarded with pious care and narrated in glowing words, the secret of their beauty and charm is in the heart of those who inherit the glory of them, by right of kindred blood. With the names of the actors has descended their heroic nature, and even in the absence of opportunity and occasion for the same exhibition, we would be confident that the admiration so happily expressed in words, would take even with greater warmth and readiness the more becoming form of deeds.

But the times we have fallen upon save us the necessity of indulging in this pleasing and probable presumption. Since the mask dropped from the face of the false and sordid North, Southern women have nobly emulated the examples of their mothers of the Revolution. They have come forth from the sweet privacy of their homes resplendent with the same virtues that so richly adorned their maternal ancestors, and those virtues will shine the more brightly as the clouds grow more black and heavy.

Our women have given their husbands, and sons and brothers to their country with cheerful readiness. They have bade them haste to the battle with voice firm and clear in words of sublime counsel and exhortation, and when the retreating footfall ceased to echo along the corridor, overcome by the strong affection of their tender and ardent nature, they have swooned, and lay for hours as though in the arms of death.

They have administered stern and scathing rebukes to avarice, and indulgence, and cowardice. Under the noble promptings of patriotism, wives have divorced themselves from husbands who have united with the base creatures who would despoil the South of honor, and liberty, and property, and life. Women of wealth have given largely of their substance for the equipping and

arming of our gallant volunteers. Others have shown the same spirit by contributing donations that involved the necessity of cutting off some comfort or luxury. A large number has rendered essential aid by the labor of their hands. Many have laid their jewels and ornaments of rare value on the altar of their country. Their cunning and tasteful fingers have emblazoned gorgeous banners with animating devices, and the thrilling appeals from these splendid symbols of woman's admiration for the virtues that bedeck the patriot soldier, will be the inspiration to deeds of noble daring when our freemen meet the hirelings of an odious despotism on the field of battle.

But these overt manifestations of interest and appreciation, though becoming and beautiful in the highest degree, do not show so clearly the grand character of the patriotism of our women as other acts, which, performed at home, and without a voice or sound beyond the sacred precincts of the family circle, kindle a flame in the heart of husband and son and brother that reverses and disasters will only cause to mount the higher. When men full of spirit and daring, longing to strike a blow for their imperilled land, hear words of indignant defiance from lips that only distilled tenderness, and mark the high flush on cheeks that were wont to turn pale in the presence of danger, are urged by these timid and gentle ones to go forth at the call of their country and dare the dangers of the battle, the cause is clothed upon with a glory that at once exalts and transforms. And when, too, they reflect that all that sweetness and softness has received the hallowing influence of religion, and that this heroic devotion and sublime fortitude have their source in a heart purified by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, their duty gives utterance to the voice of God, and they go forth to its discharge in the spirit of martyrs, with vision clear and courage firm. Such men, under such influences and sanctions, are invincible.

These instances of the patriotic devotion of our women are but the indications and promises of what they will do and endure, if occasion serve.— And if the day of trial should be long and dark, their spirit will rise the higher, and their virtues shine with a more brilliant lustre.

There is reason to believe that, since the suspension of the mails by the LINCOLN Postmaster-General, no special vigilance has been used to prevent communication to the North.

For the sake of getting information from spies and traitors, some privileges have been allowed to mails going Northward. It is, therefore, more important that a strict watch be kept for spies, of whom there have been, or perhaps are, several in this city.

The blockade is increasing the supply of country butter received in this city. Our country friends who have good pasturage should improve the opportunity.

The Coast Police flotilla, lately in service, would be usefully and properly employed now in preventing communication with the blockading fleet.



FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF YOUR COMPANY will be held *This Evening*, 12th Inst., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of much importance will be transacted.

By order, **NICK J. THOURON,**
June 12 Secretary

NOTICE—A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for proof or conviction of the person who put in circulation the report that Messrs. MesWINEY & BROTHER had been supplying the blockading fleet with fresh provisions, and that they had been detected in an attempt to do so on Monday night last, and that one of the party had been imprisoned at Fort Sumter. The rumor to the above effect was in circulation throughout the City all day yesterday, and has engendered very bitter feelings towards the parties, but is entirely false, the same having been put in circulation by some malicious person.

June 12 MesWINEY & BROTHER.



YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED FOR PARADE *This Day*, at the Drill Hall of your Corps, over 140 King-street, at Four o'clock P. M., in White Pants. By order of the Captain, **J. P. BROWNE, Jr.,** Orderly.
June 12

ATTENTION!



YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND A Drill of your Corps at Military Hall, *This Evening*, at 8 o'clock, with Rifles and Side Arms. By order of Capt. **JOSEPH JOHNSON, Jr.,**
June 12 JAS. C. SALTERS, 1st Sergeant.



YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND AN Extra Meeting of your Corps, at Military Hall, *This Evening*, at half past 6 o'clock. By order of Capt. **R. G. PINCKNEY,**
June 12 G. EGLESTON MILLS, Secretary.

ATTENTION!
EMERALD LIGHT INFANTRY.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Company takes place *This Evening*, at Military Hall, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order, **PATRICK WALSH,**
June 12 Secretary, pro tem.

The Charleston Courier.

13 June 1861, 1

COAST DEFENCES.—Gen. GONZALES, and Col. R. S. DUBYEA, Secretary of the Coast Police, are now on a visit of inspection along the coast, for the purpose of determining suitable locations for erecting fortifications, and preventing the entrance of the enemy.

The Charleston Courier.

13 June 1861, 1

VIGILANT RIFLES —The Vigilant Rifles, Capt. S. Y. TUPPER, passed the *Courier* office, with a salute, on Wednesday afternoon. The relative proportion of elderly members, who are exempt from ordinary militia law, is a striking feature in this as in other companies lately organized, and is a glorious and encouraging indication of the spirit of our citizenship, that knows no age for exemption when duty and honor call.

The Charleston Courier.

15 June 1861, 1

The Blockading Squadron.—The steam frigate *Minnesota*, Commodore STRINGHAM, having returned to this Bar on Wednesday last from a trip to Tybee, the Commander of the fleet sent in his tender near to the Bar on Friday, with a signal flying to indicate that he was ready to have an interview with the British Consul in reference to the British bark *Edward*.

Consul BUNCH accordingly went down on Friday afternoon in the steamer *Aid*, and was informed that the *Edward* had proceeded to New York. This vessel was from Liverpool bound to Savannah, and while trying to get into port, she got ashore on the Gaston Bank, became partially disabled, and having had a long passage was short of provisions and water. She was fallen in with off St. Helena, by Capt. BONNEAU, of the schooner *Howell Cobb*, who procured the services of a steamer to tow her into port. While the steamer was alongside the bark, the brig *Perry*, of the blockading fleet, hove in sight and ordered her off. The captain of the bark being on the steamer, came to this port to consult the Consul and to procure aid for his vessel. While attending to this matter, the *Edward* was got under way and proceeded to Tybee, where she remained several days. Her captain not knowing where she was, and the mate having been ordered off three times by the fleet, finally consented to take the vessel to New York, and has sailed for that port.

While on board the *Minnesota*, Mr. BUNCH was informed that the crew of the privateer *Savannah* (with one exception who had been sent to New York) were on board that vessel and were treated kindly, but that they would have to go to New York to stand trial.

It may also be mentioned that the brig *Halls Jackson*, of and for Savannah from Matanzas, was taken as a prize by the *Minnesota* off Tybee, a crew placed on board, and the vessel ordered to New York. Mr. CHARTRAND, a passenger by the *Halls Jackson*, left her when she was captured and went on board the *Minnesota*, and from her reached this city in a steamer. Several ladies who were passengers, went to New York in the brig.

The Charleston Courier.

17 June 1861, 1

RIFLED CANNON.—Messrs. J. M. Eason & Bro., of our city have rifled several pieces of artillery, among others a 24 pounder, which, on a first trial, has given reason to think that its range will be equal to that claimed for the Armstrong gun. We hope the authorities will without delay subject these guns to a most decisive test, and should it prove successful, immediate steps should be taken to have other cannon done in a similar manner. The Messrs. Eason are willing to try its range against a 10-inch Columbiad.

Messrs. CAMERON, of this city, are now manufacturing a wrought iron rifled 12 pounder, which is a beautiful piece of mechanism. A field battery of such guns would be truly an acquisition to a corps of flying artillery.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 June 1861, 2

RIFLED CANNON.—Our fellow-citizens, Messrs. **JAMES M. EASON & BRO.**, Engineers and Machinists, have lately rifled several pieces of ordnance, among others, a 24-pounder, which, on trial, has proved itself about equal in range to the **ARM-STRONG** gun. Our authorities should immediately look into this matter and have these guns thoroughly tested, and should their capacity prove equal to expectation, other cannon should be immediately submitted to a like process. The Messrs. **EASON** think that the range of the 24-pounder will equal the heaviest Columbiad. Messrs. **CAMERON & Co.** are now manufacturing a wrought iron rifled 12-pounder, which is a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

The Charleston Courier.

18 June 1861, 2

Coast Police and Defence.—Col. R. S. DURYEA, Executive Secretary, in charge of Coast Police and Defence, has lately made a tour of inspection to the coast defences and posts Southward of this city. He reports "all well."

The Charleston Mercury.

18 June 1861, 2

THE AUCTION YESTERDAY MORNING.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, quite a large crowd assembled in front of the Customhouse, attracted by the announcement that the *Isabel* and *Catawba*, of the Charleston and Havana line, would be sold to the highest bidder. These staunch vessels are so well known, that it would be superfluous to furnish a description of them. Suffice it to say, that punctually at the appointed hour, Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR, the auctioneer, took the stand and commenced the sale, with the remark that the *Catawba* would be offered first. Accordingly he read the certificate of the proper authorities, attesting her seaworthiness, and stated the terms of sale to be one-third cash, and the balance in two, four and six months, for approved paper, with interest at 7 per cent. Mr. TAYLOR also stated that Confederate Bonds or Treasury Notes would be received in payment. He said, in warlike times vessels like these were in great demand for very useful and money-making purposes, and he expected to effect an advantageous sale. Their owners had made money hand over fist, and those who might purchase them would make a great deal more. He would start the *Catawba* at \$25,000, although she was worth a great deal more. What did gentlemen bid? A pause ensued, during which the perspiration oozed from many a thoughtful brow, evidently calculating the prospect of a profitable investment. Finally \$10,000 were bid, and for a few minutes Mr. TAYLOR rung all possible changes upon those round-sounding figures. Then \$11,000 were offered, and the bidding went on lively enough to \$13,000, when the *Catawba* was declared to be sold, name not announced. However, those present believed she had been bid in by the well-known firm of MORDECAI & Co. The *Isabel* was next put up, but no one seemed disposed to make a bid, and Mr. TAYLOR, claiming an auctioneer's privilege, withdrew the vessel, remarking that she is worth \$100,000. Various were the comments of the crowd, from which it appears that the *Isabel* and *Catawba* are considered to be admirably fitted for privateering. One gentleman said, by removing her upper works, cutting portholes and mounting her guns, she would make a most formidable cruiser. Both vessels are ready to battle with the ocean at a moment's notice.

19 June 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GUN PRACTICE.—The heavy firing heard in our harbor early Tuesday morning was from Forts Moultrie and Sumter, where the men were being practiced in heavy ordnance.

MILITARY.—The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. C. K. HOOKS, paraded yesterday, presenting their usual fine appearance.

The Charleston Zouaves, Capt. CHICKSTER, were out last night drilling by moonlight on the Citadel Square. Gen. S. R. GIST and several other officers visited the green and expressed their high admiration of the rapid and skillful manoeuvres made by the Zouaves.

The Jackson Guards, a Guerrilla corps, Lieut. FEZY, commanding, were also taking advantage of the beautiful moonlight evening and were out on parade.

19 June 1861, 1

THE FIREMEN.—The Charleston Fire Company of Axemen had a parade yesterday with their new steam engine, the "Pioneer." The Company having assembled at their hall, in Queen-street, and escorted by the Aetna Fire Engine Company, marched up King to Wentworth, thence to Meeting, from Meeting to Market-street, thence to East Bay to the corner of Broad and State-streets, where the trial was to be made. Both Engines were very tastefully decorated with flags, bouquets, &c., and made a very pretty display. A large crowd assembled to witness the performance of the Pioneer. Steam was raised in ten minutes, and shortly after a large iron tank, capable of holding 2230 gallons of water, was filled in thirteen minutes. An unfortunate accident to the boiler prevented a further trial, and disappointed the expectant multitude not a little. It can be easily adjusted, however, and will soon be brought out for another trial. Such little crosses only serve to guard the makers against their renewal and prevent them for the future. It must and will be a decided success.

The gallant Aetna Company gratified the spectators with several trials of their beautiful Engine, which created great admiration among the older heads, and the most intense delight of the juveniles. A trial was made through a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch nozzle and a 1 inch nozzle, and streams played horizontally from 160 to 170 feet.

20 June 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY.—The Richardson Guards, in a few days, will again be on the move for the Old Dominion. Nearly all the members have promptly enrolled their names, and are making preparations for an early departure. A few recruits will be accepted on application to either of the commissioned officers.

PALMETTO GUARD.—At an election held on the 17th inst., for First Lieutenant of the Palmetto Guard, R. J. BROWNFIELD was unanimously elected.

THE JAMISON RIFLES.—This is a fine company of spirited young men, organized under the above name. They were out last night, Lieut. ROBERT JAMES commanding, for moonlight drill and parade, and numbered about seventy members. They presented a fine appearance in their neat uniform and equipments and marched admirably. The company have been inspected, accepted and will be attached to the Rifle Regiment. We tender our acknowledgments for a complimentary salute to the Courier office.

THE PICKENS RIFLES.—In speaking of the parade of this corps on Thursday, we were in error in giving it the name of the "Pickens Guards". It should have been Pickens Rifles. The company is composed of young gentlemen of this city, without regard to school or occupation.

EDISTO RIFLES.—All letters and packages intended for the members of this command will be forwarded to Morris' Island, if left at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, or at Messrs. E. H. RODGERS & CO'S.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 June 1861, 2

Mr. A. GRINEVALD, Artist, No. 102 Church street, has completed a handsome painting of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which has been pronounced by Gen. BEAUREGARD a very correct representation of the engagement. The picture is now on exhibition at the News Depot of Mr. S. G. COURTENAY, on Broad street. Mr. GRINEVALD proposes to raffle the picture, and as an inducement to subscribers, -he offers to furnish a miniature copy of it to each person taking a chance. *

The Charleston Courier.

22 June 1861, 1

THE BLOCKADERS.—A gentleman who for several days past has been engaged at the Light House on Morris Island, arrived in the city last evening, and brings the intelligence that the blockading squadron on Thursday had in tow a brig apparently heavily laden. On Saturday the brig was missing, and it is supposed has been sent to New York or some other Northern port. Our informant also states that a buoy has been placed outside the South Breakers by the squadron. It has no doubt been intended for some guide to the vessels of the squadron.

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THE STEAM ENGINE.—The Pioneer had another trial yesterday, at the corner of State and Broad streets. The trial was very successful. With a very light head of steam, a steady stream for a distance of 139 feet was played for about an hour. The great advantage of the Pioneer will be in its power to discharge upon a given object a large body of water for any length of time without giving way. A stream was also played over the roof of the Southwestern Rail Road Bank, eliciting repeated cheers from the crowd of spectators.

The trial will be repeated until the Pioneer is put in the best possible working order.

22 June 1861, 2

The Woman's Duty.

Those who stay at home have duties to perform, only less important than the duties devolving upon those who have gone to aid in driving the invader from the borders of the Old Dominion. At such a time as the present the State has work for every one of her children, and each must see that he is doing his utmost to advance her interests.

We are now at war. At this stage of the conflict no mortal can tell the number of months or of years the two sections will be engaged in hostilities. We would not venture to vaticinate touching the duration of the war, but there are many and strong reasons for believing that hostilities will extend through the present year. Our enemies have been grievously discomfited, and they have on several notable occasions retired from the field in indecent haste. But we must beware lest we underrate their courage. We shall suffer as they have done if we allow ourselves to despise them as they have done us. If we go into battle with laughter on our lips, our merriment may be stained with blood and put to shame by defeat. After losing a few more battles they may stay longer on the field, and fire not quite so wildly, and the chances of battle may turn in their favor. We must prepare to fight as though our enemies were the most martial people, and the most brave and best disciplined soldiers that ever shouldered a musket or sighted a cannon. It becomes us to drill industriously and to perfect ourselves in the use of our weapons. We should aim to make ourselves accomplished soldiers. We should become as expert in the use of the Minie and Enfield as the woodsman is with his long squirrel rifle. Those who intend to fight should qualify themselves in the highest degree, for the work of killing and wounding. In times of peace the ability to send a ball into the spot aimed at, is an accomplishment; in times like these upon which we are fallen, it is a high duty to acquire skill in the use of arms. A single shot may turn the tide of battle.

The North has the advantage of numbers. We believe that, yielding to their besetting sin, they have greatly exaggerated the size of their army. But, if they continue mad and desperate, they can send a much larger force into the field than we can. We must nullify this advantage by superior discipline. Our lowest subalterns must be equal in knowledge of the science of war with those on their side who sport cocked hats and plumes, and one of our privates must be good for at least ten of theirs.

We are by nature and habits a martial people. As soon as we leave the nursery we are put on horseback, and the robins and sparrows are lost in wonder at seeing such little boys carrying guns. The sports of the field in which we delight and excel, are excellent preparatives for the rank and file of the camp. And, above all, we are brave. Cowardice, in our judgment, is placed among the sins, and so great is our detestation of poltroonery, that we allow course to cover a multitude of faults and transgressions. Such a people must make good

soldiers. Then the cause for whose maintenance we have armed. Woman prays for it, old men bless it, God approves it. It is the cause of humanity, of liberty, of religion. And the high and holy motives that impel to the conflict are made the more potent by other considerations which, viewed in the proper light, are also sacred and grand. Our lands, our homes, our family altars, our rights, are threatened by the spoiler; and as God has given us these rich blessings, so he requires us to receive them with thanks, and defend them with bravery. We look at our wives, our mothers, our sisters, our gray-headed sires; we call to mind the signal manifestations of the Divine favor vouchsafed us, and we feel that we are invincible.

But we should make efficient use of all these gracious influences and splendid advantages. We are honored in being selected champions of a sacred and glorious cause. We are qualified to maintain it successfully. If we fail, we lose our all, and the failure will be eternal infamy.

But there are some who have no turn for handling arms. They can never be taught to shoot straight, and they feel and look awkward and strange in uniform. They are not cowards, but nature never meant they should be soldiers. They are blessed, however, with active minds, and willing hands, and sound constitutions, and sinewy arms. Let these, to whom the shrill music of the fife is no more than the melody of the piano or the organ, direct their talents to appropriate fields. Rich rewards invite their ingenuity and industry. Already has the South shown that in material, talents and knowledge, it is no whit inferior to the North. But what has been done is a mere indication and feeble promise of what can be done. Our resources must be developed. Our comfort, aye, our independence, require that we uncover our hidden wealth, and bring into exercise all our power. Our volunteers will drive the devouring hordes from our borders, and those who possess mechanical ingenuity must see that our independence is secured and established. Our artisans must supply us with the thousand and one articles we have heretofore obtained from our loving and honest brethren of the North.

And let those who have large means see that no enterprise is omitted, or, if begun, suffered to fall through, for want of a few thousand dollars. This is the fitting time for industry and capability to form co-partnership with capital. War has created needs that must be supplied, and we have no fear that we will suffer for want of arms and projectiles. We will soon have an armory and foundry that will challenge comparison, in extent and completeness, with any in the world. Domestic wants and necessities are numerous, and these too must be looked after. There is much to be done, and all that can be done is made a bounden duty by patriotism. Let there be no idlers, living only to consume corn. Let us unglove our hands and go to work. If we can't learn to march in time and to shoulder arms, we can contribute to the great and glorious success of our cause by developing some important industry, or by fabricating some useful utensil.

The Charleston Courier.

22 June 1861, 2

IN EQUITY—CHARLESTON DISTRICT—FINAL NOTICE—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late VINCENTE ANTONIO DE LARRANAGA, are hereby called upon to establish their demands before the undersigned at his Office, 58 Broad-street, on or before the 1st day of September, 1861, or be excluded from all benefit under the decree in the matter of the settlement of the said Estate.

JAMES TUPPER,
Master in Equity.

June 22

The Charleston Mercury.

22 June 1861, 2

THE INSPECTION.—The Sumter Guard, Captain H. C. KING, 44 muskets, and Palmetto Guard, Captain G. L. BURST, 75 rifles, were inspected yesterday afternoon. The weather was intensely hot, and the men suffered severely, having rendezvoused at 3¼ o'clock. As the inspection was gone through with in thirty minutes, it would have been more comfortable, and, we should judge, not detrimental to the public service, to have had a later hour named.

One of the Palmetto Guard had to leave the ranks from the effects of the sun.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The powers of the steam fire engine were fully and successfully tested yesterday evening, the broken flue having been repaired. The exhibition took place at the corner of Broad and State streets in the presence of a large concourse of people, attracted by the fame of engines of this description. A water tank of the capacity of 2330 gallons, was filled in fifteen minutes, and the strength of the engine may be estimated by the following statement of the height to which a heavy stream of water was thrown:

Horizontal stream, through $\frac{3}{8}$ nozzle,	173 feet.
“ “ “ 1 1 16 “	170 “
“ “ “ 1 ¼ “	129 “

The highest weight of steam carried was eighty pounds.

24 June 1861, 2

Hebrew Patriotism.—The fair daughters of Judah are nobly represented in Charlotte, N. C., as may be seen in the following communication:

"To the Intendant and Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte.—GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed find the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars from the Jewish ladies, residents of this town, to be appropriated for the benefit of the families of our brave volunteers now fighting in defence of our home and liberty. With our prayers to Almighty God for their safety, and that he will bless our glorious cause with victory and success.

We remain,

Yours, respectfully,

THE JEWISH LADIES OF CHARLOTTE."

The Commissioners of the town have very properly published this noble instance, and have

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due, and they are hereby tendered through the Commissioners of the town, to "the Jewish ladies of Charlotte" for the generous, patriotic and appropriate contribution above enclosed; one hundred and fifty dollars (150) for the families of our absent soldiers; and the Commissioners cannot forego the opportunity of testifying to the uniform kindness and liberality which has ever characterized the entire Jewish population of our town, since their residence amongst us, being among the foremost in every benevolent or other enterprise tending in any way to the advancement or prosperity of our town; and to congratulate them upon the removal now, or soon to be effected, of all unjust restrictions upon those who have contributed so liberally not only of money, but of men for upholding the equal rights of the South.

This instance is more praiseworthy from the fact that the Jewish population is not large in North Carolina, we believe, and not relatively large in Charlotte, and that North Carolina still retains a relic of law disqualifying the Jew—a law which we trust, as above intimated, will soon yield to the true spirit of the American Constitution.

The Charleston Courier.

24 June 1861, 2

The Coast Defences.—The Calhoun Artillery, Capt. MURRAY, having been recently relieved from active duty at one of our forts on the seaboard, by the St. Paul's Rifles, Capt. SMITH, A. J. GONZALES addressed them a few words in behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the State, whom he had the honor to represent, of the Carolina Coast. He thanked them for their voluntary services, the sacrifices they had made of their planting interest to protect the seaboard, their generous contributions of labor for the works laid out by Gen. BEAUREGARD; their liberality in furnishing themselves with arms, tents, accoutrements and ammunition free of charge to the State, their constant readiness to meet the enemy, should they have attempted to tread the soil of Carolina. He suggested to them to pursue their instruction in heavy as well as in field artillery—bespeak for the new comers, the St. Paul's Rifles, a worthy body of men, all the kindness and hospitality, as well as military aid, which he knew they would from their known character, most willingly extend. And requesting them to include their neighbors across the Inlet, the Palmetto Rifles, in the thanks extended in the name of the Governor, for patriotic donations towards the common defence, he bid them farewell, wishing them a pleasant return to their homes.

The company gave three hearty cheers for Gen. GONZALES, after which Col. W. C. HEYWARD, of the Ninth Regiment, being cheered, addressed them in a few appropriate remarks.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1861, 2

THE CALHOUN ARTILLERY, Capt. MURRAY, having been recently relieved from active duty at one of our forts on the seaboard by the St. Paul's Rifles, Capt. SMITH, General A. J. GONZALES addressed them a few words in behalf of His Excellency Governor PICKENS, whom he had the honor to represent on the Carolina coast. He thanked them for their voluntary services; the sacrifices they had made of their planting interests to protect the seaboard; their generous contributions of labor for the works laid out by Gen. BEAUREGARD; their liberality in furnishing themselves with arms, tents, provisions, accoutrements and ammunition, without charge to the State; and their constant readiness to meet the enemy, should he have attempted to tread on the soil of Carolina. He suggested to them to pursue their instruction in heavy as well as in field artillery; bespoke for the new comers, the St. Paul's Rifles, a worthy band of men, all the kindness and hospitality, as well as military aid, which he was certain, from their well known character, they would most willingly extend; and requesting them to extend to their neighbors across the inlet, the Palmetto Rifles, the thanks of Governor PICKENS for patriotic donations for the common defence, he bid them farewell, wishing them a pleasant return to their homes. The Company then gave three cheers for Gen. GONZALES. Col. WM. C. HEYWARD, Ninth Regiment, being cheered, addressed them, also, in a few appropriate remarks.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1861, 2

A CHARLESTON BATTALION FOR THE WAR.—We learn that a vigorous movement is on foot to raise, in addition to the gallant companies which our city has already sent into the field, a battalion of picked men to fight under the Confederate flag as long the war shall last. We believe that the Irish Volunteers, Capt. McCrady, formed a week or two ago, and now encamped at Hampstead, will be one of the companies of the new battalion. Two more companies are now in course of formation and will soon be ready. The battalion will, when complete, be a formidable body of soldiers, composed in great part of our adopted citizens, and a match in zeal, bravery, discipline and endurance to any corps of similar organization in the service of the South.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1861, 2

SMALL CHANGE.—Our people, generally, will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to issue, during the present week, notes of the denominations of 50 cents and 25 cents.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—For the convenience of our readers and the public generally, we have for reference, in our office, a Map of the Military District, embracing Norfolk, Gosport Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Fort Monroe, Hampton, Sewell's Point, Pig Point, Bethel and other places of interest. Our citizens will also find a very complete Map of Virginia—published recently by authority of that State—in our office. It will be found very convenient for reference, and we hope it will be generally made use of.

THE HARBOR BUOYS.—We are informed by Col. RIPLEY that there are now no buoys to indicate the site of the several bars at the entrance of our harbor.

FORT SUMTER.—A new and substantial flag-staff was raised at Fort Sumter on Saturday last, and the flag of the Confederate States hoisted on it. The flag, with the beautiful ensign flying therefrom, adds much to the appearance of this powerful fortress, which, with the heavy additions to its armament now being placed in position, make it one of the most formidable positions on this continent.

25 June 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRIVATEER! PRIVATEER!! PRIVATEER!!!—A first class vessel, 170 tons, drawing 6 feet water when loaded for a cruise of four months, will be fitted out for a Privateer as soon as the shares are taken. Those wishing to invest will apply at this office.

PALMETTO DAY.—The 28th June, the glorious anniversary (eighty fifth) of the memorable and important action of Fort Moultrie, will be duly celebrated by the companies specially committed to its observance.

The Palmetto Guard, now represented at home by a strong reserve, under Capt. G. L. BURR, will celebrate here their tenth anniversary. The Palmetto Guard, Capt. G. B. CURTIS, in Virginia, will no doubt do honor to the day, either in a fight or a festival, as opportunity offers.

The Moultrie Guards, Capt. B. W. PALMER, also recognize this glorious day as their anniversary.

An oration will be pronounced before the Palmetto Guard and Moultrie Guards, by B. R. CARROLL, Esq.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—Pursuant to a call, there was another large attendance at Hibernian Hall last evening, for the purpose of forming a second company of Irish Volunteers for the War.

Captain McCRAID presided, stated the object of the meeting, and gave an account of the successful result of his late mission to Virginia. As soon as the requisite number was enrolled, the company would be immediately mustered into service, and with the company now in camp would form a battalion for the service of the Confederate States during the war.

They would be immediately armed and equipped, and leave for Virginia as soon as thoroughly organized. Quite a large number enrolled their names, and a Committee was appointed to nominate officers and receive other volunteers.

We learn that a very efficient officer has been selected as Captain, but we are not at liberty as yet to mention his name.

After some other business of an unimportant nature, the meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow, when the report of the Committee on officers, &c., will be made.

Success to the gallant Irish Volunteers and their accomplished commander, Capt. McCRAID.

25 June 1861, 2

The Colleton Rifles, Capt. J. D. EDWARDS, attached to the Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. WM. C. HEYWARD, occupy the Fort of South Edisto, and should opportunity offer, we are satisfied will tell the right tale for themselves.

Three Strangers.—An exchange reports the arrival of Com. E. F. TATNALL, Judge McQUEEN and Judge McINTOSH, in the Confederate capital.

Com. J. TATNALL and Judge McQUEEN McINTOSH are tolerably well known in this "section of the vineyard," but the three gentlemen first named must be strangers.

The desire for a full and worthy celebration of the 4th of July is uttered by many citizens. The state of the country, and the large number of citizens now on active military duty, may well be urged as a sufficient reason for dispensing with the ordinary military parade and review—concerning which complaints have been entertained for some years—but there is no pretext or shadow of reason or excuse for neglecting the day.

The "Continental" and "Confederate" salutes should be given, and the glorious old chimes should ring forth, and the female ancients of Africa should have their cakes and beer along all shady sidewalks, and the day should be generally, and enthusiastically, and jubilantly observed, so far as the weather will permit without detriment to health.

The weather and season, and the large accessions made to the "Can't Get Away Club," have directed increased attention and appreciation to our beautiful Battery, and its appliances of comfort and healthful recreation. The Battery should be cherished, appreciated, and improved in all possible ways to make it attractive.

The salt bathing, so conveniently furnished, is not the least inducement with many ladies and gentlemen for repeated visits to the Battery.

We acknowledge \$1.00 for the Volunteer Relief Fund.

The Committee charged with this collection would find it advantageous to open lists at all convenient places, as many citizens, who may not be personally solicited, may desire to contribute.

Col. CHARLES DE CHOISEUL, of New Orleans, a son of our esteemed friend, lately French Consul for this port, was acting Brigadier General in command of the First Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers in place of Gen. TRACY, who has been detailed on special duty. Col. CHOISEUL has lately been appointed Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment organized for the Confederate Army.

Whenever called on Col. CHOISEUL will give a good report for the reputation of his ancestral blood and the honor of his country.

The Charleston Courier.

26 June 1861, 1

PRIVATEER! PRIVATEER! PRIVATEER!!—A first class vessel, 170 tons, drawing 6 feet water when loaded for a cruise of four months, will be fitted out for a Privateer as soon as the shares are taken. Those wishing to invest will apply at this office.

EDISTO RIFLES.—All letters and packages intended for the members of this command will be forwarded to Morris' Island, if left at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, or at Messrs. E. H. RODGERS & Co's.

WHYTE GUARDS.—All letters, packages, &c., intended for the Whyte Guards, a company from York District, if left at the Counting House of CHAMBERS, BARNES & Co., on South Atlantic Wharf will be attended to.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Messrs. Editors:—I undertook, in anticipation of our present difficulties, to recommend, last Fall, to the Southern States the Maynard Rifle, as a weapon which my own experience had taught me to be excellent. I had, accordingly, a notice inserted in some of the Southern papers to the effect that I would forward to the Maynard Arms Company orders for their rifles. This notice, it seems from letters I am even now receiving, has been continued in some country papers.

I beg to request of the Editors its discontinuance, and to say to correspondents that as long ago as the 18th of December last, I have been informed by the Maynard Arms Company of Washington City, that their rifles had all been disposed of. My connection with their organization, in my desire to see the South better prepared for war, has consequently ceased long since.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. J. GONZALEZ.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 June 1861, 1

A Card.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

I undertook, in anticipation of our present difficulties, to recommend, last fall, to the Southern States, the Maynard Rifle, as a weapon which my own experience had taught me to be excellent. I had, accordingly, a notice inserted in some of the Southern papers to the effect that I would forward to the Maynard Arm Company orders for their rifles. This notice, it seems, from letters I am even now receiving, has been continued in some country papers. I beg to request of the editors its discontinuance, and to say to correspondents that, as long ago as the 18th of December last, I have been informed by the Maynard Arms Company, of Washington City, that their rifles had all been disposed of. My connection with them, originating in my desire to see the South better prepared for war, has consequently ceased long since.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

A. L. GONZALES.

The Charleston Courier.

27 June 1861, 2

Bragg and Beauregard.—Photographic portraits of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG and Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, by JACOBS of New Orleans, may be seen this day at the *Courier* office.

The portrait of Gen. BEAUREGARD is from the portrait painted in this city by G. P. A. HEALY.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 June 1861, 1

A Howitzer Battery.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Presuming it would be a source of pleasure to the readers of your paper to know something concerning the military organizations being made at the present time, we thought it would not be out of place to ask a small space in one of your columns to call attention to a Field Howitzer Battery of Flying Artillery, which is being very rapidly got up, and which, when supported by Infantry, is without doubt the most efficient branch in the artillery service, particularly to meet a charge of cavalry.

Many of our citizens who were not members of any military corps, and again many who were but who had left the companies to which they previously belonged (after having done service for their State), have started this organization, which promises to be in readiness soon. They have obligated themselves to become members of a Field Howitzer Battery of Flying Artillery, to be composed of six pieces and of about eighty men, commissioned officers, rank and file. The services of this corps, when fully furnished with pieces and equipped, will be offered to the President of the Confederate States of America for a period of ——— years, and to be disposed of as he may see fit.

If the number of applicants for membership or subscribers to our list be more than sufficient to constitute one battery, two or more companies or a battalion may be organized.

We propose to offer the command to a gentleman who graduated with distinction at West Point at the same period that did our worthy President, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and one who has been an officer in the U. S. Army for more than twelve years. He has been in active service under Gen. SCOTT and under Gen. TOTTEN, of the Engineer Department, and also performed important services in the Black Hawk campaign. In addition, we shall farther say, that he is very much loved and honored by all who know him. You will readily, from these facts, conclude that our selection has been a very fortunate and desirable one, and which explains the rapidity with which our list is being filled.

TWELVE-POUNDER HOWITZER.

The Charleston Courier.

28 June 1861, 1

Governor PICKENS has established his Headquarters at Columbin, S. C., where all communications for the Executive should be addressed.

Second Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.—Col. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW requests us to insert the following notice, for the benefit of the friends of the officers and privates of his command.

"All letters intended for the members of the 2d Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, will be directed thus, until further notice:

Mr. _____,
Captain _____'s Company,
2d Palmetto Regiment S. C. Vols.,
Fairfax C. H., Va."

Military.—At a meeting of the Parish Mounted Rangers, held on the 26th inst., at the Ten Mile House, St. James, Goose Creek, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

J. CHRISTOPHER, Captain.
J. B. RAMES, First Lieutenant.
J. M. ALEXANDER, Second Lieutenant.
N. E. GODDRICH, Cornet.
T. E. BRANFORD, First Orderly Sergeant.
J. WILLIAMSON, Second Orderly Sergeant.
T. B. POHL, Third Orderly Sergeant.
J. J. BROWNING, Fourth Orderly Sergeant.
H. C. LANCASTER, First Corporal.
J. KELLY, Second Corporal.
J. H. HARTMAN, Third Corporal.
GEORGE MEYERS, Fourth Corporal.
J. D. MEYER, Secretary and Treasurer.

RUNAWAY.—As the Washington Artillery were marching through King-street yesterday afternoon, preceded by the Palmetto Brass Band, a horse attached to a buggy, becoming frightened, ran away and dashed down the street at a furious rate. The negro who was driving, was thrown out with great force, the wheel passing over his body. He escaped with only a few slight bruises.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The Washington Artillery, Capt. G. H. WALTER, passed inspection on Thursday evening, in new fatigue uniform, with 95 men, the largest number yet reported since the recent tour of inspection by companies.

When it is considered that this noble corps has contributed 43 members to the Washington Artillery Volunteers of the Hampton Legion, the result cannot be but gratifying to the officers and active members. It is a notable fact, also, that of the 95 members reported on the inspection parade referred to, 96 were under 35 years of age.

After a review of the ranks, the arms and field pieces of the Company were inspected in the Gun Shed. The admirable condition in which they were found, reflected the highest credit on the Corps. The threatening aspect of the weather prevented as large a parade through the city as was originally intended. The Company marched as far as Hasell-street and then returned.

The Charleston Courier.

28 June 1861, 2

The Fleet.—The steamer *Wat. Seabrook* yesterday took down to the steam frigate *Wabash* a communication from the Spanish Consul, requesting the commander of the fleet to send to New York the Spanish ship *Plus Ultra*, now daily expected here from Barcelona.

The *Wabash* and a sailing vessel, supposed to be a sloop-of-war, were the only vessels in sight. There was a brig brought to by one of the fleet yesterday, but she was apparently bound North.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 June 1861, 1

The Howitzer Battery.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

In THE MERCURY, of yesterday, there appeared an article over the signature of "Twelve Pounder Howitzer," advocating the immediate formation of a Howitzer Battery or Battalion, to serve during the war.

We happen to know something of the views entertained by the projectors of the above scheme, and in furtherance of their object, volunteer the following information for the benefit of those who may desire to attach themselves to such an organization.

It is proposed to raise in the State a Battalion, or (if sufficient material be offered and needed) a Regiment of Flying Artillery, the armament to be composed of howitzers, and such other field artillery as may be deemed expedient—the command of which it is proposed to offer to our fellow-townsmen, Col. E. B. WHITE.

It is not the purpose of the writer of this communication to flatter. His object is to state facts, and he feels conscientiously that he is only truthful, when he asserts unhesitatingly, as he now does, that the character and military acquirements of the gentleman above alluded to, eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of so responsible a position, with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of those serving under him.

Such a project is indeed worthy of the prompt attention of those of our patriotic citizens, who, in the event of a protracted war, *must*, sooner or later, desire "a place in the picture," unless, indeed (and we would scorn to impute to them such dastardly motives), it be their purpose to shift the onus upon the shoulders of those gallant fellows, who, true to the glorious cause in which they have enlisted, have long since sprung to arms in defence of their country and her honor. The Artillery is, as the author of the article above alluded to has justly observed, the most important and efficient branch of the service, and one too which is eminently needed at the present juncture for the proper defence of the country.

We think, therefore, that our young men should immediately take the matter in hand; and from what we know of their public spirit and patriotic ardor, feel that we hazard nothing in predicting that if they do but put their shoulders to the wheel there will be no such word as "fail."

The project (to judge from the rapid advance already made) is clearly a popular one, and the efforts of its projectors, under the able and efficient supervision of Col. WHITE, we feel assured will be crowned with that success which is ever the well merited reward of energy and perseverance.

As soon as the organization is sufficiently advanced, it is proposed to request the sanction of his Excellency Gov. PICKENS in furtherance of its objects, and that obtained, a special envoy will be at once despatched to Richmond for the purpose of procuring the immediate enrolment of the Battalion, or Regiment, into active service. Let our young men "look to it." GUN No. 1.

29 June 1861, 1

Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Moultrie.

The Eighty-Fifth Anniversary of the brilliant victory of Fort Moultrie, so dear in the hearts of our countrymen, was ushered in yesterday morning by the merry chiming of bells, and the almost simultaneous display of the Confederate and State flags from the Custom House and other public buildings, and numerous private residences. Business was almost entirely suspended, and our citizens seemed unanimously determined to observe it as a gala day. The streets were crowded throughout the day with citizens, ladies and children, whose countenances were strikingly expressive of the inspiring and glorious memories called forth by the occasion, and the circumstances now surrounding it.

The Palmetto Guard, Capt. G. L. BRIST, and the Moultrie Guards, Capt. B. W. PALMER, mustered in full force, held their usual celebration by a trip to Mount Pleasant, where they engaged in a spirited contest at the target.

The following was the result with the Palmettos:
First Company Prize—best average shot—Gold Medal presented by the Richland Rifles. Won by Dr. H. E. BISSER.

Second Company Prize—Company's Gold Medal. F. W. STENDER.

Pap Spoon—(worst shot). Sergeant B. C. WARR.
Officers' Prize—Silver Goblet. Won by Lieut. J. B. BISSER.

Subscription Prizes.—First Prize—Silver Goblet. Best single shot. Won by W. C. BAILIE.

Second Prize—Set of Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons. Private JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

The following is the distribution of Prizes in the Moultrie Guards:

First Prize—Silver Goblet. Private S. E. BRAGGS.

Second Prize—Company Gold Medal. Sergeant W. D. McMILLAN.

Third Prize—Pompon. Private COMINGS.

Officers' Prize to Company.—Set of Gold Studs. Won by S. C. MOUTON.

Private's Prize—Presented to the officers. Won by Lieut. J. D. PALMER.

A rifle, presented by the officers to the company, was won by private F. M. JONES.

After the exercises, the companies partook of a sumptuous collation.

Impromptu toasts were given in honor of absent comrades, and the occasion enlivened by numerous sallies of wit and humor and the martial music of the Palmetto Band, up to the hour of their departure for the city.

In the evening the companies again formed, and, with the Citadel Cadets, under Major STEVENS, marched in procession to Institute Hall, where an eloquent oration was delivered by B. R. CARROLL, Esq., the chosen orator for the occasion. We are gratified in being able to lay this masterly production before our readers. The stage was occupied by a number of the clergy and a large representation of the officers of the different volunteer corps and invited guests.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. C. P. GAUSDEN, Chaplain of the Palmetto Guard; after which Mr. CARROLL was introduced to the audience, and delivered his oration. He was listened to with the closest attention, and frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience.

The Charleston Zouaves, as previously noticed, assembled in their hall on Queen-street, and, after a short parade, marched to Institute Hall, where a large concourse had assembled to witness the ceremony of presentation of a beautiful flag, presented to the corps by their gallant Captain and his lovely lady. The flag is a Union of the Confederate and State flag, and is made of red, white and blue silk, trimmed with golden fringe. The Union is of blue silk, and on one side has a Palmetto tree, worked in white floss silk, and surmounted by eleven stars. On the reverse is the motto of the company—*Droit et Avant*—encircled by eleven stars.

29 June 1861, 2

We are informed by a friend from North Carolina, that the Bill for repealing the "Jewish Disability" Act of that State has passed unanimously.

This is just and right, and even were it otherwise and were the disability clause strictly within the Constitution the spirit of patriotism and devotion exhibited throughout the South by the Hebrews might claim as a concession what is now granted as a right.

Many juvenile beggars have annoyed citizens lately and have been importunate to insolence in some cases. A reference of a few cases to a policeman will cure the evil.

The Charleston Courier.

1 July 1861, 4

The Charleston Blockade.—A letter from an officer on the blockading fleet off Charleston says:
"Every steamer of all divisions of the blockade, keeps steam up night and day, and go in as near the shore as possible. A ship of our class cannot go nearer than six miles of Charleston, and were it not for the presence of such little cruisers as the Flag, cunning skippers could go in and out in spite of us. It may as well be understood at once that the commissioning of a ship of our size, for stopping ingress and egress to Southern ports, was a great blunder."

2 July 1861, 2

ATTENTION! HOME GUARD.
ATTEND A MEETING OF YOUR CORPS
 This Evening, at Bonum's Hall, John-street, at 8 o'clock precisely.
 By order of Capt. G. S. HACKER.



July 2

CALHOUN GUARD.
ATTEND A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING
 of your Company, at Military Hall, This Evening, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock.
 JAMES BRIDGE,
 Secretary pro tem.



July 2

ATTENTION! JAMISON RIFLES.
ATTEND A DRILL AND MEETING OF
 your Corps at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of King and Liberty-streets, This Evening. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be submitted to the Company.
 July 2 A. PHONSO C. HAMETT, Secretary.



July 2

ATTENTION! PICKENS RIFLES.
ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR CORPS, AT
 2 Hudson street, This Evening, at 8 o'clock precisely, in uniform.
 By order. F. F. DUFFUS,
 Orderly Sergeant
 After Drill there will be a Meeting. July 2



July 2

ATTENTION! ZOUAVES.

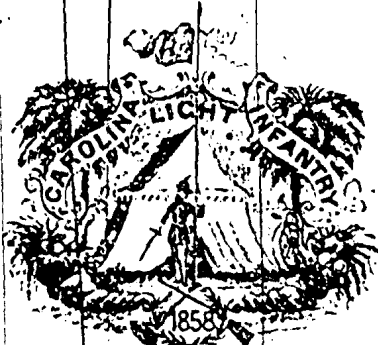


ATTEND A COMPANY DRILL ON CITADEL GREEN, This Afternoon, at 6 o'clock, in Undress Uniform, Black Caps. Members not provided with uniforms, will report in citizen's dress. Absentees will be returned to Regimental Court Martial.
 By order of the Captain. W. H. WELCH, O. S.
 June 2

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.



IN ACCORDANCE WITH BRIGADE ORDER NO. 60, you will appear at Citadel Green, This Afternoon, at 5 o'clock, fully armed and equipped for inspection and parade. By order. FELIX WARLEY, O. S.
 Court-martial for defaulters will be held at Military Hall on Friday, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. July 2



ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR COMPANY AT MILITARY HALL, This Evening, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock, in fatigue uniform. By order of Capt. B. G. DISNEY.
 T. MERRITT HASELL,
 Orderly Sergeant.
 July 2

ATTENTION! WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.



YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO APPEAR AT Military Hall This Afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock in service uniform and white pants, prepared for inspection.
 Court Martial for defaulters on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock.

3 July 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—We, accidentally omitted to mention yesterday the arrival of the Troupe Artillery, Captain STANLEY, from Savannah. They were escorted on their arrival by the German Artillery to Military Hall, where a handsome collation had been spread. The company left on the Northeastern train, at 11 o'clock, en route for Virginia.

MILITARY.—The Washington Light Infantry, Capt. C. H. SIMONSON, made a splendid turnout, for inspection, yesterday afternoon. They mustered about one hundred and fifty strong, and presented a very fine and imposing martial appearance. This gallant and efficient corps, it will be remembered, has already sent a large number of members to Virginia, under the command of Capt. JAS. CONNER.

The delightfully cool weather of yesterday afternoon drew together on Citadel Green a large crowd of spectators, including many ladies. The strength and appearance of the Washingtons, and their fine military bearing, was the subject of much comment and praise. After the inspection, the Company marched through the main streets, making a very handsome display. A variety of military manoeuvres and counter-marches were handsomely executed on their return to Military Hall, where they were dismissed.

The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. CLARENCE K. HUGGINS, also passed inspection yesterday. They numbered between fifty and sixty mounted men, and their appearance promised gallant deeds should they be called into active service. They have already had considerable experience of camp and guard duty during last winter, which, in addition to their early acquired skill and dexterity in horsemanship, fits this corps ready for arduous duty at any moment.

The Charleston Zouaves, Capt. CHICHESTER, were also out on drill yesterday afternoon. This youthful corps will compare favorably with the best drilled companies, either of the volunteer or regular service. The members are young men, and have adopted the strictest rules, both in regard to morals and military discipline. Capt. CHICHESTER'S whole soul seems to be in the task he undertook on the organization of the corps, and the men, animat-

ed by the same spirit, are ready and willing to undertake any duty they are called upon to perform. Their peculiar military movements attracted a dense crowd after them while drilling and marching.

The Citadel Cadets were also, for some time, the centre of attraction while out on their usual battalion drill. The proficiency of these future commanders for South Carolina is too well known to need comment.

In fact, the demonstration on the Green yesterday was the grandest military pageant we have had since the return of the military from the camps of last winter.

THE MAGRATH RANGERS.—This company of patriotic Irish citizens now number about sixty-four men, and will go into camp on the 15th inst. As they cannot be mustered into the Confederate service until numbering eighty-six men, and until two months in the service, they will be obliged to furnish their own subsistence. The company, in great part, is composed of members of small means, men out of employment, and some of whom would be obliged to seek a living elsewhere, but who are desirous and anxious to do their part in defence of the South. They are men capable of undergoing fatigues, hardships and labor, but need assistance in their present efforts. Any donations that our citizens can give in the shape of blankets, clothing, groceries, &c., cannot be more worthily bestowed. They may be left at Lieut. Jno. A. ARMSTRONG'S, 39 Market-street, or at the camp, at Hampstead. We trust this movement will not be allowed to fail for want of support.

THE JACKSON GUARDS.—The Jackson Guards, Captain BURN, were out on drill last evening for the fifth time. They number about sixty members, and are composed of youths between the ages of 16 and 18. In their accurate evolutions, precision of step, and manly bearing, in front of the Courier office, they presented a fine soldierly appearance. They deserve great credit for the spirit and military ardor they have evinced in preparing themselves for the future emergencies of their native State in the dangers to which she may be exposed. We tender our thanks to the gallant youths for the hearty salute and remembrance of the Courier last evening.

3 July 1861, 4

The Civil War in America.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

Mobile, May 16, 1861.—Our little schooner lay quietly at the wharf all night, but no one was allowed to come on board without a pass, for these wild looking sentries are excellent men of business and look after the practical part of soldiering with all the keenness which their direct personal interest imparts to their notions of duty. The enemy is to them the incarnation of all evil, and they hunt his spies and servants very much as a terrier chases a rat—with intense traditional and race animosity. The silence of the night is not broken by noisy challenges or the "All's well" of patrols, but there is warlike vigilance enough in the sound of the shot which the working parties are rolling over the wooden jetty, with a dull, ponderous thumping on board the flats that are to carry them off for the load and maintenance of the batteries. With the early morning, however, came the usual signs of martial existence. I started up from among my rock-crabs, knocked my head against the line pine beams over my hammock, and then, considerably obstructed by the result, proceeded to investigate all the grounds that presented themselves to me as worthy of consideration in reference to the theory which had suddenly forced itself upon my mind that I was in the Crimea. For close at hand, through the sleepy organs of the only sense which was fitly awake, came the well known *gaville* of the Zouaves, and then French clangours, rolls, rattles, and calls ran along the line, and the volunteers got up, or did not, as seemed best to them. An ebony and aged Ganyuade, however, appeared with coffee, and told me, "The Cap'n wants ask wader you take some better, Sir;" and, indeed, "the Captain" did compound some amazing preparation for the Judges and Colonels present on deck and below that met the approval of them all, and was recommending it for its fortifying qualities in tussing a Redon and Malakoff of the stomach.

Breakfast came in due time—not much Persian apparatus to excite the hate of the simple minded, but a great deal of substantial matter in the shape of fried onions, hams, eggs, biscuit, with accompaniments of cold water, Bordeaux and coffee. Our guests were two—a broad, farmer like gentleman, weighing some 16 stone, dressed in a green frieze tunic, with gold lace and red and scarlet worsted facings, and a felt wide awake, who, as he wiped his manly brow, informed me he was a "rifeman." We have some volunteers quite as corpulent, and not more patriotic, for our farmer was a man of many holes, and in becoming an officer in his company of braves had given unimpeachable proof of devotion to his distant home and property. The other, a quiet, modest, intelligent looking young man, was an officer in a different battalion, and talked with sense about a matter with which sense has seldom anything to do—muss uniform. He remarked that in a serious action and close fighting, or in night work, it would be very difficult to prevent serious mistakes, and even disasters, owing to the officers of the United States troops wearing the same distinguishing marks of rank and similar uniforms, whenever they can get them, to those used in the regular service of the United States, and that such inconveniences will inevitably result from the great variety and wonderful diversity of the dresses of the immense number of companies forming the different regiments of volunteers. The only troops near us, which were fitted with a regard to military exercises were the regiment of Zouaves from New Orleans. Most of these are Frenchmen or Creoles, some have belonged to the battalions which the Crimea first made famous, and were present before Sevastopol and in Italy, the rest are Germans and Irish. Our friends went off to see them drill, but, as a believer in the exhausting power of distance, I preferred to look on at such of the manoeuvres as could be seen from the deck.

These Zouaves look exceedingly like the real article. They are, perhaps, a trifle leaner and taller, and are not so well developed at the back of the head, the heels, and the ankles as their prototypes. They are dressed in the same way, except that I saw no turban on the fez cap. The jacket, the cummerbund, the baggy red breeches, and the gaiters are all copies of the original. They are all armed with rifle musket and sword-bayonet, and their pay is at the usual rate of \$11, or something like \$26, a month, with rations and allowances. The officers do their best to be the true "chasse-loup." I was more interested, I confess, in watching the motions of vast shoals of mullet and other fish, which flow here and there, like flocks of plover, before the red fish and other enemies, and darted under our boat, than in examining Zouave drill. Once, as a large fish came gambolling along the surface close at hand, a great gleam of white shot up in the waves beneath, and a boiling whirl marked with a crimson pool, which gradually melted off in the tide, showed where a monster shark had taken down a part of his breakfast.

"That's a ground-sheep," quoth the skipper. "There's quite a many of them about here." Porpoises passed by in a great hurry for Pensacola, and now and then a turtle showed his dear little head above the enviable fluid which he honored with his presence. Far away in the long stretch of water toward Pensacola are six British merchantmen in a state of blockade—that is, they have only fifteen days to clear out, according to the reading of the law adopted by the United States' officers. The Navy Yard looks clean and neat in the early morning, and away on the other side of the channel Fort Pickens—*terribilis causa*—raises its dark front from the white sand and green sward of the glacis, on which a number of objects invite inspection through a telescope and obligingly resolve themselves into horses turned out to graze on the slope.

Fort McKee, at the other side of the channel, as if to irritate its neighbor, flings out a flag to the breeze which is the counterpart of the "Stars and Stripes" that wave from the rival standard, and is at this distance identical to the eye until the glass detects the solitary star in its folds instead of the whole galaxy. On the dazling snowy margin of sand that separates the trees and brushwood from the sea, close at hand, the outline of the batteries which stud the shore for miles is visible. Let us go and make a close inspection. Mr. Ellis, a lieutenant in the Louisiana regiment, who is aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Bragg, has just arrived with a message from his chief to escort me round all the works, and wherever else I like to go—without any reservation whatever. He is a handsome, well built, slight young fellow, very composed and staid in manner, but full of sentiment for the South. Returned from a tour in Europe, he is all admiration for English scenery, life, and habits. "After all, nature has been more bountiful to you than to us." He is dressed in a tight undress cavalry jacket and trowsers of blue flannel, with plain good lace pyjamae and buttons, but on his heels are heavy brass spurs, worthy of the heaviest field officers. Our horses are standing in the shade of a large tree near the wharf, and mine is equipped with a saddle of ponderous brass work, on raised pommel and cantle, and housings, and emblazoned cloth and stately stirrups of brass fit for the stoutest war-horse that ever led an army of France to victory. General Braxton Bragg is longer in the leg than Marshal Pelissier or Cambronne, or the writer; and as we jogged along over the deep, hot sand, my kind companion, in spite of my assurances that the leathers were quite comfortable, made himself and me somewhat uneasy on the score of their adjustment, and, as there was no implement at hand to make a hole, we turned into the General's court yard to effect the necessary alterations. The cry of "Orderly" brought a smart, soldierly looking young man to the front, who speedily took me three holes up, and as I was going away he touched his cap and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I often see you in the Crimea."

His story as he told it was brief. He had been in the 11th Hussars, and on the day of the 25th of October he was following, as he said, close after Lord Cardigan and Captain Nolan, when his horse was killed under him. As he tried to make his escape, the Cossacks took him prisoner, and for 11 months he was in captivity, but was exchanged at Odessa. "Why did you leave the service?" "Well, sir, I was one of the two sergeants that was permitted to leave in each regiment on the close of the war, and I came away." "But here you are soldiering again!" "Yes, sir; I came over here to better myself, as I thought, and I had to enter one of their cavalry regiments, but now I am an orderly." He told me further, that his name was Montague, and that he "thought" his father lived near Windsor, 21 miles from London; and I was pleased to see his superior officers spoke of him in very high terms, although I could have wished those who spoke so were in our own service.

I do not think that any number of words can give a good idea of a long line of detached batteries. I went through them all, and I certainly found stronger reasons than ever for distrusting the extraordinary statements which appear in the American journals in reference to military matters, particularly on their own side of the question. Instead of hundreds of guns, there are only 10. They are mostly of small caliber, and the gun carriages are old and uncared, or new and rudely made. There are only five "heavy" guns in all the works, but the mortar batteries, three in number, of which one is unfinished, will prove very damaging, although they will only contain 8 or 10 mortars. The batteries are all sandbag and earth works, with the exception of Fort Barrancae. They are made of all sorts of ways, and are of very different degrees of efficiency.

In some the magazines will come to nearly 100 tons, in others they are well made. Some are of the finest white sand, and will hold the guns, or be blown away with shells; others are

cramped, and hardly traversed; others, again, are very spacious, and well constructed. The embrasures are usually made of sandbags, covered with raw hide to save the Cotton bags from the effect of the fire of their own guns. I was amused to observe that most of these works had galleries in the rear, generally in connection with the magazine passages, which the constructors called "rat holes," and which are intended as shelter to the men at the guns, in case of shells falling inside the battery. They may prove to have a very different result, and are certainly not so desirable in a military point of view as good traverses. A rush for the "rat hole" will not be very dignified, or improving to the march every time a bomb hurries over them; and assuredly the damage to the magazines will be enormous if the fire from Pickens be accurate and well sustained. Several of the batteries were not finished, and the men who ought to have been working were lying under the shade of trees, sleeping or smoking—long limbed, long bearded fellows in flannel shirts and slouched hats, uniformless in all save bright well kept arms, and resolute purpose. We went along slowly from one battery to the other. I visited nine altogether, not including Fort Barrancae, and there are three others, among which is Fort McKee. Perhaps there may be 50 guns of all sorts in position for about three miles, along a line extending 130 degrees around Fort Pickens, the average distance being about one and a third mile. The mortar batteries are well placed among brushwood, quite out of view to the fort, at distances varying from 2500 to 2500 yards, and the mortars are generally of calibres nearly corresponding with our ten inch pieces.

Several of the gun batteries are put on the level of the beach; others have more command, and one is particularly well placed, close to the White Lighthouse on a raised plateau which dominates the sandy strip that runs out to Fort McKee. Of the latter I have already spoken. Fort Barrancae is an old fort—I believe of Spanish construction, with a very meagre trace—a plain curtain face towards the sea, protected by a dry ditch and an outwork, in which, however, there are no guns. There is a draw bridge in the rear of the work, which is a simple parallelogram showing twelve guns mounted on barbette on the sea face. The walls are of brick, and the guns are protected by thick merlons of sand bags. The sole advantage of the fort is in its position; it almost looks down into the casemates of Pickens opposite, at its weakest point, and it has a fair command of the sea entrance, but the guns are weak, and there are only three pieces mounted which can do much mischief. While I was looking round there was an entertaining dispute going on between two men, whom I believe to have been officers, as to the work to be done, and I heard the inferior intimate pretty broadly his conviction that his chief did not know his own business in reference to some orders he was conveying.

The amount of ammunition which I saw did not appear to me to be at all sufficient for one day's moderate firing, and many of the shot were roughly cast and had deep flanges from the moulds in their sides, very destructive to the guns as well as to accuracy. In the rear of these batteries among the pine woods and in deep brush, are three irregular camps, which, to the best of my belief, could not contain more than 2500 men. There are, probably, 3000 in and about the batteries, the Navy Yard, and the suburbs, and there are also, I was informed, 1500 at Pensacola, but I doubt exceedingly that there are as many as 5000 men, all told, of effective strength under the command of Gen. Bragg. It would be a mistake to despise those irregulars—One of the Mississippi regiments out of camp was evidently composed of men who liked campaigning, and who looked as though they would like fighting. They had no particular uniforms—the remark will often be made—but they had pugnacious physiognomies, and the physical means of carrying their inclinations into effect, and every man of them was, I am informed, familiar with the use of arms. Their tents are mostly small and bad, on the ridge pole pattern, with side flaps to keep off the sun, in some battalions they observe regularity of line. In others they follow individual or company caprice. The men use green boughs and bowers, as our poor fellows did in the old hot days in Bulgaria, and many of them had benches and seats before their doors, and the luxury of boarded floors to sleep upon.

There is an embarrassing custom in America, scarcely justifiable in any code of good manners, which in the South at least is too common, and which may be still more general in the North; at all events, to a stranger it is productive of the annoyance which is experienced by one who is obliged to inquire whether the behavior of those among whom he is at the time is intentional rudeness or conventional want of breeding. For instance, my friend and myself, as we are riding

along, see a gentleman standing near his battery or his tent—"Good morning, Colonel," or "General," (as the case may be,) says my friend—"Good morning (imagining military rank according to the notion possessed by speaker of the importance of the position of a General A. D. C.) Elite." "Colonel, &c., allow me to introduce to you Mr. Jones, of London." The Colonel advances with effusion, holds out his hand, grasps Jones' hand rigidly, and says warmly, as if he had just gained a particular object of his existence, "Mr. Jones, I am very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. Have you been pretty well since you have been in this country, sir?" &c. But it is most likely that the Colonel will just walk away when he pleases, without saying a word to or taking the least notice of the storeman Jones, as to whose acquaintance he had just before expressed such friendly feelings, and to whose personal health he had taken so deep an interest, and Jones, till he is accustomed to it, feels affronted. The fact is that the introduction means nothing; you are merely told each other's names, and if you like you may improve your acquaintance. The handshaking is a remnant of barbarous times, when men with the same colored skin were glad to see each other.

The country through which we rode was most uninteresting, thick brushwood and pine trees springing out of deep sand, here and there a nullah and some dirty stream, all but as ditchwater. On our return we halted at the General's quarters. I had left a note for him, in which I inquired whether he would have any objection to my proceeding to Fort Pickens under his command, in case I obtained permission to do so, and when I entered General Bragg's room he was engaged in writing not merely a very courteous and complimentary expression of his acquiescence in my visit, but letters of introduction to personal friends in Louisiana, in the hope of rendering my sojourn more agreeable. He expressed a doubt whether my comrades would be permitted to enter the fort, and talked very freely with me in reference to what I had seen at the batteries, but I thought I perceived an indication of some change of purpose with respect to the immediate urgency of the attack on Fort Pickens compared with his expressions last night. At length I departed, with many thanks to General Bragg for his kindness and confidence, and returned to a room full of Generals and Colonels, who made a levee of their visits.

On my return to the schooner I observed that the small houses on the side of the long sandy beach were filled with men, many of whom were in groups round the happy possessors of a newspaper, and listened with the utmost interest to the excited delivery of the oracular pentages. How much of the agony and bitterness of the conflict—say, how much of its existence—may be due to these same newspapers no man can say, but I have very decided opinions, or rather a very strong belief, on the subject. There were still more people round the various bar rooms than were attracted even by the journalists. Two of our companions were on board when I got back to the quay. The Mobile gentlemen had gone off to Pensacola, and had not returned to time, and under any circumstances it was not probable that they would be permitted to land, as undoubtedly they were in friends to the garrison or to the cause of the United States.

Our skipper opened his eyes and shook his rough head when he was ordered to get under way for Fort Pickens, and to anchor off the jetty. Up went the flag of truce to the fort once more, but the ever watchful sentry, diverted by the time from his superintendence of the men who were fishing at our pier, forbade our departure till the corporal of the guard had given leave, and the corporal of the guard would not let the fair Diana cast off her warp till he had consulted the sergeant of the guard, and so there was some delay occasioned by the necessity for holding an interview with that functionary, who finally permitted the Captain to proceed on his way, and with a fair light breeze the schooner fell round into the tide-way and glided off toward the fort. We drew up with it rapidly, and soon attracted the notice of the look-out men and some officers who came down to the jetty.

We anchored a cable's length from the jetty. In reply to the sentry's hail, the skipper hoked for a boat to be put off for us. "Come off in your own boat," Skiff of Sharon! But there was no choice. With all the bathos of that remarkable structure, it could not go down in such a short row. And if it did? Well, "there is not a more terrible place for sharks along this coast," the Captain had told us incidentally en route. Our boat was inclined to impartiality in its relation with the water, and took quite as much inside as it could hold, but we sussed into it, and the men pulled like Doggett's Badgers, and soon we were out of shark depths and alongside the jetty, where were standing to receive us Mr. Brown, our friend of yesterday, Capt. Vogdes and Capt. Berry, commanding a United States battery

in the fort. The soldiers of the guard were United States regular troops of the artillery, wore blue uniforms with brass buttons and remarkably ugly slouched felt hat, with an ornament in the shape of two crossed cannons. Capt. Vogdes informed me that Col. Moore had sent off a reply to my letter to the fort, stating that he would gladly permit me to go over the fort, but that he would not allow any one else, under any circumstances whatever, to visit it. My friends were, therefore, constrained to stay outside, but one of them picked up a friend on the beach and got up an impromptu ride along the island.

The way from the jetty to the entrance of the fort is in the universal deep sand of this part of the world; the distance from the landing place to the gateway is not much more than two hundred yards, and the approach to the portal is quite unprotected. There is a high ramp and glacis on the land side, but the face and part of the curtain in which the gate is situated are open, as it was not considered likely that it would ever be attacked by Americans. The sharp angle of the bastion on this side is so weak that men are now engaged in throwing up an extemporaneous glacis to cover the base of the wall and the casemates from fire. The ditch is very broad, and the scarp and counterscarp are riveted with brickwork. The curvette has been cleared out, and is doing so, as a proof of the agreeable character of the locality, I may observe upwards of sixty rattle-snakes were killed by the workmen. An abatis has been made along the edge of this part of the ditch—a rough incised fence of stakes and boughs of trees. "Yes, sir; at one time when those terrible fire-eating gentlemen at the other side were full of threats, and coming to take the place every day, there were only seventy men in this fort, and Lieut. Blomster threw up this abatis to delay his assailants, if it were only for a few minutes, and to give his men breathing time to use their small arms."

The casemates here are all blinded, and the hospital is situated in the bombproof inside. The gate was closed; at a talismanic knock it was opened, and from the external weapons we passed into a scene full of activity and life, through the dark gallery which served at first as a framework to the picture. The parade of the fort was full of men, and at a *word d'ordre* it was obvious that great efforts had been made to prepare Fort Pickens for a desperate defence. In the parade were several tents of what is called Sibley's pattern, like our hell tents, but without the lower side wall, and provided with a ventilating top, which can be elevated or depressed at pleasure. The parade ground has been judiciously strewed with deep holes, like (I started) cones, in which shells will be comparatively innocuous, and warmed by the sun, everything has been rendered so that the least degree of combustion. The *casemate* duty led me straight across to the opposite side of the fort. At the rear of the casemates and bombproof, along this side, will be seen a *plancher* from the opposite side, a very ingenious device has been constructed by placing sections of *plancher* and parts of carriages against the wall, and piling them up with sand and earth for several feet in thickness. A passage is thus left between the base of the wall and that of the screen through which a man can walk with ease.

Turning into this passage we entered a lofty bombproof which was the bed room of the commanding officer, and passed through into the casemate which serves as his headquarters. Colonel Harvey Brown received me with every expression of politeness and courtesy. He is a tall, spare, soldierly-looking man, with a face indicative of great resolution and energy, as well as of magnanimity and kindness, and his attachment to the Union was probably one of the reasons of his removal from the command of Fort Hamilton, New York, to the charge of this very important fort. He has been long in the service, and he belonged to the first class of graduates who passed at West Point after its establishment in 1815. After a short and very interesting conversation, he proceeded to show me the works, and we mounted upon the parapet, accompanied by Capt. Berry, and went over all the defences. Fort Pickens has a regular bastioned trace, in outline, as oblique and rather narrow parallelogram, with the obtuse angles facing the sea on one side and the land on the other. The acute angle at the other. The acute angle at which the bastion toward the enemy's batteries is situated, is the weakest part of the work; but it was built for sea defence, as I have already observed, and the trace was prolonged to obtain the greatest amount of fire on the sea approaches. The crest of the parapet is covered with very solid and well made merlons of heavy sand bags, but one face, and the gorge of the bastion are exposed to an enfilading fire from Fort McRae, which the Colonel said he intended to guard against if he got time.

All the guns seemed in good order, the carriages

being well constructed, but they are mostly of what are considered small calibers now-a-days, being 32-pounders, with some 42-pounders and 24-pounders. There are, however, four heavy columbiads, which command the enemy's works on several points very completely. It struck me that the bastion guns were rather crowded. But, even in its present state, the defensive preparations are most creditable to the officers, who have had only three weeks to do the immense amount of work before us. The brick copings have been removed from the parapets, and strong sand-bag traverses have been constructed to cover the gunners, in addition to the "fat-holes" at the bastions. More heavy guns are expected, which, with the aid of a few more mortars, will enable the garrison to hold their own against everything but a regular siege on the land side, and so long as the fleet covers the narrow neck of the island with its guns it is not possible for the Confederates to effect a lodgment. If Fort McRae were strong and heavily armed, it could inflict great damage on Pickens; but it is neither one nor the other, and the United States' officers are confident that they will speedily render it quite untenable.

The *boches à feu* of the fort may be put down at 40, including the available pieces in the casemates, which sweep the ditch and the faces of the curtains. The walls are of the hardest brick, of nine feet in thickness in many places, and the crest of the parapets of both the merlons and traverses rest on a core of turf. From the walls there is a splendid view of the whole position, and I found my companions were perfectly well acquainted with the strength and localities of the greater part of the enemy's works. Of course I held my peace, but I was amused at their accuracy. "There are the quarters of our friend, General Bragg." "There is one of their best batteries just beside the lighthouse." The tall chimney of the Warrington Navy Yard was smoking away lustily. The Colonel called my attention to it. "Do you see that, sir? They are casting shot there. The sole reason of their forbearance is that navy yard. They know full well that if they open a gun upon us we will lay that yard and all the work in ruins." Captain Vogdes subsequently expressed some uneasiness on a point as to which I could have relieved his mind very effectually. He had seen something which led him to apprehend that the Confederates had a strong entrenched camp in rear of their works. Thereupon I was enabled to perceive that in Captain Vogde's mind there was a strong intention to land and carry the enemy's position. Why, otherwise, did you care about an entrenched camp, most excellent engineer? But now they tell you that there is no entrenched camp at all, and that your vigilant eye, sir, merely detected certain very absurd little furrows which the Confederates have in some places thrown up in the soil and in front of their camps, which would cover a man up to the knee or stomach, and are quite useless as a breast-work. If they thought a landing probable, it is unpardonable in them to neglect such a protection. These furrows are quite straight, and even if they are deceived the assailants have merely to march round them, as they extend for some only 10 or 20 yards, and have no flanks. The officers of the garrison are aware the enemy have mortar batteries, but they think the inside of the fort will not be easily hit, and they said nothing to show that they were acquainted with the position of the mortars.

From the parapet we descended by a staircase into the casemates. The Confederates are greatly deceived in their expectation that the United States troops will be much exposed to the sun or heat in Pickens. More airy, well ventilated quarters cannot be imagined, and there is quite light enough to enable the men to read in most of them. The plague of flies will molest both armies, and is the case of every camp in summer. As to mosquitoes, the Confederates will probably suffer, if not more, at least as much as the States' troops. The effect of other tormentors, such as yellow fever and dysentery, will be in all probability felt on both sides, but, unless the position of the fort is peculiarly unhealthy, the men, who are under no control in respect to their intemperance, will probably suffer more than those who are restrained by discipline and restricted to a regular allowance. Water can always be had by digging, and is fit to use if drank immediately. Vegetables and fresh provisions are not, of course, so easily had as on shore, but there is a scarcity of them in both camps, and the supplies from the store ships are very good and certain. The bread baked by the garrison is excellent, as I had an opportunity of ascertaining, for I carried off two loaves from the bakehouse on board our schooner.

Our walk through the casemates was very interesting. They were crowded with men, most of whom were resting. They were quiet, orderly looking soldiers—a mixture of old and young—scarcely equal in stature to their opponents, but more to be depended upon, I should think, in a long struggle. Every thing seemed well arranged.

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Those men who were in bed had mosquito curtains drawn, and were reading or sleeping at their ease. In the day-rooms used as a hospital there were only some twelve men sick out of the whole garrison, and I was much struck by the absence of any foul smell and by the cleanliness and neatness of all the arrangements. The Colonel spoke to each of the men kindly, and they appeared glad to see him. The dispensary was as neat as care and elbow grease could make it, and next door to it, in strange juxtaposition, was the laboratory for the manufacture of fuses and deadly implements, in equally good order. Everything is ready for immediate service. I am inclined to think it will be some time before it is wanted. Assuredly, if the enemy attack Fort Pickens they will meet with a resistance which will probably end in the entire destruction of the Navy Yard and of the greater part of their works. A week's delay will enable Col. Ripvan to make good some grave defects; but delay is of more advantage to his enemy than it is to him; and if Fort Pickens were made at once the point d'appui for a vigorous offensive movement by the fleet and by a land force, I have very little doubt in my mind that Pensacola must fall, and that General Bragg would be obliged to retire. In a few weeks the attitude of affairs may be very different. The railroad is open to Gen. Bragg, and he can place himself in a very much stronger attitude than he now occupies.

At last the time came for me to leave. The Colonel and Capt. Berry came down to the beach with me. Outside we found Capt. Vogdes kindly keeping my friends in conversation and in liquid supplies in the shade of the bakehouse shed, and, after a little more pleasant conversation, we were about once more. Probably no living man was ever permitted to visit the camps of two armies within eight of each other before this under similar circumstances, for I was neither spy nor herald, and I owe my best thanks to those who trusted me on both sides so freely and honorably. A gentleman who preceded me did not fare quite so well. He landed on the island and went up to the fort, where he represented himself to be the correspondent of an American journal. But his account of himself was not deemed satisfactory. He was sent off to the fleet. Presently there came over a flag of truce from General Bragg, with a warrant signed by a justice of the peace, for the correspondent on a charge of felony; but the writ did not run in Fort Pickens. The officers regarded the message as a clever ruse to get back a spy, and the correspondent is still in duress vile or in safety, as the case may be, on board the squadron.

All sails filled, the Diana stood up toward the Navy Yard once more in the glare of the setting sun. The scutibels along the battery and beach gazed at us with surprise as the schooner, with her flag of truce still flying, ran past them. The pier was swept with the glass for the Mobile gentleman; they were not visible. "Halloo! Mr. Captain, what's that you're at?" His mate was waving the Confederate flag from the deck. "It's only a signal, sir, to the gentlemen ashore." "Wave some other flag, then, while there's a flag of truce flying, and while we are in these waters." After backing and filling for some time the party were desisted in the distance. Again, the watery sky was sent off, and in a few minutes they were permitted, thanks to their passes, to come off. Some confidential person had informed them the attack was certainly coming off in a very short time. They were anxious to stay. They had seen friends at Pensacola, and were full of praises of "the quiet old Spanish settlement," but mine is, unfortunately, not an excursion of pleasure, and it was imperative that I should not waste time. Everything had been seen that was necessary for my purpose. It was beyond my power to state the reasons which led me to think no fight would take place, for doing so would have been to betray confidence. And so we parted company, they to feast their eyes on a bombardment—and if they only are near enough to see it, they will heartily regret their curiosity, or I am mistaken—and we to return to Mobile.

It was dark before the Diana was well down off Fort Pickens again, and as she passed out to sea, between it and Fort M'Key, it was certainly to have been expected that one side or other would bring her to. Certainly our friend, Mr. Brown, in his clipper Oriental would overhaul us outside, and there lay a friendly bottle in a nest of ice waiting for the gallant sailor who was to take fire-wood of us according to promise. Out we glided into night, and into the cold sea breeze, which blew fresh and strong from the North. In the distance the black form of the Powhatan could be just distinguished; the rest of the squadron could not be made out by either eye or glass, nor was the schooner in sight. A lantern was hoisted by my orders, and was kept aft some time after the schooner was clear of the fort. Still no schooner. The wind was not very favorable for running towards to the Powhatan, and it was too late to approach her with perfect

confidence from the enemy's side. Beside, it was late time to proceed.

The Oriental was surely flying off seaward to the Westward, and the word was given to make all sail, and when the Diana was bowing along shore, where the sea looked away in a fiery line of foam so close to us that a man could, in casual phrases, "shy a biscuit" on the sand. The wind was ahead, and the Diana seemed to breathe it through her sails, and flew along at an astonishing rate through the phosphorescent waters with a spray of foam and a bubbling wake of dancing motions. The steams flowing from her helm, as though it were a furnace whence issued a stream of liquid metal, "the sign of the Oriental on our lee bow." "Not a bit of light air." The clipper and her cargo were flying down the shore as we passed, with a dark, jet of smoke issuing from their funnels in brilliant trails of light. On sped the Diana, but no Oriental came in sight.

I was tired. The sun had been very hot; the ride through the batteries, the visits to quarters, the excursion to Pickens had found out my weak places, and my head was aching and legs fatigued, and as I thought I would turn in for a short time, and I dived into the shades below, where my comrades were already sleeping, and kicking off my boots, I slipped into a state which rendered me indifferent to the attentions so doubt lavished upon me by the numerous little familiars who recreate in the well-peopled timbers. It never entered into my head, even in my dreams, that the Captain would break the blockade if he could—particularly as his papers had not been endorsed, and the penalties would be sharp and sure if he were caught. But the confidence of coasting captains in the extraordinary abilities of their craft is madness—a hallucination so strong that no danger or risk will prevent their acting upon it whenever they can.

I was assailed by the "captain" of a "Billyby," that he could run to windward of any frigate in her Majesty's service, and there is not a skipper from Harlepool to Whitehall who does not believe his own "Mary Ann," or "Three Grandmothers," is, in certain "pins," able to bump her fat bows and scuttled sterns faster through the sea than any clipper which ever flew a pennant. I had been some two hours and a half asleep, when I was awakened by a whispering in the little cabin. Charley, the negro cook, ague-stricken with terror, was leaning over the bed, and in broken French, was chattering through his teeth—"Monsieur, Monsieur, vous sommes perdu! The l'homme de guerre nous poursuit. Il a pas encore tiré. Il va tirer bientôt! Oh mon Dieu! mon Dieu!" Through the hatchway I could see the skipper was at the helm, glancing anxiously from compass to the quivering feet points of his mainmast. "What's all this we hear, Captain?" "Well, sir, there's been somethin' a runcin' after us these two hours," (very slowly.) "But I don't think he will keep us up so how this time." "But, good Heavens, you know it may be the Oriental, with Mr. Brown on board." "Ah well—may be. But he kep quite close up on me in the dark—it giv me quite a start when I see him. Maybe, says I, he's a privateer'n chap, and so I draws in on shore close as I cud; gets mees centreboard in, and, says I, 'I'll see what yer med of, mees boy. He ain't gaining much on us.' I looked, and sure enough, about half or three-quarters of a mile astern, and somewhat to leeward of us, a vessel, with sails and hull all blended into a black lump, was standing on in pursuit.

I strained my eyes and furbished up the glasses, but I could make out nothing definite. The skipper held grimly on. The shore was so close we could have almost leaped into the surf, for the Diana, when her centre-board is up, does not draw much over four feet. "Captain, I think you had better strike your wind, and see who he is. It may be Mr. Brown." "Nestor Brown or no, I can't help carrying on now. I'd be on the bank outside in a minute if I didn't hold my course." The captain had his own way; he argued that if it was the Oriental she would have fired a blank gun long ago to bring us to; and as to not calling us when the sail was discovered he took up the general line of the cruelty of disturbing the people when they're asleep. Ah! Captain, you know well it was Mr. Brown, as you let out when you were safe off Fort Morgan. My keeping so close in shore, in shoal water, the Diana was enabled to creep along to windward of the stranger, who evidently was deeper than ourselves. See there! Her sails shiver! so one of the crew says; she's struck! But she's off again, and is after us. We are just within range, and our eyes become quite hinky, watching for the flash from the bow, but, whether privateer or United States schooner, she was too magnanimous to fire. A stern chase is a long chase. It must now be somewhere about two in the morning. Nestor and I went to shore creeps the Diana. "I'll lead him into a pretty mess, whoever he is, if he tries to follow me through the Swash," grins the skipper.

The Swash is a very shallow, narrow, and dangerous passage into Mobile Bay, between the sand banks on the east of the main channel and the shore. Our pursuer holds on, but gains nothing. The Diana is now only some nine or ten miles from Fort Morgan, guarding the entrance to Mobile. Soon as a uneasy dancing motion welcomes her approach to the Swash. "Take a cast of the lead, John!" "Nise feet." "Good! Again!" "Seven feet." "Good—Charley, bring the lantern." (Oh, Charley, why did that lantern go out just as it was wanted, and not only expose us to the most remarkable amount of "cussin'" impression, and strange oaths our ears ever heard, but expose our lives and your head to more imminent danger!) But so it was, just at the critical juncture when a turn of the helm port or starboard made the difference perhaps between life and death, light after light went out, and the Captain went dancing under intervals of deadly calmness as the mate sang out "Five feet and a half! seven feet—six feet—eight feet—five feet—four feet and a half feet (oh, Lord!)—six feet," and so on, though a measurement of death by inches, not at all agreeable. And where was Mr. Brown all this time?

Really we were so much interested in the state of the lead line, and in the very peculiar behavior of the lanterns, which would not burn, that we scarcely cared much when we heard from the old hand and Charley that she had put about, after running aground once or twice, they thought, as soon as we entered the Swash, and had vanished rapidly in the darkness. It was little short of a miracle that we got past the elbow, for just at the critical moment, in a channel not more than one hundred yards broad, with only six feet water, the lantern light, which had burned steadily for a minute, sank with a splutter into blank night. When the passage was accomplished the Captain relieved his mind by chasing Charley into a muffer, and with a shark which he held by the tail, as the first vespa that came to hand, inflicting upon him condign punishment, and then returning to the helm. Charley, however, knew his master, for he slyly seized the shark and flung his defiant corpse overboard before another fit of passion was on; and by the morning the skipper was good friends with him, after he had relieved himself by a series of investigations of the negligent lamp-lighter with every variety of Rhadamanthian implement.

The Diana had thus distinguished her dirty little person by breaking a blockade and giving an excellent friend of ours a great deal of trouble (it was indeed Mr. Brown, as well as giving us a very unenviable character for want of hospitality and courtesy; and for both I beg to apologize with this account of the transaction. But she had a still greater triumph. As she approached Fort Morgan all was silence. The morning was just showing a gray streak in the East. "Why, they're all asleep at the Fort," observed the indomitable Captain, and, regardless of guns or sentries, down went his helm, and away the Diana thumped into Mobile Bay, and stole off in the darkness toward the opposite shore. There was, however, a miserable day before us. When the light fairly broke we had got only a few miles inside, a stiff Northerly wind blew right in our teeth, and the whole of the blessed day we spent tacking backward and forward between one low shore and another low shore, in water the color of pea soup, so that temper and patience were exhausted, and we were reduced to such a state that we took intense pleasure in meeting with a drowning alligator. He was a nice looking young fellow, about ten feet long, and had evidently lost his way, and was going out to sea bodily, but it would have been the height of cruelty to take him on board our ship, miserable as he was, though he passed within two yards of us.

There was, to be sure, the pleasure of seeing Mobile in every possible view, far and near, and East and West, and in a lump and rue out, but it was not relished any more than our dinner, which consisted of a very gamy Bologna sausage, pig who had not decided whether he would be pork or bacon, and onions fried in a terrible preparation of Charley, the cook. At 5 in the evening, however, having been nearly 14 hours beating about 27 miles, we were landed at an outlay wharf, and I started off for the Battle House and east. The streets are filled with the usual rub-a-dabbing bands, and parades of companies of the citizens in grotesque garments and armament; all looking full of fight and accession. I write my name in the hotel book at the bar as usual. Instantly young Vigilance Committee, who has been resting his heels high in air, with one eye on the staircase and the other on the end of his cigar, stalks forth and reads my style and title, and I have the satisfaction of stepping the door in his face as he saunters after me to my room, and looks curiously in to see how a man takes off his boots. They are all very anxious in the evening to know what I think about Pickens and Pensacola, and I am pleased to tell the citizens I think it will be a very tough affair on both sides whenever it comes. I proceed to New Orleans on Monday.

The Charleston Mercury.

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THE RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, Captain C. K. HUGER's efficient corps, were out for inspection yesterday. The men were well mounted, arms and equipments in order, etc. Let the young men of Charleston keep up their mounted corps; it is an all important arm of defence,

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—We would call the attention of our friends in Beaufort District to the notice, in another column, of THOS. F. DRAYTON, E-q., Agent of the Confederate States to receive subscriptions of produce for the support of the Confederate Government.

6 July 1861, 2

Palmetto Day in Virginia.—The Palmetto Guard. Capt. GEORGE H. CUTHBERT, of and from this city, celebrated their tenth anniversary and the eighty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, on the 28th June, at their encampment, near Fairfax C. H., Va. There was a target contest in the morning, with rifles and pistols. For the first, the distance being 100 yards, "off hand," there was an Officers' Prize, a Silver Cup, tendered by the officers, and won by Private HOPSON PINCKNEY. For the Officers, shooting with COLT'S navy revolvers, 50 yards, a brace of Pistols was given by the Privates, and was borne off by First Lieutenant C. R. HOLMES.

The anniversary oration was pronounced, on short notice, by Private CHARLES B. PRENTISS, and elicited much admiration and many congratulations. The smiling approval of the fair daughters of Virginia, from the vicinity, who graced the celebration, was not the least acceptable among the testimonials given to the young orator.

A dinner was afterwards served up—not exactly such as could have been ordered at home and under other circumstances, but a good substantial camp feast, fortified and sauced with champagne and claret.

Capt. CUTHBERT, with appropriate remarks, introduced the regular toasts, eleven in number, which we hope to receive in a fuller report, and responses were made by Gen. BONHAM, Col. J. B. KERSHAW, Captain ALLEN J. GREEN, and other guests.

This gallant and spirited corps expect to celebrate the next anniversary either at home, or further North than any place in Virginia.

For Virginia.—The first company of South Carolina Artillery, Company A, reached this city on Thursday afternoon last from Fort Sumter, composed of experienced soldiers, who formed part of the garrison of Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they will be employed at the seat of war as a corps of Flying Artillery. They are commanded by Captain W. RANSOM CALHOEN, a graduate of West Point, class of 1850; assisted by the following officers: First Lieutenant, W. C. PRESTON; Second First Lieutenant, J. A. SITGREAVES; Second Lieutenant, JOHN C. HASKELL. Non-commissioned officers: JOHN R. WHALEY, First Sergeant; JOHN W. BEALE, Second Sergeant; FRANCIS MULLON, Third Sergeant; J. W. BROWN, First Corporal; THOMAS BURKE, Second Corporal; PETER McDONALD, Third Corporal.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION ON THURSDAY.
 About six o'clock on Thursday evening last, the Institute Hall was filled with the friends of the Charleston Riflemen, at least one-third of whom were ladies. That which attracted this large assemblage was the presentation of a handsome flag by the ladies of Charleston of the Charleston Riflemen. The flag has already been described in the Mercury. It is sufficient to say that it is worthy of the price which has been bestowed upon it, and of the valor of those who yet hope to bear it proudly upon the battle field. The Riflemen were escorted to the Hall by the Washington Artillery, Capt. Walker. Their appearance upon the street, with two full bands of music, filled the sidewalks with hundreds, and it may be added thousands, and drew from those versed in military matters highly flattering encomiums upon their soldierly bearing. When the flag was carried forward in view of the audience, it was greeted with a round of hearty applause. As soon as quiet was restored, M. P. O'CONNOR, Esq., who was selected by the ladies to make the presentation, delivered the following eloquent and appropriate address:

ADDRESS OF M. P. O'CONNOR.

Lieutenant Blake, and Gentlemen of the Charleston Riflemen: It is my pleasing duty, upon this, the thirtieth anniversary of your ancient corps, to present to you, on behalf of the patriotic ladies of Charleston, this beautiful standard of colors. The rich product of woman's refined taste and ingenuity, gracefully designed and respectfully executed, it is the most fitting tribute the fair could extend to the brave. It serves a twofold purpose of expressing their appreciation of the past services you have rendered in support of a cause which has engaged their liveliest sympathies and warmed their noblest aspirations, while as a standing testimonial of their sacred devotion to our common rights and liberties, it is the most precious gift the most offering that female hands could lay upon the altar of a nation's freedom. There is much, too, in the occasion to render the gift and the ceremony of presentation more than ordinarily interesting. A Revolution, the most momentous the world has ever beheld, and fraught with more of consequences and value to the dearest interests and welfare of mankind, the preservation of a well regulated liberty, and the perpetuation of free government, has, under the auspices of our country, been begun, and is now moving on to its destined aim. Like the head waters of some mighty river, whose natural banks can no longer check or confine its swollen and tumultuous tide, suddenly bursting over all its barriers, and rushing headlong with tempestuous current, floods and fertilizes, with its refreshing streams, our entire land, so has this great, this gigantic movement risen and progressed; or, resembling a thunder storm in an Italian sky—

"When, from peak to peak the rattling crags among,
 Leaps the live thunder—not from one lone cloud,
 But every mountain now has found a tongue,
 And Jura answers through her merry shroud
 Back to the joyous Alps, which call to her aloud!"—

so has the electric spark, which, flashing from the impending cloud which lowered o'er our house, communicated its fire, and spread from State to State, until the whole Southern heavens now resound with one united roar—a revolution, from whose beginning will date a new era in the advance of free institutions, and which will render the 4th of December, 1860, as memorable in the future as the 4th of July, 1776, has been recognized and distinguished in the past.

The prominent and conspicuous part which it has been your proud distinction, as a citizen soldiery, to have borne in this glorious movement, a grateful people will not fail to recognize, nor a gallant and glorious State to reward. How much more you may be called upon, in the future, to perform, time alone can tell. Though our purpose has been fixed, and our course as a people well organized, the end has not yet been accomplished. Fifty years of unjust and oppressive taxation; forty years of territorial plunder and colonial aggrandizement, and fifteen years of contumacious and insult added to the long catalogue of our injuries, have culminated in the despotic usurpations of a vile and unprincipled tyrant, who, in invading and striving to destroy our liberties, has trampled down those of his own people. War, with all its horrors, the fiercest hate of a blotted and overwreathing section, and a swollen and checked pride, have raised the councils of our enemies, and pronounced against our existence as a free and independent people. The roll of the drum is now heard from the slopes of the Alleghenies to the western banks of the Mississippi, and from the Falls of the Missouri to the deep and sparkling waters of the Gulf. Hill and valley, from mountain to seaboard, throughout the confines of the South, reverberates to the tread of armed men. The tramp you hear is the steady march of legions moving on to battle, not for conquest or for fame, but for freedom and for life. The crown for which they labor as the end of all their arduous toils, is peace; their only alternative without victory is slavery or death. Such is the nature of the struggle which has been so fruitfully and fatally inaugurated. It is for this Virginia lives! It is for this the orphan sons of the South have rallied from the summit of our blue ridge in Tennessee to the golden gates of the distant South west. It is at a crisis like this, that beauty, adorned with woman's smile, comes to light up the shrine of valor. More cherished the gift, more elevated the donors.

Three quarters of a century of existence attest your patriotic services, and the happy dead which has ever animated your corps. The banner which you have so long and faithfully borne, now tattered and torn by the decaying effects of use and time, has been deposited among the treasured relics of the past, and this, for the future, is destined to wave over you for a long time, I hope, to come, in honor and in glory.

The first and devotion of the soldier for his flag—a sentiment as worthy as it is characteristic of your corps, is one not peculiar, either to this age or people. When Victory flew with the Roman eagles from the Caucasus to the Euphrates, and a then subdued world paid tribute to the conquerors of Western Europe, that ancient, and hardy, and renowned race of warriors regarded with a superstitious veneration their omnipotent eagles, and ascribed the universal spread and triumph of their arms to the genius of inviolability which they believed endowed them. Nor could the greatest Captains that ever gazed over the heights, or surveyed the affections of men, or ruled the fate of Kings and Empires, refrain from weeping tears of sorrow

when, at eventful moments, he fully bid adieu to the eagles of the first Punic Empire. Not less dear to you will this banner be, whether in peace or war. Waving over the battle-field, or floating defiantly in the face of your foe, and if fond memories cluster, beneath its bright folds brave hearts will gather, nor rallying point and refuge when pressed by numbers or danger. The first and last sign by which you are to conquer. On one side, you behold the Palmetto, the emblem of our State's nationality, and above, inscribed in letters of living light, those words which have come down with you, as your distinguishing motto, from 1796, and which signify that you are always ready at the call of your country. The great staple of the South is represented upon its broad field, surrounded by a constellation of eleven glittering stars, which form the golden circle of our young and rising Republic. Above the standard, and you will see to whom you owe this special favor—the signal mark of esteem. This banner will be the means of transmitting to posterity the gratifying evidence that the ladies of Charleston, in 1861, are not unmindful of the precepts of the past, nor ungrateful for the services you have rendered your country.

Mr. O'CONNOR was frequently interrupted by applause. Lieutenant BLAKE, receiving the flag, immediately made the following fitting response:

REPLY OF LT. BLAKE.

Sir: As the honored recipient in behalf of the Charleston Riflemen, on this truly gratifying occasion, of this beautiful banner, I must acknowledge myself completely bankrupt in words adequate to express the sincere thanks which naturally crave utterance. In what appropriate language, sir, can I satisfactorily enunciate the appreciation of the corps, for a gift so complimentary and so eminently so, as the choicest, voluntary offering of woman. I trust, sir, the future will plead my gratitude, and in those to come, I hope our thanks will be spoken trumpet-tongued by our acts, and that the fair donors will be convinced that the honor they now confer has not been in vain; that the proper emotions now nurtured have been truly felt in hearts too full for speech. I will, however, sir, pledge the corps to the defence of the flag at every sacrifice and every danger. None but respectful hands shall touch its sacred folds, and only to permit the gaze of admiration at its very beautiful design, and to allow one to drink in the inspiration which it would undoubtedly awaken. Should we be called again to the field, and it prove our fortune to meet the foe, this cherished emblem of our corps will know no stain, save the blood dye which testifies the life struggle made in its girdle.

The gift, sir, will assist to develop and keep living the best sentiments of our nature—a noble, lofty, manly patriotism, happily commingled with a gallant and commendable chivalry. The cultivation of these twin virtues in Carolina's sons is fraught with beneficial results, now strikingly manifested in the exciting drama which is being enacted. The State has but to call upon her sons to defend her honor and the thousands obey for summons, and now, as in the past, by the call of our country is as the voice of God. Domestic discord ceases at the sound, every man becomes at once reconciled to his brethren, and the sons of Carolina are seen crowding together to the temple, bringing their gifts to the altar of their common country.

No sooner does rumor tell that the sanctity of the domestic circle is invaded, that the chastity and purity of woman is threatened by a ruffian foe, than thousands more volunteer to crush out the fiendish enemy or sacrifice all in the attempt. Thus, sir, will this our flag ever adorn us as these holy duties to our country and her daughters.

And now, sir, permit me to thank you for your complimentary allusions to my corps, and to congratulate you upon the happy manner in which you have discharged your pleasing duty.

Ladies of the Charleston Riflemen: Look upon this banner, for the defence of which you have just heard me pledge your lives and honor, and tell me, brother soldiers, if I have promised too much in your behalf? Nay, do you not entirely and truly endorse it, and even more? [These questions were most emphatically answered in the affirmative.]

As you gaze in respectful admiration on its beautiful folds, do you not feel new aspirations for noble and chivalric deeds even, and the quiet of this peaceful scene? Does not the sacred association of woman clustering around it produce a halo which fires you into a realization of the truth of our motto "*Viva Semper Provo*"? As you look up to it in the clash of battle, will it not, with tallantian influence, nerve your hearts, and bestow your swords? It wounded in the strife, will it not mitigate your pains to rest beneath its folds? Its victory reward your efforts, will its companionship not add new joys to success?

Again, when, Cincinnati like, you return to the peaceful avocations of life, and when, perchance, the last hour comes—come it must to all—whispering in your ear—

"Soldier, rest—thy warfare o'er,
 Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
 Dream of that life-field no more,
 Days of danger, nights of waking!"—

will it not be consoling to look back through the long vista of years, and have sweet remembrance to recall this and other scenes associated with your flag, in which you may have participated, as golden shewers in the garner of memory—as arances of the performances of your duties as soldiers in the hour of your country's peril? And without violating the sanctity of that soldier's hour, would not these pleasing recollections enable you to pass to that undisturbed world—

—Not like the quays' slave at night
 Stung to his dungeon—

But call—
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams?"

Sergeant Mack: I commit to your keeping this sacred trust. I was not offend by reminding you of your duties as its custodian. Appreciating your responsibility, you will risk all to keep unscathed this much-prized gift.

It was done. The Riflemen testified their appreciation of the honor done them by stirring plaudits, and when a handsome laurel wreath crowned the spear point, the enthusiasm communicated itself to the audience. But, notwithstanding all this seeming disorder, the quick commanding tones of Lieutenant RHEAT, of the Riflemen, "Attention! Company—present arms!" received prompt attention, and then the presentation was over. The occasion will long be remembered, at least by the Riflemen.

The Charleston Courier.

9 July 1861, 1

Sailing of the C. S. Steamer Sumter.—The first vessel of our little navy, the C. S. steamer of war Sumter, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise, having ran the paper blockade of Lincoln Abolition war steamers off the mouth of the Mississippi. As she has now made a good offing, and is far out on the ocean wave, we hope soon to hear of some dashing exploits in the way of captures. She has a picked crew, and her commander is known to be a most brave and chivalrous sailor, and he has under him a most gallant set of officers. The following is the list:

Commander, Raphael Semmes; Lieutenants, Jno. M. Kells, R. F. Chapman, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribling; Paymaster, Henry Myers; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Francis L. Galt; Lieutenant of Marines, Becket K. Howell; Midshipmen, Richard F. Armstrong, Wm. A. Hicks, A. G. Hudgins, J. D. Wilson; Gunner, Thos. C. Cuddy; Sailmaker, M. P. Beaufort; Engineers, 1st Assistant, acting as chief, Miles J. Freeman; 2d Assistant W. P. Brooks; 3d Assistants Mathew O'Brien and Simeon W. Cummings.

She has a crew of 65 men and 20 marines.

[N. O. Picayune, 3d.]

9 July 1861, 2

A Long Cruise.—The South Carolina schooner *Helen*, Capt. N. L. COSTE, has arrived, after a tour of duty, which began on the 26th of April.

Capt. COSTE was the first South Carolinian who entered the Naval service of his State after secession, and with a large portion of his late crew has been constantly and laboriously engaged, since the memorable evacuation of Fort Moultrie, and has been often engaged in duties involving more labor than honor or profit.

Southern Express Company.—At a meeting of the corporators of the Southern Express Company, the charter was accepted and the following gentlemen chosen as Directors of the Company:

E. SEHRING, Charleston.
D. H. BALDWIN, Savannah.
W. R. CHILTON, Montgomery.
GEO. T. JACKSON, Augusta.
H. B. PLANT, Augusta.

H. B. PLANT, Esq., of Augusta, was chosen President. It is believed that all the gentlemen above named will accept the position in the Company tendered by the stockholders.

The New Orleans *Delta* says: "If the movements of our vessels are to be telegraphed to and published in the newspapers, it seems to us that the enemy will be greatly aided in his operations. We have refrained from such publications from a sense of duty, and in compliance with the request of the naval commander here, but if officers in the employment of the Government disregard this obvious policy and desire of the authorities, the newspapers cannot be much blamed for such publications."

Summerville Guards.—A company bearing this name, and being part of the Ninth Regiment, S. C. V., reached this city on Saturday afternoon, by the South Carolina Rail Road, under orders for active service.

The occasion of their departure drew together a large concourse of citizens of St. James, Goose Creek, and St. Georges', Dorchester, and the little Town of Summerville was unusually full. It was deemed a fit occasion for the formation of an association to afford such aid as may be required by the families of the Volunteers during their absence from their homes. Hon. R. S. BEXON, a former Senator from St. Georges', was chosen President of the Association.

Before the departure of the Guards from Summerville, they partook of a dinner prepared for them at Brown's Hotel, and on their life of march to the depot, were under escort of the Chester Guards, attached to the Sixth Regiment, S. C. V., now in Camp near Summerville.

The Summerville Guards are commanded by Capt. JOSEPH S. BEXON. They number some seventy or eighty men, and will do good service if occasion requires it.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

A FEW MORE VOLUNTEERS of approved character are wanted to fill up a Company now being raised for service in Virginia. This Company will be attached to the Regiment under command of Col. MAXCY GREGG. The arms will be Rifles of the most superior pattern. No one without the best recommendation need apply.

For particulars apply to **THE-ODOKE STONEY**, Commercial Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

W. T. HASKELL.
W. M. DWIGHT.

FAIRFAX C. H. (VA.) JUNE 27, 1861.

July 2

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
CONFEDERATE STATES.
DEPOT FRANCAIS
195 KING-STREET.

MESSEURS. LEON GUÉRIN & CO. WILL RECEIVE orders for all kinds of FRENCH GOODS till the 28th instant.

The greatest care will be paid to the selection of Goods.

One of the firm will leave for France on the 29th inst May 18

NOTICE.

THE SALT WATER BATHING HOUSE, OFF WHITE POINT GARDEN.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY give notice to the Ladies and Gentlemen that the **WHITE POINT BATHING HOUSE** will be re-opened on **Wednesday, the 4th instant.** This Establishment has undergone some extensive Repairs in the **LADIES' DEPARTMENT**, so as to render their Bathing comfortable and entirely secluded in every way. The large attendance of the Ladies last Summer to this Bathing Resort gives ample testimony in favor of Salt Water Bathing, (and of their entire satisfaction in its management,) in point of Health, Comfort and Sport, privileges enjoyed in Salt Water that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT has also been improved, and they will find their usual healthy and sportive exercises greatly increased.

THE LADIES DEPARTMENT will be attended by an attentive and honest Female—the Gentlemen's Department by attentive and trustworthy Servants. There is attached to the Establishment an **ICE CREAM SALOON**, in which is furnished **ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, &c., &c.** of the best quality. The Proprietor is always in attendance to give his personal attention to the management of the Establishment.

It will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and so continue until the 1st October next.

May 14

M. McMANISON, Proprietor.

TO THE PLANTERS OF BEAUFORT DISTRICT, S. C.

CHARLESTON, July 2, 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN APPOINTED AGENT of the Confederate States to receive **SUBSCRIPTIONS OF COTTON, RICE, and other PRODUCE**, for the support of the Government. The Form of Subscription, as prepared under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, is annexed.

Factors selling the Crops of the Planters will receive for the proportion subscribed by them, the Eight Per Cent. Government Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.

Subscriptions addressed to the undersigned, at Charleston, will be received until the 15th of this month. As Congress will meet at Richmond on the 20th instant, it is necessary to report the amount subscribed before the last mentioned period.

THOS. F. DRAYTON.

Terms of Subscription.

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF CROP FOR DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States, the portion of the crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in our Factor's hands, and sold on or before the first day of — next; and the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, for Bonds for the same amount, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Names.	Quantity Subscribed.	Place of Delivery.	Name of Factor.

Beaufort Enterprise will copy.

July 3

10

The Charleston Mercury.

9 July 1861, 2

THE SEVENTEETH REGIMENT, S. C. M.—Col. CUNNINGHAM having resigned the command of this Regiment, with a view to the organization of a Legion for the War, an election was held yesterday for Field Officers, with the following result. The gentlemen having been previously selected, there was no contest:

RICHARD DETREVILLE, Colonel.

PETER CHEVES GAILLARD, Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, jr., Major.

Col. DETREVILLE is a graduate of West Point, having entered that Academy as a Cadet in 1819. He graduated in 1823, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant 3d Artillery in July of that year. He resigned in 1825, however, and returned to his native State, giving his attention to the legal profession. He is a member of the Secession Convention of South Carolina.

Lieut. Col. PETER CHEVES GAILLARD is also from West Point. Having entered in 1831, he graduated in 1835, and was detailed as Brevet Second Lieutenant 1st Infantry in July of that year; he remained in the regular service three years, and has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Major JOSEPH JOHNSON, jr., has been connected with the military for the past ten years, and, as the Captain of that reliable corps, the Charleston Riflemen, he has given evidence of his ability to command in the most signal manner, and his numerous friends will be pleased to hear of his promotion to a wider field of usefulness. We shall take great pleasure in announcing the appointment of staff officers and the complete organization of the Regiment.

Since writing the above, we learn that Major JOSEPH JOHNSON, jr., had, previously to the election, intimated his wish not to be considered as a candidate, but the notice was not generally extended, and most of the companies cast their votes for him. The official return of the election will be made to day, however, and we shall be able to speak more knowingly in our next issue.

10 July 1861, 1

South Carolina Graduates to West Point.

In these war times, when military matters are absorbing all others, we have supposed that it would not be uninteresting to our readers to have presented to them a list of the South Carolina graduates of West Point who are now in the service of the Confederate States. Some of those who have graduated in the last two or three years have no doubt been omitted; also, the students who returned from the Academy at the commencement of the present difficulties without completing their studies, but, with those exceptions, the list will be found very reliable, and as some of the officers will no doubt make their mark, should the war be protracted, it will be convenient for reference.

Anderson, Richard H., Cadet of '53, appointed Second Lieutenant First Dragoons July, 1842; in Second Dragoons July, 1844; Brevet First Lieut. 20th August, 1847, for gallant conduct in affair at San Augustine, Mexico; appointed Captain March, 1855, and now Colonel, commanding troops in Charleston harbor and vicinity.

Bee, Bernard E., Cadet of '41, appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Infantry July, 1845; Brevet First Lieut. for gallant conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo 18th April, 1847, in which he was wounded with storming, and Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, 13th September, 1847; Captain Tenth Infantry March, 1849, and Lieutenant Colonel of Battalion of Volunteers in Utah Expedition; now Brigadier General, commanding brigade consisting of two Mississippi, one Alabama and one Tennessee regiment attached to Harper's Ferry column in Virginia.

Blake, Edward D., Cadet '43, Brevet Second Lieutenant Second Infantry, July, '47; distinguished under Gen. Lane at the pass of Guadalupe. First Lieutenant May, '51; aid to Gen. Twiggs May, '57; has lately resigned from the old army, and proceeded to Virginia.

Bonneau, Richard V., Cadet '47; Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, July, '52; commanding party of Navajos; and distinguished in conflict with Mongolons in New Mexico, 24th May, '57; now First Lieutenant in Confederate Army.

Calhoun, William R., Cadet '47; Brevet Second Lieutenant First Dragoons 1st July, '50; resigned 26th April, '51, but now Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army in Virginia.

Corley, James L., Cadet '53; Brevet Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, 1st July, '50; First Lieutenant March, '56; Adjutant, Nov., '55; has been appointed Captain of Infantry in the Confederate Army.

Evans, N. George, Cadet of '41; Brevet Second Lieutenant First Dragoons, July, '48, in Second Dragoons Sept., '49; First Lieutenant Second Cavalry, March, '55; Captain, May, '56, and distinguished in Van Dorn's conflict with Comanches, Texas, 1st October, '58; now Brigadier General Commanding Eighth Virginia and Sloan's Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in Loudon County, Virginia.

Hill, Daniel Harvey, Cadet '38, Brevet Second Lieutenant First Artillery, July, '42; in Third Artillery, October, '43; in Fourth Artillery, October, '45; First Lieutenant, February, '47, commanding his company, and Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in battles of Contreras and Churubusco, 20th August, '47, with stormers; and Brevet Major for gallant conduct in storming Chapultepec; Colonel commanding First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers at the battle of Bethel in Virginia, and now Brigadier General of North Carolina Volunteers.

Inger, Benjamin, Cadet of '21; Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, July 25, Captain of Ordnance, May '32; Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Mexico '47 and '48 Brevet Major for gallant conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of El Molino del Rey, Brevet Colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of Chapultepec, now Brigadier General commanding at Norfolk, Va.

Ferguson, Sam'l W., Cadet of '32; Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, July '37, in First Dragoons, June '38; now Aid-de-Camp to General

Beauregard at Manassas.

Hallonquist, James Henry, Cadet '34; Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, July '38; in Fourth Artillery, February '39; now First Lieutenant Artillery Confederate Army.

Jackson, Thomas K., Cadet of '44; Brevet Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, July '48; in Eighth Infantry, January '49; First Lieutenant March '55; distinguished in conflict with Coyotero and Mongotton Apaches, New Mexico, June 27, '57.

Jones, David Rumph, Cadet of '32; Brevet Second Lieutenant Second Infantry, 1st July, '46; Adjutant April '47 and '49; distinguished in battle of Cerro Gordo, and Brevet First Lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco—First Lieutenant May '49; Assistant Adjutant General '53; Captain March '55; now Brigadier General in Virginia, commanding Fifth South Carolina and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments Mississippi Volunteers at Manassas.

Longstreet, James, Cadet of '38; Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, July '42; in Eighth Infantry March '45; commanding Light Company, distinguished at Monterey, Mexico; First Lieutenant February '47; Adjutant June '47 and '49; Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in battles of Contreras and Churubusco; Brevet Major for gallant conduct in battle of El Molino del Rey; distinguished and severely wounded in assault on Chapultepec; Captain December '52; Paymaster July '58; has lately returned from New Mexico and proceeded to Virginia.

Lawton, Alex. R., Cadet of '35; Second Lieutenant First Artillery, July, '39; resigned 31st December, '40; now Brigadier General commanding troops at and near Savannah.

Latimer, Alfred E., Cadet of '48; Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, July, '53; in Second Infantry February, '55; First Lieutenant April, '59; now First Lieutenant Infantry Confederate Army.

Lee, Stephen D., Cadet of '50; Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, July, '51; First Lieutenant October, '56; Regimental Quartermaster September, '57; now Captain Confederate Army and Quartermaster and Commissary at Charleston.

Myers, Abraham C., Cadet of '28; Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry July, '33; Assistant Quartermaster, rank Captain, November, '39; Captain February, '47, and relinquished rank in line; Brevet Major for gallant conduct in battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; Quartermaster of Worth's Division in Valley of Mexico; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct at Churubusco; succeeded Captain Irvin as Chief of Quartermaster's Department of General Scott's Army in Mexico; and now Assistant Quartermaster General Confederate Army at Richmond, Va.

Northrop, L. B., Cadet of '27; Brevet Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry July, '31; in First Dragoons August, '33; First Lieutenant July, '36; Captain July, '45; now Assistant Commissary General Confederate States Army.

Quattlebaum, Paul J., Cadet '53; Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Infantry July, '57; in Ninth Infantry August, '57; now First Lieutenant Infantry Confederate Army.

Rhett, Thos. Granké, Cadet of '41; Brevet Second Lieutenant Ordnance July, '45; in Mounted Rifles May, '46; First Lieutenant April, '47; Assistant Commissary Subsistence, '47; Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in defence of Puebla; Captain Mounted Rifles September, '53; Paymaster, rank Major 14th June, '58; now Major Confederate Army in Virginia.

Trupier, James H., Cadet of '31; Second Lieutenant First Artillery, July '38, in Engineers July '38; First Lieutenant July '39; now Major of Engineers C. S. A., stationed at Charleston.

Villepigue, John B., Cadet '50, Brevet Second Lieutenant Second Dragoons, July '51, First Lieutenant, May '57; now Captain in C. S. A.

Several of our prominent citizens are graduates of West Point, but as they are not engaged in the field, we have omitted their names. Some of the officers in this list also held State appointments after South Carolina had seceded, but we did not think it important to extend the list beyond its present length, and we have omitted any reference to such positions.

The Charleston Courier.

12 July 1861, 1

Roll of Washington Mounted Artillery, Hampton's Legion.

OFFICERS.

S. D. LEE, Captain.
 A. R. HART, Senior First Lieutenant.
 S. G. HORSEY, Junior First Lieutenant.
 W. R. MARSHALL, Senior Second Lieutenant.
 Y. HAMILTON, Junior Second Lieutenant.
 A. M. RIVERS, First Sergeant.
 J. S. WALKER, Second Sergeant.
 J. H. KENDALL, Third Sergeant.
 W. M. LEAKE, Fourth Sergeant.
 W. C. TILTON, Fifth Sergeant.
 W. W. CURRY, Sixth Sergeant.
 E. L. HALSEY, Seventh Sergeant.
 C. E. LARTIGUE, Eighth Sergeant.
 W. T. ADAMS, First Corporal.
 J. D. BOBSEY, Second Corporal.
 J. M. NELSON, Third Corporal.
 M. H. MURRAY, Fourth Corporal.
 F. H. HUTCHINSON, Fifth Corporal.
 Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATE.

A. W. Addison.	A. Lucas.
B. M. Arnau.	A. Morgan.
Henry Asher.	L. J. Mahers.
Harris Asher.	L. Meitzler.
J. F. Breland.	O. Miller.
E. H. Behrens.	C. W. Miller.
J. H. Belton.	J. P. Murdaugh.
W. R. Bradford.	W. B. Mofley.
J. R. Blunt.	J. Newton.
A. W. Brightman.	A. O'Marra.
G. R. Bryan.	A. A. Paterson.
R. McS. Byrue.	G. Peoples.
F. M. Bamberg.	J. M. Phelps.
J. Belitzer.	E. Pöel.
W. Calderbank.	F. Pöbel.
F. R. Chew.	J. Phillips, (Blacksmith.)
G. A. Cohen.	G. T. Prior.
H. F. Cohen.	P. V. Pontaux.
H. Conrad.	E. J. Quinay.
W. E. Cloughe, (Bugler.)	W. D. Robinsan.
B. H. Cox.	E. Rleman.
J. G. Cannon.	J. Rady.
J. Cleveland.	J. C. M. Rahae.
M. Devine.	B. L. Ray.
D. J. Dyches.	C. R. Ray.
G. D. Enslin.	R. Rontau.
J. D. Easterlin.	C. Reinholdt.
C. Franklin.	C. Schwing.
B. H. Freany.	D. M. Sheppard.
F. T. R. Fripp.	H. H. Scranton.
J. H. Fanning.	D. H. Sally.
H. W. C. Fawc.	L. Sherlersee, (Quinton Bearer.)
H. R. Garner.	W. L. Smith.
W. D. Gillison.	C. W. Stewart.
H. Guerry.	A. Seoberger.
J. B. Gilliam.	C. H. Stallings.
J. W. Gilham.	G. S. T. Shaw.
D. Hartnett.	C. Schrotte.
E. A. Horlbeck.	L. C. Stevens.
W. C. Haydock.	J. W. Stevens.
H. J. Haivey.	H. Tenver.
C. Hohhammer.	A. Tiesenthal.
J. F. Holman.	C. H. Thagenhorst.
W. E. Jacobs.	Z. A. Tindal.
L. Keloh.	F. C. Vent.
J. B. Kemme.	W. Verdier.
H. Kennedy.	A. H. Welle.
E. Kissell.	E. Wood.
J. J. Lee.	E. R. Wolfe.
L. Lee.	W. Whetstone.
J. Lewis.	W. P. Ziegler.
F. Lee.	

The Charleston Mercury.

12 July 1861, 2

TENT FOR GEN. BEAUREGARD.—A splendid tent, with a fine pole, the latter made of South Carolina cypress, both manufactured in Charleston, was sent as a present to Gen. BEAUREGARD, by some of our citizens, a few days since. It is perhaps unnecessary for us to say that this small testimonial only expresses the universal confidence and respect which our people have for the soldierly and personal qualities of Gen. B.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER MARION WILL NOT leave on Saturday Morn'g. Due notice will be given of her next trip.
E. LAFFITE & CO.
July 12 1

NAVY OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA., JULY 11, 1861.
—Proposals will be received at this office, until the 22d inst., for the **CONSTRUCTION, BY CONTRACT, OF FIVE VESSELS**, of about one hundred and sixty tons each, for the Confederate service.

The model and specifications may be seen at this office.
By authority of the Flag Officer, Commanding-in-Chief,
P. TATNALL, Flag Officer's Secretary.

July 12 9

13 July 1861, 2

TILE

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,

88 MEETING-STREET,

STILL CONTINUES TO FORWARD LETTERS FROM the Confederate States to Europe and the United States. Letters and mail matter forwarded on payment of Twenty-five cents in specie for each half ounce in weight. Letters weighing over a half ounce will be charged as two half ounces.

Foreign Letters can be paid or not, as the sender may determine. Arrangements have been made with the Confederate States to send Letters forward—Twenty-five Cents paying Confederate States and United States postage, and mailed in Louisville, Ky. Letters can be sent in the same way through Adams' Express Company in the United States, and will be brought to Louisville from there by this Southern Express Company, and mailed at Nashville for the above mentioned amount paying all expenses.

If the sender desires a Letter sent through by Express and delivered, we will send them through wherever Adams' Express Company have offices, or this Company have an Agent, Twenty-five Cents for each half ounce, and in addition Confederate States and United States postages.

Letters from Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. will be charged at same rate.

Letters from strangers or irresponsible parties will be refused, if not endorsed by His Honor the Mayor.

The Letter Express closes at fifteen minutes past 12, P. M., each day, Sundays excepted.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent.

July 13

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GENERAL ORDER.

CONFEDERATE STATES,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1861.)

All communications made to this Department, relating to the recruiting of men for the Naval Service, Equipment of Vessels, Orders and Detail, Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, shall be directed hereafter to the officer in charge of the office of orders and detail, &c.

All matters relating to Ordnance and Hydrography, Yards and Docks, Construction and Repair, shall be directed to the officer in charge of the office of Ordnance and Hydrography.

All matters relating to contracts for, or purchase of provisions, clothing and coal for the use of the Navy, shall be directed to the officer in charge of the office of Provisions and Clothing.

All matters relating to purchase of medicines, medical supplies, for the Navy, &c., shall be directed to the officer in charge of the office of Surgery and Medicine.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary Navy.
— ENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT
JULY 1, 1861.

Name. Duty.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.
E. M. THIBALL, Chief Clerk.
W. P. HILLIARD, Clerk.
Z. P. MOSES, Clerk.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, AND YARDS AND DOCKS.

D. N. GRAHAM, in charge of office.
GEORGE MINOR, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance.
J. P. McCORKLE, Clerk.

OFFICE OF ORDERS AND DETAILS, EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS, RECRUITING, COURTS MARTIAL AND COURTS OF INQUIRY.

S. BARBON, in charge of office.
JAMES S. JONES, Clerk.

OFFICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

W. A. W. SPOTSWOOD, in charge of office.
F. HOYLE, Clerk.

OFFICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, &c.

JOHN DE BREE, in charge of office.
T. C. DELLEON, Clerk.

July 12

The Charleston Courier.

15 July 1861, 2

The Blockading Fleet.—A large steam frigate, supposed to be the *Minnesota*, returned from her trip to Hampton Roads, arrived off this bar Sunday forenoon, and was received by a salute from the other vessels outside.

There are now off here, in sight, four vessels—the *Minnesota*, *Wabash*, a propeller, no doubt the *Union or Flag*, and a sloop-of-war, supposed to be the *Jamestown*. The brig *Perry* occasionally appears in sight of the harbor, and once in a while we have a visit from a stranger bound South. In this respect we certainly have no cause to complain, as they pay us more attention than any other point on the coast, except it be Pensacola. The masts of the *Wabash* and *Minnesota* can be seen from any of our city wharves on Cooper River towering high over the tops of the hills of Morris' Island.

Dispatch.—Capt. Ferguson, of the steamer *Planter*, left here on Saturday at 8 o'clock, on special duty, and arrived at Bulls about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, landed a quantity of lumber, stores and laborers, left Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, running the blockade, and arrived here Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Capt. Ferguson saw off Roman's man-of-war which is supposed to be the English steamer *Razor*, due on this coast about this time. Majors Travis and McCady went up in the *Planter*.

Our Sea Coast Defences.

It is almost inevitable that, with the first rocket sky and roar from the fast approaching fall, the contest for our liberties, properties and freedoms will, in a great measure, be transferred from Virginia to the sea coast of the Southern States. There are many reasons why, if an attack is made, the coast of South Carolina should be the one selected for that purpose. Of the whole line of sea coast, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there is, probably, none so exposed, from its topography, as that of South Carolina, and there certainly is none with so narrow a strip of back country in proportion to its coast. This State is in the form of a triangle—the base being to the mountains, the base upon the sea. Of this coast, the whole line is indented by very numerous harbors—some of them wide and noble entrances—at present very inadequately provided with defences.

Again, we all know it to be the darling ambition and great scheme of the Northern people—expressed a thousand times, in a thousand forms—to invade and crush this State, and “elect the rebels,” and wipe out “the nest of hornets.” It is good policy on their part. The over-running of this State would have great moral effect, both at the North and at the South, and in Europe, in sustaining their cause. The aggressive plan of warfare in general is evidently their proper policy. To “carry the war into Africa” is unquestionably their intention. It is also unquestionable that they are making vast preparations for the fall campaign upon the coast. Everything afloat, that can act as a transport or carry a gun, is being pressed into the Government service, is being overhauled and set in order for the coming work. Nor is this by any means all, or the most important, preparations they now have afoot. In Boston and elsewhere, every available means is being employed to construct a large fleet of light craft—iron-hulled gun-boats—things made to stand and give hard knocks. To any ordinary battery they are impervious; whilst they will be mounted with superb guns, filled with cannon of the best make, and 15-inch columbiads. Their proposition is to devastate the whole line of our coast, burn our crops, lay waste our properties, carry off our slaves, and amidst innumerable outrages upon our people of all classes and of both sex to burn our towns and cities, and drive us across the mountains.

It is not our purpose to produce unpleasant impressions, or needlessly to give occasion to uneasiness. These are simple, unadorned facts. It is useless, and worse than useless, if it may be fatal, to close our eyes to facts because they are disagreeable to reflection or belief.

Since the uprising of all the devilish feelings of the North against the Southern people and the inauguration of this war of subjugation, it has been plain there was but one military policy by which this coming war—first upon our coast, and afterwards in the interior of this State—could have been prevented. And that method has not been pursued. It was by a sharp and vigorous aggressive policy on our borders, pushing the war into the heart of the enemy's country, and transferring the field of contest outside of our own limits. A different course has been pursued, and the Fabian plan of campaign has been adopted—the watch-and-wait policy, both in organization and in strategy. With what discretion, or under what necessity, it is not our purpose in this article to discuss. The result of the policy, however, cannot be questioned, by any intelligent man. It is to prolong the war, sufficiently to attempt the devastation of the Southern coast, until the war be finally closed. A prompt, vigorous and dashy campaign of aggression, extending from the Confederate borders outward, and a thorough thrashing of the enemy in two or three pitched battles with our superior volunteers, could alone have frustrated their scheme. In reference to our coast. Disheartened and occupied with taking care of themselves they would have had far more important matters to themselves to look after, than making diversions down here to burn and ravage. But, under existing circumstances, and the backwardness in preparation, it does not seem probable to anticipate any such decided results before frost.

The occasion is, therefore, eminently pressing upon the people of South Carolina to look to

their protection. Their security is very, very far from being effected. For in all human probability there will be heavy and desperate work here, in not too many weeks distant. It becomes us, then, as intelligent men, to see to it as the possible men, and address ourselves humbly to the momentous occasion before us. Life, law, liberty, property, honor—all are at stake—all are at this moment in imminent peril if assailed, and are sadly exposed.

What is our present condition? It is well, in times of hilarity and Fourth of July speeches, to talk in a general way of this State's being able to bring into the field 50,000 men, and whipping the Yankees two to one, that is, 100,000 men, &c., &c. It makes some men feel more comfortable and happy to talk, and to believe in this sort of buncombe. What are facts? The militia of this State are at this moment utterly disorganized. Throughout the whole State it is so. In Charleston alone there are hundreds, almost thousands, who have hitherto done no military service whatever. In this great and desperate contest, coming and ably bodded men, who, at this very time, have no expectation of performing any such duty. Men in military and in private stations, alike, do not seem in any way to realize their actual condition. Yet never was there an occasion more desperately pressing, or a people more unprepared to meet it. And it is to ourselves we have to look for our security. The State of South Carolina should, at this time, be one vast camp in its organization and preparedness. Every man in this State, capable of bearing arms, should, ere this, have been enrolled in some definite, organized military body. And it should be seen that that body is exercised and so instructed as to be of service in the field. A mere rabble is a nuisance in any camp, constituting the means of the State, and demoralizing better troops, both in camp and upon the field of battle. Organization and instruction are absolutely essential. We have not a week, not a day too much for the purpose. Every hour's delay will be paid for in loss of life and security, and a corresponding accumulation of misery and suffering.

What is the condition of our defensive works? Are they adequate to resist an invading force of thirty or forty thousand men, in armed men-of-war and iron-clad gun-boats? We put the question frankly to the people and the authorities of the State, in no fault-finding or carping temper. For, in our judgment, unless the Northern forces are driven out of Washington before frost, it is a moral certainty, that just such an attack will inevitably be made upon the coast of South Carolina. Let no man deceive himself with

the supposition that the United States Government will be the least want of men. They will promptly get all the men they want. Men must eat. The day laborers of the North are all white men. They live from hand to mouth. Except in the manufacture of some of various sorts, they are all completely thrown out of employment. They must live. They are in want of bread. It is offered them by the Government, when they can get it no where else. They will accept the terms, by tens and hundreds of thousands. Let there be no misconception on this point—no false expectations. Money, too, they will get, by fair or by foul means by loans or by treasury notes, or otherwise. In our fight arms alone is our defence.

To accomplish that defence, besides the aid of an able engineer, the great essential is the superintendence and control of the ablest, most energetic and accomplished military officer we can obtain.

It is a matter in which an artillery officer alone can be competent. It is a matter of artillery, not of cavalry or of infantry practice. All scruples should be thrown aside (with all respect to all parties), and the man for the work should be put to a test. Too much is at stake for the indulgence of technicalities, or of personal feelings. The propriety of the regulations of his men should not be questioned. Promptly, everything that he desires for the work should be placed in his hands. Whether it be guns, or gun carriages, or labor, he should have it. Great exertions and great expenditures and great intelligence alone, can right us through the coming storm.

18 July 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE CONFEDERATE COURT.—Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Presiding.—At the opening of the Court Wednesday morning, Judge MAGRATH delivered an opinion in the case of Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT and others of the Beaufort Artillery, and held that they were entitled to be considered as joint captors of the ship *A. B. Thompson*. In the opinion, the following points are ruled:

1. A conjunct expedition as established in Great Britain is not recognised by any corresponding legislation of force in the Confederate States.
2. Although there may be no such conjunct expedition, nor pre-concert, there may be a joint enterprise between land and Naval forces in which the former will be entitled to share in the benefit of the expedition.
3. Prize is restricted to cases of maritime capture: the conquest of ship by ship. The co-operation of land forces, by means of which the capture is accomplished, takes this case, and all cases of conjunct expeditions, from the purview of the Prize Acts.
4. The provision that in case the captured vessel is of superior force the whole of it shall be given to the captors, is not applicable to the greater tonnage or numerical superiority of men on board. It refers to superiority in armament, and is only applicable to armed vessels.
5. In joint enterprises the service must be matured; in conjunct enterprises or in pre-concert this is not required.
6. When the crew of a vessel were acting on board as such at the time of the capture, but were not actually received in the Confederate States' service until the day after the capture, they are entitled to claim as the crew of that vessel.
7. The power given to the Secretary of the Navy to distribute prize money does not repeal the Act which directs the persons and shares in that distribution.
8. The militia of a State, in actual service in that State, although not mustered into the service of the Confederate States, are, by the operations of the Acts of Congress subject to the command of the President of the Confederate States. And any portion of them co-operating with Naval forces of the Confederate States, may entitle themselves to share in a capture, where their services were material and contributed to or assisted in the capture.
9. Although a case of capture may not be provided for in the Prize Laws, or by the combination of land and Naval forces may be taken out of those Acts, and in consequence thereof the captured property or the proceeds of its sale is paid into the Treasury; yet it has not been usual with any Government to retain it. The whole of it is often given as compensation to those who have distinguished themselves in the capture.

RICHARDSON GUARDS.—Members who join in the chorus, "Oh, carry me back to old Virginia," are referred to a call for this evening.

THE PICKENS GUARD.—This Company of youthful soldiers, composed of the pupils of Mr. CARROLL'S school, made a fine appearance on parade yesterday, marching and keeping step to the music with all the precision of regulars. They appeared in a new and handsome fatigue uniform, which set them off to great advantage. We learn that they have been subjected to a thorough drilling since the formation of the corps, and in discipline will compare favorably with many of their seniors. Their martial bearing elicited much praise from the spectators.

The First South Carolina Regiment.
We are permitted to publish the following orders from Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gen. BONHAM, in parting with Col. GREGG'S regiment.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 1, 1861.
{
[General Order, No. 32.]

1. The period for which the first regiment of South Carolina volunteers was enrolled being about to expire, it will be forthwith relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, preparatory to disbanding at Richmond.
2. In parting with Col. Gregg, his officers and men, the General commanding indulges the confident hope that the separation will be but for a short period, and that at an early period he will find them again in his command, as ready as ever to battle for the sovereign rights of the Confederate States, and to repel from our country's soil the polluting tread of the invaders.
3. The General commanding has further to express his high sense of the gallant services rendered by the officers and men of the first regiment of South Carolina volunteers, as well at Morris' Island as more recently in the affair at Vienna Station—services worthy of the soldierly renown of their native State, and of the regiment which, the first enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, was the first to march to the defence of Virginia.

By order of General BEAUREGARD,
THOMAS JORDAN,
A. A. Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ADVANCE FORCES,
Army of the Potomac, July 1, 1861. }
{
[Special Order No. 33.]

In parting with the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, the Brigadier General commanding desires to express his high gratification at the prompt and patriotic manner in which both officers and men responded to the call to repair to Virginia, their soldierly bearing and uncomplaining fortitude in the performance of the most arduous military duties by night and by day, and their gallantry in the face of the enemy. They have done honor to South Carolina, and carry back with them the warmest wishes of the Brigadier General commanding for their future prosperity and happiness.

By order of Brigadier General Bonham,
GEO. W. LAY, A. A. General.

19 July 1861, 4

Proposed Expedition to South Carolina.—Late in the fall, when the warm weather moderates and the region becomes healthy for Northern troops, South Carolina must be invaded, unless the rebels previously submit and lay down their arms. And the invasion must not be by Charleston, which would involve too great a sacrifice of life, but a far better port, seventy-five miles further South, though not so well known. We refer to Port Royal harbor, which is fifty miles from Savannah. It is a safe and commodious port, and the shallowest part of the channel to it has about twenty feet of water. Beaufort lies up the Port Royal river sixteen miles from the sea, and is situated on the Island of Port Royal. From Beaufort to Charleston there is a good water communication, by the inlets, for vessels drawing eight or nine feet.

This was originally the chief port of South Carolina, but it was superseded by Charleston on account of the latter having superior water communication to the interior by the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The rail road, however, is a more rapid mode of transit than water, and by it Port Royal is destined to be restored to its original position. A new rail road, tapping the Augusta and Charleston Rail Road at Branchville, would connect Port Royal with all the rail roads in the State. The district in the vicinity is very fertile, and only rail road communication is wanting to enable this place to successfully compete with, and even to surpass, both Charleston and Savannah. It abounds with slaves; in fact, they are far more numerous there than the whites.

By landing a force of twenty-five thousand men at Port Royal, the whole State could be reduced, and Charleston city could be taken in the rear and captured, as it was once before by the British. The slave property of South Carolina would thus be ruined. So let the chivalry of that State avert the threatened blow by making peace at once with the Federal power. A communication being thus opened in the very heart of the Southern States, reinforcements could be forwarded, and a strong column could form a junction with the Federal column advancing from the Southwest, and thus, dividing the South into two unequal halves, and turning back upon North Carolina and Virginia, they would sweep the rebels, as with a net, into the very jaws of the army on the banks of the Potomac. If the rebels should not surrender before the fall, it is highly probable that this programme will be carried out, and then woe to the vanquished.

(N. Y. Herald.)

20 July 1861, 2

Military Problems:—A problem among military men has been, how artillerists might be supplied with a weapon which would enable them to defend themselves against infantry, or cavalry, without being tempted to leave their guns before the moment of collision. Another more recently suggested is, how the double-barrelled gun may be so used as to supply the place of the musket and bayonet, and thus enable us to organize our militia for immediate service upon the cheapest and simplest plan.

A third is, how our militia may be so organized as to be always ready—like an army deployed as scouts—to act as individual squads, platoons, companies or regiments. To the first of these a solution has (in the opinion of State and Federal officers, to whom the investigation has been officially committed,) been attained in the sabro-lance, &c. This weapon is not only suited to artillery, but enables us to convert cavalry at will into effective foot soldiers in woody or rocky regions, and seems to us most desirable in a country like ours, and on a coast exposed to desultory attacks from the sea.

The second, it appears to us, can be solved by the use of the belt invented for the sabro-lance, whereby the fire arm need never be unstrung, even when it must be instantly dropped preparatory to using; a weapon which is, in the hands of a footman, the formidable quarter staff of the Spaniards, or the war scythe of the Poles—while on horseback it becomes the Polish lance without its pennon. The two together are more portable than the musket—and the lance alone is, the most formidable of weapons in the hands of unskilled militia. This was proved in the last Polish war.

The third was suggested in a recent article in the columns of the *Courier*, under the title of a plan for the organization of the militia, &c.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Major P. P. Stevens.

The office of Brigadier General becoming vacant by the resignation of Gen. JAMES SIMONS, the necessity is pressing and immediate that it should be filled and well filled. By autumn we expect to see service near our city, and we want a young, energetic, spirited leader. We know that in ordinary times the gentleman whose name appears above would not accept the proposed position; but this is for no holiday parade, and we doubt his right to decline. We have, therefore, taken the liberty to offer his name to our fellow soldiers of Charleston, as one well qualified by character and education to lead them against any foe. CIVIS.

The Charleston and Savannah Telegraph Line.
The new telegraph line between this city and Savannah was completed yesterday by the successful laying of a submarine cable across Ashley River, under the superintendence of Mr. BARNES. Mr. BARNES has overcome the most formidable obstacles in the construction of the work, and is entitled to the thanks of our community and the highest praise for the triumphant result of his labors.

We repeat and continue our request for information and reports from all artisans and mechanics of the city who have executed approved orders in any article of military outfit and equipments for the Confederate States, the State or a company.

We desire also at all times to be informed as to new enterprises and efforts in any branch of manufactures.

Capt. S. D. Lee.—The order relieving Capt. STEPHEN D. LEE from the onerous and arduous post which he has filled with exemplary and assiduous fidelity, is published in this issue. This order gives Capt. LEE the coveted privilege of entering the field and taking command of the Washington Flying Artillery of the Hampton Legion, a command of which an older officer than Capt. LEE might well be proud.

We are pleased to learn from friends lately from Richmond that the "tools" prepared for the Washington Flying Artillery are of the best quality. The two rifled pieces have been pronounced perfect, and all pieces of their battery are the best products of the Tredegar Works, to whose resources we have been much indebted.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 July 1861, 1

Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley.

This gentleman's name having been very generally spoken of here as the proper officer, from his great military knowledge, energy and resource, to take charge of our sea coast defenses, especially in the artillery department, it may not be inappropriate or unimportant to present a brief review of his military career, for the information of the public. His late invaluable services about Charleston Harbor are familiar to our citizens, and fully appreciated here, though apparently not properly understood elsewhere. With this view we have collected the following facts:

Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley graduated at West Point in 1843, fourth in his class. During encampment at West Point he was made Assistant Instructor of Artillery—the most proficient member of the graduating class being always selected for that post. In November, 1843, he joined Ripley's famous battery of field artillery.

He served at Forts Johnson, Montrose and the Augusta Arsenal, during the fall of 1844 and the spring of 1845.

He was then upon the Coast Survey until May of 1846. The Mexican war breaking out, he applied to be relieved from the Coast Survey and placed in more active service. He went to Mexico in June of 1846, and served in Worth's Division at the battle of Monterrey. He was on the Northern line until February, 1847.

He saw service at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, in the trenches and in mortar battery.

He was placed on special service with a separate command, at the battle of Cerro Gordo, with an eight-inch howitzer on his right flank of the enemy, and upon the occasion was promoted for "gallant and meritorious conduct."

During the remainder of the war he served at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Guadalupe and the City of Mexico. While in the Valley of Mexico he acted on the staff of Gen. Pillow's Division.

What estimate was placed upon his services will be seen from the following facts:

He went to Mexico the lowest 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Artillery. He was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy on the 1st of March, 1847; was brevetted Captain at Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April, 1847, and to a Majorship on the 13th of September, 1847, for distinguished services at Chapultepec. Thus making the almost unexampled rise, from the lowest 2d Lieutenancy in his regiment, to the rank of Brevet Major, in a little more than one year.

Lieut. Col. Ripley thus, by brevet, ranked all the graduates of his own date, and even many distinguished graduates of several years' priority. Among those are eleven brave and noble es-

quires (Gen. Beauregard and Major Rodas, how the distinguished and very able head of the Ordnance Department of the Confederate States.

Lieut. Col. Ripley resigned from the U. S. Army early in the spring of 1853.

During the greater part of the Crimean war he was in Europe, engaged in business connected with the supply and manufacture of arms for the British Government. He has thus had the very best opportunity for acquiring information in reference to the improvements in arms and artillery.

Since then having been engaged in mining, he has had great opportunities for the improvement of his scientific knowledge of engineering.

During his short career in the army, by his energy, fertility of talent, acquisitions and doctrine—universally acknowledged—Major Ripley occupied as high a place as the close of the Mexican war is any man in the army of his age.

Having no sympathies for Abolitionism, and having married a Carolina woman, with interests here, his place was naturally and appropriately among us.

On the 20th of December last, the State having seceded, the enemy a few days thereafter crossed our bay, shelling Fort Moultrie in sight by night, and occupied Fort Sumter, for purposes of our security. Fort Sumter was the key of our harbor, the key of our State, and the then supposed impregnable fortress. With dismay our citizens looked each other in the face. We found ourselves poorly armed, undisciplined, unorganized, in the face of a powerful and menacing foe.

When many others were absent or unexpectedly lukewarm, Col. Ripley came forward for the emergency and promptly proffered his services. Our authorities hastily recognized the value of his assistance. An army was organized, Fort Moultrie grew up, Fort Sumter fell. Many participated. But the result was owing, in large measure, without detracting from the valued labors of others, to his efforts.

In all that time of uncertainty and doubt none could vote him but were impressed by his energy and efficiency. By a devotion that never flagged under many disengaging circumstances, by a watchfulness that never tired, by a good humor that never failed, he inspired the troops under his command with the most perfect confidence, and reduced them to a discipline hardly to have been expected.

Under his inspiration, Sumter, fallen, has again risen a Southern fortress, with redoubled strength, and in a period of time as brief as the expenditure has been small.

The services of Lieut. Col. Ripley to South Carolina and the cause, have been commensurate with his energetic career, and what we have here stated is mentioned, not so much to do honor to one with whom our acquaintance is but slight, as to serve the true interests of the public.

Our Sea Coast Defences.—Rifled Cannon.

Our people, we believe, are satisfied that with the domestic temper of the North, this is to be no rose-water revolution; that the war upon which we have just entered will be a savage one; that our second struggle for independence will be characterized by malignity and hate as the first was, and won, like that, after privation, suffering and endurance. At present, all eyes are turned towards Virginia. The great issues there at stake, the doubtful chances of the game, and the strategic moves of the two antagonists, are as important and exciting as to fascinate the attention and divert it from other and more quiet theatres of future action. But a skillful player, in pursuit of his main attack, should never lose sight of lesser chances, and, above all, never expose a weak point to challenge the onslaught of a keen adversary. This error, it seems to us, we are in danger of committing, unless we sometimes turn our eyes from the well-fortified banks of the Potomac to the more accessible shores of our own State.

It must be ever remembered, that in the eyes and thoughts of our enemies South Carolina is the very head and front of this rebellion. Her statesmen long taught and finally inculcated the heretical doctrines of "States' Rights." The "overt act" of 1830, and the meditated "treason" of 1850 and 1851, rest on her shoulders alone; and the same "nullified State" precipitated the dissolution of the Union, and inaugurated this "Mississippian war" to Northern industry and commerce, by the memorable act of her Convention, on the 20th of December 1861. The first gun levelled against Federal authority was, moreover, fired in her waters; and the defeat of the "gallant ANDERSON," and the expulsion of the last Federal soldier from her borders, roused Northern contempt into dire hate, and sounded the signal of the present contest.

It cannot be supposed that these facts are either forgotten, forgiven or ignored. It would be most unreasonable to conclude that the present calm augured no coming storm, and even if our own inactivity had lulled us into a false sense of security, the reiterated warnings of our foes are neither to be mistaken nor despised. South Carolina must be published. Her coast must be ravaged. Charleston must be destroyed. The insolent pride of the Palmetto must be humbled. She has held the poisoned chalice to Northern lips, and must be made to drain its bitterest dregs.

The first blast that crimsoned our October woods and opens to alien ingress our fever-haunted swamps, will wait a fleet into one of the numerous estuaries that indent our long-drawn coast and precipitate an armed host on our feeble-guarded shores. Our very position invites, and our circumstances apparently secure, an easy conquest. The base of the equilateral triangle which our State forms, is washed by the ocean and penetrated by more than one harbor of safe and easy access. Our low country is proverbially wealthy, teems with rich harvests, and swarms with slave property. The population, at best scanty, has been already somewhat thinned by the demands of the war on the frontier. A sparsely settled country, with but few railroads, and intersected by lofty mountain ranges and swift rivers, separates us, in measure, from the speedy assistance of neighbors; while our metropolis lies within short striking distance from the seaboard, and may be swiftly approached on either side of the harbor, without exposing an assailant to the almost certain destruction which an attempt to force it would, if properly guarded, involve.

These are facts, and the grave considerations they invite will not be lightened nor dissipated by idle hopes or spathy. It is useless to talk about the wise reticence or the unwise freedom of the press. Our enemies are not to be scared by grimaces or unjustures, nor to be kept ignorant of our whereabouts by hiding like the cat in the hat. If South Carolina hopes to keep her soil inviolate it must be through the wise energy and strong arms of her children. We know that we are a brave and resolute people, trained to a high

sense of personal honor, and stepped through and through with a lofty State pride. Our heroic past will brook no tarnish, as it can safely smile at detraction. Our men, in the language of SIMMS, are "born on horseback with the rifle in their hands," and the foe that wins our city will wear a prize too dearly bought for triumph. Still, we cannot be insensible to the superior preparations and odds that may be brought against us, and for this it behooves us to prepare with all the activity and foresight we possess.

It is not our intention to press at this time any of those elements of defence, which we have already so often urged, but merely to call attention to one of them, thus far not generally considered, but of the last importance.

At all the available approaches to our coast batteries have been erected; but these have been furnished for the most part with guns of comparative small calibre. If resolutely attacked by large forces, provided with the powerful arms which the United States Navy can supply, they must not improbably succumb. We therefore wish to urge the necessity of remedying this deficiency as soon as practicable. That it can be done, and efficiently, is happily no longer a matter of doubt.

It is not germane to the matter in hand to descant on the red-tapism which discouraged the Messrs. EASON in their earnest wish to fit some of our embankment-bore guns early last winter. Suffice it to say that permission was at last granted, that the work was soon accomplished, and that the result has proved more satisfactory than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Under the careful and intelligent supervision of our Chief of Ordnance, it has been demonstrated that the EASON GUN will throw solid shot or shell, with accuracy, further than any other cannon now in our possession. This increased range is attained without any augmentation of the charge, and with no perceptible strain on the gun or its carriage.

Without going into injudicious details, we give the following brief table of experiments, at high elevations, which we have ourselves witnessed:

No. of Ball.	Ch. of Piece.	Elev'n.	Range.
43 lbs.	5 lbs.	20 deg.	1540 yards.
50 lbs.	6 lbs.	30 deg.	1450 "
50 lbs.	6 lbs.	35 deg.	600 "
50 lbs.	6 lbs.	38 deg.	530 "

The Ordnance Manual gives, for a 10-inch Columbiad— 50 lbs. 38 deg. 1654 "

What range may be attained by the use of increased charges had not yet been ascertained, but it may be mentioned, suggestively, that, at the lower elevation, it is greater than that of the famous Armstrong gun. The tool invented by the Messrs. EASON, for filling cannon of any calibre, is the most simple and effective imaginable. It can be transported easily to any distance, and the gun may be rifled *in situ* by a mechanic of moderate skill and intelligence.

The advantages gained by such a piece of ordnance are transparent. At ranges equal, if not superior, to our largest Columbiads and Dahlgrens, percussion shells may be used with terrible effect, while the lightness of the piece, the ease with which it may be handled, and the facilities for sighting, are recommendations of the highest value.

Doubtless the Colonel of Ordnance, who is now extending his experiments, will make a report to headquarters as soon as they have been concluded. In the meanwhile precious time is passing; and as soon as reliable data are furnished it is to be hoped we shall act with vigor. Every one of our sea-coast batteries should be furnished with these weapons without delay. The trifling cost of fitting any cannon will be more than compensated by the universal increase of power gained and the reduced charges required. Even if the treasury is depleted, it is no time to haggle about a few dollars, when the enemy will soon be thundering at our gates. If the Carolina coast and Charleston, as yet, are saved, it will be too late when the foe has landed. The New York Herald reminds us of its capture by the British. Let us do, all that brave men can do, to ward off the evil; we may, had we the rest, rest to God, with unshaken confidence. Now is the time to be up and doing.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 July 1861, 2

THE
SOUTHERN
EXPRESS COMPANY,
88 MEETING-STREET,

STILL CONTINUES TO FORWARD LETTERS FROM the Confederate States to Europe and the United States. Letters and mail matter forwarded on payment of Twenty-five cents in specie for each half ounce in weight. Letters weighing over a half ounce will be charged as two half ounces.

Foreign Letters can be paid or not, as the sender may determine. Arrangements have been made with the Confederate States to send Letters forward—Twenty-five Cents paying Confederate States and United States postage, and mailed in Louisville, Ky. Letters can be sent in the same way through ADAMS' Express Company in the United States, and will be brought to Louisville from there by the Southern Express Company, and mailed at Nashville for the above mentioned amount, paying all expenses.

If the sender desires a Letter sent through by Express and delivered, we will send them through wherever ADAMS' Express Company have offices, or this Company have an Agent, Twenty-five Cents for each half ounce, and in addition Confederate States and United States postages.

Letters from Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., will be charged at same rate.

Letters from strangers or irresponsible parties will be refused, if not endorsed by His Honor the Mayor.

The Letter Express closes at fifteen minutes past 12, p. m., each day, Sundays excepted.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent.

July 19

22 July 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Office of Brigadier-General.

This office, now vacant, caused by the resignation of Gen. JAMES SIMONS, is to be filled by an election in a very short time. In making the selection of a suitable officer, it is proper that we should obtain one who is qualified not only from his military talent, but also from his experience now. We know of no one better qualified than our fellow-townman, Col. E. B. WHITE, who received a thorough military education at West Point, was then commissioned, served in the Army both in time of peace and war, for a long time, and was, for many years, in commission in the First Regiment Artillery, S. C. M.

It may be said that Col. WHITE has accepted the command of the Howitzer Battalion; and, therefore, that his services cannot be secured. We beg leave to say in reply to that objection, that we earnestly hope if he be elected Brigadier-General, those connected with the Howitzer Battalion will relinquish their claims upon him, and that he will freely yield to that decision.

A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

The Charleston Courier.

22 July 1861, 4

Fatal Accident.—Previous to the review of the first Regiment of Georgia Regulars, yesterday afternoon, a fatal accident occurred in the camp, which resulted in the death of Corporal Welcho, of Company F.

The circumstances attending the accident were as follows: The deceased and one of the privates of the corps, named Mattox, were playing with their guns, pointing them at each other and snapping them, when Mattox's gun went off, the ball and buck shot taking effect in Welcho's left jaw, passing into the brain and through the head. The deceased lived but about a minute after.

He had enlisted at Cartersville, Ga., where he resided. We learn that his body will be sent to his home, as a subscription was taken up for that purpose by the members of the company.

[Savannah News.

22 July 1861, 4

TO TRAVELERS.

Schedule of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Westward or Up.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Charleston.....	9.15 A. M.
1/2	St. Andrew's.....	9.30 ...
12	Rantowles, No. 1.....	10.04 ...
23	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	10.40 ...
30	Jacksonboro', No. 3.....	11.05 ...
39	Green Pond, No. 4.....	11.35 ...
50	Salkehatchie, No. 5.....	12.01 P. M.
55	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	12.18 ...
61	Coosawhatchie, No. 7.....	12.33 ...
70	Grahamville, No. 8.....	12.55 ...
84	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	1.30 ...
89	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2	1.58 ...
94	Mounteith, No. 10.....	2.17 ...
101	Junction, No. 10 1/4.....	2.35 ...
104	Savannah (Arrive).....	2.45 ...

Eastward or Down.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Savannah.....	1.45 P. M.
3	Junction, No. 10 1/4.....	1.55 ...
10	Mounteith, No. 10.....	2.15 ...
15	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2	2.38 ...
20	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	3.06 ...
34	Grahamville, No. 8.....	3.42 ...
43	Coosawhatchie, No. 7.....	4.00 ...
49	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	4.21 ...
54	Salkehatchie, No. 5.....	4.35 ...
65	Green Pond, No. 4.....	5.02 ...
74	Jacksonboro', No. 3.....	5.32 ...
81	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	5.57 ...
92	Rantowles, No. 1.....	6.34 ...
103 1/2	St. Andrew's.....	7.09 ...
104	Charleston (Arrive).....	7.30 ...

FREIGHT TRAIN, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Westward or Up.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Charleston.....	6.50 A. M.
1/2	St. Andrew's.....	7.00 ...
12	Rantowles, No. 1.....	8.10 ...
23	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	9.16 ...
30	Jacksonboro', No. 3.....	10.02 ...
39	Green Pond, No. 4.....	10.47 ...
50	Salkehatchie, No. 5.....	11.50 ...
55	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	12.26 P. M.
61	Coosawhatchie, No. 7.....	12.50 ...
70	Grahamville, No. 8.....	1.28 ...
84	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	2.36 ...
89	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2	3.40 ...
94	Mounteith, No. 10.....	4.10 ...
97	Junction, No. 10 1/4.....	4.45 ...
104	Savannah (Arrive).....	5.00 ...

Eastward or Down.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Savannah.....	6.00 A. M.
3	Junction, No. 10 1/4.....	6.15 ...
10	Mounteith, No. 10.....	6.49 ...
15	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2	7.20 ...
20	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	8.00 ...
34	Grahamville, No. 8.....	9.10 ...
43	Coosawhatchie, No. 7.....	10.00 ...
49	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	11.00 ...
54	Salkehatchie, No. 5.....	11.45 ...
65	Green Pond, No. 4.....	1.05 P. M.
74	Jacksonboro', No. 3.....	2.00 ...
81	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	2.45 ...
92	Rantowles, No. 1.....	3.50 ...
103 1/2	St. Andrew's (Arrive).....	4.50 ...

The Charleston Courier.

24 July 1861, 2

Incidents of the Blockade.—The steamer Planter, Capt. Flanagan, arrived here yesterday from Georgetown, S. C., and Bull's Bay. There was a sloop-of-war stationed near Bull's Bay, and a few days since she stood in within a half mile of the shore. Capt. F. informs us that a small North Carolina schooner (the name of which he had forgotten) had been to Georgetown and discharged a cargo of corn. She sailed from there for home about a week ago, and when half way between Georgetown and Wilmington, she got becalmed and was caught in that condition by a Federal steamer. The latter immediately dispatched boats with armed men to the schooner. As soon as the Captain of the corn vessel noticed their coming, he took to his boat and landed on the beach. The Lincolnites then took possession of his vessel and set fire to her. We also learn from the above source, that when the *Planter* came into this harbor yesterday, there was no blockading vessel in sight.

Since the capture of the Yankee vessels by the *Jeff. Davis* and *Sumter*, the blockaders appear to be waking up to the necessity of greater activity.

Help for the Soldiers.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a full representation of ladies at Trinity Church on Tuesday morning, all eager and anxious to get to work. Contributions from our generous citizens filled the door way—boxes upon boxes of what will add so materially to the comfort of the poor soldier have been contributed, and Dr. BISSELL very kindly offered to go to Virginia at his own expense, and take our gifts. Is there one soul in Charleston that don't want to send something? A Committee will be at the Young Men's Hall, King street, corner of Hasell, over BROWN & CALDER's store, this morning, from 9 to 11, to receive what you wish to send. The boxes will be closed at 12.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GIRARDEAU, and the President, after acknowledging the generous donations, both in funds and other contributions, requested the ladies to spend the rest of the day in procuring sheets, shirts, pillow cases, pocket handkerchiefs, under-

shirts, towels and bandages six inches wide and three yards long; and Mr. GIRARDEAU suggested a few good books and tracts also.

Another meeting will be held to-day at the Young Men's Hall, at ten o'clock, and the ladies who have been busily engaged in cutting out garments will be prepared to supply with work all who desire to assist in this glorious cause.

We shall deem it a favor to receive from any friend of surgical experience, full directions and instructions for all fair readers, who desire to prepare hospital supplies for the use of our brave volunteers.

Let the instructions include all essentially necessary articles for the acting Surgeon, the cook, and the nurse.

Our Southern volunteers would be pleased, and their health promoted, by a liberal allowance of corn and rice, instead of the bread rations of flour exclusively.

Cannot the commissariat look to it, and institute at once a proper reform and an increased demand for Southern staples?

Sea Coast Defence.—The active, efficient and accomplished member of the Executive Staff, who is charged, as Inspector, with our sea coast defence, has been industriously engaged, and has lately visited several important points.

We shall not give particulars, but refer to the subject only to assure our friends along the coast that those interested are not idle, and to request them to communicate promptly to an officer any pertinent facts or observations.

Our planting friends along the coast may also do much towards the comfort of our volunteers in garrisons or posts, without inconvenience to themselves, in supplying vegetables, fish, &c.

We know they will take pleasure in doing so, and we beg them at once to establish acquaintance.

A Lincoln sloop-of-war, supposed to be the *Vincennes*, has been off Bull's Bay for some time, and has probably been looking out for some one of our active privateers. Signal guns were exchanged a few days since between this sloop and one of the blockading steamers.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 July 1861, 2

PERSONAL.—Rev. A. TOOMER PORTER, Chaplain of the Washington Light Infantry, left on Monday for the seat of war. It is his intention to make himself useful to the wounded and sick of Capt. CONNRE's Company. He wishes us to acknowledge the receipt of \$37 left at Mr. S. G. COURTENAY's for the purchase of such articles as may be needed.

24 July 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST REGIMENT S. C. ARTILLERY.—The Officers of this Regiment now are:

W. G. DESAUSURE, Colonel.
JOHN A. WAGENER, Lieutenant-Colonel.
C. K. HUGER, Major.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Colonel W. G. DESAUSURE has been elected Colonel, and Capt. C. K. HUGER Major of the First Regiment of Artillery, S. C. M.

RE-ENLISTED.—A number of the Richardson Guards, who returned home a few days ago on a visit, have re-enlisted, and took their departure yesterday for the seat of war, where they will join Col. GREGG'S Regiment.

COL. WHITE'S REGIMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.—Col. E. B. WHITE'S Regiment of Field Artillery has been accepted into the Confederate service with the official sanction of Gov. PICKENS. Colonel WHITE is well known as a gallant and accomplished officer, and a graduate of West Point. This will be a picked regiment, and calculated for the most arduous duties. Good recruits will be accepted until the ranks are filled up.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.—The Fourth Brigade held a meeting last night at Military Hall, which was numerously attended. A most able report was read by Captain J. J. POPE, containing many valuable suggestions, which at present, however, we deem it inexpedient to publish. No doubt its fruits will be seen should our brave volunteers be called into the field. Suffice it to say that it contemplates a thorough organization of the militia force, and mobilization of the Beat Companies for active service.

A timely resolution was unanimously adopted by the Officers of the Brigade, requesting the City Council to cause the stores to be closed at five o'clock every afternoon, in order to give members of military companies time for drill, &c.

COAST GUARD.—Letters, papers, or packages, for the Coast Guard, Tenth Regiment, will be forwarded if sent by the Mount Pleasant steamers to the care of HENRY S. TEW.

EDISTO RIFLES.—All letters and packages intended for the members of this command will be forwarded to Morris' Island, if left at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, or at Messrs. E. H. RODGERS & Co's.

26 July 1861, 2

Our Volunteers.

The tidings that reached our city from the bloody field of Manassas, concerning the gallant sons of South Carolina, who were wounded in that glorious engagement, touched the heart of every man and woman in our city. Many of our citizens left for Richmond on Monday, accompanied by experienced and trustworthy nurses, and many more are prepared to go thither, should they learn that their services are needed. The sad news moved the tender spirits of our wives and mothers, and on Tuesday they gave expression to their admiration and sorrow by organizing several associations. These societies began their career of liberal and hearty benevolence under the brightest auspices, and we are sure that those who are suffering from injuries received while winning that splendid victory will want for nothing that money can procure, or skillful tenderness can apply.

And the object of these noble workers is not simply to minister to our wounded volunteers; they also intend to soften the hardships and reduce the privations of camp life. Their well-timed efforts are directed to those on active duty as well as to inmates of the hospital; and, indeed, the whole need the ministry of this patriotic benevolence, only less than those who are suffering from sickness or from wounds. They have all their lives partaken of generous fare, and not a few of them have been brought up in the lap of ease and luxury. The menial duties and coarse food of the soldier are severe tests of their fortitude. We must see to it, that their patriotic endurance is not tried one whit more than the work in which they are engaged renders necessary.

It is in our power to do a great deal for our volunteers, and these movements will have as wholesome and exhilarating an influence as the decisive victory that has illustrated the skill of our officers and the valor of our troops. In no way can we more worthily evince our devotion to the great cause than by showing appreciation of the sacrifices and services of those who have gone to punish and destroy the insolent and bloody foe. And we should be at pains to manifest our concern for their comfort. Yielding to the promptings of our generous natures we should feel it to be a bounden duty and a precious privilege to contribute in the smallest degree to lighten their burdens, and to administer to their comfort. And while we cheer their hearts and strengthen their hands, we increase their efficiency, and thereby make more certain the final triumph of our cause. Not all the blunders their Generals have made, nor the disgraceful retreats that have stained the honor of their armies, nor the huge frauds that have been practised upon them by mouthing villains, have had so deleterious an effect on the forces of the despot as the shameful treatment they have met with from those to whom they looked for active sympathy and material aid.

We cannot, however, do our whole duty to these chivalric spirits through the agency of organizations. Associations, no matter how zealously and faithfully they carry out their objects, must not supersede individual effort. We have imperative duties to perform, as kinsmen and friends, for the

sons of the soil in the Old Dominion. A box from home, whose contents have been prepared and put up by the loving hand of mother, wife, sister, will do good to body and soul. Such a token of remembrance will be as animating and refreshing as a word of commendation from his captain. And we should write long letters, and many of them, to our brothers, and husbands, and sons. Let them be redolent of the odor of the roof-tree. Give the self-exiled minute accounts of home and friends; inflame their ardor with well-worded and warm appeals, and fortify them against temptation with judicious counsel and caution. These effusions of love will be like angel visitants. They will soothe their rising murmurs into silence, quicken their zeal, exalt their courage, and awake into vigorous action the mighty power of pride of home and State.

This is the time for Christians to pray. The supplications that have gone up from the Mercy Seat to the God of Battles have received gracious and signal answers. Let our successes make us the more ardent and importunate. We pray never so fervently, and with so much faith, as when we plead with the Angel of the Covenant for one around whom are entwined the arms of our love. Our human feelings draw from faith all its Divine power. Had the Syro-Phœnician woman asked a blessing for herself, she would have turned away from the Savior. Her daughter's groans were in her ears, and it was the sufferings of her child that made the mother's faith victorious. They who have access to the Throne of Grace, should pour out their hearts in prayer for their loved ones who have gone to achieve our independence with sword and bayonet. They should intercede for them by name, pressing their suit with humble boldness. And their strong cries and tears, should they not turn the course of the fatal ball, may still the heart of the beloved with penitential grief, and his dying prayer, like that of the expiring malefactor, will bear him through the pearl-gate into the city of our God.

The Cotton.—The Memphis *Argus* says: "Keep every bale of Cotton on the plantation. Don't send a thread to Orleans or Memphis till England or France have recognized the Confederacy. Not one thread. Speculators, tempted by high prices, will run it through a purposely slackened blockade if you do; and by thus keeping up a partial supply in England, enable that Government to defer an active interference in our favor; and that interference, though not needed to secure our independence, is the speediest road to peace. Keep the Cotton from the cities. Save that loaned the government."

The Northern papers reporting the triumphant advance of the "Grand Army" into Virginia, give great credit to LEONARD B. PERKINS and J. B. BOWMAN, of Fairfax County, who acted as guides.

Let these traitors be remembered.

The Yemassee Volunteers, Capt. W. M. ELLIOTT, from Poebtalgo, have been ordered to occupy an important point on our sea coast.

Like Col. GREGG, at Vienna, they will stay there until ordered back by proper authority.

26 July 1861, 2

Order of Procession.

The bodies of Generals BEE and BARROW and Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, will reach the city by the Northeastern Rail Road at 8 o'clock this morning. They will be escorted by two companies of cavalry to the City Hall, where they will be received by the Mayor and Aldermen. The funeral procession will move thence at 12 o'clock M., by the following route: Up Meeting to Calhoun, down Calhoun to Coming, up Coming to St. Paul's Church, where the services will be performed by the Rev. C. P. GARDNER.

The Reverend the Clergy and the citizens generally are invited to walk in the procession.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

The Remains of Gens. Bee and Barlow and Lieut. Col. B. J. Johnson.—As will be perceived in our columns, the bodies of the distinguished dead are expected to arrive here this morning at 8 o'clock, on the Northeastern Rail Road train. Col. ANDERSON has issued his orders giving the programme to be observed upon this melancholy occasion. It will be found in our advertisement columns.

It is also proposed that, as a further mark of our sorrow, all business be suspended during the funeral ceremonies, and the flags of the shipping and those in the city be suspended at half mast. The funeral services, we believe, will be solemnized at St. Paul's Church.

A dispatch received yesterday afternoon, by Major General SCHUIERLE, says that the remains of General BEE and Colonels BARROW and JOHNSON will be in Charleston this (Friday) morning, per Northeastern Rail Road.

The Calhoun Flying Artillery.—The Calhoun Flying Artillery, Capt. W. R. CALHOUN, a company of regulars, were out yesterday, and marched to the Battery for the purpose of drill and exercising with the guns the horses lately purchased by the Government. Their field pieces seemed to be in excellent condition, and glittered with unusual brightness. Their drill upon the battery drew forth many encomiums of praise from the spectators.

R. W. Sims, Esq., proprietor of the Savannah Republican, has visited our city and our office.

While we are pleased to see and greet him, we cannot forget his mournful mission. He comes as Captain of the Oglethorpe Infantry, Company B, to receive the remains of Gen. FRANCIS S. BARROW, who but a few weeks since passed through our city as Captain of the Oglethorpe Infantry, for Georgia, "to illustrate Virginia." He has redeemed his pledge, and nobly have his comrades supported him. Georgia will rise in the estimation of her sister States of the South in proportion to the honor she pays to BARROW.

We make a request, by authority of many citizens, that the Mayor and authorities of Richmond, the surgeons in attendance on any of our volunteers or the officers, will promptly inform us as to any kind of supplies specially needed.

We do not doubt the willingness and readiness of the good people of Virginia near the hospitals, but we do not desire them to exhaust the sacred duty which we recognise as devolved on us.

The "Dixie Guards" moved yesterday to Castle Pinckney, which will now be in their charge till they are ready to start for Virginia. Inasmuch as this company will form a part of Col. Gregg's Regiment and has the assurance of arms, all who wish to see active service, will report themselves at once, either at Castle Pinckney or at 30 Broadstreet, where all information will be given. We understand that the Magrath Rangers have joined the Guards, and thus insured them speedy success.

Lieutenant ROBERTS, WOODWARD RUFFT, elected an officer of the Richardson Guards, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, went off yesterday, with a detachment of thirty men, on the Northeastern Rail Road. The rest of the company under Captain Axson, go next week to join Col. Gregg's Command.

Hospital Supplies.—We invite the attention of all ladies actively engaged in ministering to the demands of our hospitals in Virginia, or elsewhere, to the article under "Hospital Supplies," which appeared in our last issue. It was furnished for the Courier, in reply to a request, by an experienced and able Surgeon, and a copy should be kept for instruction.

We respectfully propose also, as many ladies in our city and several different associations are engaged, the propriety and advantage of a well defined division of labor and purpose. Let one Association or Committee attend exclusively to bandages, &c., for the Surgeon's Department; another to brandies, wines, arrow root, rice, &c., for the Cook's Department, and another to clothing.

THE LAMENTED DEAD.

**Arrival of the Remains of
GENERAL
BARNARD B. BEE.
GENERAL
FRANCIS S. BARTOW.
LIEUT. COLONEL
B. J. JOHNSON.**

The remains of the above late distinguished officers of the Confederate Army, reached this city yesterday morning by a special train of the North-eastern Rail Road, which left Florence at 9 o'clock and arrived here at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The cause of detention at Florence, which occasioned some disappointment here, was the non-arrival of the train on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road at the above place, the departure of the train having been delayed at Wilmington.

The remains were attended by the following escort: those of Gen. Bee, by his late Special Aids, Lieut. J. H. Hill and Col. W. P. SHINGLER; those of Gen. Bartow, by Lieut. J. M. BERRY, G. D. LAMAR and J. MASON; and those of Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. JOHNSON, by Messrs. WAGNER, RICHTERSON and JOHN HANCKEL.

The Committee of citizens had also chartered a special train at an early hour, and awaited the arrival of the remains at the Eighteen Mile Station.

Mr. CLEMENT H. STEVENS, of this city, who was wounded in the Manassas battle, while acting as volunteer aid to the late Gen. Bee, also arrived on this train, accompanied by his brother, Major P. F. STEVENS, of the Citadel Academy. Mr. STEVENS on his arrival, was reclining on a litter, and had the appearance of having suffered severely. He was assisted from the cars by Major STEVENS and Col. SHINGLER, and was once conveyed in a carriage to his home.

A very large concourse of our citizens and a number of ladies had assembled at the depot, striving to catch a glimpse of the illustrious dead. The car containing the remains was covered by a large Confederate flag, and over it three wreaths made of evergreen, intertwined with Palmetto and the Magnolia. The escort in waiting at the depot consisted of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. B. H. RUTLEDGE; German Hussars, Capt. THOMAS COLEMAN; Charleston Mounted Guard, Capt. W. E. MARTIN; and a detachment of the City Guard, Lieut. WALKER commanding.

The remains were transferred from the car to the hearse in waiting by the City Guard, and the mournful procession moved up Chapel-street to Alexander-street, through Alexander-street to Calhoun-street, thence to Meeting-street, and down Meeting-street to the City Hall. The hearse was guarded by detachments of the Cavalry and the City Guard, and were followed by carriages containing the special escorts, the Committee of Twenty-two appointed by the Mayor, and a dense crowd of citizens.

All along the route the sidewalks, windows and piazzas of private residences, hotels and public buildings were packed with men, women and children anxious to pay their mark of respect due to the occasion. The stores were all closed. All the flags flying were at half-mast and shrouded in mourning. The bells of the Churches tolled on the arrival of the bodies and at different intervals during the day.

On the arrival of the procession at the City Hall, the bodies were laid out in state, as previously arranged, near the CALHOUN statue, and the Charleston Riflemen and Washington Light Infantry detailed as body guards of honor. The number that visited the Hall during the interim between the arrival and the time fixed for the funeral, was variously estimated at between four and five thousand people.

THE FUNERAL.

At four o'clock the military commenced to assemble on Broad and Meeting-streets. The Regiment of South Carolina Regular Infantry, commanded by Capt. BURLING, of which Gen. Bee was formerly Lieutenant Colonel, and the Calhoun Light Artillery, with four pieces, making the usual funeral escort of a Brigadier General, were drawn up in Broad-street, fronting the City Hall.

The Charleston Brass Band and the regular Fort Moultrie Band, furnished the music for the occasion.

The remains of Gen. F. S. Bartow were the first removed and conveyed to the hearse, the Charleston Brass Band playing the dead march from "Beethoven."

A special train had been chartered to convey the remains of Gen. BARTOW to Savannah yesterday evening. In consequence of this arrangement the Charleston Mounted Guard and a detachment of the Charleston Riflemen, with the Fort Moultrie Band, were detailed to accompany the body to the depot of the Savannah Rail Road.

The Committee of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry left with the body about six o'clock last evening, for Savannah.

The car for the reception of Gen. BARTOW'S remains was fitted up with much good taste and skill by the Superintendent, Mr. HAINES.

Our own Confederate flag was honored in covering the remains of this martyr to his country on their way to Savannah.

The bodies of Gen. Bee and Lieutenant Colonel JOHNSON were afterwards brought out and placed in the hearse.

The procession was formed as follows:

Charleston Brass Band,
Regiment of South Carolina Regular Infantry
and
Calhoun Flying Artillery, under the command of Col. Anderson, assisted by Lieutenant Mills,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. Rutledge.

BODY OF GEN. BEE.

Full Bearers,
Col. RUTLEDGE,
Lieut. Colonel BRANCH,
Major TRAFFER.

Full Bearers,
Mr. ORGANS,
Capt. THOMAS,
Sgt. GOWLAND.

BODY OF LIEUT. COL. JOHNSON.

Full Bearers,
Lieut. Colonel DAVIS,
Capt. MARRATH,
Capt. KERRAT,
Capt. COOPER.

Full Bearers,
Capt. SMALL,
Capt. POPE,
Capt. HEWITT.

Charleston Riflemen, Lieutenant Blake Commanding,
Washington Light Infantry, Capt. SIMONSON,
General Schulerle and Staff,
Mayor and City Council,
Clergymen of the City.

Union Light Infantry, Capt. Ramsay,
Calhoun Guard, Capt. Harkness,
Phanix Rifles, Capt. GARDNER,
German Hussars, Capt. Lord,
Montgomery Guard, Lieut. Armstrong Commanding,
Palmetto Guard, Capt. BISHOP,
Sumter Guards, Capt. KING,
Irish Volunteers, Capt. MAGRAH,
Cadet Riflemen, Capt. ELLIOT.

Madison Cadets, Lieut. Armstrong Commanding,
Washington Artillery, Capt. Walter,
Lafayette Artillery, Capt. Pope,
Moultrie Guard, Capt. Palmer,
Charleston Zouaves, Capt. Chickener,
Palmetto Rifles, Capt. Withers,
Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. Huger,
Citizens, &c.

The procession entered through Broad-street, and moved up Meeting to Calhoun-street, thence to Calhoun-street to St. Paul's Church, where the procession came to a halt. The bodies were borne to the nave of the Church, the Rev. P. GARDNER reading the usual Episcopal burial service. The Church was filled to repletion, and every available foot of space occupied.

The lesson for the day was read in the most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. GARDNER, from the first Chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, commencing with, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." The usual services of the Church were varied with the following soul-stirring address, which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers:

We stand, my friends, in the presence of a great sorrow. The tidings of victory, which have been borne from the hard fought field, where the gallant defenders of our country have, through the blessing of God, driven back the armies of the invader, have, as is too often the case, been mingled with the

heavy news of the loss of our citizens. The shout of triumph is accompanied with the wail of the bereaved; the triumphs of our heroes are bedewed with the tears of their widows and orphans. Terrible result of war! sad effects of sin! mournful tokens of our fallen estate! "God alone is great; only the triumphs of His cause are unmix'd with grief."

You have gathered here to do becoming honor to the earthly remains of patriots. They responded to their country's call to secure her liberties; and they have fallen, doing all their duty to their native land. Their heroism will be a legacy to their children; their names a treasure to the Republic. We mourn their untimely end, but we feel that the cause for which they fought has been rendered more sacred by their fall.

This is no occasion to appeal to your patriotism, or to seek to animate your devotion to liberty and law. I stand here as a Minister of Christ to point you to the sad ravages of sin, and remind you that all those evil passions from which spring tyranny and oppression, are the mournful effects of man's apostasy from God. I stand here, by these precious remains, to bid you put your trust in the Lord and seek to be reconciled to Him through his Son. I would embrace so impressive an occasion to admonish our brave soldiers, who may soon be called into the field, that thoughts of Eternity must not be shut out from their hearts by the grave and pressing duties of Time. God speaks to us by his Providence in a voice to which we must hearken. In the sight of victory, in the sound of triumph and the dazzling light of glory, he shows us the grave. This is but the vestibule of eternity—earth the preparation for heaven. Through death must we pass to life. The terrible tyrant of the human race, how savage is thy reign, how full of awe thy condescension! But light from the Son of Righteousness bridges the chasm of darkness with the bow of promise, and the Cross of Jesus subdues the tyrant into the servant and messenger of God.

There is a victory greater than any earth has chronicled—it is the victory of humankind over the grave. There is One mightier than Death—omnipotent even over sin.

You have borne the Laurel and the Palmetto on your heroes' brows, fit emblems of valor devoted to the State we love. But there are garlands more enduring than these, wreaths that cannot wither, coronals of glory and palm branches of immortal victory. Let us be candidates for these. Let death with its solemn, appalling tread, bring us a message of comfort, a watchword of peace. "If Jesus died and rose again even so they also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." "Oh death where is thy sting? Oh grave where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law, but thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Golly your heroes to their repose; shed over them the tears of a deep regret; treasure for your State the memory of their valor; tell your children of their self-sacrificing bravery; hang the laurel and the cypress upon their tombs; resolve to emulate their bold devotion to their country's liberties, and take with you from their resting place the recollection of the Conqueror of Death; make your peace with God in Christ, and be prepared, in His strength, for whatever may befall you; to do and to suffer in behalf of those great trusts which the Almighty has committed to you as he shall order.

Let Christ be the portion of your souls, and God your refuge and defence.

Thus, while affection weeps, and patriotism honors, let piety learn a lesson of improvement, and faith be instructed, under all adversities, to hold fast by God.

My friends, it is no occasion for words. Our hearts are full, and there are hearts more bitterly wrung than ours. May God have mercy on and comfort them. May the sympathy of Jesus be experienced by all who mourn the ravages of this unnatural war. May Heaven console when earth is impotent, and Christ give strength where it has been so graciously pronounced in those words of holy comfort—"As thy day so shall thy strength be."

The 16th Hymn was sung excellently by the choir, after which followed the sentences "Man that is born of a woman," &c., and the services closed with the usual benediction. After the ceremony the bodies were removed to the hearse for conveyance to Magnolia Cemetery. A salute was fired by the Infantry as the procession moved off.

On the coffins were placed wreaths of laurel, palmetto and cypress. Col. JOHNSON was buried at Magnolia beneath a venerable oak, surrounded with pines. Pious piety had selected a spot eloquent in the ever melancholy music of Nature. There he will rest until that trumpet shall sound at whose voice alone the soldier will again stand forth.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 July 1861, 1

Late Honors to the Heroes of Manassas.
 Yesterday was a day of mingled gloom and stern pride. Mourning for the leaders of our people and killed each hour. Our whole people uprose with one instinctive feeling to lay their tributes of honor upon the tombs of our heroes, stricken down in the cause of their country—the defense of our homes—in the wild epoch of battle—on the field of blood. Never since the internment of our venerable, great and immortal statesman has so universal a gush of sorrow washed up from the heart of our people. A business in the city was suspended; the stores, seemingly with pre-arrangement, were all closed. Thousands upon thousands, with grave faces, assembled—men and women—on foot and in carriages; the windows were blocked with tens of thousands—all had assembled at the brink of the dead. The tolling bells, the heavy beat of the muffled drum, and the melancholy dirge for the departed soldier, resounded mournfully over the house tops and through the streets of our quiet city. If the spontaneous outpourings of thousands of hearts could soothe the grief of the bereaved ones, then let them be counted. We of the present time will reverence as we recall, the virtues and valor of the fallen heroes, and our children will cherish their memory and learn to honor the names of Gen. BARTOW and JOHNSON.

The funeral parading yesterday was most impressive. It had been expected that the remains of the departed officers would arrive early in the morning, but a delay occurred on the route hither, and it was half-past twelve o'clock before the train moved into the depot. The car containing the remains was draped in black, festooned with the Confederate flag, and adorned with wreaths of palm-leaf leaves and laurel. An immense concourse had already assembled around the depot, and a staid patient, though unprotected, under the garb of an.

Soon after one o'clock the coffin containing the bodies were placed in hearse, and escorted by the Charleston Light Dragoons, the German Hussars and the Charleston Mounted Guard, were taken to the City Hall.

The speeches in hall was draped in mourning. At the west end, the flags of the State and Confederate States were draped in rich folds—showing, in fine relief, the marble statue of Carolina's great statesman—the finger pointing to the roll, on which is inscribed the familiar sentence, "Truth, Justice and the Constitution." In front were the blues on which the remains of the deceased were laid. It was a solemn scene, and the throng of citizens who witnessed it cannot soon forget it. The marble statue of CALHOUN, and the inanimate bodies of the heroes slain, spoke to the hearts of all more forcibly than words. For three hours not a sound was heard in that chamber of death save the measured tread of the sentries and the frequent sobbing of those whose grief could not be controlled.

At four o'clock, in accordance with the wishes of the friends of Gen. BARTOW, his remains were taken to the Savannah Railroad and sent by special train to Savannah. They were escorted by the Charleston Mounted Guard, Capt. MARTIN, and a detachment of the Charleston Riflemen, Lieut. GEORGE RIGBY commanding. The latter, in company with Col. MASON and BARTOW, Aids to Gen. BARTOW, and the Committee of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, accompanied the remains to Savannah. Another Committee, from Savannah met the train about ten miles from Charleston.

About a half hour later the funeral procession of General Bax and Colonel JOHNSON was formed, and moved from the City Hall in the following order:

- Dr. L. H. Anderson's 1st Regiment, S. C. A., and Staff.
- First Regiment Infantry, S. C. Army, Capt. Butler Commanding.
- Calhoun's Battery, Light Artillery, Co. A., S. C. Army.
- Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. Kaulstge.
- Hearse, bearing the remains of Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, attended by eight Commissioned Officers of the 1st Brigade, acting as pall-bearers.
- Detachment of the City Police Corp.
- Carriages.
- Hearse, bearing the remains of Brigadier-General Bax, attended by six Field Officers, acting as pall-bearers.
- Carriages.
- Guard of Honor, composed of the Washington Light Infantry and Charleston Riflemen, with arms equipped.
- Major General SCHRIEVER and Staff, as Escorts.
- Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, with Clergymen and Citizens.
- Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry marching in the following order, with the staff:
 - 10th Light Infantry,
 - Calhoun Guards.
 - Phoenix Riflemen.
 - German Fusiliers.
 - Montgomery Guards.
 - Palmetto Guard.
 - Bunker's Guard.
 - Irish Volunteers.
 - Cadet Riflemen.
- Battalion of State Cadets, Lieut. Armstrong commanding.
- Washington Artillery.
- Latayette Artillery.
- Music.
- First Regiment of Rifles, supposed of the following companies:
 - Headlie's Ussahs.
 - Zouave Cadets.
 - Palmetto Riflemen.
 - Carolina Light Infantry.
 - German Riflemen.
- The Rutledge Mounted Rifles, on foot, leading their horses.
- Carriages.

The splendid pageant wound its way through Meeting, Calhoun and Coming streets to St. Paul's Church, where the Burial Service of the Episcopal Church was read. The solemn music was beating the occasion, and was directed by the accomplished performer, M. S. REEVES, Esq., as-

stated by many of the best male and female voices in the city. The Rev. C. P. GARDNER, Rector of St. Luke's Church, then delivered the following

Funeral Address.
 "We stand, my friends, in the presence of a great sorrow. The tidings of the victory, which have been borne from the hard fought field, where the gallant defenders of our country have, through the blessing of God, driven back the armies of the invader, have, as it were, been mingled with the heavy news of the loss of our citizens. The shout of triumph is accompanied with the wail of the bereaved; the laurels of our heroes are bedewed with the tears of their widows and orphans. Terrible result of war; and effects of all mournful tokens of our fallen ones. God alone is great; only the triumphs of His cause are unaltered with grief."

You have gathered here to do becoming honor to the earthly remains of departed heroes. They responded to their country's call to defend her liberties, and they have fallen doing all their duty to their native land. Their heroism will be a legacy to their children, their names a treasure to the Republic. We mourn their untimely end, but we feel that the cause for which they fought has been rendered more sacred by their fall.

This is no occasion for appeal to your patriotism or to seek to animate your devotion to liberty and law. I stand here as a witness of Christ, to point you to the end of your journey, and remind you that all those evil passions from which spring tyranny and oppression are the mournful results of man's iniquity from God. I stand here, by these weeping remains, to bid you put your trust in the Lord, and seek to be reconciled to Him through His Son. I would earnestly beseech you on occasion to acknowledge our brave soldiers who may soon be sleeping in the field, that thoughts of country must not be the only thoughts their bereaved by the grave and pressing duties of life.

God speaks to us by His providences in the world to which we soot hearts. In the sight of victory, in the sound of triumph, and in the dazzling light of glory, He shows us the way to the grave. Time is but the vanity of eternity. Earth the preparation for Heaven. Through Death with us pass to Life. Oh, terrible tyrant of the human race, thy empire is thy tomb; how full are the cemeteries! Let light from the Song of King Solomon bring the solemn of death, now with the loss of promise, and the Cross of Jesus guide the spirit into the eternal and merciful of God.

There is a victory greater than any earth has witnessed. It is the victory of immortality over the grave. There is one mightier than Death, and he will conquer him ere long. You have heard the laurel and the palm-leaf on your hero's brow—its emblem of valor devoted to the State we love. But these are but vain honors, and these these laurels that cannot last. The glory of a hero is not in the wreath of mortal triumph, but in the crown of immortality. Let death, with its solemn knocking tread, bring to a man's mind the thought of heavenward of peace. "If Jesus Christ had not risen, even so they that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." "The kingdom of the living is in the grave where is the victory of life over death in life, and the strength of life in the grave. Let us be to God which give us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Be thy your hero in their respect, shed over them the tears of a deep sorrow; treasure for your sake the memory of their valor; let your children of that self-sacrificing warrior band that bled and died, and the fathers upon their tomb receive the same benediction that you receive in their country's liberation and that you may, from their resting place, the recollection of the conqueror of death, and your

peace with God in Christ, and be prepared, in His strength, by whatever means He may see fit, to suffer, in behalf of those great truths which the Church has committed to you, as He shall order. Let Christ be the pasture of your souls, and God your refuge and strength. Thus, while a Nation weeps, and a Nation mourns, let every heart be a lesson of improvement, and Faith, and all silver, hold fast by God.

My friends, it is no occasion for words. Our hearts are full, and our hearts more liberally strong than ours. May God have mercy on and comfort them. His the way, the path of Jesus be experienced by all who return the ravages of the unnatural war. May Heaven comfort, where earth is impatient, and Christ give strength where it has been so graciously promised, in those words of Holy Scripture, "As thy day, so shall thy strength be."

The funeral service was then read by the 1st Regiment of Infantry, S. C. A., of which General Bax was for some time Lieutenant-Colonel.

The remains were then taken charge of by their respective friends, and the military companies dispersed to their several places of rendezvous.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 July 1861, 1

(Communication)
The Yankee Invasion of South Carolina.
For several years past (is the old proverbial language of an admirable proverb). It is now which first appeals to an intelligent, moral and patriotic people. We have had our warning. We have had them in the long known, well known and malignantly hostile feelings of the whole North towards this little State of South Carolina. We have been warned by a thousand voices of exhortation from our chief Statesmen, and we have our warning in the deep-mouthed snarl, and howls, and threats of the Yankees themselves. The New York Herald, a triple-headed beast of treachery and corruption, has not only given us due warning of what we have to expect, but has gone further, and has indicated the process by which the invasion is to be effected.
Now, where the beast makes so much cry, it is usually little wool! The barkley dog is more famous for his baying capacity; but a noisy animal may, not unreasonably, tell where a superior breed is lacking; and, harmless himself, may show us where the danger lies. It will not do to listen to the insidious programme of the Northern press, for instance Mr. Minister HARTY, and used by the Government, as in the case of Fort Sumter, to lead us off on a false scent, as a dirty hound leads the hunter of deer, by going off on a rabbit track. We have had experience of this practice of our enemies, and must always with due allowance of care, all the careful attention of their press and politicians. But, whether the plan, as suggested by the Herald, be the one designed and resolved upon by Sumter and Lincoln, or not, for the invasion of South Carolina, it is enough for us to know that it is the only one which has a reasonable degree of probability in it. The Herald is in possession of some of our facts, but it blunders in its history and reasoning. In the first place, the motive for preferring Charleston, as the site of the summer-old city of South Carolina, over Beaufort, was not because of the value, as rivers, of the Ashley and the Cooper, over those of Beaufort; for they hardly conduct further into the interior than do the waters of Port Royal and St. Helena. The true reason was the greater difficulty of ascending the waters of Port Royal and Beaufort from a maritime enemy, by a single column,

and at a time when Port Royal was left open to Great Britain and her colonies, and were both possessed of a marine sufficiently powerful to take her and them in constant apprehension. The danger was felt to be great, only because the colony was so small, and had no back country for its support. And this was virtually the case, also, in the later period of the Revolution, when the same region was penetrated by the British, and when they made their way thence to Savannah and Charleston, making Beaufort their safe deposit, or base of operations, for their invasion of the two sister colonies of the then South-South Carolina and Georgia.
It must not be forgotten that, even in that day, Great Britain required some 20,000 men for the conquest and capture of these two States of Savannah and Charleston; when 6000 was held to be enough to keep in subjection the mammoth eddy of New York—the metropolis of which had yielded without striking a blow.
The circumstances of the South, and of the two colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, have undergone a change from that day, to this, which change the New York Herald gratefully ignores. The white regular force of Georgia in the Revolution amounted to but two thousand men. The same State can now send into the field 110,000! Then, South Carolina had a population, all told, of whites of but 25,000 to 30,000, and could muster but one eighth of this population for military purposes, and of these a large proportion were Scotch, Dutch and English loyalists. The country was divided in opinion and in principle. Now, South Carolina can send forty thousand men into the field, without the slightest difficulty of finding opinion or principle among them. They are all prepared, as one man, from the seaboard to the mountains, to relieve and to rescue the country from Yankee domination.
The difference between past and present, is a substantial one. But we will not go into details to prove this, and will be quite satisfied that our enemies should find it out when the time comes. The subject requires some further exposition, which we may give hereafter. Meanwhile, let us say, at once, to our authorities, you have not a moment to lose in making your preparations. Unless absolutely crushed in Virginia, the Lincoln Government will not wait till October to assault the South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 July 1861, 2

THE FUNERAL ON FRIDAY.—The following were the pall bearers in the funeral of Gen. BEE and Lt. Col. JOHNSON:

Pall bearers to Gen. BEE.—Col. RIPLEY, Lt. Col. BRANCH, Major TRAPIER, Major CAPERS, Capt. THOMAS and Gen. GONZALES.

Pall bearers to Lt. Col. JOHNSON.—Lt. Col. DAVIS, Capt. MAGRATH, Capt. RAMSAY, Capt. CORDES, Capt. PINCKNEY, Capt. SMALL, Capt. POPE and Capt. HUGER.

30 July 1861, 2

Military.—Capt. CALHOUN'S fine Company of Light Artillery (Regulars), about eighty strong, expect to leave to-day on the two o'clock train of the Northeastern Rail Road for Richmond. This Company have been under constant drill for the last two months and have become almost perfect as Artillorists. Their drill and firing, at the Race Course, on Saturday, elicited much admiration from the spectators, and gave great satisfaction to the officers and all who witnessed it. We are glad to see this, as we shall need this branch of service more particularly, when the Yankees are doing their utmost in making an attempt to wipe out the inglorious defeat at Manassas.

It is reported that Lieut. Col. R. S. RIPLEY has resigned. We regret the causes which induced the step, but we cannot be surprised. Major RIPLEY was with us at a time and season when efficient friends were "friends indeed."

His experience and qualifications, and his practical skill in artillery, enabled him to do signal service at a time when we could not well have spared him.

He has deserved well of this Commonwealth, and of all who are charged with its interests, either as a State, or as one of the "Confederate States." That he has not been recognized by all in office as he deserved, will be considered by the people our misfortune rather than his, if the result is his resignation as reported.

It may become our duty soon to comment on the causes which have induced this and other acts of late occurrence.

The Charleston Courier.

31 July 1861, 2

The Blockade.—The steamer *Planter*, Capt. FERGUSON, reached this city at a late hour on Monday night, having been to Port Royal on special service. There was no blockade off the latter place when the *Planter* left, and she came out at St. Helena and put in at Stono entrance.

No vessel of war was seen until Charleston bar was in sight, when the *Wabash* and *Vandalia* were noticed off this port. A large number of Lincoln's men-of-war have gone to look after privateers.

At a meeting of the Palmetto Guard (Reserve), Capt. G. L. BRIST, on Monday evening, Rev. C. P. GADSDEN, who has been for some time Chaplain and an honorary member, appeared and reported for active membership.

No personal announcement we have made lately has given us more pleasure than we feel now in reporting the appointment and merited promotion of the gallant RIPLEY as a Brigadier General of the Confederate Army (Provisional).

The announcement has not officially transpired, but we have reason to believe it, and we know it will be approved by all citizens who have enjoyed opportunities of judging the merits and claims and qualifications of Major RIPLEY, as he has been known.

Whether we consider his rank and reputation in the U. S. Army; his early espousal of the cause of the South, and of South Carolina when apparently alone, or his services rendered us, his promotion is richly merited, and if announced earlier would have been pronounced well-timed.

1 August 1861, 2

Gen. BEAUREGARD has caused three traitors to be hung recently, having received the most indubitable evidence of their treachery. One of the parties was an engineer on the Manassas Gap Rail Road, another a preacher of the Gospel, and the third a farmer. They had all furnished valuable aid to the enemy.

An Excellent Suggestion.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says:—"It has been suggested that our Southern volunteers would be pleased, and their health promoted, by a liberal allowance of corn and rice, instead of the bread rations of flour exclusively. We think the suggestion a most capital one, and trust that the Commissariat will investigate the subject and attend to the matter at once."

The Savannah *Republican* referring to the resignation of Col. RIPLEY, as reported in the *Courier*, adds:

If the President should place Col. Ripley at the head of some Confederate brigade, instead of inexperienced civilians, he will be doing justice to a meritorious officer and a service to the country.

With one voice all in Georgia and South Carolina, who have had opportunities of acquaintance with Col. RIPLEY, pronounce him the man for the charge of this section of coast. Our announcement of his appointment as Brigadier was received with cordial and emphatic approval.

We have received no additional information, but until authoritatively corrected, we shall hope for confirmation of our report, which was made on evidence we should deem sufficient for any statement.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

A Card.

It would give general satisfaction if the Merchants on East Bay, Broad and King-streets, that furnish supplies to the Planters would sign the Hayne-street paper, taking Confederate Securities in payment.

The lists are now being filled up, and many would give their whole crops if the Confederate Bonds or Treasury Notes would be taken in liquidation.

I hardly think that any who sign would lose by it, at least such is the opinion of

A PLANTER.

The Charleston Courier.

2 August 1861, 2

Dr. Wm. JETSON, corner of Church and Tradd-streets, is Agent for the "Voice of Masonry," published by MORRIS & MONSARRAT, Louisville; Kentucky.

Treachery Discovered.—It has been reported that Gen. BEAUREGARD has detected and promptly punished several traitors and pretended friends, who had been giving information to the enemy.

It is to be hoped this process of retribution and justice will be continued until the Virginia border is purged.

Mr. J. A. THOMPSON, of the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, relates to a member of the Committee from this city a fact which explains in great part the severe and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy on the HAMPTON Legion.

A renegade shopkeeper who had supplied the Legion with milk when in camp near Richmond, went over to the enemy before the battle and described full the dress and equipments of the Legion.

It is some consolation to know that this rascal renegade was detected, and was shot on Monday, 29th, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Funeral of Capt. Chas. H. Axson.—The remains of Capt. Axson reached this city yesterday morning by the Northeastern Rail Road, and were received and escorted from the depot to the late residence of the deceased, in Short-street, by the Washington Light Infantry, Cadet Riflemen, Calhoun Guard and a detachment of Cavalry, followed by a large crowd of citizens in carriages and on foot.

At four o'clock, the body was removed to St. Michael's Church, attended by his old comrades in arms of the Richardson Guards and the Cadet Riflemen.

The numerous weeping relatives of the deceased also accompanied the solemn cortege, and the Church was filled with friends who had gathered to witness the last mournful ceremonies of the Church over the body of the brave soldier and citizen.

The burial service was read by the Rev. J. H. ELLIOTT, after which the remains were conveyed to the family burying ground and the earth closed over the remains of the patriotic soldier so untimely taken from among us. Three volleys were fired over the grave by the Cadet Riflemen, and the crowd slowly separated to their homes.

3 August 1861, 2

Bless the Girls.—The patriotic girls of Madame Toano's well known Academy, 46 Meeting-street, are rivalling their mothers and sisters, and their contemporaries of other schools, in efforts and labors in behalf of the volunteers. With other efforts they have designed and prepared a collation to which they invite all who desire to contribute for this commendable object.

They were prepared to receive visitors on Friday evening from six to ten P. M., and were favored with a goodly number, but not as many as they deserved, desired and expected. It happened, however, unfortunately, that the gentleman charged with carrying their notice to the *Courier* for Friday morning, forgot his commission, and in consequence the entertainment was not known to many citizens. We regret the omission for the sake of the girls and their object, and hope they will be abundantly compensated by the attendance of this evening.

The collation will be in readiness from six to ten P. M., at 46 Meeting-street, and a call will be very convenient to visitors going to or returning from the Battery.

A Well Merited Compliment.—The Savannah *Republican* says: The Charleston *Courier* learns that Major RIPLEY, the gallant commander of Fort Moultrie in the battle of 12th and 13th April, has been promoted to the post of Brigadier General of the Provisional Army. We are glad to see such men take command of our forces. RIPLEY is a genuine soldier, no amateur pretender, and when the next fight comes, if he is there, we shall hear from him."

5 August 1861, 2

We have late information which authorizes the belief that traitorous communication has been had with the blockading fleet from some points of the coast between Charleston and Savannah. A small sloop was recently overhauled containing five hundred chickens and other supplies, evidently intended for a LINCOLN market. The crew of the sloop escaped in a small boat into a creek.

Without abandoning or relaxing the harbor watch in the cities of Charleston and Savannah, it is important that some vigilance should be directed to the intermediate coast, and especially to points admitting of ready communication inland.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 August 1861, 2

OFFICIAL COMPANY REPORTS OF THE WOUNDED.—We are indebted to Col. W. G. DESAUSSURE, now in Virginia, for the following official reports of the wounded in two of our Charleston companies:

Palmetto Guard, Capt. Cutlbert.—Wm. Elliott, struck by a piece of shell on the breast, now on duty; T. H. Reeder, wounded in the right arm, flesh wound; J. L. Moses on the collar bone, not dangerous; L. L. Rice, two places on the right arm, flesh wounds; B. W. Barnwell on the nose, slight wound; S. Calder, struck by a piece of shell on the leg, on duty now; W. J. Waller, wounded in the neck. The wounded are doing well.

Brooks Guards, Capt. Rhett.—Killed—None.
Wounded severely—M. N. Thomison, shot through the thigh; Wm. Parse, shot through the foot.

Wounded slightly—J. R. Phillips, struck on head—ball glanced from button on hat; Sheppard in the leg; Adolphus Rudolph, struck in the stomach.

Wm. Dorum, severely wounded in the face by accident after the battle.

All the wounded are doing well.

6 August 1861, 1

BRUTALITY.—While one of the City engines on Saturday night was proceeding to the fire one of the colored firemen was dragged from the ropes by some person unknown, kicked and beaten very severely, and finally dangerously stabbed with what appeared to be a sheath knife. The victim of this brutal and cowardly assault now lies in a critical condition, and it is thought cannot recover.

CITY AFFAIRS.—Charleston yesterday afternoon was under arms. In accordance with the recommendation of the authorities nearly all the stores and offices were closed about two o'clock, and our business thoroughfares presented a somewhat deserted appearance. The members of the various military companies, including the Beets, assembled at their muster grounds for drill and instruction in military tactics, so as to be ready to meet the enemy should the attempt be made this fall to invade the State. From what we have been able to gather our citizens are zealous in this movement, and go through the drill with great cheerfulness. All they ask is that they be furnished with competent instructors, and there will be no complaint or regret for the time thus spent in the service of the State.

HELP FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—The Ladies' Auxiliary Association made another shipment of articles for our sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia, on Sunday last, which was the most valuable which has yet been sent by them. They still continue their labors, as the calls for assistance still continue coming. The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be opened hereafter for the distribution of work every morning during the week from 10 until 12 o'clock, and not in the afternoon, as formerly. A committee will also be present at that time to receive all donations that may be handed in, either of money or stores.

The regular weekly meeting of the managers and committees will be held in the Hall this afternoon, August 6, at 5 o'clock. All persons that have made collections are requested to hand them in at that time.

The Charleston Courier.

7 August 1861, 1

A Visit to Charleston.—The other day, when on a visit in Charleston, we had the pleasure of spending a whole day with our friend the venerable Rev. Dr. John Bachman, the so favorable known naturalist of the South. After a long and most pleasant conversation, we were kindly invited to visit one of the Doctor's dearest friends, a German gentleman, with the promise of seeing some very fine flowers. In this we were not disappointed, and must acknowledge that here our attention was attracted by a collection of the finest Gloxinias we have seen in this country, including some of the newest and rarest varieties in cultivation; also Achimenes and Fuchsias in the best state of cultivation and in full bloom.

The visit to us was a pleasant one, thanks to the kindness and hospitality of our friend the Doctor.

[Farmer and Planter.

The Charleston Courier.

7 August 1861, 2

Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, has issued a letter to the Clergy of his Diocese earnestly advising and recommending organization and systematic efforts in each Parish for the relief of volunteers, and the supply of clothing, &c., for the soldiers.

The Charleston Courier.

8 August 1861, 4

CHARLESTON POST OFFICE.			
Delivery and Closing of the Mails.			
ROUTE.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.	REMARKS.
Northern.....	9.00 A. M.	7.00 P. M.	
Columbia and Camden Country.....	9.00 A. M.	8.00 P. M.	
Savannah.....	1.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	
Western.....	9.00 A. M.	4.30 P. M.	
Offices on Greenville and Columbia Rail Road.....	9.00 A. M.		
Offices on Charlotte and S. Carolina Rail Road.....	9.00 A. M.		
CLOSING.			
ROUTE.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.	REMARKS.
Northern.....	1.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	
Columbia.....	7.00 A. M.	7.00 P. M.	
Bennettsville, Cheraw, Darlington, Camden.....	12.00 M.		
Camden (Sunday, Tuesday, Friday).....	7.00 A. M.	7.00 P. M.	
Offices on Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, West of Florence.....	7.00 A. M.		
Offices on Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, East of Florence.....	12.00 P. M.		
Western.....	1.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	
Greenville and Small Offices.....		6.00 P. M.	
Charlotte Road (Large Offices).....		7.00 P. M.	
Georgetown.....	12.00 M.		
Pineville (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday).....	12.00 M.		
Blue House (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday).....	8.00 A. M.		

The Postoffice will be opened for delivery on Sunday's from half-past 12 to half-past 1 P. M.

Mails for Key West and Havana, via Fernandina and Cedar Keys, will be made up at the Postoffice on the 7th, 15th, 22d, and the last day of every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Mails for North Santee, South Santee, Hadrell's and 32 Mile House, close on Tuesdays and Friday's at 2 o'clock, P. M.; arrive Sundays and Thursday's at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Fehaw closes on Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M.; arrives on Sunday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Beaufort and Bluffton, per Steamer Cedric, closes at 7 P. M., every Thursday.

The Mail for Florida closes every day at 5 P. M.

TO TRAVELERS.

Schedule of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Westward or Up.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Charleston.....	9.15 A. M.
12 1/2	St. Andrew's.....	9.30 ...
23	Rantowles, No. 1.....	10.01 ...
30	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	10.40 ...
39	Jacksonboro, No. 3.....	11.05 ...
50	Green Pond, No. 4.....	11.35 ...
55	Salkhatchie, No. 5.....	12.01 P. M.
61	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	12.18 ...
64	Coomawhatchie, No. 7.....	12.37 ...
70	Grahamville, No. 8.....	12.55 ...
84	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	1.30 ...
89	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2.....	1.56 ...
94	Mounteth, No. 10.....	2.17 ...
101	Junction, No. 10 1/2.....	2.35 ...
104	Savannah (Arrive).....	2.45 ...

Eastward or Down.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Savannah.....	1.45 P. M.
3	Junction, No. 10 1/2.....	1.58 ...
10	Mounteth, No. 10.....	2.15 ...
15	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2.....	2.34 ...
20	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	3.08 ...
34	Grahamville, No. 8.....	3.42 ...
43	Coomawhatchie, No. 7.....	4.06 ...
49	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	4.21 ...
64	Salkhatchie, No. 5.....	4.35 ...
65	Green Pond, No. 4.....	5.02 ...
74	Jacksonboro, No. 3.....	5.32 ...
81	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	5.57 ...
92	Rantowles, No. 1.....	6.34 ...
103 1/2	St. Andrew's.....	7.09 ...
104	Charleston (Arrive).....	7.30 ...

FREIGHT TRAIN, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Westward or Up.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Charleston.....	6.50 A. M.
12 1/2	St. Andrew's.....	7.00 ...
23	Rantowles, No. 1.....	8.10 ...
30	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	9.10 ...
39	Jacksonboro, No. 3.....	10.02 ...
50	Green Pond, No. 4.....	10.47 ...
55	Salkhatchie, No. 5.....	11.40 ...
61	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	12.26 P. M.
64	Coomawhatchie, No. 7.....	12.50 ...
70	Grahamville, No. 8.....	1.26 ...
84	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	2.36 ...
89	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2.....	3.40 ...
94	Mounteth, No. 10.....	4.19 ...
97	Junction, No. 10 1/2.....	4.45 ...
104	Savannah (Arrive).....	5.00 ...

Eastward or Down.

MILES.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	LEAVE.
	Savannah.....	6.00 A. M.
3	Junction, No. 10 1/2.....	6.16 ...
10	Mounteth, No. 10.....	6.49 ...
15	Savannah River, No. 9 1/2.....	7.20 ...
20	Hardeeville, No. 9.....	8.00 ...
34	Grahamville, No. 8.....	9.10 ...
43	Coomawhatchie, No. 7.....	10.00 ...
49	Pocotaligo, No. 6.....	11.00 ...
64	Salkhatchie, No. 5.....	11.46 ...
65	Green Pond, No. 4.....	1.05 P. M.
74	Jacksonboro, No. 3.....	2.09 ...
81	Adam's Run, No. 2.....	2.45 ...
92	Rantowles, No. 1.....	3.50 ...
103 1/2	St. Andrew's (Arrive).....	4.50 ...

The Charleston Mercury.

8 August 1861, 1

The Cuban Authorities Liberate Southern Prizes.

New York, August 7.—Three of the prizes lately taken by the *Jess. Davis*, and which were taken into Cuban ports, came into this port today, having been liberated by order of the Captain-General.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 August 1861, 2

THE BRIG JOHN WELSH, which was captured by the privateer *Jess Davis* a short time since and taken into a Southern port, was towed to Savannah on Wednesday, where she will remain until an investigation is held by a Court of Equity.

HIGH PRIVATES.—Among the gentlemen who have lately enrolled their names as members of Reserve Guard No. 5, are Ex-Gov. ALLSTON, Hon. W. F. COLCOCK, and Hon. I. W. HAYNE.

ERROR.—In our despatch from New York published yesterday, stating that certain prizes released by the Cuban authorities had arrived, the privateer *Jess Davis* was mentioned where it should have been C. S. steamer *Sumter*.

The Charleston Courier.

10 August 1861, 2

~~The Blockade.~~ The steamer *Planter*, Captain KELYKA, reached this port yesterday from Port Royal and vicinity. Capt. R. came outside from St. Helena, and saw no vessels until he reached Charleston Bar, where there was two steamers and a sloop-of-war. The former appeared to be at anchor, the latter sailing about, but was not able to trouble the *Planter*.

We acknowledge receipt of \$66.25, collected by *Mary E. Gonzales* and *Virginia Barre*, "from a few of their free colored friends," for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia.

PRIVATEER! PRIVATEER!



SHARES IN THE PRIVATEER Schr: BEAUREGARD for sale. Those wishing to invest apply at 2 Brown & Co.'s Wharf.

August 9.

12 August 1861, 1

RIFLED CANNON—SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.—The war is fast developing the mechanical skill and resources of our people. On Saturday we examined at the Foundry establishment of Messrs. CAMERON & Co., a beautiful wrought iron 12-pounder rifled cannon, made from original models and under the immediate superintendence and direction of the enterprising proprietors. The piece has not as yet been tried, but from its appearance, there can be no doubt that it will prove a most efficient weapon for either field or privateering purposes, or in a fortification. It is intended for rapid firing, and can be moved very quickly from place to place. The piece is at the work shops foot of Hasell-street, and open to the examination of the public. It will more than repay a visit.

We also witnessed in successful operation, a percussion cap making machine, capable of turning out from 25,000 to 35,000 caps daily. This machine was invented by that skillful draughtsman and master mechanic, Mr. TAYLOR, one of the proprietors. Although simple in its operation, much thought and patient perseverance was requisite to bring all its nice combinations to work with accuracy and facility.

But the necessities of the State demanded it. Mr. TAYLOR was furnished by Col. MANIGault, Chief of the Ordnance Department, with a strip of copper, a cap and a star cut from the copper to show how the caps were made.

Mr. TAYLOR immediately set to work and in less than a month's time, the machine was in operation.

The copper is cut into strips of the proper width and then passed through rollers which form the stars. From that they are carried forward to a die and made into a cap. We would advise the curious, however, and all interested, to see the operation themselves. The proprietors take great pleasure in extending to all visitors every possible facility.

A large 32 pounder, recently rifled at the establishment, and designed for Fort Sumter, was also exhibited to us. An attempt at description of this handsome piece of workmanship would only mar the pleasure of an examination.

The proprietors have invented a machine for rifling cannon of any size or twist that may be desired, from ten to forty feet.

These gentlemen deserve the highest credit for their enterprising spirit and the zeal they have exhibited, to render service to the State at a moment of pressing emergency.

Bartow's Prayer Book.—Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, writes in a note to the sermon published by him as Rector of Christ Church, Savannah, in reference to the great victory of the 21st July:

Since this sermon was written the body servant of Col. Bartow has returned and has delivered to his family the Prayer Book which had belonged to his father, and which, although quite a large one, he had carried with him through the campaign. It was marked at the Collect for the Sunday after Ascension, which he was using when summoned to the battle field. I subjoin the Collect, as indicative of the feeling with which he went into the conflict:

"O God, the King of Glory, who hast exalted thine only son Jesus Christ with great triumph unto thy kingdom in Heaven. We beseech thee, leave us not comfortless; but send to us thine Holy Ghost to comfort us and exalt us unto the same place whither our Savior Christ is gone before, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, one God world without end. Amen."

The Charleston Courier.

12 August 1861, 2

To the Cotton Planters of this State.

We, the undersigned Cotton Factors of Charleston, in view of the existing blockade, beg to present to the planters of this State the following considerations:

Cotton, if sent to the seaports, could not be exported; it would, therefore, accumulate in the stores and on the wharves; for this, the want of accommodation would be soon felt, increasing the ordinary risks of danger from exposure to robbery and of fire; and insurance would be obtained with difficulty and at high rates.

An accumulation of produce in our ports would be a constant temptation to our enemies to attack and gain possession of it; and could be of no benefit to ourselves.

It has been suggested that foreign Governments might interest themselves sufficiently to induce the United States Government to relieve the blockade at one of the Southern ports only, so as to permit the export of Cotton from that port. We know that the planters of the Confederate States have patriotism and love of the common cause too near at heart, to permit their Cotton to be exported under such circumstances.

We, therefore, recommend to our friends, the Cotton planters of this and other States, to send none of their Cotton to market until the blockade is expressly removed from all of the ports of the Confederate States; but to make arrangements to store it carefully and properly under their own sheds and gin houses.

ADAMS, FROST & CO.	RAVENEL & CO.
CALDWELL & ROBINSON.	CALDWELL, BLAKELY & CO.
WM. C. DUKES & SONS.	J. & S. P. RAVENEL.
FRASER & DILL.	MAZYCK & HOWARD.
E. H. ROGERS & CO.	WM. M. LAWTON & CO.
J. & J. D. KIRKPATRICK.	DEVEAUX & HEYWARD.
COLCOCK, McCALLY & MALLOY.	H. K. AIKEN & CO.
CLARKSON & MEY.	SMITH & DULIN.
JOHN FRASER & CO.	HOLMES & STONEY.
BOWIE, LAFITTE & CO.	R. E. BROWN.
DRAKE & MOSES.	B. S. RHETT & SON.
GRAESER & SMITH.	BIMS & BARKSDALE.
J. D. MURCHISON.	A. GARDELLE.
WM. K. RYAN.	THOS. G. SIMONS & SON.
REEDER & DESAUSURE.	R. Q. PINCKNEY.
COFFIN & PRINGLE.	ED. BARNWELL & SON.
HANCKEL & NOWELL.	ROBERTSON, BLACK-LOCK & CO.
LEGARÉ, COLCOCK & CO.	MOWRY & CO.
INGRAHAM & WEBB.	JOSEPH A. WINTHROP & SON.
WM. C. BEE & CO.	J. S. CHAMBERS.
PETER C. GAILLARD & CO.	WARDLAW & WALKER.
O'HEAR, ROPER & STONEY.	

The Charleston Courier.

12 August 1861, 2

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. V. A. LARRANAGA are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her Infant Daughter, CHRISTINA ANNA, This Afternoon, at Five o'clock, at 70 Queen-street.
August 12

The Charleston Mercury.

12 August 1861, 2

THE PALMETTO GUARD.—We are requested by Capt. CUTHBERT to publish the following official list of the casualties in his company at the great battle:

LIST OF WOUNDED OF PALMETTO GUARD.

Private J. Z. Moses—in shoulder, slightly.
Private T. H. Reeder—in shoulder, slightly.
Private W. J. Walter—in the neck, slightly.
Private L. L. Rice—in the arm, slightly.
Private S. C. Calder—in the leg, very slightly.
Private Wm. Elliott—in the breast, very slightly.
None killed.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 August 1861, 4

Captain C. A. L. Lamar has been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise in Georgia a regiment of mounted riflemen.

15 August 1861, 2

The Blockade.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port yesterday took passage in the steamer *Cecil*, and proceeded outside the Bar to the Flag Ship of the Blockading Fleet. We understand that he visited the squadron to inform them that a ~~British vessel was shortly expected here from a~~ distant port, and to request them to order her off should she be seen by them. There were three blockading vessels in sight—two steamers and one sail vessel.

Brigadier General Ripley.—We venture now, with increased confidence, to report what should have been confirmed when first announced, the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. RIPLEY to the rank and command of a Brigadier General of the Provisional Confederate Army.

With the causes that have produced the delay and apparent hesitation in this appointment, we need not have anything to do. We can speak with confidence in behalf of our community, and especially all those who have been most intimately acquainted with his merits and qualifications, in stating that no appointment could give greater satisfaction, or be received with more cordial approval.

A new rifled cannon and projectile, designed and made by CAMERON & Co., were tried on Tuesday, and with gratifying success. We shall not enter into details, but are pleased to record an additional evidence of the resources of this well known and enterprising firm, who can do anything that can be done in their metal.

Council Proceedings.—We received yesterday the official report of the proceedings of the meeting of City Council, held on Tuesday, 13th inst., but are compelled to defer their publication until tomorrow.

We are requested to give notice that the regular weekly meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Association will be held at the Depository this afternoon, Thursday, the 15th inst., at five o'clock. These meetings, we understand, are not confined to the members of the Association, but all interested in the welfare of the soldiers are invited to attend. So far, they have been very interesting, and we would advise all who can do so to attend.

Southern Swords.—Arrangements have been made for manufacturing the HABERSHAM Sword in this city, and we hope soon to report an opportunity for a supply. Swords are made in several Southern cities, and it would gratify many of our military friends if they could be permitted to examine specimens of such works. If enterprising makers or dealers, who have not on hand more orders than can be filled, desire to extend their business, it will be advantageous for them to communicate with the public by advertising, and to submit specimens to examination in the principal cities. The remark will apply to all materials of military outfit and equipment.

Planters and farmers who have sheep, cows or hogs ranging near the shore, and who miss any of them, should not too hastily accuse or suspect any neighbors or servants. The blockaders off the Louisiana coast lately made a beef stealing invasion, and other blockaders may do the same thing.

The Charleston Courier.

15 August 1861, 2

WANTED, TEN BEEF PACKERS, WHO thoroughly understand their business, and are capable of putting up Beef for Foreign and Domestic use. None need apply but those who can come well recommended. Apply to W. T. J. O. WOODWARD.
August 15 2

The Charleston Mercury.

16 August 1861, 2

WANTS A DIVORCE.—Miss SUE A. CARTER, of Murfreesboro', N. C., who in an unfortunate moment married the notorious abolition scamp, CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, publishes a card in the Petersburg *Express*, declaring that she no longer recognizes him as her husband, and will seek the earliest opportunity to be released from him by being divorced.

17 August 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

The Colonelcy of the Rifle Regiment.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance not only to the Regiment, but to the State, of a proper choice for this responsible office. The times are sufficiently critical, we are sure, to make every one alive to the responsibility of his vote, and to the necessity of having at the head of the Regiment one possessing fully the confidence of the men and of the community. Where nearly one thousand lives are in the scale, personal considerations cannot weigh an atom. All must waive these. The *selat*, too, of the Regiment must be maintained.

Induced by these considerations, we would suggest Colonel THOMAS F. DRAYTON for the post.

Col. DRAYTON is a graduate of West Point, and served in the army more than eight years, taking part in the Black Hawk War, and then being transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He resigned in 1836, having been appointed by Gen. CASS, then Secretary of War, at Mr. CALHOUN'S request, resident Engineer on the Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road. At the termination of this engagement Col. DRAYTON retired from public service, and spent some years in attending to his own planting interests until he was elected President of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, which was built by his judicious and indefatigable energy.

His character is too well known to need any eulogy, and we simply desire to point out that in addition to the qualities so honorably illustrated by his career in this community, he possesses the advantage of military education and sense, which are invaluable at the present time.

A large number will vote for Col. DRAYTON, confident that at this time he will not refuse any place to which he may be called.

MANY PRIVATES OF THE RIFLE
REGIMENT.

17 August 1861, 2

Female Patriotism.—The ladies of Orangeburg District, who have always been prominent in those noble acts and impulses which have characterized the patriotism of the fair daughters of Carolina and of the South, organized, on Saturday last, an association, under the title of "The Confederate Soldiers' Relief Association." The object of the union of this fine band of representatives of the true spirit of the women of '76 can be learned on reference to their announcement in another column of this day's *Courier*. We shall be pleased at any time to report the progress and results of their labors. The association can be addressed and communicated with through its officers and their assistants.

The ladies of the Claremont Philharmonic Society gave a concert at Needwood, the residence of Mrs. V. BRADFORD, on the 5th of August, for the benefit of the Sumter volunteers in Virginia. One hundred and fifty-five dollars were collected on the occasion, and \$5 was contributed by *Edmund*, a servant of Mrs. BRADFORD.

The Charleston Courier.

19 August, 1861, 2

It is related of Gen. BEAUREGARD that when dismounted from his horse, he addressed the troops in a few words before leading them to the charge. "Remember, soldiers, we are fighting for our Government, our liberty, our homes! We cannot afford to be defeated! Sooner than yield, you must die; and I have come to die with you, right here! Forward to the charge!"

We are glad to hear, says the Richmond Examiner, that steps are being taken by the Navy Department to construct suitable vessels of light draught for purposes of river and harbor defence. It is bearable to have our ports blockaded by vessels like the *Brooklyn*, *Wabash* and *Niagara*, because we have no means to prevent it. But to have such small craft as the *Yankee*, *Roselle* and Philadelphia ice-boat prowling through our rivers and hovering about our harbors is insupportable, as they might be easily taken or destroyed. We have some two or three hundred accomplished naval officers in the Confederate service; we have various points at the South where efficient vessels of small draught and size could be fitted out, and we have plenty of enterprising "tars" to man them. Such being the case, it is surprising that we have submitted so long to the nuisance of having our harbors visited and menaced by the enemy's small fry shipping.

Acknowledgment.—*Cassy Bee, Rockell's Old Field, Near Richmond, Va., August, 1861.*—Captain McCRAZY begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of two boxes, containing many valuable articles of clothing, contributed by several ladies, through Mrs. C. A. GREASER, for the Company under his command—the Irish Volunteers—and in their behalf to return his thanks for these generous contributions to their comfort. He sincerely hopes that the Company may prove themselves worthy of this and other kindnesses so freely shown them. He also gratefully acknowledges the assistance afforded by the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association in furnishing two sick members with comfortable clothing and the means of joining their Company. He would also acknowledge his indebtedness to Capt. THRO. CORDES for several hams and boxes of biscuits, which were most acceptable on their journey to this place.

EDWARD McCRAZY, Jr., Captain,
First Regiment S. C. V.

The *New Orleans Bee* says Mr. LINCOLN has unwittingly been a benefactor to the South. He has taught us the inestimable blessing of self-reliance and independence. He has compelled us to look to ourselves, to investigate our power and resources, and to set to work energetically and successfully for their rapid and vigorous development. Take a single illustration: New Orleans has generally purchased from Cincinnati about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of ploughs yearly. The supply being cut off, a firm in Jackson, Miss., has undertaken to manufacture the article, and has closed several large contracts for ploughs. Thus, should the blockade of the river be removed to-morrow, Cincinnati will none the less have forfeited nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in a single article of commerce. We say nothing of the stimulus afforded by the blockade to the home market for provisions. In a few months we have learned to find substitutes for Kentucky beef and Ohio pork, flour and wheat, in similar products which reach us from Tennessee, Texas, Georgia and other Southern States. In short, at a comparatively trifling cost, we have learned from Mr. Lincoln's blockade that the South possesses within herself the elements of her subsistence, progress and prosperity, and that henceforth the Yankees must seek for other customers.

An exchange says Gen. BEAUREGARD is a Catholic. It is said that, on the morning of the battle, prayer was offered to Almighty God, and the Holy Sacrament administered to the General and immense numbers of his men.

20 August 1861, 1

BEAUREGARD LIGHT INFANTRY.—This youthful corps of citizen soldiery, one of the most recent creations of our stirring times, was out last night, accompanied by a fine band of music, serenading their officers, who have recently received their commissions.

They also complimented the *Courier* by a serenade and a salute, which was gratefully appreciated. We feel assured that the great name of the gallant BEAUREGARD will be honorably borne by the sturdy arms of the Light Infantry.

THE NEW COAST STEAMER RANDOLPH.—Our gallant and popular sea-going friend, Captain MANSFIELD, entertained a very pleasant party of guests yesterday afternoon on a trial trip of the steamer *Randolph*, an iron clad vessel lately purchased at Savannah for duty upon our coast. Several smiling and familiar countenances, fair representatives of the hardy mariner and landsmen, were on board and contributed in a large measure to the zest and hilarity in the meeting of old friends and acquaintances. Among these we must not forget to mention Captain DANIEL O'LEARY, a whole souled Southerner, Commander, Capt. KING, the favorite Commander of the steamer *St. John's*, plying between Savannah and the seaport towns of Florida, and Engineers JOHN W. SLEY, R. P. WHILDEN and W. RYAN. The guests included Z. N. WINKLER, A. FREEMAN, C. D. OWENS, W. W. STICKNEY, H. S. SHELTON, C. CLARK, A. W. GORDON, J. M. PUNDT, W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, and many other citizens.

The weather was everything that could be desired, a stiff breeze rendering it delightfully cool and agreeable. The steamer first paid a visit to Fort Sumter where the party landed, and had the high gratification of being admitted, and spending an agreeable hour in examining the interior of that now famous fortification.

Upon their return to the *Randolph*, they were met by Capt. MANSFIELD, invited to an extempore collation, accompanied by some of the Captain's choicest Heidsick.

The health and success of Capt. MANSFIELD with his new steamer, was drank with the most hearty applause. The after proceedings were agreeably varied by songs and interchange of sentiments up to the time of their returning to the city.

The *Randolph* is an iron boat, of 155 tons, 110 feet long, drawing three feet of water; has a low pressure square engine, 30 inch cylinder, and six feet stroke. The steamer and engine are of English build. The steamer was fourteen minutes coming from Fort Sumter.

She is said to make from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour.

21 August 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

To the Rifle Regiment.

With the prospect of spending next winter in the field, we are called to-day to choose a Colonel to command us. A large number of us desire Maj. CARRE: and such is the respect and appreciation of the Regiment for him, that, had he consented to be a candidate for the post, he would most probably be elected. But he has refused to be promoted over the present Lieutenant Colonel. Another part wish to see Lieut. Col. BRANCH promoted. Of him we need say nothing. Our last winter's campaign made us fully acquainted with him, his manners, his ability to drill the Regiment, and his qualifications as a commander. A third party urge Col. DRAYTON, as the best qualified by his West Point education, more than eight years active service, and by his experience drawn from service during war. His high character and courteous manner, they say, ensure his winning our confidence as he has that of the community: and they feel sure he will refuse no post of danger or responsibility at this time.

It is not our present purpose to advocate the claims of either Col. BRANCH or Col. DRAYTON, but to impress on the members the gravity of our present act. Let us, unswayed by prejudice or personal partiality, and uninfluenced by persuasions from any source, however worthy, cast our votes and make our selection as if on the battle field.

Who can command us best? direct our energies aright? husband our strength till the proper moment, and then by his own gallantry rouse us most to the deadly charge? Whose knowledge and experience will guide us in retreat, if ever we are compelled "to pursue an advantage in the rear?" And who again will preserve for our Regiment the *scut* it so justly won under the gallant Col. PATTERSON?

A PRIVATE OF THE REGIMENT.

The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1861, 1

The Hebrews at Manassas.—SAMUEL LEVY, of Attakapas, La., writes to his father, SOLOMON LEVY, after the great fight:

Among the visitors were three Rabbies, who arrived here on the 24th inst., one from Charleston, S. C., another from Richmond, Va., and a third from Memphis, Tenn. They were sent here by their different congregations to administer aid to their wounded Hebrew brethren.

The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1861, 2

Georgetown Rifle Guards.

In our issue of Tuesday we referred to the formation of this Company, and remarked that the roll of the Company had been received; but "at too late an hour this morning for publication." We now lay the roll of the Company before our readers, and would say to those interested in the organization of the corps, that it would have afforded us much pleasure to have published the list simultaneously with another city paper, but the reason of our not doing so is not attributable to any neglect on our part or want of sufficient interest in the request made of us for its publication.

ROLL OF THE GEORGETOWN RIFLE GUARDS—COMPANY A,

Tenth South Carolina Regiment, P. C. S. A.

OFFICERS.

PLOWDEN CHARLES JENNET WESTON, Captain.
 A. J. SHAW, First Lieutenant.
 S. W. ROUQUIE, Second Lieutenant.
 C. J. COE, Third Lieutenant.
 C. CARROLL WHITE, First Sergeant.
 J. P. RICHARDSON, Second Sergeant.
 J. F. LAKEBOUR, Third Sergeant.
 T. R. HASKLDEN, Fourth Sergeant.
 O. P. RICHARDSON, Fifth Sergeant.
 R. C. WYLEAGH, First Corporal.
 W. SCOTT RUMTER, Second Corporal.
 E. EMANUEL, Third Corporal.
 E. W. HASELDEN, Fourth Corporal.
 W. F. SHAW, Fifth Corporal.
 N. B. CLARKSON, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Alexander.	J. H. Johnson.
C. R. Anderson.	E. W. Johnson.
T. S. Barth.	E. M. Johnson.
E. Blakely.	S. E. Lucas.
O. J. Butts.	W. H. J. Lowrinore.
B. O' Bush.	H. D. Lequix.
M. J. Bailey.	T. M. Matthews.
T. J. Bourne.	O. S. Marlow.
J. H. Bessant.	J. W. McCormick.
J. R. Chadwick.	W. E. McNulty.
G. R. Congdon.	A. McNulty.
R. F. Collins.	James Murrow.
N. Oribb.	T. C. McDougal.
E. Oribb.	F. L. McCants.
W. A. Croft.	D. F. Michau.
Dennis Cannon.	J. J. Morris.
G. Cook.	W. S. Nurse.
T. B. Cook.	W. C. Oghourne.
D. M. Cook.	E. T. Porter.
Isaac B. Cook.	J. H. Porter.
W. J. Clarkson.	L. H. Pipkin.
B. C. Davis.	W. R. Peal.
B. A. Deal.	A. J. Richardson.
J. C. Deal.	James Redee.
W. H. Deal.	J. N. Row.
J. H. Detyena.	S. A. Sellers.
J. C. Dennis.	D. W. Stalvey.
J. W. Durant.	A. Stalvey.
J. L. Easterhug.	W. F. Stalvey.
E. C. Ellis.	W. Stanners.
G. L. Ellis.	J. C. Small.
D. G. Elliott.	A. B. Skinner.
S. Emanuel.	R. W. Sing.
E. Exum.	W. R. Shelly.
S. S. Fraser.	L. G. W. Shaw.
W. A. Gasque.	J. D. Singleterry.
S. K. Gasque.	J. W. Tarbox.
J. W. Graham.	R. C. Ward.
B. D. Guild.	A. R. Walker.
T. J. Harrison.	A. West.
S. Harper.	J. D. West.
S. Heunessy.	W. H. West.
H. W. Holenbuttle.	W. W. Williams.
J. F. Holmes.	C. A. Williams.
S. Howell.	G. W. Williams.
C. Howell.	T. Williamson.
W. J. Howard.	F. W. Wilson.
B. B. Holliday.	J. Wilson.
J. Hucks.	G. F. S. Wright.

MUSICIANS.

George Douglas, Fifer. Samuel Johnson, Drummer.
 John Wilson, Drummer; Henry, Drummer.

PIONEERS (COLBERS.)

Flander, Cooper.
 Crear, Cooper.

ATTENTION! ZOUAVES.



PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDERS OF 17TH AUGUST, an ELECTION FOR COLONEL of the First Regiment of Rifles will be held at the Gymnasium, *This Day*, the 21st inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sergeant HARVEY and Corporal AULD are detailed to assist in the management of said election.

R. C. GILCHRIST,
First Lieutenant Commanding.

ASSEMBLE AT CITADEL SQUARE THIS AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., in Uniform, black Caps, for Company Drill.

On *To-morrow*, at half-past 8 o'clock, P. M., at Gymnasium, for Drill.

And on *Friday*, at half-past 4 P. M., at Military Hall, in Uniform, red Caps, for Regimental Drill.

Roll will be called punctually, and defaulters reported to Court Martial.

By order Lieut. Gilchrist, Commanding.
August 21 W. H. WELCH, O. S.

ATTENTION! ZOUAVE VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARMOY OF THE CHARLESTON ZOUAVE CADETS, in Queen-street, will be open every day this week, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

Persons wishing to join the Zouave Volunteers for Hampton's Legion, will do well to apply at once.

By order of Lieut. Palmer, Commanding.
August 12 6 AULD, Secretary pro tem.



IN PURSUANCE TO ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS an ELECTION FOR COLONEL of the First Regiment of Rifles will be held at your Muster Ground (Military Hall), *This Day*, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Lieutenants H. E. YOUNG and J. H. MENSING are detailed to assist as Managers of said election.
August 21 JACOB McALL, Captain.



IN PURSUANCE TO ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS, an ELECTION FOR COLONEL of the First Regiment of Rifles, will be held at your Muster Ground (Military Hall) *This Day*, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Lieutenants R. ISSEETEL and A. D. COHEN are detailed to assist as Managers of said election.
August 21 A. MELCHERS, Captain.

21 August 1861, 2

A Voice from the Mountains.—The following is an extract from a letter received in this city, dated
FLAT ROCK, N. C., August 16, 1861.

While we rejoice to hear such pleasing accounts from your city of the energetic exertions of the ladies to afford succor to our patriotic citizens engaged in the defence of the South, it may not be amiss for you to state that a like spirit pervades the ladies now residents of this mountain region, most of whom are from your own State of South Carolina. Soon after the news of the battle of Manassas Plains reached here, a meeting was called by the Pastor of the Episcopal Church, which was promptly responded to, and the handsome sum of eight hundred dollars was at once collected for this most praiseworthy object, and already quite a number of boxes of useful articles, necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, have been forwarded to Virginia.

It is reported that General Scott took the oath louder and out of a larger glass than ever on receiving the news from Missouri.

The New York *Tribune* has repeatedly asserted that the wife of General BRAUNGARD was visiting near New York, and reiterated the assertion as if on positive knowledge and information, in the issue of the 26th July.

We dislike the presentation of personal matters or relations, but we may state that General BRAUNGARD's wife has not left his residence, in Esplanade-street, New Orleans, for the summer, as can be testified by her many friends.

What will the *Tribune* next say?

The Third Regiment of Louisianians, under McCULLOCH, are specially mentioned as having distinguished themselves in the warmly contested battle near Springfield. It was commanded by Col. LOUIS HERBERT. The Lieutenant-Colonel is SAMUEL HYAMS, brother of the popular Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. The regiment is made up exclusively of companies from the country parishes.

The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1861, 2

PROPOSALS FOR FROM FIVE HUNDRED to TWOTHOUSAND, half full, and one-half half BARRELS. The half Barrels to contain 21½ to 22 gallons Fluid measure, the whole Barrels to contain 43 to 44 gallons Fluid measure; good thick, sound staves, with not less than twelve hoops to each package, the hoops to be of wood, the heads to be smooth on the outside so that they can be easily and perfectly stenciled. The first hundred to be delivered within sixty days. August 20 W. T. J. O. WOODWARD.

The Charleston Courier.

22 August 1861, 2

Mrs. GEORGE J. W. McCALL, Mrs. E. A. LAW,
Mrs. F. F. WARLEY, of Darlington, S. C., have
gone to Virginia to offer their services as nurses
for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confede-
rate States.

The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1861, 1

THE BAY RIFLES.—This fine corps, commanded by Capt. Lovick MILLER, was out Thursday on the College Green for drill. The precision of their movements and their soldier-like bearing reflect great credit on the untiring efforts of the officers. Composed as it is of young men, it offers an inducement for our young Charlestonians who desire to join a fine corps, to apply immediately as they are in need of a few more before inspection, after which they will be attached to the Rifle Regiment.

The German Volunteers were mustered in on Thursday, at the Military Hall, by Capt. MILLS, numbering seventy-two, rank and file, all young and efficient men. They have been accepted by Colonel HAMPTON for his Legion, and are commanded by the following officers, viz:

WM. K. BACHMAN, (son of Rev. J. BACHMAN, D. D.,) Captain.

JAMES SIMONS, Jr., (son of Gen. JAS. SIMONS,) First Lieutenant.

E. SIEGLING, (son of Major JNO. SIEGLING,) Second Lieutenant.

HENRY WAGENER, (son of Lieut.-Col. J. A. WAGENER,) Third Lieutenant.

They are expected to move for the seat of war in a few days. At present they are in camp at the Half-Moon Battery, in Hampstead.

Roll of the First Regiment of Rifles

FIELD AND STAFF.

JAMES L. ORR, Colonel. J. FOSTER MARSHALL, Lieutenant-Colonel. D. A. LEDBETTER, Major. BENJAMIN SLOAN, Adjutant. B. F. CRAYTON, Quartermaster. JOHN G. EDWARDS, Commissary. THOMAS A. EVINS, Surgeon. A. F. HUNTER, Assistant Surgeon. THOMAS B. LEE, Sergeant-Major. JOHN H. MARSHALL, Quartermaster's Sergeant. J. WARDLAW PERRIN, Commissary's Sergeant. H. R. VANDIVER, Quartermaster's Clerk. T. B. BENSON, Commissary's Clerk. J. CLARKE WARDLAW, Military Secretary. S. E. MAXWELL, Special Aid-de-Camp. JOHN KENNEDY, Special Aid-de-Camp. H. T. SLOAN, Chaplain.

KEOWEE RIFLEMEN—COMPANY A.

OFFICERS.

J. W. LIVINGSTON, Captain. TH. M. HADDEN, First Lieutenant. J. W. PHILPOT, Second Lieutenant. H. L. PULLIAM, Third Lieutenant. W. A. CRAIG, First Sergeant. W. H. HULCOMB, Second Sergeant. WM. C. KEITH, Third Sergeant. THOS. J. KEITH, Fourth Sergeant. GABRIEL M. THOMAS, First Corporal. E. H. PHILPOT, Second Corporal. WADY T. HESTER, Third Corporal. LAWRENCE C. CRAIG, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Prier, Jr. Alexander, T. W. Alexander, P. M. Albertson, J. D. Albertson, J. C. Anderson, Wm. H. Anderson, C. W. Barron, Wm. A. Bowlin, D. P. Bell, Geo. S. Bell, Andrew J. Breckenrize, Jno. L. Buckester, Joel R. Barton, Isaac A. Barker, Wilson D. Boggs, Garnor Boyle, George Boyle, Michael Beasley, James M. Corbin, John S. Corbin, Wm. F. Craig, John Clayton, Jesse M. Chapman, Henson Craige, Henderson Chapman, Joseph Collium, Michael Durham, James P. Daniels, Fred. A. Dillard, Baylas Kratt, James S. F. Fendley, J. W. Fendley, D. W. Gibson, L. W. Gibson, John Hollis, Moses Hughes, Harvey Hughes, H. Holden, Ethna Herenton, Samuel Johnson, John Jones, J. F. Keith, John R. Lay, Archelaus Lay, William Leroy, James H. Aggregate—104.

McDUFFIE RIFLES—COMPANY B.

OFFICERS.

JAMES M. PERRIN, Captain. WM. C. DAVIS, First Lieutenant. J. TORVNES ROBERTSON, Second Lieutenant. JAMES B. COTHREAN, Third Lieutenant. CHARLES E. WATSON, First Sergeant. FRANCIS H. WARDLAW, Second Sergeant. CHARLES M. CRESOVELL, Third Sergeant. LEWIS ALFRED WARDLAW, Fourth Sergeant. BENJ. L. McLAUGHLIN, First Corporal. ALPHIUS E. LESLY, Second Corporal. GEORGE M. JORLIAN, Third Corporal. DAVID R. PENNY, Fourth Corporal. WILLIAM JONES, Musician. BENJ. ROTHSCHILD, Musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Edmund Bell, Nathaniel E. Blackburn, John J. Buchanan, Gabriel D. Buchanan, John R. Bushart, Richard M. Caldwell, James A.

McCawlan, James M. McCaslan, Thomas O. McEwen, John T. McClinton, Robert S. McCracken, William A. McDowell, Patrick H. McFerrin, George P.

Childs, James Edward Clumson, John C. Connor, G. McDuffie Day, Franklin Delany, John H. Douglas, William T. P. Douglas, William W. Douglas, Nathaniel R. Fowler, S. Waddy Greene, James W. Hamilton, William R. Hammond, Christian V. Hammond, William H. Harrelson, John W. Harrelson, William R. Hart, Nathaniel Hauser, Gottlieb Hill, Samuel L. Hodges, Emory A. Hodges, Samuel H. Irvin, John C. Jones, Joshua W. Jordan, James Turner Jordan, Thomas P. Joyce, J. R. Keller, David F. Kurz, Jacob Kyle, Augustin Latier, William A. Lewy, Thomas Lites, James C. Little, James K. Logan, Andrew H. Loveless, John W. Malone, James D. Marshall, William J. Martin, Luther L. Marto, John F. Aggregate—103.

MOUNTAIN BOYS—COMPANY C.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH J. NORTON, Captain. LEONARD ROGERS, First Lieutenant. NIMROD K. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant. WILLIAM J. DICKSON, Third Lieutenant. JAMES H. ROBINS, First Sergeant. ROBERT Y. H. LOWERY, Second Sergeant. JOHN W. ROGERS, Third Sergeant. JOHN M. PHILLIPS, Fourth Sergeant. MAJOR T. CHRISTIAN, First Corporal. DAVID DICKSON, Second Corporal. EDWARD H. BARTON, Third Corporal. LOUALLEN RICE, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Ahrens, Henry W. Ahlerson, Elias F. Ansel, John J. Barker, William J. Barker, Louis M. Barker, Ira Binschoff, Frederick Braadt, Louis H. Bullwacke, Menke Calhoun, Thos. W. Casey, Jonathan Calhoun, James M. Clark, Alfred Chambers, James Cook, Enoch B. Colley, Andrew Cox, Andrew P. Crenshaw, Ezekiah Crenshaw, Samuel Darnola, James A. Dickson, Marshall P. Dickson, John R. Duncan, Madison Duncan, Benjamin Duncan, Josiah Fredricks, Thos. M. Fendley, Charles B. Fredricks, Malus E. Fricks, Stephen H. Fricks, Jasper N. Galoway, Miles Gloves, John Hammett, Arthur G. Hall, Jesse M. Hall, John S. Hense, William Hobbs, Isaac Hodgins, William R. Hudson, E. Green Hugh, William G. Holden, Benjamin F. Holden, Isaac Hunnicutt, John T. Hopkins, Thomas T. Huskamp, Henry Huskamp, John Aggregate—104.

ORR RIFLEMEN—COMPANY D.

OFFICERS.

P. E. HARRISON, Captain. JO. BERRY SLOAN, First Lieutenant. JOHN B. SLOAN, Second Lieutenant. SAMUEL H. OWENS, Third Lieutenant. W. S. SHARPE, First Sergeant. ROBERT JUNKEN, Second Sergeant.

McGraw, Samuel P. McKinney, William R. McLawine, James McLaughlin, John L. Miller, Richard G. Miller, Benjamin F. Miller, Davis M. Montgomery, William A. Moseley, John McGee Owen, Mathew Parker, Edward F. Parker, John R. Penny, George A. Perrin, James Wardlaw Perrin, William H. Palmer, Francis Marlon Pursley, David E. Reid, John W. Riley, Robert R. Riley, Andrew P. Riley, William B. Roud, William C. Sharp, Washington W. Shillito, George Shillito, William A. Spear, George W. Wardlaw, J. Clark Wardlaw, Robert H. Watson, Alfred H. Watt, Martin J. West, Wesley W. White, George White, Leonard W. White, Robert J. White, Thomas C. White, Richard M. Wilcut, John C.

W. R. HORROCKS, Third Sergeant. C. G. WYNNE, Fourth Sergeant. J. R. SADLER, First Corporal. JAMES McCONNEL, Second Corporal. T. M. WHITE, Third Corporal. G. D. BAN, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Archer, R. C. Anderson, G. O. Anderson, D. R. Bailey, R. S. Bradberry, W. Beatty, R. W. Beatty, A. O. Beatty, J. S. Bates, John Brady, L. C. Brown, J. B. Brown, N. D. Brown, D. E. Bolt, Robert Burns, J. D. Burns, J. D. Beard, J. D. Blackcales, J. B. Chamber, J. M. Campbell, A. D. Carlisle, L. A. Dobbins, G. W. Dickson, W. G. Dickson, W. P. Donthill, M. P. Eaton, J. B. Eskew, John Featherston, J. C. C. Guyson, A. M. Gilmer, J. K. Glenn, J. K. Grant, Bird Grant, G. W. Grant, H. B. Gilbert, Seal Harris, Jos. Hollingsworth, John Hall, K. S. Humphreys, S. O. Heaton, A. S. Harris, E. B. Hays, A. B. Haynie, J. R. Long, John Long, M. P. Long, G. W. Aggregate—104.

OCONEE RIFLES—COMPANY E.

OFFICERS.

MILES M. NORTON, Captain. ANDREW H. RAMSAY, First Lieutenant. SAMUEL R. McFALL, Second Lieutenant. OLIVER M. DOYLE, Third Lieutenant. DANIEL P. ROBINS, First Sergeant. DAYLIS E. POOLE, Second Sergeant. JOSEPH M. LAWRENCE, Third Sergeant. CLABORNE C. McKINNEY, Fourth Sergeant. JONES H. STEIBLING, First Corporal. MTEPHEN M. POOLE, Second Corporal. JAMES W. LAWRENCE, Third Corporal. JOHN N. TODD, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Isaac N. Alexander, Joseph Brown, James F. Butler, Elibu C. Cannon, Warren R. Calhoun, Warren R. D. Cleveland, Francis M. Callis, James H. Chaстан, Martin V. Chaстан, Thomas Darby, Joseph Darby, James P. Dearmond, James E. Fincher, Timothy W. Fincher, John G. Grant, William M. Gibson, Thomas, Jr. Gibson, William H. Hunnicutt, James H. Hunnicutt, Lewis H. Hunnicutt, William J. Hunnicutt, Thomas W. Hunnicutt, Joberry Hunnicutt, Giles M. Hunnicutt, E. J. Hunnicutt, W. W. Hall, Francis M. Hunter, Elias Hartman, Henry Johnston, Hugh W. Johnston, James H. Jackson, John E. Jackson, James Knox, Miles Knox, John C. King, Robert C. Kennemur, John S. Lawrence, William R. Liddell, John T. Liddell, George W. Leroy, Abram A. Long, Meshah Long, William B. Lee, William J. D. Masey, James, Sr. Masey, James, Jr. Morgan, Thomas J. Morgan, William F. Morgan, John W. McFall, Samuel N. W. Moody, Joel Moody, Jeremiah Moss, Warren W. McAllister, David B. McIntire, David W. Nimmons, William E. Poo, James W. Quarles, George Reid, Samuel Reid, James T. Robns, Waddy T. Ramsay, Thomas S. Robertson, Nathan B. Rankins, John M. Rankins, Josiah Rankins, David C. Rowland, Samuel C. Rowland, Carlos A. Ross, David A. Russell, Squire H. Rice, James Sloan, Joel R. Stribling, William B. Stribling, Thomas B. Stillwell, Harmon Stone, James Todd, David H. West, Robert Walker, Osborn J. Walker, John C.

23 August 1861, 1

Lowery, James F.
Lowry, William A.
Leroy, David S.
Leroy, Samuel P.
Leroy, William J. H.
Aggregate-104.

BLUE RIDGE RIFLEMEN—COMPANY F.

OFFICERS.

ROBT. A. HAWTHORNE, Captain.
GEO. W. FULLERTON, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. JOHNS, Second Lieutenant.
SAMUEL K. DENOY, Third Lieutenant.
ALEX. ARMSTRONG, First Sergeant.
JAMES JOHNS, Sr., Second Sergeant.
THOS. D. LONG, Third Sergeant.
J. C. P. J. MILLER, Fourth Sergeant.
J. B. HARRIS, First Corporal.
W. H. GASTON, Second Corporal.
W. J. HUGHES, Third Corporal.
C. S. MILFORD, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Ayers, Samuel
Abbott, J. D.
Abbott, W. T.
Allen, L. W.
Anderson, E. P.
Ballinger, J. R.
Ballinger, E. L.
Barnes, J. N.
Bolding, W. M.
Bourdon, W. T.
Bolt, Isom
Brooks, James
Bradberry, J. P.
Brown, G. F. M.
Carpenter, J. T.
Carver, Allison
Clinkscales, S. W.
Clinkscales, A. E.
Crosby, K. H.
Cox, A. T.
Coh, H. A.
Cooley, J. B.
Dalton, A. J.
Dalton, Jesse
Doyle, J. J.
Davis, James G.
Dickson, Wm.
Dickson, J. K.
Dunlap, E. G.
Doyle, W. H. H.
Fitzgerald, W. F.
Fowler, L. D.
Fountain, James
Fuller, S. P.
Gassaway, W. W.
Hendersou, J. J.
Hughes, H. R.
Hull, D. S.
Hull, J. W.
Holley, Daniel
Hones, P. W.
Hones, R. S.
Hones, S. T.
Huntcutt, L. M.
Harbin, W. J.
Hays, J. H.
Aggregate-101.

MARSHALL RIFLES—COMPANY G.

OFFICERS.

G. McD. MILLER, Captain.
W. W. HIGGINS, First Lieutenant.
H. M. LATIMER, Second Lieutenant.
JAMES PRATT, 2d Second Lieutenant.
A. H. MOORE, First Sergeant.
M. G. ZEIGLER, Second Sergeant.
S. L. PRATT, Third Sergeant.
T. B. MEANS, Fourth Sergeant.
J. R. ELLIS, First Corporal.
WENTLEY ROBERTSON, Second Corporal.
K. W. HADLON, Third Corporal.
J. H. COCHRAN, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Agnew, A. M.
Algary, J. B.
Alieu, Henry
Anderson, W. D.
Ashley, W. A.
Ashley, R. S.
Austin, W. H.
Botts, Charles A.
Bowen, L. D.
Bowen, S. N.
Brooks, James
Brooks, A. P.
Brooks, T. W.
Burton, John A.
Burton, T. J.
Calvert, F. M.
Calvert, W. J.

Harkness, W. M.
Hawthorn, T. M.
Humphries, E. J.
Jennings, W. A.
Johnson, A. C.
Jones, J. M.
Kellongworth, J. M.
Koon, A. S.
Langston, F. J.
Langston, L. M.
Latimer, J. F.
Latimer, J. S.
Low, Thomas G.
Lung, G. W.
Madden, L. C.
Mattison, J. M.
Milford, G. W.

Callahan, T. C.
Callahan, L. A.
Chiles, George P.
Clinkscales, M. D., F.
Cowan, W. T.
Crawford, J. H.
Cunningham, R. F.
Dickson, John A.
Ellis, A. Rice
Ellis, W. M.
Ellis, W. T.
Fields, Samuel
Fisher, W. A.
Flinn, Marion
Freeman, William
Freeman, Middleton
Freeman, George
Gassaway, R. F.
Gordon, John B.
Gordon, R. A.
Gordon, T. B.
Graham, C. N.
Graham, J. B.
Gray, James E.
Grav, Henry D.
Griffin, R. A.
Griffin, L. A.
Haddon, D. P.
Haddon, W. L.
Aggregate-103.

PEE DEE GUARDS—COMPANY H.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE M. FAIRLEE, Captain.
R. B. BRADY, First Lieutenant.
J. H. HENAGAN, Second Lieutenant.
GILBERT W. MCKAY, Third Lieutenant.
J. GRAHAM BROWN, First Sergeant.
SAM'L J. BALMON, Second Sergeant.
JOHN H. TOLAR, Third Sergeant.
NEILL SMITH, First Corporal.
RENIOR HINDS, Second Corporal.
LEVI GADY, Third Corporal.
HUGH G. HADDEN, Fourth Corporal.
PERCIVAL W. SESSIONS, Musician.

PRIVATES.

Butler, William I.
Bullard, Wesley
Campbell, Jas. J.
Cherry, W. G.
Collins, John E.
Collins, P. J.
Cooper, E.
Cox, Thomas
Davis, Arthur
Dunford, Asa J.
Emanuel, F. W.
Evans, Nelson
Finklea, Hardy
Finklea, Alfred
Gaugue, Thomas
Goff, Asar ah
Goff, H. M.
Goff, Jas. T.
Graves, Ebeneser
Gries, George
Gaines, John W.
Hale, Sam'l
Hall, Mark E.
Harralton, Edwd.
Hodges, Charles
Hodges, John H.
Horne, William
James, Robt. F.
Jones, Evander
Jones, Jackson C.
Jones, Wesley
Leggett, Henry C.
Little, Stephen
Loranca, Lawson
Loynt, Jacob
Mace, W. G.
McCormie, T. J.
Aggregate-106.

MARSHALL GUARDS—COMPANY K.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. COX, Captain.
JAMES A. BIGBY, First Lieutenant.
WILLIAM C. NORRIS, Second Lieutenant.
JESSE A. LEWIS, Third Lieutenant.
GEORGE M. BIGBY, Orderly Sergeant.
MASON J. HARPER, Second Sergeant.
BENJAMIN G. ROBINSON, Third Sergeant.
LEVIN GEER, Fourth Sergeant.
ROBERT S. CHESHIRE, First Corporal.
WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, Second Corporal.
GEORGE W. WARREN, Third Corporal.
ENOCH GAMBELL, Fourth Corporal.

Munday, W. R.
Mullin, John E.
McAdams, J. R.
McConnell, M. D., W. T.
McDill, D. T.
McGee, A. H.
McGee, John I.
McWhorter, John T.
Pruit, E. W.
Purdy, S. A.
Razor, John M.
Richey, George B.
Richardson, H. R.
Robertson, L. R.
Shannon, Terry
Shirley, W. N.
Singleton, A. R.
Singleton, H. W.
Simpson, W. H.
Stanton, William W.
Smith, J. M.
Smith, Joseph
Swansey, J. R.
Thompson, John W.
Tribble, William M.
Vandiver, W. S.
Young, Lather J.
Young, J. A. H.

Alexander, James P.
Armstrong, Daniel B.
Bagwell, John J.
Bagwell, William A.
Bagwell, Frederick
Bagwell, George W.
Bigby, Clement L.
Brook, James H.
Banister, William T.
Banister, Thompson
Campbell, Robert E.
Cox, William F.
Cox, John M.
Cox, Joel H.
Cullins, Albert N.
Cimus, Reuben M.
Davis, William B.
Davis, Wiley B.
Davis, Firmer G.
Dunlap, James M.
Darby, George M.
Driver, John B.
Deveport, Hutson H.
Dawkins, James P.
Fulka, William M.
Fuller, Patrick M. C. D.
Greer, David K.
Greer, Robert A.
Green, John T.
Gaines, Perry
Gaines, John H.
Gaines, James K.
Gambell, William A.
Gambell, Snood B.
Gambell, John E.
Grubbs, Richard L.
Grubbs, John T.
Harper, Isaac C.
Higdon, Thomas J.
Hyde, Moses T.
Aggregate-102.

CALHOUN GUARDS—COMPANY L.

OFFICERS.

JOHN B. MOORE, Captain.
JAMES A. PAGETT, First Lieutenant.
JAMES B. MOORE, Second Lieutenant.
E. VANDIVER, Third Lieutenant.
H. B. ARNOLD, First Sergeant.
W. E. PAGETT, Second Sergeant.
N. E. MOORE, Third Sergeant.
D. A. GERR, Fourth Sergeant.
H. A. VANDIVER, First Corporal.
A. CAMPBELL, Second Corporal.
E. M. REESE, Third Corporal.
D. F. ANDERSON, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Barkley, J. B. G.
Busby, J. T.
Busby, H. T.
Brown, J. P.
Brown, R. T.
Belt, E.
Cantor, R. E.
Chamberlain, G. D.
Chamberlain, K. T.
Carpenier, J. J.
Casy, K.
Dorcy, W. M.
Dove, E. H.
Dove, J. O.
Davis, A. B.
Davis, C. S.
Dalrymple, J. W.
Evins, G. W.
Evins, M. Y.
French, J. J.
Fant, J. L.
Fant, P. C.
Fowler, J. W.
Fowler, J. M.
Gray, W. S.
Gowan, W. M.
Gentry, James
Gambrell, W. N.
Horton, A. L.
Holloway, James A.
Harris, W. H.
Hallama, W. L.
Hammett, J. O.
Hammett, Samuel.
Huskison, M. H.
Jones, S. E.
Kay, E. J.
Kay, R. S.
Lindsey, O. L.
Land, J. J.
Leavell, W. M.
Milford, H. F.
Aggregate-100.

Hyndman, Jonathan F.
Haynie, Robert F.
Johnson, David Q.
Kay, Robert C.
Kay, David M.
Kay, Robert M.
Kay, Robert W.
King, John T.
King, William
Keaton, William P.
Maw, John F.
Morrison, Thomas M.
Meyon, William
Megaha, Josiah
Mansay, James M. F.
Mansay, Silas N.
Mitchell, George
Mitchell, John W. T.
Moore, John M.
Norwood, Wyatt L.
Norwood, Samuel O.
Poor, John J.
Posey, William N.
Robinson, Richard
Robinson, James
Robinson, James M.
Ragsdale, John S.
Snow, Pross
Shaw, William F.
Shaw, Isaac C.
Scott, Richard M.
Stumpert, William J.
Telford, John C.
Telford, Samuel S.
Woods, James H.
West, William F.
West, Daniel J.
Wright, Obadiah L.
Williams, William

Major, J. W.
Mason, T. M.
Major, J. C.
Moore, C. L.
Moore, C. M.
Micanah, Crawford
McDade, M. D.
Methu, W. T.
Nelson, W.
Nelson, J.
Orr, Harvey
Osborn, James
Pearson, S. H.
Posey, J. W.
Rampoy, W. F.
Rampoy, J. W.
Reese, J. A.
Rowland, H. D.
Ring, W. A.
Shearer, W. L.
Stott, D.
Smith, J. M.
Smith, B. C.
Smith, A. H.
Simmons, C.
Simmons, D. S.
Simmons, W. B.
Simmons, W. J.
Snipes, Rufin
Scott, L.
Sergeant, E.
Simmons, W. T.
Taylor, M. R.
Turner, William
Vandiver, G. W.
Woodruff, H. P.
Wilson, J. M.
White, S. M.
Wawon, J. M.
Williams, J. R.
Yow, P. T.
Young, J. C.

23 August 1861, 2

Col. Orr's Regiment.—The last Speaker of the House of Representative of the United States, who held that post with honor, was JAMES L. ORR, who was also, by common consent, one of the best presiding officers that House had witnessed. He is now Colonel of a legionary or independent regiment, fully organized and eagerly expecting marching orders. The confidence reposed in Col. ORR is signally exhibited in the prompt success which attended his call for a regiment, and in the fact that he has been compelled to refuse many companies. His regiment embraces representatives of extreme portions of the State, and noble representatives of the best champions of the State as we confidently predict will be demonstrated on proper trial.

We refer to the regimental roll and advise all readers interested in any of the companies to preserve it for reference.

A detachment of the Beaufort Artillery has arrived here in charge of prisoners on the way to Richmond.

A Tour of Benevolence.—We have announced that Mr. M. S. REEVES and Dr. COUTURIER, of this city, contemplated a general tour through the Confederate States for giving musical and dramatic entertainments, of which one-half of the proceeds would be assigned and devoted to the Soldiers' Relief Fund, or Association, in each and every place visited.

These gentlemen will leave the city on Monday for Savannah, and expect to give their first entertainment in Savannah on Tuesday, 27th, and from Savannah to proceed to Macon.

We commend them and their purpose to the favorable attention and kindly assistance of our friends and readers, and especially of our brethren of the press.

The Butler Rifles.—The Butler Rifles, Capt. J. J. MAGUIRE, from Ridgeville, passed through our city yesterday, fully equipped, for camp duty upon the coast. They were preceded by the Charleston Brass Band, and though no doubt fatigued from a long march, the men seemed to be in fine spirits. They numbered about 75 members.

29 August 1861, 2

CHARLESTON MOUNTED GUARDS



ATTEND THE MONTHLY ALL DAY DRILL OF
your Corps in Citizens Dress, *This Day*, the 29th
Inst., at Rendezvous, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Captain.
August 29 HANCKEL, Acting Orderly.

FORT MOTTE RANGERS.



A FEW MORE MEN ARE WANTED TO FILL UP
this Troop. Persons wishing to join will address
the Captain, at Fort Motte Postoffice. No one need apply
who is not well mounted. Arms will be furnished. As
soon as the requisite number is obtained, a rendezvous
will be appointed, and the Troop will be inspected and
mustered into Confederate service for the war.
JAMES D. TREZEVANT, Captain.
ALFRED J. FREDERICK, First Lieutenant.
ALBERT R. TABER, Second Lieutenant.
Junior Second Lieutenant.
August 29

ATTENTION!



ASSEMBLE AT THE ARMORY (CORNER MARKET
AND MEETING-STREETS) *This Evening*, 29th
Inst., at half-past 8 o'clock precisely, in Undress Uni-
form, White Gloves, with Rifles and Side-arms, for Drill.
Court Martial on all Defaulters.
By order of Captain Elliott.
August 29 W. K. SMITH, O. S. C. R.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF YOUR CORPS
will be held after Drill *This Evening*.
G. F. MILLS, Secretary and Treasurer C. L. I.
August 29

SEGARS, SEGARS, SEGARS.

AT 64 MARKET-STREET,

AND

338 KING-STREET,



WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AS-
SORTMENT of celebrated brands of
HAVANA and DOMESTIC SEGARS,
which I offer at Wholesale and Retail,
varying from \$10 to \$75 per thousand.

WITH,
A full supply of CHEWING and
SMOKING TOBACCO, of the follow-
ing brands:

CELEBRATED FANCY GENUINE TURKISH TO-
BACCO
POCKET PIECE
CALHOUN
GOLDEN TWIST
ORONOCCO, &c.
FOUR ACES SUPERIOR
VIRGINIA
MRS. G. B. MILLER & CO.'S

JOSE Q. FELIPE.

August 29

3

The Charleston Courier.

30 August 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Our Coast Defences.

Editors Courier:—I notice an article in your paper of this morning. The credit of the state in which the coast defences now are, belongs to those who have had them in charge before I took command, and especially to the Chief Engineer, Major TALLPINE, and other officers of the General Staff.

I am particularly desirous that no credit should attach to me for the meritorious labors of gentlemen who have served through the summer, and before I had anything to do with the defences of the coast outside of my late command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY.

Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1861.

2 September 1861, 4

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress.]

Fort Hatteras Surrendered to the Federals.

Almost our entire Forces there taken Prisoners.

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE BY OUR FORCES!

Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the Federal authorities about 11 o'clock on yesterday, Thursday.

The steamer Winslow which left there soon after the surrender on yesterday, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night.

She brought up five wounded men and one dead body. From Lieutenant Citizen, of Capt. Lamb's company, who escaped and came up, we gathered the following particulars:

The Federal steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Com. Barron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lieut. Johnson, Major Gilliam, Major Andrews, and all the Captains of the post are prisoners.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, another gentleman informs us, was 863. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lieut. Citizen thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and 20 wounded. He remained in the Fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the lucid manner in which his statements were made we have great confidence in them.

The Federal fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informant as most terrific.

Lieut. Knight and Lieut. Murdoch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. Tindell, we believe from Lenoir, was brought up.

The news is sad and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter as they reach us.

Lieut. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 o'clock after yesterday.

Men of Eastern Carolina arouse! We have warned you heretofore, but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes and your families are in danger! Come to arms and drive the invaders from your soil. A little preparation might have saved this disaster, but now it is too late and we must make the most of it.

Let the militia be called out to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance let us make them rue it. We can, we must.

To arms! To arms!

The Wilmington Journal of Friday says:

We regret to learn by a passenger who arrived here this morning that there are not wanting the gravest suspicions of treachery attaching to a person with the Confederate forces, who, when the squads were being transferred from Camp Clark to the breastworks at Hatteras lagged strangely behind, but was not particularly noticed, he occupying a position which ranked him as a non-combatant. He was not seen again, and it is thought that he may have slipped out in a boat to the enemy and given them information. He straggled near a signal pole and may have made a signal which they understood, to the effect that our men were out of ammunition but would be reinforced on Thursday, as they would have been. The rumors in Goldsboro' designate the individual by name, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. One thing is certain, the capture of the gallant and popular Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', has roused that section to a mighty pitch of excitement.

At Newbern serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of property, as it is known that the notorious Butler of "contraband" celebrity, is in command of the expedition.

We again urge the completion of the necessary defensive works here, and the organization of all the forces that can be brought into service. Why can't we have the works at Wyatt made and armed? How are our guns and ammunition at other points?

The Charleston Courier.

3 September 1861, 2

Gov. PICKENS, who has been laboriously engaged for several weeks in the inspection, organization and preparation of volunteer troops, called for by the requisition of President DAVIS, returned, after an extended tour through the country, to Columbia on Friday.

We learn that as soon as the Governor can dispose of pressing business that has accumulated in the Executive office during his absence, he will visit our city, and also the defences of the coast erected during the summer.

The most energetic measures will be taken at once to perfect these preparations necessary to resist the most powerful force of the enemy, in case of an attack. Our people upon the coast must now claim our attention and be protected from invasion, and the ravages of marauding parties.

The occupation of the Hatteras forts gives them a threatening position along our coast. It therefore behooves our authorities, as we have no doubt they are doing, to place immediately a sufficient force along the coast to guard us from any danger.

We hope and trust we are prepared to meet whatever may come, as we are informed that the Governor has a very large reserve corps at the two camps of instruction on our rail road (one at Aiken and the other at Lightwood Knot Springs), all ready to move in any direction that they may be ordered.

He has also the reserve of Col. ORR's Regiment, which is now ready, armed and equipped for battle.

We are authorized to say that Gov. PICKENS and the military authorities will hasten forward the most complete preparations in batteries, ammunition and men for the protection and safeguard of all the exposed points in our waters.

We acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$450 from the "free colored men" of this city, as reported by their Committee in another place, and shall give their liberal donation a proper application.

It is just to state that many of these contributors have also rendered service and labor, and are willing to do and give all they can in behalf of the State and City and their defenders.

4 September 1861,

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Courier.

RICHMOND, August 31, 1861.

The news from North Carolina startled the community full as much as any important event since the fall of Fort Sumter. There was a vague undecidable feeling of uneasiness at the words heading the bulletin—"North Carolina invaded." I think the impression was but transitory. What people called "very bad news" at first, upon reflection lost much of its threatening character. We learn to-day that the fort was a mere sand bank, thrown up like those on Morris' Island during the siege, and that the point it occupies is of no importance in view of an offensive movement.

Of course the "battle of Fort Hatteras" will be duly magnified by the Northern journals. I fancy I see the big heading to the news in the New York Herald—"Brilliant Victory," "Bombardment of Fort Hatteras," "Surrender of the Fort after a Terrific Combat," and, perhaps, "On to Raleigh." The cunning SEWARD sees the necessity of a success of some kind to help along the American loan, now negotiating in the European money markets, and the popular subscriptions to the loan at home, and he can but accomplish both objects by ordering his Generals to attack some insignificant place. It will not be his fault if a tremendous ado is not made over the affair. We can scarcely realize on this side of the line, what a furor was gotten up in the North over the two victories of McCLELLAN in Western Virginia. The thunder of the cannon at Manassas followed so soon afterwards, that we lost sight of the Northern jollification over McCLELLAN, but a witness informs me that the English could not have made more out of their triumph at Waterloo. The foreign press was deceived by the clamor, and at one time actually thought the cause of Southern independence was lost. We may, therefore, be prepared for the enthusiastic reception at the North of BUTLER's great victory.

The popular impression is that Butler has taken possession of Fort Hatteras, with the design of making it the nucleus for an invasion of North and South Carolina, as soon as troops and war material can be collected. However plausible this may seem at first, I am inclined to doubt if the enemy will hold the fort if a superior force is sent against them. Scott's original idea of the campaign was to employ an expedition to operate on the coast in conjunction with the land movements upon Richmond and Memphis. By harrassing the sea coast with sudden attacks, short incursions into the interior, the burning of villages and stealing of negroes, a large portion of the Southern troops would be induced to remain home instead of aiding the Confederate Government in its designs upon Washington. The Northern Administration feel now the vital necessity of distracting the attention of our Government from the Potomac and preventing the movement of so many troops into Virginia. If Butler can successfully amuse the Southerners for a month, and draw off a few regiments from Virginia, his object is accomplished. He will with-

draw upon the approach of the Confederates and suddenly pounce down upon another part of the coast—probably South Carolina. It must be borne in mind at the same time, that the Yankees may be fitting out another expedition in New York to cooperate with Butler, and South Carolina may be the next point of attack. If these movements are well understood at the South, there will be no reason why any troops already in Virginia should be withdrawn, and thus interfere with the plans of our Generals on the Potomac.

But while I am speculating about the North Carolina affair, the streets are alive with rumors of a great battle in progress near Alexandria. Our troops have been advancing since Monday, and on Wednesday were anticipating an important engagement with the enemy. The advance guard has had a brilliant little affair with the Hessian scouts, driving them back with loss. Last night the news indicated an attack on the enemy's entrenchments to-day. There is evident anxiety on every face to know the particulars, though none us to the result.

These are stormy times indeed. In addition to the reported fighting on the Potomac, and the invasion of the Old North State, we have the intelligence of a glorious victory of our troops in Western Virginia, and another by the Confederates in Missouri. Can it be that PROUDHON designs that we shall rejoice over the simultaneous fall of Washington, Wheeling and St. Louis.

The movement I mentioned a few days ago, relative to the providing of hospitals by the different States for their troops in Virginia, has been accelerated by the action of the citizens in Alabama now in Richmond. They have held a meeting, and have earnestly embarked in the cause of the suffering soldier. Three States have now taken action in this important matter, viz: Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama.

No one will be surprised to learn that the five dollar notes issued by the Confederate States Treasury have been counterfeited already. The engraving of the genuine is hardly worthy of a Michigan shin-plaster. The paper is almost as coarse as common foolscap. The best thing the Government can do is to call in all its recent paper issues, and make another trial to get reasonably decent engraving alone, or in a few months the country will be flooded with counterfeits, the only means of detecting which will be the superiority of the appearance of the worthless over the genuine.

The Presidential election is only a couple of months away. It seems to create no speculation. Since the election of Washington to the Chief Magistracy of the old Republic no event of this important character has attracted so little notice. We are happy in having, like our ancestors, one man in whom we can all confide, and against whom all opposition would be useless. There is no objection personally to the Vice-President, but it is suggested in some quarters that since the border States have joined the Confederacy, the second place in the nation should be offered to a citizen of one of them. In this connection I have heard mentioned the names of Mr. Rives, of Virginia; Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Mr. John Bell, of Tennessee; Mr. Ballard Preston, of Virginia; Mr. J. M. Mason, of Virginia; Gov. Jackson, of Missouri; and some others. There are those who think that the new Vice-President must not only be taken from the border States but that his political antecedents shall have been different from those of the President. It is urged that by such a combination the last Union man in the South will have no further reason to grumble about unfairness. John Bell, formerly the incarnation of Unionism, is the favorite of this class. SUMTER.

4 September 1861, 1

Correspondence of the Courier.

FIELD'S POINT BATTERY, September 2, 1861.

By order of Col. HEYWARD, of the Ninth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, the "Colleton Guards" repaired on Friday last, to this their point of destination. The company, composed as it is of the "bone and sinew" of St. Bartholemew's Parish, men who have resolved to defend their country's soil at every hazard, and to death if necessary, against foreign invasion, rallied at the call of duty without a murmur or excuse.

Well had they weighed the magnitude of the great Southern movement; and as fervently have they vowed to sever all the ties and endearments of home and family, to assist their brethren in arms in the glorious work of conquering our Confederate independence.

Most of the "Guards" are men of moderate means—accustomed to the plough, and to earn their bread by the sweat of honest labor. Their all is left behind them. And their ready, cheerful, generous, unanimous response to this appointment, is surely an index of that sterling, fighting patriotism which we trust and feel will always support them in the arduous and critical duties of the post.

The Yankee fleet is not their only enemy. That has no terrors for them. They came here to fight, and will be disappointed if they do not. No. They will be called upon to cope with a far more formidable foe. It is the subtle poison—malaria—that the strong arm, the brave heart, the unerring aim of Southern manhood will repel successfully. But this strikes at the vitals, and undermines the constitution. It is to be hoped, however, that with hygienic precaution and appropriate prophylactics, their condition will be measurably ameliorated.

Captain E. S. P. Bellinger is too widely known and thoroughly appreciated in this quarter to require allusion here. In him the Colleton Guards have secured an able, energetic, feeling and faithful commander, whose highest wish is to procure them every attainable comfort, while he will see that their honor is preserved untarnished.

First Lieutenant J. B. Perry, Solicitor of this Circuit, is an officer who commands the respect and confidence of the Company, and deservedly. He has assisted manfully in the formation and organization of the "Guards," and is here to lead them on to the strife.

Second Lieutenant A. C. Izard, an officer of experience, and Third Lieutenant Wm. L. Campbell, are both using their energies in behalf of their Company and State. In the hour of trial and of danger these gentlemen will be found at their posts.

Nor can we omit mentioning the name of Acting Quartermaster Private Joshua Nicholls, who, by his untiring energy and self-imposed laborious duties, has obtained many benefits for the corps,

while he has touched a soft spot in the hearts of all.

The following is a correct list of the Officers and Privates who compose this stalwart and efficient band:

MUSTER ROLL OF THE COLLETON GUARDS.

E. S. P. BELLINGER, Captain.
 T. B. PERRY, First Lieutenant.
 A. C. IZARD, Second Lieutenant.
 WM. L. CAMPBELL, Third Lieutenant.
 JOSHUA NICHOLLS, Acting Quartermaster.
 CHAS. PINCKNEY, Acting Surgeon Post.
 THOMAS PYE, First Sergeant.
 F. H. GANT, Second Sergeant.
 STOBO R. PERRY, Third Sergeant.
 E. F. DAVIS, Fourth Sergeant.
 FREDERICK JACQUES, Fifth Sergeant.
 HENRY T. BEACH, First Corporal.
 JOHN H. BEACH, Second Corporal.
 A. VERDIER, Third Corporal.
 THOMAS P. N. KNEY, Fourth Corporal.
 WM. F. BRABHAM, Fifth Corporal.
 A. G. GOWAN, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

John W. Avant.	J. S. Hickman.
John B. Bailey.	Peter Hiott.
Stephen Bazzle.	M. C. Hiott.
John Bazzle.	J. R. Hutson.
Sammuel Bonnett.	Gilbert Hutson.
Lewis C. Beach.	Isham Hutson, Sr.
Wesley Beach.	Isham Hutson, Jr.
Hampson Benton.	Martin Jacques.
Ehas E. Blocker.	Robert Jacques.
A. B. Blocker.	J. S. H. Langdale.
A. M. Blocker.	Thomas R. Linder.
G. M. Blocker.	Edward Livingston.
Thomas Blocker.	J. E. McTeer.
Stephen Boineau.	Henry Miller.
Henry Bomeau.	Henry M. Nottles.
James Buchanan.	J. Nicholls.
John S. Buchanan.	B. B. O'Bryan.
James D. Buchanan.	James O'Quinn.
Alouzo Balfkins.	George Osborn.
Thomas J. Buntou.	Wm. H. Parker.
N. M. Brabham.	Josiah Padgett.
O. T. Caunday.	Elijah Padgett.
A. L. Cannon.	J. B. Pellam.
Elias Cook.	J. E. Pellam.
James E. Craveu.	E. B. Pinckney.
Thomas Craven.	J. P. Preece.
Martin Craven.	G. W. Prine.
Morgan Craven.	W. E. Preacher.
Peter C. Crosby.	Peter Pye.
Henry E. Crosby.	J. Rasky.
James D. Crosby.	B. S. Rivers.
Henry Crosby.	R. T. W. Roberts.
Stephen Crosby.	I. C. Robertson.
C. C. Davis.	E. B. Sanders.
J. A. Dewitt.	J. M. Sanders.
Jonah Evans.	J. W. Sanders.
Henry C. Fletcher.	Lawrence Sanders.
J. M. Ford.	Caleb Sauls.
Henry Francis.	James Sauls.
Edward Francis.	John M. Simmons.
J. S. Frayssac.	John Simmons.
Jno. H. W. Freeman.	Emanuel Skinner.
P. H. Fripp.	William Tann.
Wm. C. Getsinger.	L. O. Tant.
David Givens.	Daniel Warren.
H. B. Green.	George Wasson, Jr.
Daniel Groves.	L. Warner.
Darley Groves.	Humphrey White.
John Groves.	William R. White.
Wm. S. Grayson.	William Wiggins.
A. B. Grayson.	J. W. Willis.
A. J. Hare.	E. Witsell.
H. G. Herndon.	F. H. Zahler.

The Charleston Courier.

4 September 1861, 1

THE VIGILANT RIFLES.—The Vigilant Rifles, Capt. S. Y. TUPPER, made a very handsome display yesterday, both in numbers and appearance. The Company were out on drill, with knapsacks, and were accompanied by the Charleston Brass Band. After the drill they paraded through several of the streets, their soldierly appearance and fine marching elicited the warmest praise.

MILITARY.—The South Carolina Rangers, Capt. JEFFORDS, were out yesterday in strong force, numbering over fifty finely mounted troopers. They made a very imposing appearance in passing through the streets, attracting a dense crowd after them. We learn that they will make their next appearance on drill and parade with blankets, saddle bags, &c., equipped and ready for service. This Company embraces some of our most skillful riders and marksmen, and under their gallant Captain will be ready for any emergency.

From Richmond.

THE HATTERAS EXPEDITION—OFFICIAL REPORTS—PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF THE HARRIET LANE—THE WEATHER IN VIRGINIA—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, September 3.—The Baltimore papers of Monday morning, received here, contain official reports to the Departments at Washington of the Hatteras expedition.

The reports state that the Forts were surrendered upon a stipulation that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due prisoners of war.

An official communication to the Secretary of the Navy says that they captured two Forts, twenty-five cannon, one thousand stand of arms, seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, and three prizes—two of which were loaded with Cotton and the other with Coffee.

The prisoners were all conveyed to New York, with the exception of thirteen wounded who were taken to Annapolis.

The *Harriet Lane* is believed to be lost.

There is nothing of interest from the camps. It is becoming quite cool among the mountains of Virginia, and winter clothing is absolutely needed by many of our soldiers. It is the duty of the South to make liberal provision for warm clothing to sustain all the movements of the army, and ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded.

Congress has passed an Act authorizing the President to continue the appointments made by him in the military and naval service during the recess of Congress, or during the last or present session, and to submit them to Congress at the commencement of the next session.

Congress was in session about two hours to-day, and then adjourned until the third Monday in November.

5 September 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST.—Detective Officer WELCH arrested, yesterday, Jim, a free boy, charged with stealing several pairs of shoes and blankets from the camp of the German Volunteer Company at Hampstead. Some of the stolen property found on his person was recovered.

THE GERMAN VOLUNTEER COMPANY FOR THE WAR.—Yesterday afternoon we paid a visit to the camp of this Company at Hampstead. A number of spectators were present to witness the usual afternoon drill, among whom we noticed Gen. JAS. SIMONS and Col. J. A. WAGENER, who have taken a deep interest in this corps from its commencement. The men were drilled in platoons by Capt. BACHMAN and Lieuts. JAS. SIMONS, Jr., R. SEIGLING and HENRY WAGENER. The movements of the Company were remarkably accurate, while the appearance of the whole corps indicated uniform cheerfulness and obedience to their officers. We learn that the Company now numbers one hundred and twenty men, young, active and capable of great endurance. The order and neatness displayed in camp leaves a very flattering impression on all visitors, and gives good reason to believe that when called into service on the battle field they will prove themselves equally worthy of their Fatherland and the State of their adoption. The Company we believe are to be marched out to-day to receive their knapsacks and other equipments.

Half-Moon battery

5 September 1861

The Fight at Hatteras.

The following letter from a gallant young officer of the Confederate Navy, was not designed for publication, but has been kindly placed at our use for readers of the Courier.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 30, 1861.

My dear Father—Talk about bombs "bursting in air." I've had a fair sample of them within the last few days. On the 28th I left Newbern in the steamer Winslow, bound to Forts Hatteras and Clark, with powder, they being threatened with an attack. I arrived there on the evening of the same day. We had on board the gallant Com. Barron, Lieuts. Murdaugh and Sharp, of the U. S. Navy, as also Major Andrews, of the Army, with others who are unknown to me. Long before we arrived in sight of Hatteras the heavy booming of guns like distant thunder told the progress of the bloody work. You cannot describe the rapidity with which the guns were fired, and when we arrived in sight of the belligerents imagination cannot picture the solemnity and grandeur of the scene. On every side a perfect hail of shells were smoking, whistling and bursting, whilst the smoke like a dense fog obscured and shut out the assailants from our view. At five o'clock we came to an anchor, about three or four miles from Fort Hatteras, and about ten minutes afterwards the firing having ceased I was sent off by Capt. McCarrick in charge of a boat load of gunpowder. In order for you to understand the position in which we were now placed, I must inform you that Fort Clark, which lies a mile distant up the beach from Fort Hatteras, had already fallen, and the "stars and stripes" of tyranny were faintly waved in our faces from its dismantled parapets. The fight being ended for this day, the worn out soldiers sought that rest which they required so much, whilst we of the Winslow having gone ashore in charge of Lieut. Murdaugh, were employed in filling cartridge cylinders for the cannons, and cutting turfs for hot shot. We remained thus employed for the better part of the night of the 28th, and were aroused at 4 A. M. of the 29th by a cry of "troops landing," from the sentinels, which, although a false alarm, kept us awake until broad day. We worked hard all that morning making preparations for the reception of our enemies, who remained near apparently determined on our destruction. Gun No. 8 was given in our charge, and I may safely say that I was never commanded by a more gallant officer. (Lieut. Murdaugh) or surrounded by more gallant comrades. At half-past seven the hostile squadron got under way. It was composed of the Minnesota, (leading the van) the Wabash, Cumberland and Niagara, with the Pawnee, Harriet Lane and two sloops-of-war, with several smaller vessels unknown to me at a more respectful distance. As they sailed or stemmed down the beach, a white puff followed by others in quick succession, told us that the ball had opened, and now for the first time that day might be heard the whistling and bursting of shells, above, around and about us as the hostile squadron, bows to stern in battle array, let loose their pent up wrath upon our devoted heads. Our gun was the first to send an iron welcome from its deep-throated mouth. Only imagine one hundred and sixty guns playing upon one little fort mounting ten guns, and covering about a quarter of an acre of ground, in which were huddled a large number of soldiers. It was grand, terrific and yet horrible. Suffice it to say, that at twenty minutes to eleven we were forced to strike our glorious Southern ensign to the stars and stripes. Having been sent off as soon as the fight was ended to the steamer with our wounded and noble Lieutenant overboard escaped. Our gallant Commodore, (who as cool as a cucumber in the thickest of the fight, with his silvery locks streaming in the wind, stalked among the dead, wounded and dying as though at home), refused to accompany us, and was left behind at the mercy of the Yankee invaders, & Lieut. Sharp was also left. We took with us a few soldiers and would have brought more had we not been chased away by a Yankee gun boat. As it is time for the mail to close, I must defer further particulars until another time. It is sufficient to say that the whole command with the exception of those that escaped with us and the other steamers, were surrendered. I can hardly realize as yet the horrid nature of the scene, it was so sudden. I will, however, in a few days be able to do so. I am well, and with the exception of having my pants nearly torn off by a fragment of hurst shell, experienced no mishaps. Thank God for my escape as I never expected to survive that second, fifty and sixty shell, for the last three-quarters of an hour, falling a minute. We stuck to our gun until it was dismantled, and as we fired the first shot had the honor of firing the last shot. In order to give you some idea of the destruction, I must inform you that we were only protected by a parapet breast high, above which towered the barbette, and three hundred (together with wounded and dying) men were crowded into a bomb proof intended for but one hundred and fifty. The others were altogether unprotected, yet we held out to the last.

W. E. M.

The Charleston Courier.

5 September 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Georgetown Rifle Guards.

At a meeting of the Georgetown Rifle Guards, now Company A, Tenth South Carolina Regiment, P. C. S. A., held at Camp Marion on the 31st August, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Capt. WESTON and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, by the unanimous consent and desire of the Captains of this Regiment, and by the nomination of the Colonel, First Lieutenant A. J. Shaw has been promoted to the rank of Major, and has thus ceased to be a company officer of the Georgetown Rifle Guards: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That, in losing Lieut. A. J. Shaw, we lose an officer whose perseverance, zeal and skill have done much towards building up and maintaining the reputation and efficiency of this company, and whose kindly address, benevolent heart and sincere attachment to our interests have made him the friend of every one of us.

Resolved, That, in consenting to part with Lieut. A. J. Shaw, we are only influenced by a sense of the necessity of his services to the regiment in that higher sphere in which his accomplishments and knowledge will be of greater benefit to the country than within the narrow limits of our company ranks.

Resolved, That, wherever he goes, or to whatever position of responsibility Providence may call him, he will carry with him our warmest wishes and most earnest prayers for his prosperity and happiness, and we fondly indulge the hope that we may yet be led by our old officer in some of those scenes of war and danger in which we expect to share.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to Major Shaw by the Captain of this Company, in front of the company, drawn up under arms on its parade ground, at such time as Major Shaw may choose.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Charleston Courier, Mercury, and Holy Dispatch.

Resolved, That Major Shaw be elected an honorary member of the Georgetown Rifle Guards, now forming Company A, Tenth South Carolina Regiment P. C. S. A.

JAMES H. PORTER, Secretary.

Canvas Shoes for the Army.—We learn at the Quartermaster-General's Department that there have been received there 5000 of a new kind of shoes, of a rather curious description, that promises to answer well in the great scarcity of shoe leather. The upper portion of the shoes are made of canvas instead of leather. The canvas is prepared so as to make it impervious to the weather, and is said to equal in comfort, durability and all respects of wear the best shoe leather.—*Richmond Examiner*.

5 September 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

"On to the Rear of Charleston."

Messrs. Editors:—It appears to be the confident expectation of many whose opinions are entitled to consideration, that the Northern Dictator will attempt, during the coming fall, to elustise into obedience "the spoilt child" which has given him such infinite trouble. Indeed, scarcely any one doubts that his apeship has much at heart the humiliation of South Carolina, and will leave untried no suggestion of Yankee ingenuity and treachery for the accomplishment of that grand purpose. Already ~~the war cry of "On to Richmond" has been abandoned~~ for that of "On to the rear of Charleston." The affair at Hutteras admonishes us that the enemy is upon us, and there is little time to stand with folded arms to conjecture what will be the next move. BUTLER, the barn-burner and negro thief, leads the expedition against us, and we know the nature of the war he will wage if he succeeds in getting upon our soil.

To meet any hostile movement by way of our sea coast we are given to understand that batteries have been constructed. But is this all that is necessary? Are we to depend entirely upon sea coast batteries, unsupported by infantry or cavalry? Are we to content ourselves with the assumption that the enemy will bring against us only his five, or even ten, thousand undisciplined troops, and that to drive them back a regiment or two of Carolinians will be sufficient? It is best to look at this matter in a different light. Suppose these batteries should be taken by an overwhelming force. Suppose the well trained regulars of Lincoln's army are our assailants. It will not always do to underestimate the strength and skill of an enemy or overestimate our own. We have batteries, and they may be those terrible things in the eyes of the gallant Yankees—*masked* batteries; but how are they *manned*, how supplied, and how supported? At Charleston there may be a sufficient force of regulars and of well drilled volunteers; but Charleston is by no means the vulnerable point. Other, and numerous points on our coast, present greater temptations to Butler's robbers and incendiaries. If these are now thoroughly guarded, it has been quite recently that the work has been done, and quite silently that the forces have been enlisted. The assurance that it has been done, however, is gratifying; but still there is much to do before we are fully prepared.

The militia, out of which at last the defenders of our soil must be taken, is yet greatly disorganized. Vacancies in office may have been filled,

and reports of the strength of regiments may have been made, but do these regiments or the companies which compose them pay proper attention to the drills? Are the Alarm men being prepared for the emergency which may soon be upon them? If a requisition was made to-morrow upon the militia, is it in a condition to respond promptly, or would not many preliminary measures be necessary *yet* to be pursued? In a word are we, here in South Carolina, preparing, in peace, for war? These strike me as important questions just now.

In Charleston and some other portions of the State the attention of military men has been directed to these matters. In other portions of the State nothing whatever is being done. It strikes me that the militia, or some portion of it at least, should be in camp learning all that is necessary to be known in that best school of the soldier. If it appears onerous, it is a burden the people are willing to bear. Besides it does seem to be important that some measures should be adopted by which the delay in bringing the militia into the field *when* it shall be wanted, may be avoided. It would require a week or ten days to get one of the country regiments assembled at the Court House of the District, and that might be a fatal delay in some cases. Would it not, therefore, be well that a certain portion of each regiment should be instructed *now* to hold themselves in readiness to march to any part of the State where their services might be needed; and in order to expedite their movements when called for, that that portion should *now* be designated, organized and undergoing drill? Measures of this kind can possibly do no harm, and might do much good. It is at all events safer to pursue them *now*, than it will be on the eve of the events which may *force* them upon us at last.

Let each regiment be required to have enrolled for active service, every able bodied male between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; let these be placed under the command of officers already in commission, selecting for that purpose the senior company officers of the different grades. By this means, each brigade in the State will furnish, at least, a full regiment, and still leave at home a sufficient number for its protection. Place these regiments under the command of the Brigadier-Generals or senior Colonels, and let them be prepared, by couriers or some agreed signal, to assemble them at a certain rendezvous as soon as they receive marching orders. In the meantime, let arms and ammunition be placed at convenient depots, and tents and other necessary things be prepared. The *plan* of doing the thing, however, is not so important as the *fact* of doing it.

These crude suggestions are offered more in the hope of directing attention *speedily* to the subject matters, than of their being thought worthy of the consideration of those in authority. PEE DEE.

The Charleston Courier.

5 September 1861, 2

The Submarine Telegraph.—Mr. J. N. GAMWELL, accompanied by Mr. ISAAC B. ALEXANDER, and Messrs. SAYVILLE and ROCHER, Telegraphic Operators, with a number of invited guests, proceeded yesterday morning on board the steamer *Antelope* to Fort Sumter, for the purpose of laying the Submarine Telegraphic Cable between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. The Cable was laid successfully, and communications kept up splendidly until within about two hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, when the preparation of tar for the covering became exhausted, and it was found that the signals were getting too faint. Owing to this, the party returned, but will make another trial in a few days.

The First Regiment of South Carolina Rifles Raised for the War.—This Regiment, commanded by Col. J. L. ORR, Lieut. Col. MARSHALL, and Maj. LEADBETTER, has been ordered to go into camp at Summerville for the present.

Col. Orr's Regiment is composed of the finest material that can be produced in our country. It numbers 1036 men, of large, athletic form, well armed and well equipped, with captains and other officers equal to any in the service. The health of the Regiment is fine, and their discipline and government the most thorough, perhaps, of any regiment that has yet been organized. They are now ready for the field, and there is universal confidence felt that they will do as much bold and hardy service for the country as Col. SLOAN'S Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers did at the battle field of Manassas, where they covered themselves with enduring honor.

Col. ORR'S Regiment and Col. SLOAN'S Fourth Regiment come from the same section of country; the former, therefore, has the example of the latter before them, and no doubt they will be prepared to cover themselves with distinction equal to their predecessors. They come from the Districts of Pickens, of Anderson, of Abbeville, and one of the companies from Lynch's Creek, Marion District, and from the old Pee Dee, the very region of the old Swamp Fox of the Revolution. The balance of the Regiment is from the region where Gen. PICKENS, of the Revolution, fought some of his bloodiest battles, so that this Regiment combines a representation of those two distinguished characters of the Revolution.

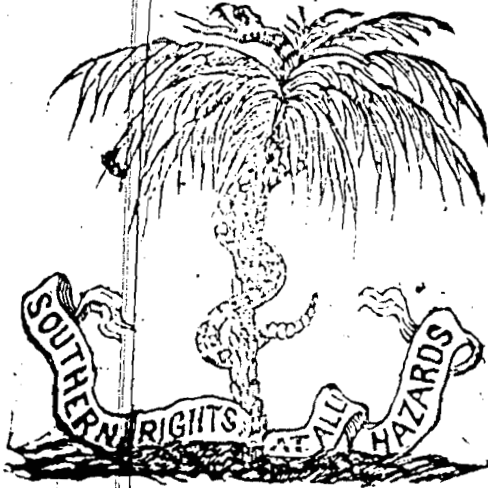
For our Coast Defences.—Several very heavy pieces of ordnance, intended for our coast defences, arrived in this city Thursday, on the Northeastern Rail Road from Richmond. Among them was one 24-pounder rifled cannon, four eight-inch Columbiads, four ten-inch Columbiads, and several 32 and 42-pounders.

The Messrs. EASON are now filling four 32-pounders, also intended for the coast. They are made of heavy metal proportioned to the service they are expected to perform. From late trials made with these rifled cannon, by the Messrs. EASON, for the purpose of ascertaining the distance which they would throw a projectile, it was shown that they were capable of striking their object at a distance of over three and a half miles, and that the balls were thrown with remarkable accuracy. They have now on hand about 20 pieces of heavy ordnance to rifle. One of the heaviest is intended for transportation to Mississippi.

The Charleston Courier.

6 September 1861, 2

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.



HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY GENTLEMEN to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY for the Confederate service, during the War, any Volunteer wishing to join will find an opportunity by applying at 80 Church-street. Equipments and rations furnished.
August 26 CHARLES E. KANAPAUX.

7 September, 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—A new and beautiful full rigged schooner, 150 tons burthen, built to order, and named after a distinguished officer of the Confederate Army, (Gen. RIPLEY,) will be launched at nine o'clock this morning, at JONES' ship yard, on South Bay. A meeting of the stockholders is called for after the launch, and a full attendance is requested, on business of importance.

MILITARY.—The military pageant on the Green yesterday afternoon was very brilliant.

The South Carolina Rangers, Captain R. J. JEFFORDS, Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Washington Artillery, German Artillery, Lafayette Artillery, Peenix Riflemen, Montgomery Guards, Aetna Guards, and one or two other companies, were all out in strong force, drilling and countermarching and going through every description of military manœuvres with much accuracy and precision.

We tender our acknowledgments to the Aetna Guards for a complimentary salute to the *Courier*.

THE RIFLE REGIMENT.—In pursuance of regimental orders, this fine body of men, Col. JOHN L. BRANCH commanding, appeared on the parade ground, yesterday afternoon, fully equipped with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, ready for marching. The line when formed presented a brilliant appearance, and was composed of the following companies, numbering in all about 500 men: Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. O. WILKIE commanding; Zouave Cadets, Capt. C. E. CHICHESTER; Palmetto Riflemen, Capt. MELCHERS; Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. PINCKNEY; Jamison Rifles, Lieut. ROBERT JAMES commanding; German Riflemen, Capt. JACOB SMALL.

Three of the companies attached to this Regiment were not on parade, namely, the Moultrie Guards, Capt. PALMER, now on coast duty, the Beauregard Light Infantry, Capt. LALANE, and the Emerald Light Infantry.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather, the full programme intended by the Colonel was not carried out.

It had been proposed to march the Regiment up the road, with a view to accustom the men to travel and march with the weight of their knapsacks and other equipments.

The Regiment, however, went through the loading and firing to the great gratification and approbation of the spectators.

They then marched to the Western part of the City, taking the route step and returning to the parade ground in quick and double quick time—The whole march showed that the men had undergone a thorough drilling, the men marching with the precision of veterans.

We learn that an election for a Major to fill the vacancy of Major CAPERS, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, will be held on Monday next, which will complete the re-organization of the Regiment.

The Charleston Courier.

7 September 1861, 2

Gov. PICKENS, Gen. S. R. GIST and Col. F. J. MOSES, Jr., the Governor's Private Secretary, arrived in this City yesterday from Columbia, and have taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

7 September 1861, 2

Headquarters, Regiment of Rifles,
 CHARLESTON, September 7, 1861.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.]

I. The Second Battalion of the Regiment of Rifles, having unanimously, by resolution, waived all their legal and exclusive right to elect the MAJOR of the Regiment to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Major ELLISON CAPERS to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and having requested the First Battalion to participate in the election, it is hereby ordered that Officers commanding Companies of this Regiment, do put up at their Company Rendezvous, and otherwise publish to their commands, notice of this Election, and on Monday next, September 9th, order to their assistance two of their Subaltern Officers, or in the absence of such Officers, any two members of the Company they may appoint, and open and hold a Poll at the said Company Rendezvous, from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., to fill the said vacancy.

II. The Managers, or at least, one from each place of Election, will meet on the Regimental Parade Ground, (Military Hall,) on the day after the Election, count the votes, and forthwith transmit to the Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. M., a statement in writing, showing the result of such Election, certified by all the Managers present at such counting.

III. In consequence of the Election hereby ordered, there will be no Drill of the Officers on Monday, the 9th inst.

By order JOHN L. BRANCH, Colonel Commanding Regiment of Rifles. OCTAVIUS WILKIE,

First Lieutenant Acting Adjutant.

September 7 . 2

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

FORT WALKER, HILTON HEAD.

September 3, 1861.

IN VIEW OF THE DESCENT OF THE ENEMY on our coast, it becomes the duty of every patriotic citizen to put forth his utmost energies for the protection of the homes and firesides of his own State.

I, therefore, propose to raise a BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, for our sea coast defence, to serve so long as the war may continue.

Parties desirous of being connected with this organization will make immediate application to Mr. LANGDON CHEVES, in Savannah; Col. W. GASTON ALLEN, at Bluffton; or to myself, by letter to Charleston, or at this post.

FRANCIS D. LEE,

September 7 c 12 Major S. C. Engineers.



A MEETING OF THE CORPS WILL BE HELD AT your Armory, This Evening, the 7th instant, at half past 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted.

By order of Capt. WM. S. ELLMOTT.

September 7 WM. M. MOLEN, Secretary C. R.

A CARD.

THE JACKSON GUARD HAVING VOLUNTEERED for immediate service in defence of the State, and being unprovided with a suitable uniform for winter service, would respectfully appeal to the generosity of the good citizens of Charleston and vicinity for aid. The following gentlemen have been authorized to receive subscriptions:

Sergeant J. J. B. FREY.	Private T. Y. S. ROWAND.
Sergeant W. C. CHAPMAN.	Private E. H. MOISE.
Sergeant O. W. PECK.	Private H. S. GREEN.

September 7

The Charleston Courier.

9 September 1861,

Gov. PICKENS, since his arrival in the city, has visited Forts Moultrie and Sumter.

MOULTRIE GUARDS.—At an election held by the Moultrie Guards at Camp Moultrie, Morris' Island, on Wednesday, the 3th instant, W. D. McMILLAN, Esq., a member of the Corps, was duly elected Ensign.

COL. HATCH'S BATTALION.—All young men who are interested in the formation of a company for service in Col. L. M. Hatch's Battalion, are requested to meet at the Hibernian Hall, this evening, at half-past 8 o'clock.

BRIGADE OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—We are pleased to learn that Col. E. B. WHITE'S Brigade of Light Artillery is now being rapidly organized, and will soon be ready for active service.

Capt. C. E. KANAPAUX'S company, from this city, has already been stationed at Castle Pinckney, and are progressing finely under the thorough and systematic drill of that excellent officer. Capt. A. J. GREEN'S and Capt. WADSWELL'S companies at Columbia, to be attached to this Brigade, are ready to take the field; while other companies are filling up and picking their men with a view to hard service and endurance.

We trust we shall be able to chronicle the full organization and first appearance of the Brigade, under Col. WHITE, in a week or ten days at the farthest. It is to be mustered into the Confederate service for the war as soon as organized.

The Charleston Courier.

18 September 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The condition of our cellars demands special attention at this time.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the Ladies' Christian Association in aid of the Soldiers, will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, King-street, this afternoon, at five o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—C. S. GADSDEN was yesterday elected Major of the Rifle Regiment. This completes the organization of this fine Regiment.

At the election ordered for the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, Lieutenant Commanding, was elected Captain in place of C. K. HUGER, promoted, and LEGARÉ J. WALKER (Third Lieutenant) was elected Second Lieutenant.

OFF FOR VIRGINIA.—The German Volunteers for the war expect to leave for Virginia to-day on the two o'clock train of the Northeastern Rail Road.

The Zouaves, under Lieut. S. L. HAMMOND, are now encamped at Hampstead, and expect to leave in a few days for Virginia.

MILITARY.—The Citadel Green was again the great point of attraction yesterday afternoon, the inside and outside being lined with spectators.

The left wing of the Seventeenth Regiment went through a battalion drill, under Lieut. Col. P. C. GAILLARD, assisted by Adjutant F. M. MITCHELL. The Companies were all out in strong force, and the material of the glorious old Seventeenth is too well known to need description.

The Companies in line were as follows:—Cadet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. ELLIOTT; Irish Volunteers, Capt. E. MAGRATH; Montgomery Guard, Lieut. ARMSTRONG commanding; Calhoun Guard, Lieut. AXSON commanding; Union Light Infantry, Capt. DAVID RANSAY.

Lieut. Col. GAILLARD and Adjutant MITCHELL wore out in full Confederate uniform.

After the drill, the Cadet Riflemen and Irish Volunteers, preceded by the Charleston Brass Band, marched through King-street to Market, and thence to their muster grounds, where they were dismissed.

The Washington Artillery, Capt. WALTER; German Artillery, Capt. WERNER; Phoenix Rifles, Capt. ROBERTSON and Palmetto Guard, Capt. G. L. BEIST, were also on drill, each exhibiting a very high degree of proficiency in military manoeuvres.

The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1861, 2

Powder Making.—We are gratified in learning that the Confederate Government has found out that something can be done in South Carolina—a fact which our State Government has been slow in appreciating. JOHN BOWEN & Co., proprietors of a Powder Mill in Pickens District, issue the following notice:

We have obliged ourselves to manufacture powder for the Confederate States Government. We, therefore, cannot fill any other orders for powder (except blasting,) so long as the Government sees proper to employ us. We, therefore, thank our customers for their patronage, and hope they will again favor us with their orders as soon as the above obligation ceases.

Governor PICKENS, since his arrival in the city, has inspected the Regiment of Regulars on Sullivan's Island, and found them well drilled and disciplined. He has also inspected Forts Sumter and Moultrie, with their garrisons and armament, and found everything in proper order and the supplies of all kinds ample. He started early on Tuesday morning, in company with General DESAUSSURE, and visited Bull's Island, where there is a force stationed and also a strong battery, commanded by Lieutenant FARLEY, a thorough West Point officer.

General RIPLEY left the city on Sunday, for a visit to Beaufort, Hilton Head and Bay Point.

The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1861, 2

MADAME R. A. TOGNO.

THE DUTIES OF MADAME TOGNO'S
SCHOOL will be resumed (D. V.) on *Tuesday*,
October 1st.



French Department—Madame R. ACÉLIE
TOGNO.

English Department—Professor POR-
CHER and Mr. ALEXANDER.

Writing—Mr. PELOT.

August 7

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12 September 1861, 2

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Shoes without Leather.

Editors Courier:—I saw the last autumn, at the store of Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & Co., Shoe and Leather dealers, in the city of New York, a Plantation Brogan, differing from the old shoe, in having soles of some light, tough wood—the root of the Swamp Poplar, I think. The proprietors told me that they had patented the invention a year or two previous, and would warrant the Brogan to outlast the best of the leather soled. They said that they had large orders from Planters on the Mississippi, who had tried them, and found that they were warmer, more durable, and more impervious to water, than the leather soled.

The soles were made by machinery. The upper leather was first securely tacked to the inner sole, and the under sole securely fastened to the upper by about one dozen iron screws, securing the upper leather between the two soles.

With soles of wood and uppers of canvas, we can be independent of leather, in the present scarcity of that article in our Confederacy.

The Charleston Courier.

12 September 1861, 2

Lator from Matanzas—Friendly Relations with Spain.—A friend who has just arrived from Matanzas visited the *Courier* office yesterday and has given us the following highly gratifying intelligence of our relations with Cuba, and the respect and favor with which the Confederate flag is looked upon by the people.

He says that, on his arrival, the sloop, *Noank*, just from Charleston, hoisted the Confederate flag. The people were much pleased with her appearance, and extended a cordial greeting to both officers and crew.

The American Consul, Mr. MARTIN, used his best efforts to prevent the entry of the vessel at the Custom House. He also wanted the vessel to haul down the Confederate flag and substitute in its place the United States flag.

The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a circular to the commandants at the different ports to the effect that all vessels from the Confederate States shall be allowed to enter and clear at the Custom House, as American vessels, without regard to flag. All such vessels at any of the ports are to be considered as under the protection of the Spanish flag, not to be annoyed or disturbed by any of the foreign Consuls.

Our friend says there was but one American vessel at Matanzas. Our informant also states that there are very few American vessels at Havana, and those found it impossible to obtain freight—the merchants of Havana refusing to make contracts with them for fear of the cargo being taken by privateers.

Big Guns.—Some 9 and 11 inch Dahlgren Guns have reached this city lately, and part of them may now be seen at the Northeastern Rail Road Depot.

They are powerful looking weapons, and when placed in battery, will, no doubt, be equal to anything that the LINCOLN fleet can bring forth. We noticed by a mark on the guns that they were manufactured in 1861 by J. R. ANDERSON & Co. Tredegar Works, Richmond, Va., for the Confederate States. One of the guns, about the size of the 9 inch, but much heavier at the muzzle, was rifled, and is the very thing to be placed on a steamer, and to be used against the blockaders, as we think it quite likely that, with a good projectile, this gun will shoot nearly out of sight. It should be tried with a new kind of shot which has been got up by Mr. R. C. SMITH, of our city, and, which, we learn, promises to be a complete success. It affords us pleasure to notice that our batteries are to be armed with the heaviest artillery, as anything less than an 8 inch gun is getting behind the age for sea-coast defence.

A CARD.—A REPORT IS IN CIRCULATION in this city, impeaching my faith in the Confederate States of America. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to ferret out this base slander upon my character, without success. I therefore proclaim the dastard who first promulgated the report, to be a base scoundrel and liar.

GEO. WOOD,

Keeper Light House, Morris' Island.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 September 1861, 1

Important from Cuba.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

MATANZAS, September 2, 1861.

Being somewhat cut off from communication with your city, it may possibly be agreeable to you to receive such information as may prove useful to your community, whenever an opportunity offers hence I will, therefore, advise you of an occurrence which, though provided for in the laws of nations, nevertheless shows the friendly disposition toward our Confederacy on the part of Spain. On the 21st ultimo, the Confederate sloop *Noank*, GARDINER master, arrived at this port from Charleston with a cargo of rice, and she had scarcely cast her anchor, when the Northern U. S. Consul called upon the Governor of this city, demanding that the vessel should not be allowed to enter at the Custom House. His Excellency requested that the demand should be made in writing, which was done by the LINCOLN agent. The request being forwarded immediately to the Captain-General for advice, the answer of this official was as follows:

"In virtue of the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, I have determined, under date of the 17th August, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports of the Southern Confederate States of America, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate States flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and further, that *foreign Consuls* be notified that no interference on their part can be tolerated."

This decision, a perfectly just one, will preclude all necessity of selling Southern vessels abroad with a view of avoiding obstructions at the Custom Houses, at least in reference to the Spanish dominions in America, with which our commerce is much extended; at the same time it will show how the wind blows, and that the Spanish Government is determined to put a stop to the impertinent pretensions of the LINCOLN employe in Havana, SEITZENDT, and to those of all others disposed to follow in his wake. The schooner *Midway*, GAGE master, with rice, ran the blockade successfully, and arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., from Newbern, N. C. This will be agreeable news, I trust, to a highly respectable Charleston firm.

VERITAS.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 September 1861, 2

Big Guns.—Some 9 and 11-inch Dahlgren guns have reached this city lately, and part of them may now be seen at the Northeastern Railroad Depot. They are powerful looking weapons, and when placed in battery will, no doubt, be equal to anything that the LINCOLN fleet can bring forth. We noticed, by a mark on the guns, that they were manufactured, in 1861, by J. R. ANDERSON, Tredegar Works, Richmond, Virginia, for the Confederate States. One of the guns, about the size of the 9-inch, but much heavier at the muzzle, was rifled, and is the very thing to be placed on a steamer, to be used against the blockaders; as we think it quite likely that, with a good projectile, this gun will shoot nearly out of sight. It should be tried with a kind of shot which has been got up by Mr. R. C. SMITH, of our city, and which we learn, promises to be a complete success. It affords us pleasure to notice that our batteries are to be armed with the heaviest artillery, as anything less than an 8-inch is getting behind the age for seacoast defence.

The Charleston Courier.

13 September 1861, 2

We would beg to call attention to the notice of Major FRANCIS D. LEE, calling for Volunteers for Coast Service. Major LEE's project has met the hearty approval of the Commanding General, and the corps will be immediately assigned to duty at one of the most important points on the coast. One company for the corps is now being formed in the Parishes of St. Peter's and St. Luke's, and Major LEE is now in the city to complete the organization.

We have been requested by Major LEE to state that Volunteers desiring service in his corps, must make immediate application at the office of R. T. WALKER, Esqr., Boyce's Wharf, where any further information that may be desired will be given.

The Rifle Regiment, Col. J. L. BRANCH, was reviewed on Thursday by Maj. Gen. SCHNIEBLE. Their drill, movements and appearance elicited much admiration from all beholders.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 September 1861, 1

A Spanish General's View of the Yankee Army.
INTERESTING LETTER OF GENERAL LARA, WRITTEN
AFTER A VISIT TO THE "GRAND ARMY" OF THE
POTOMAC.

(Translated from the Diario de la Marina, of Havana)
Washington, July 31, 1861.

You will be surprised on seeing my letter dated from this city, since perhaps you supposed I was already in Madrid. It would have been so had it not happened that I found, on my arrival at New York, that the steamer ship Great Eastern was expected, a circumstance which created in me a hope of making my trip to Liverpool in that colossus. In the meantime, in order to make the most of my time, I visited Saratoga, where I learned the news of the battle at Bull Run, and since the Great Eastern does not sail from Quebec till the 6th of August, felt a curiosity to see what was going on, now that these people appear to be fighting in earnest, and as one bound I plunged myself in the capital of the old Union.

Her Catholic Majesty's Minister, Sr. Tacara, received me very well, and did everything in his power to put me as fully as possible in regard to the military and political state of this country, from which information I believe I have formed a sufficiently accurate idea of the actual situation, although hereabouts they are as silent as the dead on certain matters, and have very little news of what is taking place on the other side of the Potomac.

It is necessary to see this place to be convinced of what is occurring, and to form an idea of what kind of affair an army is composed of men without any military habits, and led by officers—chiefs and generals—who are for the most part devoid of the knowledge necessary. Excepting the war material in the transportation department, such as wagons, guns, carriages, ambulances, &c., &c., which is magnificent; all else is a confusion of ill-paid men without any military instruction, and what is worse, without trying to acquire it, according to appearance, since during the time I remained there I have seen them pass days and nights in the camps without doing anything, with the exception of battalion drill for a short while in the morning and again in the evening. As far as I have been able to observe, they have no large fields for manœuvring or tactical exercises, which surprises me, since I know the facilities they have for it in this country. Nothing impresses you that there are seventy thousand men in the neighborhood preparing for war. Silence and tranquility reign in the city and camps, neither more nor less than if everything were in a normal state.

For all I have searched, I have not succeeded in finding either cavalry or artillery. True, the latter they abandoned on the Bull Run field of battle, and the former they have never had except in comparatively insignificant numbers. What they have is draught cattle, such as I have never

seen anywhere; the harness and gun carriages are magnificent, all brass, pew, silver, they lost those they previously had in the battle, and that, too, in great numbers, as every one says.

To-day I saw more than a thousand most beautiful mules, as good as the best which are bred in the pastures of La Mancha (New Castile). All of them were destined for draught service in the army; they had just come from Kentucky. Certainly all that money and procedure has here is abundant; but there are things which cannot be improvised. Hence it is, that, according to my opinion, these gentry will be beaten as often as they go into battle, at least for the present.

Nothing of all that is said by the Southern papers on the result of the battle is exaggerated. Here it is known perfectly well that the Federalists, besides having run away halter skelter, lost about 19,000 muskets, seventy odd cannons (&c.), all their wagons and provisions, field train, tents and a great part of their knapsacks. It is only necessary to take a jump at an encampment to notice that not one of these latter is to be seen. The soldiers use no more clothing nor uniform than what we understand by barrack dress, and their clothes are so clammy worn, dirty and motley that it is necessary to see to believe. Beards and long hair are also very much in fashion. I wonder if they imagine the enemy will be frightened by showing them dishevelled heads and dirty, hairy faces. I would require to write many pages to relate some part of the rubbish which is seen about here in these days of the remarkable and strange. But I can neither spare sufficient time for that, nor would you have patience to read it.

By the time you receive this letter it is very probable the scene may have been transferred more to the northward. I believe if the Southern army avail themselves of duty of time and circumstances they will very soon make their retreat to evacuate Harper's Ferry, and retreat to the camp of Federal troops marching through West-ern Virginia, and also prevent them from entering there, threatening the forces in possession of it. In that case the army which is here encamped will have to retire to Palmden, and then Virginia and Maryland will remain in the power of the Southern Confederation. I am thoroughly convinced that this may happen very soon, and I have endeavored to write you a glimpse of the Southern troops, and convinced myself that it was useless to attempt it. Their pickets do not dare to pass, not even the country which is so rich in gold, to penetrate the advanced works, so necessary to make a great road, for which they are insufficient.

To-morrow I start for New York, and after visiting there a day will make an excursion to Niagara to see the bridge which the English have built over the river St. Lawrence (&c.), projecting on a high to higher, to connect for Europe on the left.

The Charleston Courier.

16 September 1861, 2

Roll of the Wee Nee Volunteers.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Muster Roll of the Wee Nee Volunteers, which we publish below. The corps was mustered into the Confederate service on Wednesday, the 11th Inst., and is attached to the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Col. Hagood, now on coast duty.

JOHN G. PRESSLEY, Captain.
 T. J. CHINA, First Lieutenant.
 CALHOUN LOGAN, Second Lieutenant.
 HENRY MONTGOMERY, Third Lieutenant.
 B. P. BROCKINTON, Orderly Sergeant.
 J. M. FOOTMAN, Second Sergeant.
 W. D. DUKE, Third Sergeant.
 J. G. TISDALE, Fourth Sergeant.
 D. M. McCLANY, Fifth Sergeant.
 J. R. CHINA, First Corporal.
 S. N. CHINA, Second Corporal.
 J. L. McCLANY, Third Corporal.
 T. B. FLEMING, Fourth Corporal.
 L. E. YOUNG, Fifth Corporal.
 JAS. C. SANDERS, Sixth Corporal.

PRIVATE.

S. R. Ard.	R. K. Gamble.
E. G. Ard.	S. J. Graham.
Jas. Ard, Jr.	S. S. James.
Joseph Ard.	Jas. Jaudou.
D. A. Allen.	J. W. Jayroe.
H. J. Brown.	E. Johnston.
M. A. Brown.	Sam'l June.
M. R. D. Baker.	W. J. Knox.
J. T. Barriman.	J. W. Kelly.
Jos. Bradshaw.	R. K. Liles.
Jas. M. Burgess.	Isaac E. Lee.
S. W. B owder.	Jas. Lamb.
John M. C. Buckets	S. A. McClary.
J. W. Braxton.	G. K. Mitchum.
J. A. W. Christmas.	J. S. Mitchum.
J. F. Christmas.	Sam'l Montgomery.
T. J. Cook.	S. E. Montgomery.
W. D. Cook.	Jno. Markey.
P. J. Coker.	S. A. McCornell.
J. S. Coker.	J. E. McCollough.
S. L. Conner.	P. B. McCormie.
H. G. Cameron.	J. M. Matthews.
J. W. Cameron.	Shadrack McKenzie.
A. B. Cooper.	Jaber Parker.
R. E. Duke.	W. K. Parker.
B. F. Duke.	A. J. Parsons.
S. R. Dennis.	E. W. Rush.
E. G. Dennis.	W. J. C. Senry.
J. H. Epps.	H. D. Shaw, Jr.
E. S. Ellis.	E. J. Singletary.
J. J. Evans.	J. E. Theigpen.
R. E. Feagin.	W. H. Theigpen.
G. S. Floyd.	Hugh Tyler.
W. E. Fleming.	W. W. Tisdale.
G. A. Guess.	R. B. Walters.
George Gist.	J. H. Young.
J. K. Gamble.	W. H. Young.

16 September 1861, 2

ATTENTION! BROOKS GUARDS.
ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR CORPS ON THIS EVENING, at six o'clock, at Ann-street Depot, fully uniformed, armed and equipped.
 By order of Capt. RARR.
 September 16. A. C. GORDON, O. S.

HOPE FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY.
 AN EXTRA MEETING OF YOUR Company will be held *This Evening*, the 16th inst., at the Hall, at 8 o'clock, precisely, on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
 THAD. C. JOWITT,
 Secretary H. F. E. Co.
 September 16

First Battalion 17th Reg't. Inf'y, S. C. M. I.
 CHATEAUGON, September 15, 1861.
 PURSUANT TO REGIMENTAL ORDERS, AN election for CAPTAIN and FIRST LIEUTENANT of the MONTGOMERY GUARD, is hereby ordered to be held at Military Hall, on *Monday*, the 16th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3.
 P. C. GAILLARD,
 Lieutenant Colonel 17th Infantry, Commanding Battalion
 September 16

SUNTER GUARDS.
 THE COMPANY DRILL ORDERED FOR *This Afternoon*, on Atlantic Wharf, is countermanded.
 By order of Capt. H. C. KING.
 M. W. ST. AMAND, First Sergeant.
 N. B.—The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will assemble on Citadel Square, *This Afternoon*, at half-past 4 o'clock, for Drill and Instruction.
 September 16

ATTENTION! BEAUREGARD LIGHT INFANTRY!
 ATTEND YOUR REGULAR MONTHLY Meeting, at the Military Hall, *This Evening*, at 8 o'clock, precisely.
 By order of Capt. P. B. LILIAN.
 J. C. R. TAYLOR, Acting Secretary.
 Members will come prepared, for the Arrear List will be read.
 September 16

ATTENTION! CALHOUN GUARD.
 AN EXTRA MEETING OF YOUR CORPS will be held at 7 Hayne-street, *This Evening*, at 8 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.
 By order.
 JAMES BRIDGE, Secretary pro tem.
 September 16

WANTED, RECRUITS.
 GEN. BEAUREGARD HAVING DESIGNATED Col. A. R. CHISOLM, of his Staff, with the approval of Gen. JOHNSTON and authority of the Secretary of War, to raise a COMPANY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY for the War, a Recruiting Office for Volunteers has been established in this City, at the Northeast corner, of Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bay, second floor. Lieutenant WILLIAM B. GUERARD, Recruiting Officer.
 The Company has superb Pieces, Uniforms, &c., furnished.
 The Battery is with the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Beauregard.
 The following are the Officers:
 RENÉ T. BEAUREGARD, First Lieutenant, Graduate Louisiana Military Academy.
 WILLIAM B. GUERARD, First Lieutenant, Graduate South Carolina Military Academy.
 L. JACQUELIN SMITH, Second Lieutenant, Graduate Virginia Military Academy.
 JAMES M. THURSTON, Second Lieutenant, Graduate South Carolina Military Academy.
 September 16

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.



IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 5, an election for the FIRST AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen will be held at Military Hall *This Day*, 16th instant, between the hours of one and three o'clock.
 Sergeant WARLEY, Corporal JEFFORDS, and Private HERIOT are detailed to manage said election. They will report in writing to Col. WAGENER, Commanding First Regiment Artillery.
 W. L. TRENHOLM,
 September 16. Captain Commanding.

CHARLESTON MOUNTED GUARD.



ATTEND A DRILL AT THE CORNER OF RUTLEDGE and Spring-streets, *This Day*, at 5 P. M., in Citizens' Dress. Roll call punctually at 5.
 By order of the Captain.
 September 16 HANCKEL, Acting First Sergeant.

18 September 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GEORGIA HUSSARS.—This gallant corps, from our sister State of Georgia, arrived in our city last evening by a special train from Savannah on the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road. They were met on their arrival at the Depot by the South Carolina Rangers, Capt. R. J. JEFFORDS, who were out in full force to tender the Hussars an escort, and invite them to be their guests during their stay in the city. The meeting was a cordial one, and many recollections of a former visit called to mind while waiting for the removal of their horses, the landing of their baggage, forage, &c. A large number of citizens had been in waiting several hours anxious to get a glimpse of these justly famed troopers.

They were first escorted to the Charleston Hotel stables, where ample provision had been made for resting and feeding their hungry steeds. This duty attended to, the Rangers escorted their guests to Masonic Hall, where a sumptuous collation had been spread and in waiting, prepared by that excellent caterer, Dr. W. B. THOMPSON, keeper of the Hall. The Hussars and Rangers paid their respects to the viands and wines lavishly spread before them with all the hearty zest and keen appetites of the tired and hungry soldier. The head of the table was occupied by Captain JEFFORDS, of the South Carolina Rangers, Captain WARING, of the Hussars, Col. J. L. BRANON, of the Rifle Regiment, with other officers and invited guests.

After the disposal of the edibles, Capt JEFFORDS rose and extended a warm welcome to the Hussars in behalf of his command and the good people of Charleston. "It became his pleasant duty, he said, to bid them a cordial and a Carolina welcome amongst us.

In leaving their homes and friends in the gallant State of Georgia, to join both their comrades of Georgia and South Carolina and the soldiers of the South upon the blood-stained fields of Virginia, he knew their command would do well its share in driving from our homes the malignant and base mercenaries who have invaded our soil from motives of spoil and avaricious lust.

There is a noble corps, ready to meet the foe on any field, to avenge the death of their brave, chivalrous, gallant and lamented BARTOW. They left their homes and their families in the defence of their country, of her honor and her rights—the rights of freemen and which the freemen of Georgia know well how to maintain.

Captain JEFFORDS then referred to their former visit to Charleston, and said he remembered with unalloyed pleasure many happy reminiscences of that visit which will always be cherished by their friends and admirers in South Carolina.

Capt. JEFFORDS then proposed three times three for the Hussars, which were given with great enthusiasm.

Capt. WARING in response proposed three cheers and a tiger for the South Carolina Rangers, which was met by the most deafening shouts.

In response to a toast Capt. WARING said:

Capt. Jeffords and Gentlemen of the South Carolina Rangers:—I thank you heartily for the hospitality which you have extended to me and my command on this occasion.

This is the second time the Georgia Hussars have been the recipients of Carolina's hospitality. Feelings of kindness were engendered on the last occasion of the Georgia Hussars' visit to Charleston, which have never been erased from our memories. We have cherished the recollection of them from that day to this. Well do I remember on the former visit, when the Charleston Light Dragoons and the Georgia Hussars sat together at the table

on the day which they bound themselves, in such a struggle as was then pointed out, to stand side by side as brothers engaged in one common cause for a common existence.

I thought at the time that the day was far distant; never dreamed that I would live to see it. I thought it a question for a future generation; never dreamed that that Union we loved so dear, and was so much talked about, would go to pieces so readily. But the strife and the bitterness that has been engendered from '52 to '60, culminated in '61, and finished the business of the old Union; and Carolina and Georgia this day stand side by side fighting for independence.

One of the citizens of my native town on that occasion said: "The Savannah river divides South Carolina from Georgia. If necessary we will bridge it, and if with no other material we will bridge it with men." That day has come. Carolinians and Georgians are now united shoulder to shoulder in the same companies and regiments.

In the Oglethorpe Light Infantry are Carolinians, in the Wade Hampton Legion are Georgians, and in the Georgia Hussars, I am proud to say, there are Carolinians among us, the noblest of our band. Once more I thank you for this hospitality, and in conclusion I give you:

The South Carolina Rangers—Gallant representatives of the most gallant little State that led off in this war of independence.

Several impromptu speeches were afterwards made, and the best of good feeling prevailed. The Rangers afterwards escorted their guests to the Depot of the Northeastern Rail Road.

The following is a list of the officers and men composing this splendid company of troopers from our sister State:

OFFICERS.

J. F. WARING, Captain.
D. WALTHORN, First Lieutenant.
W. W. GORDON, Second Lieutenant.
A. M. D. DUNCAN, Cornet.
T. H. DUNHAM, First Sergeant.
_____, Second Sergeant.
R. H. SANSSY, Third Sergeant.
J. M. TURNER, Fourth Sergeant.
N. McDONALD, Fifth Sergeant.
B. GREEN, Bracket Sergeant.

PRIVATE.

Anderson, G. R.	Langley, J. W.
Andus, _____	McClellan, R. M.
Burroughs, R. W.	Morel, C. H.
Byrd, F.	Mummerlyn, J. D.
Bond, T. G.	Miller, H. P.
Ball, H. E.	Miller, W. J.
Byrd, B.	Maun, J. T.
Clark, M. W.	Mann, C. H.
Clark, J. W.	McKee, A. C.
Cuthbert, A.	McDonald, D.
Clemmens, L. H.	Millotte, S.
Campbell, A. J.	McLeman, D. F.
Campbell, H.	McIntosh, J. McQ.
Chisolm, T. B.	O'Donnell, John
Hillon, G.	O'Grady, _____
Donners, R. M.	Powers, _____
Fulton, G. H.	Rahn, J. W.
Fren, Wm.	Rhoyer, E. A.
Gordon, E.	Rambo, John
Golding, F. R.	Saussey, G. N.
Guenard, R. C.	Silver, E. A.
Graham, A. W.	Sullivan, John
Goff, Joseph	Smith, J. T.
Hewlett, W. H.	Smith, John
Hines, E. C.	Smith, J. V.
Haywood, T. W.	Van Gleason, _____
Irwig, _____	Waddell, W. W.
Kuapp, A. C.	Washburn, J.
Kennedy, D.	Walker, R. K.
Lake, T. H.	Williams, T. H.
Ladd, _____	Way, J. L.

CHICORA RIFLES.—At a meeting of the Chicora Rifles, a corps organized for service in Col. L. M. HAREN's Battalion, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

J. M. WHILDEN, Captain.
J. A. TENNENT, First Lieutenant.
W. B. ALLEN, Second Lieutenant.
J. W. DUFFUS, Third Lieutenant.

This corps having been accepted by Col. HAREN for the war, any gentleman desiring to become a member will please apply to Capt. J. M. WHILDEN, Haddrell's Point, or Lieut. W. B. ALLEN, 116 Meeting-street, as soon as possible.

Capt. WHILDEN is a graduate of the Citadel Academy, and was present at the battle of Manassas, as Aid to Col. JENKINS.

The Charleston Courier.

18 September 1861, 1

Governor PICKENS left here yesterday on the South Carolina Rail Road, on a business visit to the interior of the State.

Governor PICKENS has taken a residence on Sullivan's Island, and will reside there the rest of the season.

Departure of Troops.—The Vigilant Rifles, Capt. S. V. TURNER, nearly one hundred strong, and the Lafayette Artillery, Capt. J. J. POPE, numbering about seventy men, took their departure yesterday for active service on our coast.

Military Election.—The following is the full return of the election for Colonel of the Regiment of Mounted Men, held on the 14th instant:

	GEN. W. E. MARTIN.	GEN. JAS. SIMONS.
Eliwan Rangers.....	4	35
St. Pauls' Rangers.....	44	1
St. Pauls' Home Guard.....	33	0
South Carolina Rangers.....	1	54
Marion Men of Combat.....	54	0
Dorchester Guerillas.....	29	6
Parish Rangers.....	14	12
Saltketcher Guerillas.....	32	0
Charleston Mounted Guards.....	41	1
Marion Troop.....	0	43
Palmetto Hussars.....	33	1
Beech Hill Rangers.....	40	0
Bluffton Troop.....	28	0
Hardenville Guerillas.....	40	0
	414	153
Majority for Gen. W. E. Martin.....		261

Col. Orr's Regiment.—The obliging and accommodating Agent of the Sullivan's Island Boat, Mr. D. NISBET, has made arrangements for an extra trip to-day from Sullivan's Island, the boat leaving the Island at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

This will afford a fine opportunity to visitors to witness the brilliant dress parade of Col. Orr's splendid regiment from the Mountain Districts, now stationed on the Island. We can promise all who go a delightful trip, and the pleasure of witnessing as fine a body of citizen soldiery as can be found anywhere. See advertisement.

CAROLINA LIGHT INFANTRY.—The election for officers of this Company, held yesterday, resulted as follows:

- 1. H. K. AIKEN, First Lieutenant.
- 2. F. LATHROP, Second Lieutenant.
- 3. W. HABELL, Third Lieutenant.
- 4. M. COLCOCK, Orderly.

THE ZOUAVE VOLUNTEERS.—The detachment of Zouave Volunteers, Captain McClean, encamped at Hamstead, strike their tents to-day, and leave on the South Carolina Rail Road in the evening for Lightwood Knot Springs.

MILITARY.—Yesterday afternoon the Seventeenth Regiment, Col. R. DE TRAVILLE, again assembled on the Green for the purpose of drill. There was a decided improvement upon the last occasion, and some of the most difficult manoeuvres were very skillfully executed.

The Pickens Riders, Captain C. SANDERS, and the German Artillery, were also engaged in drilling, and attracted much attention.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS BANNER.—The magnificent banner lately presented to the Irish Volunteers, by the Sisters of Mercy, can be seen at HAYDEN & WHITNER's for a few days. The design and workmanship has elicited the warmest admiration from all beholders.

It has been placed at the above store in accordance with the request of many friends, and will more than repay a visit.

MARION ARTILLERY.—Persons desirous of sending any packages to members of the Marion Artillery (now on duty at Camp Bestregard, Sullivan's Island,) will please send them properly marked to the care of Messrs. LUCAS & STROHECKER, 50 East Bay, whence they will be duly forwarded. Packages, &c., must be sent before 4 o'clock A. M.

At E. P. COVERLY'S, 238 KING-STREET, IN THE BRICK—A large assortment of Fall and Winter Trimmings and Fringes, Cloak Tracels, Cords and Tracels, Fancy Rosette Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Belt Ribbons, &c.

Also, a full supply of Shetland Wools and Double and Single Zephyrs.

Wholesale merchants will find it to their advantage to examine this Stock, as it will be sold low for cash.

Correspondence of the Courier.

St. HELENVILLE, S. C., September 13, 1861.

It was my pleasing privilege to be present, and to participate on Wednesday last, at one of those interesting ceremonies which the warlike spirit of these times has created everywhere, but whose significance and earnestness now renders peculiarly thrilling and impressive. We refer to the presentation of an elegant and costly banner, the work of fair hands and by the contribution of patriotic and spirited ladies of St. Helena, to the Mounted Riflemen of this Island. It is only at such times that we would seek to record the proceedings of what otherwise is so holiday an occasion, and only under such circumstances that an account of them

arrests the attention and claims a more than passing tribute for reference by its participants.

When the history of these times shall be written, and its very events become merely matters of curious inquiry, is it hoping too much that if these apparently trifling circumstances contribute in no degree to the chain of historical evidence of the zeal and patriotism of its actors, may nevertheless inspire a local pride, and by stimulating a praiseworthy ambition invite to further acts and point the moral to our posterity? And in this connection may we be permitted to remark that the inhabitants of St. Helena Island have not been backward in contributing freely and liberally of their means and resources for the general weal, being among the foremost in the great work of sea coast fortification, to accomplish which under skillful and approved engineering, they were willing and ready to expend their total and united forces. Nor have they been behind any other section of similar resources in expending their money and means upon all objects which appeal to the kindly sentiments of humanity, which characterize an enlightened and Christian community. So silent and unobtrusive, however, have been their individual and collective acts of liberality, and so disinterested their purposes that though the response to every appeal has been generous and through varied channels, that the community is not recognized as having done aught towards those objects in which we claim the privilege of being represented. Whilst surely inspired by higher and holier motives than those of mere emblazoning, we contend that it is a satisfaction, and will in future prove a fruitful source of gratification to reflect that the community in which we live has responded as nobly as others in its duties to the State and to those patriotic impulses which we claim as a second nature, and that hence its status, if not exalted, becomes not impaired by comparison. This we contend is a fair object of ambition, and one quite worthy of our nature.

But to return from our digression. It is seldom that upon an occasion like this one we are about to record, that so many circumstances were happily combined to contribute to its impressiveness. Here were gathered together in promiscuous assemblage the old, the young, the thoughtful and the gay. Here, upon the one hand, were the mothers, sisters, wives of those who were about to be the recipients of this goodly banner, wrought by fair and cunning hands. Upon the other, husbands, brothers, sons, who were to be pledged to bear and sustain this memento untarnished amid the clash of arms. Here were the old who had passed the allotted period of man's existence, the most of whom life was in retrospect, and whose future was bounded by no distant horizon, and there merry children gambled thoughtlessly upon the ground. How opposite the elements which composed the assembly; how identical the interests of all on the occasion, and yet how various, could we have scanned them, were the emotions of each. As inscrutable our thoughts, as intractable our destiny as the complicated tissue which fluttered before us in the fickle breeze.

Not the least significant, among other features, to lend dignity to the occasion, was the personage who was selected by the fair donors to confer this evidence of confidence and esteem. This was no other than a sacred Minister of the Gospel, a disciple of the Prince of Peace, and who, in the name of the Most High, set up our banner. Most solemnly and gracefully did the Rev. Robert Fuller discharge the duty assigned him, and we doubt if there was a heart upon that ground whose pulsations, like our own, was not arrested by a reverential awe as he listened to the heartfelt utterances of the Reverend gentleman, whose melodious voice, alternating with solemn emotion and stern injunction, poured forth a stream of fervid eloquence, rich in sentiment and glowing with patriotism, seldom equalled and not often surpassed.

Did time and space permit, we would at least attempt to preserve so chaste and appropriate an address. Private Joseph D. Pope, whom we are happy to number in our ranks, and who had been selected to receive this elegant gift, was evidently no less impressed with the solemnity of the moment than with the response it so became appropriate to make in behalf of the Company, and in that ready and spirited vein for which he is distinguished, delivered himself of the charge by handing the same to Capt. Frapp in an animated and soul-stirring address, replete with anecdote and choice in allusion.

Capt. Frapp, upon whom devolved the duty of selecting his color bearer, could not have selected one more appropriate and more trustworthy than Sergeant John G. Norton. Both of whom spoke

eloquently and feelingly, and quite sustained the interest elicited by the two previous addresses. In conclusion, Sergeant Norton gave utterance to one of those vows, to preserve untarnished this now fair escutcheon, which none who heard him but attached more than usual confidence to the promise, from the high character and sterling qualities of him who promised. None who know our gallant Third Sergeant but will look for his grave should he be the standard trail.

This beautiful standard, worked upon heavy, blue silk, bears upon one side the Palmetto encircled in white silk with the crescent in the corner and the motto—*Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria.* Upon the reverse the emblem of State Sovereignty, represented by the star in the centre of the blue, the whole surrounded with rich, white silk fringe, with cord tassel and appropriate staff mountings.

The taste and elegance of design, as well as the successful execution of the decorations, as also the magnificent contributions to effect its elegance, are creditable to one and all. Those who are privileged to fight beneath its folds will be satisfied that the same patient toil and generous consideration which has been bestowed upon this will again be afforded to restore its integrity should it be torn and mutilated upon the field of battle. Let none, therefore, shrink to bear it on in the thickest of the fight.

The following is the Roll of the Officers of the Company, which we are glad of this opportunity of publishing, as it has not been before promulgated:

ROLL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ST. HELENA VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY.

- W. O. P. FRAPP, Captain.
- W. G. CAPERS, First Lieutenant.
- W. A. FRAPP, Second Lieutenant.
- THOMAS G. WHITE, Third Lieutenant.
- T. B. CHAPLIN, First Sergeant.
- T. B. FRAPP, Second Sergeant.
- JOHN G. NORTON, Third Sergeant.
- B. E. FRAPP, Fourth Sergeant.
- A. H. MOTT REGUS, First Corporal.
- JENNY CHAPLIN, Second Corporal.
- H. VAN BARTEN, Third Corporal.
- H. W. MCANATH, Fourth Corporal.
- DR. M. A. P. SCOTT, Surgeon.
- REV. E. W. WALKER, Chaplain.

The Company numbers thirty-four brilliant and dashing riders, who will make their mark should necessity arise to display their qualities.

T. G. W.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Economy versus Excortion.

Let me call your attention, fellow-citizens, to some evils existing in our city. The price of almost every article daily used for domestic purposes has been doubled and trebled within the last two or three months. At these rates of increase how is a man of moderate circumstances to provide for his family? Already many have become seriously embarrassed on account of these exorbitant charges, and if the war should last throughout the coming winter what will be their fate?

The wealthy and influential should make a determined stand against the demands of these covetous merchants, and by refusing to buy their merchandise bring them to reasonable terms. Why should not the merchants bear their share of the common privation? Are they to reap wealth at the expense of the rest of the community? It is true there have been exceptions to the general desire of profiting by the necessities of the people, but they have been very few; and in nearly every case where goods have been offered at their usual price they have been bought up and retailed at twice the amount paid for them. Shall we tamely submit to this extortion? No! On the contrary, let us practice a rigid system of self-denial; and can any one murmur at it when we think of the suffering cheerfully endured by our brave defenders?

A word to the ladies. Why not more generally adopt the homespun dresses combining patriotism and economy, and, when tastefully made, beauty? Some object to them because they excite attention, but why more than any new-fashioned garment? It only requires a few of our patriotic ladies to set the example, and they will soon be followed by many a stately dame and graceful damsel, thereby winning the thanks of grateful fathers and husbands.

PHYLIS.

20 September 1861,

Headquarters Provisional Forces.

DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, September 19, 1861.

[ORDERS No. 20.]

I. All persons whatsoever are positively prohibited from making any lights or signals of any kind on the beaches or in the vicinity of the coasts of the State, without special authority from the proper military Commanders.

II. No persons whatever are allowed to frequent or visit the islands or the coast, except the proper residents thereof, unless upon military duty, and any person doing so will be summarily dealt with, according to military law.

It is especially enjoined upon the officers on duty on the coast, as well as upon all good citizens resident thereon, to arrest and bring before the General Commanding, or the nearest military Commander, any suspicious character who may be found in their respective vicinities. And all officers are enjoined to examine into every such case as may be brought before their notice, and bring parties guilty of any act inimical to the country to the speediest punishment.

By order Brigadier-General RIPLEY.

LEO. D. WALKER, A. A. G.

JACKSON GUARDS.—The Jackson Guards, Capt. BURE, fired their new uniform, on Thursday afternoon, with good effect, and exhibited a proficiency in drill, evolutions and soldierly bearing which would have done credit to a corps much older in years and service.

Some members were not able to procure the new uniform in time, but there was, nevertheless, a good array—about forty-five names—at the roll call.

This young and gallant corps will receive a banner specially prepared for them, and to be presented in the Institute Hall on Monday afternoon at five o'clock.

It may be seen this day and to-morrow at "CARINGTON'S."

THE ZOUAVE VOLUNTEERS.—The first detachment, numbering about 40, of the Zouave Volunteers from Charleston, Capt. McCORN, struck their tents Thursday and left on the evening train of the South Carolina Rail Road, for Columbia. They will go into camp at Lightwood Knot Springs and await the arrival of the second detachment, under Lieut. S. L. HAMMOND, which is expected next week. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see them off. They are a fine body of young, well drilled troops, and will make their mark whenever an opportunity offers.

SUCCESSFUL LAYING OF A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. The laying of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Forts Moultrie and Sumter was successfully accomplished Thursday forenoon. This achievement has been looked forward to with no little interest, and is but the commencement of extensive submarine telegraphic communication with all the fortifications in our harbor.

The weather was beautiful and all that could be desired for the trial. The party, consisting of Mr. JNO. N. GANEWELL, the Rev. W. A. GANEWELL and Messrs. ALEXANDER, SAVILLE and ROCHE, with a few invited guests, about half-past nine, proceeded on board the steamer *Antelope* to Fort Moultrie; and, soon after their arrival, commenced their laborious task. The distance between the two forts is about a mile and a half, and the laying of the cable occupied about one hour. Complimentary messages were immediately exchanged between the commanders of the two forts, and an order from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie for a supply of cartridges at once filled, and the boat sent to convey them. We congratulate our telegraphic and military friends in the complete triumph of this important link between the forts for the speedy transmission of orders and general intelligence. We learn that Mr. ROCHE of our telegraphic office will be stationed as operator at Fort Sumter, and Mr. SAVILLE at Fort Moultrie.

The party on board returned to the city at an early hour in the afternoon, highly gratified with the results of the day's work.

The Charleston Courier.

20 September 1861, 2

Tribute of Respect.

GRAHAMVILLE, S. C., September 14, 1861.

At a meeting of the Beaufort District Troop of Cavalry held at their Parade Ground this day, Dr. O. B. [unclear] offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His unerring wisdom, to remove by death from our midst, in the morning of youth and usefulness, our esteemed friend and brother soldier, JAMES E. ZEALEY, who passed unharmed through the contests of Bull Run and Manassas, and in a few short weeks fell a victim to that formidable disease, Typhoid Fever; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our cherished comrade and brother in arms, the Beaufort District Troop has not only lost a devoted member and a brave soldier, but the community at large a very promising and much esteemed young citizen.

Resolved, That this Corps wear the usual badge of mourning on the sword for thirty days.

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions be transferred to a blank page in the Book of Records of the Beaufort District Troop.

Resolved, That we tender our mingled and heartfelt sympathies with the tears of the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and that they be furnished with a copy of these proceedings, and that a copy be also sent to the Charleston Courier and Mercury for publication.

W. S. LANGE, Secretary B. D. T.

A CARD.

RIFLE REGIMENT

I HAVE HERETOFORE PROPOSED TO RAISE A REGIMENT FOR TWELVE MONTHS' SERVICE, under the Confederate States. Companies will be received from any of the States. They will be armed with the best ENGLISH ENFIELD RIFLES, now on hand. Apply to
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

September 20

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An appeal is respectfully made to such of our citizens as are possessed of draft horses for the loan of such horses, at least once a week, for the purpose of being drilled in artillery drill. Should an invasion of our coast be made, the efficiency of the field artillery will be greatly increased by having horses already drilled, and upon an invasion no citizen would hesitate to send his horses out with the batteries.

I shall be glad to see such citizens as feel willing to respond to this appeal at my Headquarters, 23 Broad-street, to arrange the loans they may be willing to make.

WILMOT G. DESAUSSURE.

Brig. Gen. Commanding Fourth Brigade, S. C. M.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 September 1861, 2

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE between Forts Moultrie and Sumter was laid successfully yesterday. An official message was transmitted.

The Charleston Courier.

21 September, 1861, 1

The Confederate steamers *Savannah*, *Sampson*,
Huntress and *Resolute* reached this port yesterday.
The following officers are attached:

Confederate States Steamer Savannah—Flag Ship.

Josiah Tattnall, Flag Officer, Commanding C. S. Naval
Forces Coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

John I. Maffit, Lieutenant Commanding.

T. P. Pelot, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.

J. W. Sandford, Assistant Surgeon.

Midshipmen.—D. M. Seales, Barron Carter, R. J. Moses.

Jr., S. J. Bullock.

Paulding Tattnall, Flag Officer's Secretary.

— Odeinheimer, Captain's Clerk.

J. C. Harris, Acting Chief Engineer.

Assistant Engineers.—P. Golding, T. Murphey.

C. S. Steamer Sampson.

Joel S. Kennard, Lieutenant Commanding.

Philip Porcher, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.

T. B. Ford, Assistant Surgeon.

Midshipmen.—Messrs. Fout, Thomas, Merriwether and
McBermott.

Benjamin F. Davenport, Captain's Clerk.

J. E. Willink, Acting Chief Engineer.

J. Pierce, Assistant Engineer.

C. S. Steamer Huntress.

C. Manigault Morris, Lieutenant Commanding.

Wm. A. Kerr, Master and Executive Officer.

Midshipmen.—J. C. Holcombe, Wm. W. Wilkinson, Thos.

C. Berrien.

Wm. J. Bennett, Captain's Clerk.

Wm. P. Riddle, Acting Chief Engineer.

John A. Bailey, Assistant Engineer.

C. S. Steamer Resolute.

A. P. Jones, Lieutenant Commanding.

Wilburn B. Hale, Master and Executive Officer.

J. J. Charlton, Assistant Surgeon.

Midshipmen.—Messrs. Chew, Walker, Bacot, and Bryan.

Charles E. Bragg, Captain's Clerk.

Engineers.—Vanderveer and Floyd.

Gov. Pickens.—His Excellency Gov. Pickens
left Charleston, on Wednesday, on business. He
will be in Columbia in a few days, and occupy the
residence he has now preparing for his family.

[*Southern Guardian*.]

21 September 1861, 2

Patriotism of the Jews.—A late letter from Richmond in the New Orleans *Crescent* contains the following testimonial to the patriotism of the Jews:

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the Jews in the United States to authorize me to chronicle the unanimity of the Hebrews in favor of the South, and the patriotism evinced by them in our common struggle, as even remarkable. But such is the fact; I am aware that they always take the lead in commerce—I have learned that in modern times they fought bravely and with desperation in Warsaw and Cracow, and the Old Testament establishes the fact that they were formerly a warlike people, and the present struggle demonstrates that they have a good deal of the old leaven still in them. They can be found in considerable numbers in the army of Virginia, scarce a regiment but can number from 20 to 50 of them in the ranks, some more or less, and are well regarded by their officers as cheerful and active soldiers. Among the 1300 Federal prisoners confined in Richmond, every nationality is represented except the Israelites. There is no Jew among them. Besides men, they have contributed money to the cause, and with no sparing hand at that.

Those residing without the Confederate States are with us to a man. The Jews of Chatham-street, New York, and of Harrison-street, Baltimore, are under the surveillance of the Federal detectives. They are believed to be disloyal to the Lincoln Government, and are suspected of furnishing material aid to the Rebels. Richmond is full of merchandize declared contraband by Secretary Seward, and every day brings fresh arrivals. Pistols, swords, belts, buttons, gold lace, uniform trimmings, blankets, cassinets, casimeres, shoes and woolen socks are being received every few days, and it is no secret where they come from and who brings them; and the prices charged for these indispensable articles are not half as exorbitant and unreasonable as those charged by Christian speculators in pork, bacon, flour and coffee, for the support of our gallant soldiers.

23 September 1861, 2

New Cannon.—Two new guns of very heavy calibre, equal in all respects to the Armstrong, have been presented to the State by a patriotic firm of this city. Arrangements have been made to give them a prominent position where they will extend a cordial welcome at any moment to visitors disposed to test their power and witness some interesting experiments in gunnery practice.

Eleven pieces of shooting tools of the kind called rifled cannon, reached this city yesterday. Some of them are very large and all are designed for a long range, but we need not say more concerning dimensions or destination.

23 September 1861, 4

Letter of Redpath.

Capt. W. A. Morgan, of Col. Snart's Cavalry Regiment, picked up on the battle field of Manassas, a day or two after the action of the 21st, a letter written by the notorious and infamous Redpath, a copy of which we have obtained for publication. When found, the letter, with another addressed to the same person, Crittenden, two others directed to Theodore Brown, and two tax receipts, were in the pocket of a "Pocket Dairy" for the year 1859, from the press of Hubbard & Burgess, New York. On the fly leaf of the dairy is written in bold characters: "Theodore Brown, Monticello, Wright co. Min.," and with sundry trivial and unimportant entries. One written with a pencil and feminine penmanship we copy:

"The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another."

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

There is nothing else so worthy of note about the book as to detain us longer from the letter, which is a curiosity in itself, apart from the bearing it may have upon the pending contest between the United States and the Confederate Government. The direction upon the envelope is Richard H. Crittenden, Esq., Co. A., 71st N. Y. Regiment, Washington Navy-yard, D. C.

The portion of the letter sheet enclosed is ornamented with a sort of vignette, in which West Indian tollage, army standards, artillery, muskets, shot, shell, drums, &c., &c., are grouped together. Below this in large letters, "Republique D'Haiti," and above, in smaller capitals, "Liberte," "Egalite," all printed in red ink. The letter is much blotted and stained, owing to the rain which fell upon the battlefield the Monday immediately succeeding the fight, and traces of which are plainly discernible upon the book in which the letter was found. Stained as the letter is, the chirography is entirely legible, and is, without any omission, as follows:

HAYTIEN BUREAU OF EMIGRATION. }
No. 8 Washington Building, 221 Washington }
street, Boston, July 15, 1861. }
"Richard H. Crittenden, Company "A," 71st New }
York Regiment."

"DEAR SIR:—If you will be the medium of transmitting John Brown's pen to me, I shall be happy to forward it either to Mrs. Brown, his widow, or to John Brown, Jr., his son, as you or the present holder of it may direct. It does credit to Mr. Jordan to have refused to sell it; and to be willing to restore it.

"John Brown, Jr., (as he informs us in a letter just received) has determined to enter the army, with or under Montgomery. May success crown your efforts—may every tap of your drums call up freemen out of slaves. I yearn to be with you but this brilliant future is denied me; to me has been assigned the humble, but not unimportant task, I hope, of providing for the future of your colored contrabands of war.

"Yours, truly, JAS. REDPATH.

"I send you several copies of my paper—*The Pine and Palm*. I will continue to send it to you and to Mr. Jordan if you desire it.

JAS. REDPATH."

Such is the letter, the original of which is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq., tobacconist of this city, and who has kindly allowed us to make this copy. Now what does it mean? Are we to infer that Butler was stealing negroes down in the peninsula to colonize Hayti? Is Redpath a colleague of Butler, McClellan, Wool, Rosecranz and Fremont—all alike acting under the commands of the Illinois Ape? Who can doubt it with this testimony before his eyes? "May every tap of your drums call up freemen from slaves," says Redpath, meaning, "steal every slave that comes in your way, send him here and we will ship him to Hayti." That is the noble work to which the Federal soldiers are called, and Redpath "yearns" to be engaged in.

Thus it seems that the present war, as waged by the North, is but a John Brown raid, upon an extended scale. Whatever the pretences of sustaining the laws and preserving the Union; the real animus of the contest is hatred to slavery, and the real object its extirpation. Two things seem to be resolved, that the negro are to be taken from their masters, and secondly, that when torn away from their Southern homes, they shall find no resting place in all the Northern States but shall be forced to emigrate to Hayti. That is the scheme, and Redpath, the infamous, is a chosen instrument.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

The Charleston Courier.

25 September 1861, 2

Coast Telegraph.—The telegraph line between Forts Sumter and Moultrie was used on Friday in exchanging compliments and orders for a salute, and is now in good working order.

The line to Battery Island was completed on Monday evening by the contractor, Mr. A. M. MAF-FATT, who has had a large experience in this business, and is a faithful workman.

On Tuesday the connection was opened under direction of our experienced friend, P. O'BRYAN, of the City Telegraph, who visited Battery Island for the purpose.

The first message dispatched to the city was from Captain S. Y. TUPPER, of the Vigilant Rifles, to his family, and the second was as follows:

Editors Courier:—Our telegraph with your city just completed. The Vigilant Rifles well and on the watch. No enemy will pass them for Charleston. Thanks for papers.

S. Y. TUPPER, Commanding.
Fort Pickens, Battery Island, September 24th, 5 P. M.

The Steamer Gordon.—An exciting report, which indicated the probable capture of this steamer, prevailed through the streets yesterday forenoon, but about 10 o'clock she made her appearance, which immediately relieved all apprehension, and she soon came to anchor off the wharves. Early yesterday the blockaders were noticed going to sea, when the *Gordon* went after them to observe their movements. After going some distance from the land, they went to a sailing vessel which was, no doubt, one of their own. After the purpose of the LINCOLN vessels was noticed the *Gordon* was put about and returned to port. The *Vandalia*, sloop-of-war, stood in near the bar yesterday afternoon, and was fired at by the forts, but she was out of range.

Staff Appointments for the Rifle Regiment.—The following appointments have been made by Col. J. L. BRANCH, of the Rifle Regiment, and will compose his staff:

Dr. T. L. OGIER, Jr., Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

THOS. G. BUDD, Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

ROBT. S. BRUNS, Paymaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

C. E. B. FLAGG, Esq., Judge Advocate, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

THEODORE MELCHERS, Sergeant Major.

E. C. GREEN, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

Adjutant and Assistant Surgeon not yet filled.

In accordance with an invitation extended by the commanding officer, Major P. F. STEVENS, of the Citadel, will inspect and review the Rifle Regiment on Citadel Green, at half-past four o'clock Thursday afternoon.

THE FRIENDS OF LIEUTENANT CHARLES J. COLCOCK beg leave to announce him as a candidate for the LIEUTENANT-COLONELCY of the Regiment of Mounted Men recently organized.

September 25

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The Charleston Mercury.

25 September 1861, 2

PERSONAL.—Col. THOS. F. DRAYTON, the President of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company—under whose auspices the road has been built—has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Gen. DRAYTON is a graduate of West Point, in the Class of 1828, and was detailed as Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, in which regiment he served until 1836, when he became associated with the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad Company as Resident Engineer. He served in this enterprise until 1838—since which time he has been engaged in planting.

Capt. WM. HORN, Quartermaster of Col. C. A. SMITH'S line regiment of Georgia Volunteers, now encamped near Whiteville, Station No. 3, Georgia Central Railroad, is in the city, stopping at the Charleston Hotel. We learn from Captain HORN that his regiment has been mustered into the Confederate service for the war, and now only lacks one company to be complete. The men are well disciplined and eager for the fray.

We were glad yesterday to welcome the return to the city of Mr. J. W. CARMALT, of the enterprising firm of CARMALT & BRIGGS. Mr. C. has been spending some time in Europe, on a business tour.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 September 1861, 2

THE FRIENDS OF LIEUT. CHARLES J. COOK beg leave to announce him as a Candidate for the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL of the Regiment of Mounted Men, recently organized.	September 25
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The Charleston Courier.

26 September 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

CAMP BEAUREGARD, September 24, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—I have within a few days enjoyed the pleasant privilege of a visit to Fort Beauregard, a post on the sea coast, at present garrisoned by one of our city corps, the Marion Artillery. While there, I witnessed the inspection of the corps battery and quarters, which was conducted in a style that does credit to their efficient Capt. and whole-souled patriot, EDWARD L. PARKER, aided by Lieuts. J. P. STROHECKER, R. MURDOCK, and M. L. WILKINS. On parade, they made a fine appearance, and showed a goodly number. However, I will not enumerate, for fear that I might violate a wholesome law, and give aid to the enemy.

Their battery, like the noble General from whom it derives its name, will be found in trim for action at any hour. If any of old Kangaroo's hirelings doubt this, they can satisfy themselves by approaching within range of their guns, and I am quite satisfied the sons of the old Swamp Fox will show them that they can be found in the sand hills as well as in the swamps.

The quarters are very comfortable; some are in houses, and a portion are enjoying the luxuries of the Sibley tents. The quarters are designated by various original names, viz: Buck Hall, Beauregard Headquarters, and a host of others of equal note. The health of the garrison is very good, and will, without doubt, continue so under the efficient sanitary regulations, which is carefully cared for by HENRY LOWMEYER, Esq., than whom there can be no better. There is but one request expressed in the camp, and that is that they may occupy a place in the picture. HOWITZER.

The Charleston Courier.

26 September 1861, 2

His Excellency, Gov. PICKENS, returned Wednesday from his visit to the interior of the State. The reports from the various camps of instruction are highly gratifying, as we learn, to his Excellency, as also the reports from the officers at the various posts and fortifications on our coast. No efforts nor expense will be spared to render all our positions as efficient as possible against any enemy that may dare to venture in our waters. General RILEY will have the full co-operation of the Governor in the completion of any arrangement or measure he may deem necessary for the protection and defence of the State.

The soldiers of our army, especially those in Western Virginia, are suffering for tobacco. Those who are in the habit of smoking or chewing it, can readily understand how much suffering this want may cause.

Col. E. P. JONES, of Greensboro', has generously offered to manufacture, free of charge, whatever good tobacco may be contributed for our soldiers by the planters of North Carolina, if delivered at his factory.

Religion vs. the Blockade.—An esteemed correspondent, writing from Columbia, S. C., sends us the following:

"In accordance with an ordinance to be found in the 23d chapter and 40th verse of Leviticus, the Israelites were commanded to perform certain prayers in their synagogues during the Feast of the Tabernacle, with the four species of plants therein named, one of which is a Citron. This fruit does not grow in this country, but is imported either from Italy or the West Indies to New York, and from there to the ports of America.

In consequence of the war, I doubt that any has been sent to any part of the Confederate States.—Mr. John A. Crawford, President of the Commercial Bank of this city, has one tree which only bore one single fruit, and on my request, he gave me this Citron, which I have sent to my brother in Charleston, for the use I have already stated.—Through the kindness of Mr. Crawford, the Israelites of Charleston have thus been enabled to perform an ancient ceremony, which many would not like to be deprived of."

The Feast of Tabernacles, alluded to by our correspondent, commenced on Wednesday evening, and lasts till Friday evening, the 27th instant, and is in commemoration of the wanderings of the Israelites through the wilderness, where they lived in Tabernacles during their journey, and also as a Harvest Feast.

The Charleston Courier.

27 September 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.—We are indebted to the kind attentions of the courteous and obliging Commander of the steamer "Chesterfield," Capt. JOHN FLYNN, for a visit, on Thursday, to Fort Sumter.

Lieut. FLEMING was practicing the men at firing. Several very good shots were made, one or two striking the buoy which was used for a target.

The work of finishing up the officers' quarters has been completed. The work has been done under the superintendence of the Messrs. CROSS, who have given much satisfaction for the manner in which they have performed their trust. The quarters are large, well arranged, with good ventilation, and fitted up with a view of easy access and communication.

A caponnaire has been arranged on the East side of the gate with a view of raking the entrance with grape in case of an attempt at storming the fort. It is now in a very formidable condition, and ready for the visits of either friend or foe.

THE RIFLE REGIMENT.—The intended parade and review of the Rifle Regiment was postponed Thursday afternoon, in consequence of the threatening state of the weather.

The Companies assembled in full force at Military Hall, Wentworth-street, but were soon after dismissed by Col. BRANCH. Notwithstanding this disagreeable disappointment, both to the members and the spectators, we hope it will not be long before we can announce another order for parade and inspection of this fine regiment.

THE FIRST SQUAD of the Johnson Riflemen, Captain BUTLER's Company, mustered into Confederate service for the coast defence, in HATCH's Battalion, left our city Wednesday morning under the First Lieutenant BANCROFT, commanding. They are a fine body of young men, composed mostly of young mechanics, and when duty calls them may they ever be ready to meet any emergency. The second squad leaves this morning from Bonum's Hall at nine o'clock.

The Charleston Courier.

28 September 1861, 1

The Buford's Bridge Guards.

This fine volunteer Corps, numbering eighty men, rank and file, all stalwart men, from Barnwell District, are now encamped on coast duty, at Cole's Island. They were mustered into the Confederate service on the 5th instant, in the First Regiment of S. C. Volunteers, commanded by Col. JOHNSON HAGOOD. The members of the Corps are all in fine health and spirits, and ready always for a brush with the foe. The following is the muster roll:

ROLL OF BUFORD'S BRIDGE GUARDS, FROM BARNWELL

DISTRICT, S. C.

J. J. BRABHAM, Captain.
J. S. MIXSON, First Lieutenant.
B. B. KIRKLAND, Second Lieutenant.
J. F. BRABHAM, Third Lieutenant.
G. H. HOOVER, First Sergeant.
J. C. KIRKLAND, Second Sergeant.
R. H. BARKER, Third Sergeant.
R. R. HOGG, Fourth Sergeant.
O. S. KEARSE, Fifth Sergeant.
W. J. MIXSON, First Corporal.
J. H. BARKER, Second Corporal.
G. F. YOUNG, Third Corporal.
J. F. SANDERS, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATE.

W. A. Bartelle.	C. E. Johnson.
C. F. Brabham.	R. S. Jackson.
H. J. Brabham.	J. W. Jonny.
W. R. Brabham.	R. C. Kirkland.
Alfred Brabham.	J. A. Kirkland.
W. H. Bennett.	C. S. Kirkland.
W. E. Breland.	B. F. Lyons.
Wm. Burk.	C. W. Loadholt.
W. C. Bowers.	J. M. Loadholt.
Malcolm Bowers.	F. M. McMillan.
W. B. Bowers.	R. H. McMillan.
C. E. Bowers.	Peter Meyer.
Sam. Bert.	J. Morris.
J. B. Boynton.	P. F. Neilson.
J. W. Blackwood.	W. S. Neilson.
Ben Boyeth.	R. Priesten.
H. W. Connelly.	G. W. Platts.
J. F. Connelly.	W. F. Platts.
Frank Crooch.	W. H. Parker.
F. H. Dickinson.	O. R. Parker.
H. C. Dickinson.	G. O. Riley.
Sam. Dewitt.	G. C. Sanders.
Jon. Eddinsfield.	S. L. Sanders.
H. C. Frohberg.	Calvin Sease.
J. F. Falkeustine.	Alfred Sease.
J. A. Furguson.	P. J. Smith.
Willis Furguson.	J. P. Williams.
W. S. Harrod.	W. W. Williams.
G. M. Harrod.	J. B. Williams.
J. J. Hoover.	A. Angus Williams.
E. R. Harrison.	J. Wilson Williams.
J. E. Harley.	L. J. Wilson.
M. T. Hiers.	R. E. Yeomans.

Dr. M. West, Surgeon.

A Word to Southern Women.

The daughters of the South have nobly performed their parts in the present struggle between despotism and liberty. ~~Compliments and more ought in all its aspects, bearing and consequences at the beginning, they at once enlisted in it with whole soul heartiness and firm resolve. Perceiving clearly and fully the dangers that encompassed the cause, and the calamities and hardships it would necessarily superinduce, our noble women reasoned not with fear and softness, but raising themselves to a level with the glorious cause, they declared that they were both willing to suffer and eager to cooperate. Their zeal and constancy are beyond praise. Their enthusiasm has suffered no abatement; they have endured privations and sorrows with an even mind; they have labored with increased industry; they have taken pleasure in sacrifice, and many have performed deeds of daring which are worthy of being immortalized in song. We are confident that, no matter how long the trial may last and how fiercely the fire may rage, the women of the South will not faint, but, sustained by the same spirit that now animates them, they will bear calamities and woes with sublime Christian fortitude.~~

Thus far they have been equal to the great occasion. We will not now speak of the heroism of that Baltimore lady, who went alone from her native city to Richmond, and procured arms for a noble band of freemen, who burned to avenge the wrongs and outrages inflicted by a base and bloody tyrant. We have not space to speak in fitting terms of those two girls who rode on horseback from sunset to sunrise, a distance of forty miles, to give warning of the approach of the enemy toward Philippi. But while these acts of heroism stir the soul like the news of a great victory, there are performed every day throughout the South acts as worthy of admiration and as important in their influence on the glorious cause.

Tender and loving hearts have parted with those they most love for the sake of their country. The farewell is perhaps forever, and the heart is full of tears and wrung with anguish, but no tears are seen in the eye, and the agony, suppressed by an effort that almost bursts the poor heart, gives no indication of its presence to the saddened soldier. He sees nothing but the flush on the cheek which he mistakes for the reflection of the smile the lips are forced to wear, and hears only inspiring words of counsel, or lively words spoken with well-affected cheerfulness. The pious deception brings out all the soldier's manhood, and makes him strong to do and suffer. To conceal and disguise, and master the feelings at such a time when they are raging in the bosom with the violence of a storm, requires greater effort of the will, and is a more sublime exhibition of heroism than the performance of an act that exposes to peril no matter how imminent the danger.

The noble spirit in which they have made these great sacrifices, and the cheerful diligence with which they have toiled with their skillful fingers, assure us that they are prepared to do and to endure everything that the attainment of the high ends at which we aim shall require. They have done much, but they can do a great deal more. If the war is continued through several years, and

foreign powers see proper to occupy their present position, we shall by the time it is over be independent of the world. But without the aid of our women we must needs be subjected to numerous inconveniences and privations before that high point is reached.

The country has decided against the export of Cotton to those nations which decline to recognize our Confederacy. We admit that many of the reasons urged by those in favor of exporting that staple are plausible. It is in the power of our women to deprive these arguments, which have a seeming strength, of all their apparent force, by turning the snow white product of our fields into wearing apparel. They can, in a short time, learn to spin and weave. Those fingers that draw sweet sounds from the piano, and strike with bewitching grace the strings of the harp, can very soon master the art which was a part of the education of our grand-mothers. Patriotism points to this department of industry. We are an isolated and a despised people. We will have to assert the right to a place among the nations of the earth with the sword, and by the energetic development of all our vast resources. Dignity, self-respect and interest all forbid us to supplicate favor, and we must see to it that our past omissions and misdeeds, our failure to understand and appreciate our true position and our great power, do not now, in this season of tribulation, oblige us to take any steps that will deepen the contempt felt for us by European nations, and that will strengthen the hands of the nation with which we are at war.

Southern women can now render the land and the institutions they so much love as great service as their husbands, and sons, and brothers, who have gone forth to punish and repel the insolent invader. They can manufacture, with the assistance of their servants, all the clothing that their households and our soldiers need. This is the work we would press upon their attention. It is a work the cause makes necessary. Duty touches it and makes it grand and sacred. Let the fingers that have displayed so much skill and taste in the adornment of banners which shall make our army terrible in the day of battle, address themselves to the humble and hater labor, of the wheel and the loom. This will give the world stronger assurance of our determination to establish our nationality, than the equipment and maintenance of a million of soldiers. It will enable us to go forward with a firm and majestic tread, to the position which Providence designs we shall occupy, relying only upon God and ourselves. While the men of the South are perilling their lives in defence of our homes and our liberties, their resolve will be confirmed, and their arms made unconquerable, by this manifestation of devotion to the glorious cause. If standards emblazoned with gold and silver symbols, inspire the soldier with unquenchable ardor and invincible courage, because the beautiful adornment is the handiwork of fair and virtuous woman, will not the apparel which woman weaves and makes, over which she has bent, on which she has breathed, likewise move the soldier-wearer to deeds of noble daring? When the hum of the spinning wheel mingles with the roar of cannon, we will have two armies working out the complete and eternal independence of the South.

The Charleston Courier.

28 September 1861, 2

Lee's Battalion.—Major F. D. LEE is making good progress with his proposed Battalion of Artillery for coast service. Mr. LEE HOWARD is actively engaged in organizing two companies, and a Recruiting Station is established at the office of R. T. WALKER, on Boyce's Wharf. This Battalion will be specially engaged for coast duty, and will not be ordered out of the State. It will be attached to the Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. W. C. HEYWARD, and will be stationed chiefly at or near Hilton Head, in an eligible and important position.

Thirty guns of good calibre will be at the service of the Battalion.

We commend this opportunity to all gallant young men who prefer artillery service, and who wish to aid in defending our coast and preventing a repetition of the Hatteras disaster.

The Charleston Courier.

30 September 1861, 1

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—The guns on board the steamer *Gordon*, lately rifled by Messrs. CAMERON & Co., were tried on Saturday in the presence of a large number of military gentlemen and civilians. The guns were ranged at an elevation of 21 degrees, and two shots fired with six pounds of powder. The first discharge was about fifteen seconds, striking its graze about two miles and a half distant from Accommodation wharf.

The second shot was tried with an India Rubber wad, the invention of Colonel BIRD. The time was twenty-two and a half seconds, and the ball was seen, with the aid of glasses, to drop beyond Fort Sumter, a distance of at least four miles.

We learn that it is the intention of Colonel BIRD and others who witnessed this last shot, which gave great satisfaction to the party, to obtain the consent of General RIPLEY to make another trial of this new wad with the guns of Fort Sumter.—The first trial has certainly shown the invention to be an effective one, and we hope he may succeed in his efforts.

The Charleston Courier.

1 October 1861, 1

THE "DURYEA COAST GUARDS" is the title adopted by a Company lately organized, to be attached to the Battalion of Col. L. M. HATCH. The name is in compliment to Col. R. S. DURYEA, of the Executive Staff, who has been specially charged with the direction of the coast defences, and the Company has been formed with special reference to coasting duties and service.

The officers are:

EDGAR O. MURDEN, Captain.
P. A. AVELLÉ, JR., First Lieutenant.
W. J. ENGLAND, Second Lieutenant.
R. D. WHITE, Third Lieutenant.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 October 1861, 2

NEW COMPANY OF FLYING ARTILLERY.—There will be a meeting held at Beech Branch Church, in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District, on Wednesday, the 9th October, for the purpose of forming a company of Flying Artillery, for the defence of the State, in case of invasion, at any time, by Yankee troops. The company will be subject to the order of the Governor.

Gentlemen from adjoining Districts are invited to attend.

3 October 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN DEATH—**EMANUEL SILVIA**, a Rigger, forty-three years of age, who has resided in this city about fifteen years, was found dead about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning on Gadsden's Wharf.

An inquest was taken before Corone. E. M. Whiting, and resulted in a verdict, "Visitation of God."

VISIT OF GOVERNOR PICKENS TO FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE.—Governor PICKENS and a number of distinguished gentlemen proceeded on board the steamer *Gordon* on Wednesday and paid a visit to Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The distinguished party were first received at Fort Sumter with a salute of thirty-two guns. The party then inspected the fortifications and were highly pleased with the admirable order in which everything was arranged, and the formidable preparations for defence in case of an attack.

The party afterwards returned to the *Gordon*, and visited Fort Moultrie. They were met at the water's edge by two fine Cavalry companies under the command of Captains OWENS and TRENHOLM, by whom the party were escorted to Fort Moultrie and witnessed the military evolutions and exercises at the battery, which were performed in fine style. The party was afterwards escorted by the same Cavalry companies to the quarters of Colonel OKR, and were afforded opportunity of witnessing a grand dress parade of that magnificent regiment.

3 October 1861, 1

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL. FIFTIETH REGULAR MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, September 29, 1861.

City Council met this day at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present: The Mayor, and Aldermen Banks, Bowie, Drummond, Edgerton, Gilliland, Kenrick, Kirkwood, Lucas, Leiby, Raveael, Ryan, Rodgers, Riggs, Steinmeyer and Williams—16 members.

The Minutes of the last regular meeting, and the adjourned meeting, held on the 17th inst., were read and confirmed, and the Budget disposed of as follows:

Communication from T. W. Mordecai, asking that two of the openings in the West wall of the Guard House premises be bricked up. Referred to the Committee on Public Institutions, Buildings and Grounds.

The following Return from the Master of the Work House was received as information:

Statement of Work House for the month of August, 1861, from the 1st to the 31st inclusive:

To cash received.....	CR.	\$568 60
By amount disbursed.....	DR.	461 19
Balance due, City Council.....		401 41
August 31, 1861.		

Respectfully submitted,

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

Correct, September 12, 1861.

C. Y. RICHARDSON, } Committee

S. S. HOWELL, } on

ARCH'D. McKENSIE, } Accounts.

Received, September 24th, 1861, the above four hundred and four dollars forty-one cents (\$404.41.)

A. CAMPBELL, City Treasurer.

The following Report from the Captain of the Police, was received as information:

Monthly Report of the Captain of Police, to His Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrested in the City of Charleston during the month of August, 1861, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total Number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Assaulting Policemen.....	1	...	...	1	1
Assault and Battery.....	1	...	1	1	3
Disturbing the Peace.....	7	4	17	7	25
Having Slaves Loitering in Shops.....	5	...	...	...	5
Died in Guard House.....	...	...	1	...	1
Insanity.....	...	...	1	...	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	62	8	9	2	81
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	24	1	4	1	30
Larceny.....	4	...	13	4	21
Applicants for Lodging.....	4	2	...	1	7
Lost Children.....	1	...	...	...	1
Murder.....	2	...	...	...	2
Improper Riding and Driv- ing.....	...	...	2	...	2
Runaways.....	...	...	18	8	25
Slaves without pass.....	...	...	7	2	9
Improper Ticket.....	...	...	4	...	4
Slaves Loitering in Groce- ries.....	...	...	17	1	18
Slaves sleeping out without ticket.....	...	...	7	4	11
Trespass upon premises.....	3	...	...	1	4
Violation of City Ordinances Committed for Safe-keeping Non-payment of Capitation Tax.....	33	2	13	4	52
...	30	3	29	13	76
...	...	...	2	1	3
Total.....	177	20	145	50	392

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....	\$379.98
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....	334.13
Amount paid to Policemen.....	34.40
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....	273.64
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....	374.99

	WHITES.		BLACKS.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Committed to Jail.....	...	...	...	1
Delivered to Warrant.....	9	4	2	...
Delivered to Owner.....	5	...	16	7
Referred to Magistrate.....	10	...	2	2
Referred to Recorder.....	...	...	...	...
Committed to House of Correction.....	18	6	...	1
Committed to Work House.....	...	...	90	24
Discharged.....	89	8	28	0
Paid Fine.....	43	3	6	7
Sent to Reper Hospital.....	2	...	...	...
Give Bond.....	1	...	...	...
Buried.....	...	...	1	...
Total.....	177	20	145	50

Net amount of fines collected at the Mayor's Court in the month of August, 1861, as per Mayor's Morning Report Book of Upper and Lower Wards, and paid over to the City Treasurer on the 6th of September, 1861, Two Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and sixty-four cents, \$273.64. Respectfully submitted,

H. S. BASS, Captain City Police.

Received of Capt. H. S. Bass, Two Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and Sixty-four Cents, for the foregoing.

3 October 1861, 2

Resignation of Major P. F. Stevens.
Major P. F. Stevens, Superintendent of the Citadel Academy, gave notice in October, 1860, of his resignation, to take effect in April, 1861, unless the State was actually at war.

In April, 1861, he was in command of the Cummings' Point Batteries, on Morris' Island, where he did efficient and signal service. The resignation thus suspended by active duties has now taken effect, and he retires from an institution and a field of service in which he has earned enviable and lasting remembrance. He leaves the Citadel only to execute a long cherished purpose and a settled conviction of duty, in entering the sacred desk, and assuming the vows and obligations of a teacher and preacher of the "Gospel of the Grace of God," in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Such a motive and occasion of withdrawal must command acquiescence, however deeply the friends of the Citadel regret the loss of the services of an honored, efficient and experienced officer.

His connection with the Citadel has lasted fourteen years, four years as pupil and ten as Professor and Superintendent.

He graduated in 1849 with the first honor, and was soon after elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, afterwards to the Chair of Belles Lettres, and in October, 1859, was elected Superintendent, on the withdrawal of Major F. W. CAPERS, who is now ably and successfully conducting the Georgia Military Academy at Marietta.

The place vacated by Major STEVENS has been assigned to his class-mate, Major J. B. WHITE, lately Superintendent of the Arsenal Academy at Columbia and at one time a Professor in the Citadel.

For several years the Military Academy of South Carolina, including the Arsenal at Columbia and the Citadel of this city, has been self-supplying in the matter of teachers, and it is one of the best proofs of its excellence and of its general good management that an institution comparatively young and having very rigid conditions of education, has supplied itself with efficient teachers, and professors and superintendents, in addition to a good proportion of teachers furnished for other institutions.



We present the action of the Board of Trustees in reference to the withdrawal of Major STEVENS:

At an extra meeting of the Board of Visitors of the State Military Academy, held at Columbia, on the 25th of August last, the chairman read the resignation of Major STEVENS, the Superintendent of the Citadel Academy, which was accepted in the terms of the following resolution, offered by General D. F. JAMISON:

That the positive character of the resignation of Major P. F. Stevens, as Superintendent of the Citadel Academy, leaves the Board no alternative but to accept it; but they cannot sever the relation which has so long existed between them and Major Stevens without bearing their testimony to the very marked ability and fidelity with which he has discharged all of his duties while connected with the Institution; and while parting with him with very deep regret, they tender him their best wishes for his future welfare.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 October 1861, 2

<p> ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES FOR THE DETACHMENT of Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, now on duty at Morris' Island, will be duly forwarded, if left at No. 5 Southern Wharf.</p>	<p>3 October 2</p>
<p> ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES FOR THE DETACHMENT of Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, now on duty at Sullivan's Island, will be duly forwarded, if left at the office of MCCOY & MATHIOWES, 16 Hayne-street.</p>	<p>3 October 2</p>

The Charleston Courier.

4 October 1861, 2

MANSFIELD LOVELL, the newly appointed Brigadier in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, is a son of JOSEPH LOVELL, M. D., who was Surgeon-General of the United States Army from 1818 to 1836.

Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL was in the Fourth Artillery, under the late Col. FRANCIS S. BELTON, when he resigned in December, 1854, and has since resided in New York, where he has done much for the volunteer service. Being now in a good cause, he can do more, and we trust will earn laurels for himself, and benefits for his country, if opportunities offer.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 October 1861, 2

THE JASPER GREENS, Capt. M. P. O'CONNOR, were yesterday inspected at Military Hall by Maj. GRAYES, Division Inspector. They numbered 60 men on the spot and have 75 enrolled. They exhibited great proficiency in the drill, and were nearly all substantially uniformed. This spirited corps has been in existence but two weeks, and under the energetic guidance of Capt. O'CONNOR, it will, we doubt not, speedily take its place among the very best of our volunteer companies.

Since the above was written, we have been honored by the Jasper Greens with a very delightful serenade.

The Charleston Courier.

7 October 1861, 1

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—All letters and packages for the detachment of Rutledge Mounted Riflemen now on duty at Morris' Island, will be duly forwarded if left at 5 Southern Wharf.

CHARLESTON ZOUAVES.—All packages, &c., intended for members of the Zouave Cadets, now on duty at Castle Pinckney, will be forwarded, if properly marked, and left with Sergeant E. C. GREEN, corner Hasell and Meeting-streets. Boat leaves for Castle Pinckney daily, from Adger's South wharf at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

The Mounted Regiment.

Messrs. Editors:—You will much oblige the parties interested by publishing the following resolutions and reply, which were ordered to be published in your paper:

Resolved, That the St. Helena Mounted Volunteers highly appreciate the compliment conveyed in the nomination of their Captain for the office of Major of the Lower Squadron, Mounted Regiment, but we deem his services so important to the prosperity of this Company, that we feel constrained to request Captain Fripp not to relinquish his present command, and not become a candidate for the said office of Major.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to convey these resolutions to Captain Fripp, and to await his answer.

Resolved, That should Captain Fripp determine to be a Candidate for the said office, that this Company will give him a unanimous support.

OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Gentlemen:—I feel very much flattered by your action of this morning, and have but one reply to make. As you think I can be more useful in continuing as your Captain, I at once decline being a candidate for Major; and you are authorized to use this note in any way you see fit to carry out your views. Very sincerely, yours,

W. O. P. FRIPP.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Closing of King-street Stores.

Editors Courier:—By giving publicity to the following facts, you will confer a favor upon the retail dry goods merchants of King-street, who subscribed to an agreement to close their stores at 2 o'clock, P. M., "for the war," to allow time to perfect the drill of the volunteer force of the city, so as to meet to advantage the expected marauders on our coast this winter.

The community will observe, by walking through King-street any afternoon, that two or three have dishonored their signatures to that agreement, by keeping open for hours after the time specified.

It would be superfluous to sum up the amount of dishonesty, in thus wilfully breaking a compact for our mutual welfare. The public will draw their own conclusions, as to where the "pat-riotism" of these gentlemen may be found. If it is necessary to make any sacrifices to secure our independence, the community will require that all should bear a part; and those who secede from our ranks must bear an inevitable stigma.

That the public may draw their own inferences from the facts stated, is the desire of a

SUBSCRIBER.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 October 1861, 1

Our Reduced Sheet.

To-day we begin to print THE MERCURY upon a sheet considerably smaller than that which we have hitherto used. In this measure of economy we have been preceded by too many of the public journals of the Confederate and United States, to make any detailed statement of the reasons which have led us to this step, either necessary or desirable. It will be enough to inform our readers that, in the present stagnation of trade, the advertising business, which is the sustaining element of newspaper incomes, has, in great measure, been cut off. In view of this fact, we have not felt warranted in continuing the issue of so large a paper, at an expense at once needless and burdensome.

Neither our readers nor our advertisers will lose by the change. We shall publish our usual amount of editorial, news and miscellaneous reading matter; and, owing to the great reduction in the number of advertisements, those which remain will be far more conspicuous than they have heretofore appeared.

We shall not spread out any elaborate exhibit of the monthly, daily or hourly increase of our subscriptions. Our friends, however, will be glad to learn that this paper has now attained a circulation altogether unprecedented in the history of journalism in the Cotton States, and that, in this particular, it enjoys a constantly growing prosperity.

To those who have stood by us in the shifting fortunes of the Past, and to those who have faith in our knowledge, sagacity, and honesty of purpose in the momentous crisis of the Present, we offer our best thanks for their support, and the assurance that, through good report and through evil report, THE CHARLESTON MERCURY will ever stand, the jealous and fearless sentinel upon the watchtower of the rights, interest and honor of the Southern States.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 October 1861, 1

Speculating in Provisions.

We hear it stated upon good authority that we have, in our midst, men who are straining every nerve to buy up, from the wholesale dealers, even at the present high prices, the entire stock of those kinds of groceries and provisions that happen to be scarce in the market, in order that hereafter, taking advantage of their monopoly of the necessaries of life, they may extort enormous profits for themselves from the pressing wants of our people. In New Orleans, where a few individuals have acted in a similar spirit, the authorities have laid a heavy hand upon them, and a generous public sentiment has crushed the heartless movement to the earth. If it should be necessary, we must do likewise here.

Men who would prey upon the public need, during a struggle like this, are foes far more dangerous to the weal of the State than the Yankee ruffians, who skulk, with tork and rifled cannon, along our borders and our coasts.

We have no "surplus" population. Abundant work at fair prices, may be had by all who care to obtain it. A reasonable advance of prices, in times of scarcity, will not be complained of, even by those in straitened circumstances. But let us not suffer the schemes of greedy and merciless speculators to place beyond the reach of the honest and industrious poor, the wherewithal to live and be happy.

8 October 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Messrs. Editors:—I have just returned from Port Royal, and am gratified to be able to state that, thanks to the energy and activity of Gen'ls. RIPLEY, GONZALES, and others, of their co-operators from civil life, further anxiety is in a great measure relieved, and great confidence is felt in our ability to repel any attack that the enemy can make on us. If there is any doubt remaining, it will soon be removed, when the plans of the gallant incendiary of Fort Sumter are carried out, and his preparations for setting ablaze the "wooden walls" of Lincoln are perfected.

While the men of Beaufort are either in the field, or drilling faithfully to take it when called upon, the women are actively employed in furnishing clothing and other comforts, while even the little girls are scraping lint to alleviate the pains of the Yankee prisoners, who they fully expect will be taken and locked up in the runaway quarters of the Jail, should they land.

The crops of Cotton are good, and provisions, generally, better than usual, so that we shall not be wanting in "ammunition" for the enemy, nor for ourselves, without foreign supplies.

X. Y. Z.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Closing of King-street Stores.

Editors Courier:—Will you have the kindness to publish the following for the information of "Subscriber," in yesterday's Courier.

A number of retail merchants agreed to close at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the express condition, that all stores were to close uniformly at that hour. But they not only found many stores open after 2 o'clock, but actually during the whole of the evening. This action clearly relieved them from their conditional agreement.

However, in conformity with the suggestion of the Military Board, who named 4 o'clock as the hour desirable, that hour was then adopted and since strictly and scrupulously adhered to by

A NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS ON THE
LOWER PART OF KING-STREET.

The Charleston Courier.

8 October 1861, 2

Gen. A. J. GONZALES, lately Inspector-General for coast defences of this State, has returned from a long visit to Richmond, where he employed his time and talents with his characteristic energy and devotion for the cause of the State and the South.

He has done excellent service, the duties of which cannot be properly presented now.

The Charleston Courier.

8 October 1861, 2

--The Charleston Brass Band will give valuable additions to the entertainment this evening in the Theatre, by performing some of their favorite pieces, for which they have tendered their services.

The Palmetto Band will execute the orchestral accompaniments.

What is the use of a pretence of Coast Guard and Harbor Police if we cannot be protected against reports of communication with the hostile fleet?

Firing at Stono.—We are informed by the Major commanding the batteries at Stono Inlet, that Artillery practice will take place at that point on every Monday. Persons hearing cannon firing in that direction on the above mentioned day, may avoid unnecessary excitement by remembering this notice.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 October 1861, 1

Gen. A. J. Gonzales.

The people of South Carolina owe a debt of gratitude to this gentleman, Special Aid to Governor PICKENS, for his very efficient services in procuring arms, ammunition and equipments for the sea-coast defence of the State. He has spent two whole months in Richmond procuring orders on the Tredegar Works, superintending the manufacture, and forwarding the most effective pieces of our armament. The prompt and cheerful compliance of Col. GORGAS, the admirable Chief of Ordnance, with the requisitions made, the energy and attentions of Major ASHE, of the Transportation Department, combined with the untiring patience and urgent and watchful zeal of Gen. GONZALES, have furnished us with artillery sufficient to our security. Bomb-proofs for protection of the artillerists, hot shot, furnaces, and adequate forces organized for rapid movement to meet troops landing, perfect the system. Gen. GONZALES is well entitled to our warmest thanks for his very successful labors in the part he has undertaken to perform.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 October 1861, 2

A PORTRAIT of BEAUREGARD, drawn by GRINE-
VALD and lithographed in handsome style by
BORNEMAN (both Charleston artists), is just out.
It may be had at COURTENAY'S bookstore or at
HICKEY'S picture store.

The Charleston Courier.

12 October 1861, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY.—The German Artillery Companies A and B, under Captains HAZMS and WERNER, took their departure Friday morning, for a station upon the coast. The Charleston Riflemen, Captain JULIUS A. BLAKE, were out yesterday in strong force for target exercise.

12 October 1861, 1

[FOR THE COURIER.]

A recent visit to Fort Sumter has afforded us great satisfaction. Our last inspection of it, previous to this time, was just a few days after the bombardment of April. Its appearance then was as if the hand of divine vengeance had blasted the whole structure. Although the disfigured walls stood firm without, it was a most melancholy sight within—heaps of smouldering ruins in every direction, or blackened barrack walls standing three stories, stark, torn and perforated with shot, like so many stiffened corpses. The very parade was torn into huge holes, by the vertical fall of shells that burst themselves, then burst; cannon dismounted and broken carriages lying amid loose brick and rubbish, and piles of bone and pieces of shell and spent cannon balls—all lent their dismal coloring to the scene of wreck and destruction. The whole place was thoroughly gutted by the combined powers of saltpetre and fire. Shelter from the elements, or for rest, there was none, except within the cold, dark casemates, with brick walls unlined and ready to trickle with moisture. This was the condition of the fort when taken possession of by our artillery. A few planks across the casemate mouths kept out the rain.

There are some things worthy of mention in this connection, of which the public are ignorant and which they should know in order to do justice where credit is due. So great was the devastation within the fort that for three months after the fall, its little garrison, scantily supplied, were placed in a most exposed position. Against any serious attack at night from the fleet or its barges, the condition of the fort was most precarious. Not infrequently there have been as many as five of the enemy's cruisers in near proximity off the bar, with some fifteen hundred men aboard, and many barges capable of carrying from forty to sixty men each. Such bouts of dark nights would be visible at a very short distance. For those three months but *one company of soldiers and four officers* held the post, dependent upon the enemy's lack of enterprise and their own vigilance and *valor*—Company B of the Battalion of Artillery, from the Sumter battery of Fort Moultrie, Captain ALFRED RHETT, commanding the post, Lieutenant JOHN MITCHELL, Jr., Lieutenant D. S. FLEMING, and Lieutenant G. N. REYNOLDS, Jr. The work to be accomplished by engineers and workmen in these four acres of ground was Herculean. The very gates which had been injured during the fight, had to be unswung and laid aside. The portal stood open night and day.

So great did Gen. RIPLEY feel to be the exposure of the post, when first taken possession of, that, as commander of the Battalion, though living on Sullivan's Island, he remained three weeks in Fort Sumter himself, and did not remove his apparel night or day, except for a change, or go into bed. He was engineer and everything else.

The kind of duty required, both of officers and men, during the first three months may be imagined. The complement of men for so large a work is seven hundred. Of the single company, badly accommodated there, a portion were, of course, on the sick list, the guard was indispensably large and the fatigue duty onerous. Nor was this so bad as the responsibility and anxiety necessarily felt under such circumstances, and in the face of a bold and experienced Commodore like SPRINGMAN. All the officers of Company B sat up every night until 12 o'clock, and from that hour until daylight, each in turn, walked the ramparts for an hour, in fair or foul weather. Officers and soldiers were

night, with lanterns, within one minute from the issue of the order. Upon four officers, for three months, in a solitary fort, in the midst of the bay, this task was neither light nor pleasant.

The fort is, however, in quite a different condition. Captain BLANDING's strong company has been added to the garrison, and half of Captain KING's Company, now recruiting. Never since its erection has it been in anything like its present fighting trim. Although lacking the beautiful and expensive finish, which characterized its former quarters, those now constructed are sufficient for present accommodation. New quarters have been built for the men, and sundry unused casemates have been turned into quite pleasant rooms for the officers. In time what is defective in this particular will doubtless be corrected.

The fort, if properly manned, can now fight a very large number of guns—in the neighborhood of one hundred, some of them of very heavy calibre, including 10-inch columbiads and rifle cannon, and all of them efficient. We walked through the various departments. It is a pleasure to see the tiers of splendid pieces ranged in batteries in the finest condition, with all equipments and piles of ammunition in place, ready for action. It gives one an agreeable feeling of security and strength. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, the Bakehouse, the Storehouse, the Carpenter shop, and the Blacksmith shop, and the Paint shop, the Magazine and Shell room, and we don't know how many others, we found all in perfect order. The second tier of casemates have never been supplied with pieces, and some of them are used for the above purposes.

The practice attained at the guns is beautiful and surprisingly accurate, almost like rifle shooting, even at great distances. The manual and drill of the men, in small arms, would do honor to any service. The discipline of the fort is perfect. The activity, promptitude, cheerful obedience of the men appears admirable.

The fort is the key of the State, and there are some things still wanting, which we trust and believe will soon be supplied. Among others, the garrison, although reinforced, is too small for such a post. Are there not regulars who might be transferred from some of our outposts, and volunteer Artillerists, put in their places? Difficulty between regulars and volunteers might thus be avoided. But we shall be content with the judgment exercised by our accomplished General, in command of the coast. The famous iron-clad gun boats may test the security of Charleston harbor, and the safety of the city, from their swift passage of the defences, and bombardment. A company of riflemen would greatly strengthen the work against assault in the dark.

In short, we have been exceedingly gratified and highly pleased with what we have seen at Fort Sumter. The whole Battalion, indeed, does the highest credit to the State, and will again, if called upon, we feel confident, render her most efficient service.

The list of Officers at the fort, is as follows:

Captain Alfred Rhett, Commanding Post, Company B.
 D. G. Fleming, 1st Lieutenant, Company B.
 F. D. Blake, 1st Lieutenant, Company B.
 S. C. Boylston, 2d Lieutenant, Company B.
 Ormsby Blanding, Captain, Company C.
 John Mitchell, Jr., 1st Lieutenant, Company C.
 H. R. Lesane, 1st Lieutenant, Company C.
 Julius M. Rhett, 2d Lieutenant, Company C.
 J. Gadsden King, Captain of Company F.
 ———, 1st Lieutenant, Company F.
 McMillan King, 1st Lieutenant, Company F.
 T. Davis Watts, 2d Lieutenant, Company F.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 October 1861, 2

PERSONAL.—Owing to the threatened movement against the Florida coast, Mr. YULEE, formerly U. S. Senator from that State, has taken his family to Columbia, in this State, where he will reside this summer.

Mr. E. P. MOODY has been appointed, by the Confederate Government, Route Agent between Charleston and Savannah.

The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1861, 1

Carolina Light Infantry Volunteers.
A friend sends us the Roll of the Carolina Light Infantry Volunteers, First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Huger, near Suffolk, Va.

C. D. BARKSDALE, Captain.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, First Lieutenant.
JOHN MUNRO, Second Lieutenant.
M. C. DeBOE, Junior Second Lieutenant.
J. MOUITRIK HOLBECK, First Sergeant.
W. M. AIKEN KELLY, Second Sergeant.
THOMAS M. KINGMAN, Third Sergeant.
W. M. C. R. GIN, Fourth Sergeant.
M. H. DARBY, Fifth Sergeant.
N. H. WILLIAMS, First Corporal.
H. C. HAMMETT, Second Corporal.
WASHINGTON AUSTON, Third Corporal.
E. L. DUFFIN, Fourth Corporal.

Atkinson, W.	King, Wm. A.
Anderson, F.	Lequeux, W. R.
Anderson, J. R.	Leesman, F. W.
Bell, A. B.	Loyd, L. A.
Bentley, J. A.	Martin, E. J.
Bong, E. T.	Martin, F. M.
Brown, B. F.	Martin, J. E.
Brown, E.	McCarthy, James
Brown, A. H.	McClellan, John
Bradford, G. P.	McCollum, T. E.
Bunell, W. W.	McCormack, H. J.
Chambers, W. T.	McDowell, Wm. A.
Cleapoor, J. W.	McKethan, J. A.
Cook, J. E.	McMillan, T. E.
Crisp, L. E.	Miller, J. F.
Crouch, H. W.	Palmer, H. C.
Dennis, W. J.	Palmer, Thomas
Evans, J. F.	Pinckney, A. G.
Edwards, E. H.	Pinckney, G. C.
Fleiswood, T. W.	Pinckney, R.
Flynn, W. H.	Rally, P. H.
Force, P. H.	Ryan, J. T.
Fourther, James	Samson, A. J.
Gantt, W. H.	Sheppard, T. G.
Geissh, T. S.	Smith, L. A. H.
Glea, T. A.	Steedman, James (Commissary)
Goodlett, E. C.	Stevens, F. W.
Graham, G. C.	Stuart, E. R.
Happoldt, A. M.	Tharin, M. R.
Hassell, N. J.	Thomlinson, F. F.
Hayes, W. W.	Tupper, W. T.
Hayne, E. B.	Waldeck, L.
Heyward, N. Jr.	Wiecking, F.
Hugh, B. F.	Wiecking, H. R.
Hutson, T. J.	Williams, J. D.
Judson, W. F.	

The Chesterfield Light Artillery.
We have been furnished with the following Roll of the Chesterfield Light Artillery, now encamped with the 14th Regiment S. C. V., at Camp Buttler, near Aiken, S. C.:

JAMES C. COIT, Captain.
JAMES R. EVANS, } First Lieutenants.
WILLIAM O. LAOSTE, }
LOUIS N. BLAKENEY, } Second Lieutenants.
JAMES J. KELLY, }
YACCS. HUNTLY, } Staff Sergeants.
M. ALLEN BENTON, }
EDMOND JOPLIN, First Sergeant.
H. C. WORLEY, Second Sergeant.
J. P. THOMPSON, Third Sergeant.
C. H. RACE, Fourth Sergeant.
G. A. ALLEN, Fifth Sergeant.
J. C. SANDERS, Sixth Sergeant.
N. H. JOHNSON, First Corporal.
T. W. LEE, Second Corporal.
A. M. SMITH, Third Corporal.
ISAAC OUSLEY, Fourth Corporal.
J. W. PEGUES, Fifth Corporal.
J. W. MANGUM, Sixth Corporal.
C. W. INGRAM, Seventh Corporal.
L. WICKER, Eighth Corporal.
T. J. McBRIDE, Ninth Corporal.
J. P. DEESE, Tenth Corporal.
L. A. GRAHAM, Eleventh Corporal.
T. M. BRYAN, Twelfth Corporal.
JOHN BAKER,
H. M. SMITH,
FRED. LOOPS, } Artificers.
J. HICKS,
F. WISE,

PRIVATES.

R. A. Allen.	W. L. Johnson.
W. D. Allen.	A. F. Johnson.
W. T. Agerton.	R. C. Jordan.
J. Atkinson.	J. C. Knight.
J. C. Baker.	L. Knight.
H. O. Buchanan.	J. F. Knight.
William Boon.	W. M. Kestiah.
R. B. Burr.	Jackson Key.
A. J. Brewer.	Charles Linton.
S. Board.	T. McLemore.
L. L. Bottoms.	D. McIntosh.
Jacob Brock.	D. McNair.
J. L. Bennett.	C. B. McNair.
C. Chavis.	John McNair.
N. Chavis.	A. J. McDonald.
A. Deane.	C. McManus.
L. J. Deese.	Lewis Melton.
Thomas Dixon.	D. Martin.
A. Dunn.	J. Outlaw.
L. Davis.	D. Outlaw.
W. H. Davis.	J. Perkins.
E. Fort.	S. Pigg.
J. Funderburk.	J. E. Tate.
C. A. Fenwick.	J. D. Plyler.
J. W. Gandy.	Calvin Plyler.
D. W. Graves.	W. H. Polston.
E. Grooms.	H. T. Patrick.
J. W. Grimes.	E. M. Quick.
J. Godwin.	J. Rollings.
C. L. Goodwin.	E. B. Rollings.
A. Hatcher.	John Robertsson.
E. Hunter.	J. A. Sweat.
D. Hawkins.	W. A. Starry.
W. B. Henderson.	J. T. Smith.
A. Hope.	E. B. Smith.
A. Higgins.	B. Threatt.
S. Higgins.	W. W. Terry.
W. J. Hanna.	L. Therrill.
W. H. Hogg.	C. L. Visk.
W. J. Hoodman.	W. E. Visk.
W. R. Ingram.	Jackson Wallace.
E. B. Ingram.	James Woodward.
H. M. Johnson.	H. N. Woodward.
W. L. Johnson.	B. D. Watts.
J. A. Johnson.	J. T. Wilks.
A. H. Johnson.	Albert Watson.

Total 122, and 7 Pioneers.

The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1861, 2

Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction
Dewees' Island.

The feeble state of Major-General TWIGGS' health has obliged him to resign the post of Commander, New Orleans, and General MANSFIELD LOVELL has been appointed to succeed him.

The Charleston Courier.

16 October 1861, 1

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—The detachment of Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, heretofore stationed on Morris Island has been transferred to Sullivan's Island, where the whole Company is now stationed. All letters and packages for members will be forwarded, if left with Messrs. McCoy & MATHEWS, 9 Hayne-street.

The Charleston Courier.

16 October 1861, 2

The Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles.—From a letter received in this city yesterday, we have the gratification of informing the constituents and numerous friends of our immediate Representative, the Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, that with materially improved health he has been, and is still untiringly and indefatigably engaged, in the prosecution of his very onerous and arduous duties as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by Congress at its last session to examine and report on the condition of the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Departments of the different military camps of the Confederate Government. Mr. MILES, although not in Richmond at present, may be addressed at that point.

The Lincoln Fleet.—Seven vessels, all supposed to be ships-of-war, were observed near this bar yesterday.

The Ladies' Aid Association for the benefit of the "Carolina Light Infantry Volunteers," meet at 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning of every week, at the residence of Dr. ELIAS HORNBECK, corner of Coming and Wentworth-streets. All Ladies of the city, interested in the purposes of the Association, are invited to attend these meetings.

The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. TRENHOLM, sixty-eight strong, are now on duty at Sullivan's Island. This corps, although it has increased the ranks of several companies now in Virginia by a contribution of some thirty-five men, yet retains its organization, well equipped and armed with sabre, revolver, and long range rifle carbine; and steadily pursuing the routine of its peculiar drill, is being fitted more perfectly for the occasion which will call forth their energies among the first, we hope, of our soldiery, to give a reception to our expected guests on the sea coast.

The South Carolina Zouave Volunteers.—This Company, under the command of Capt. L. C. MCCORD, is at present at Camp Hampton, about three miles from Columbia. It was mustered into the Confederate States service on last Friday, on which occasion their movements and appearance were highly complimented by the mustering officer. The corps numbers between ninety and a hundred, and the boys are in high glee at the expectation of an early transfer to the banks of the Potomac.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 October 1861, 1

THE YANKEE ARMADA—AN ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Fortress Monroe, October 9, says :

It is understood that Flag Officer Goldsborough expects to have not less than forty ships of the Atlantic Blockading Fleet collected in the Roads within the next two weeks. At present we have six frigates, including the *Cumberland* (which is at Newport News) viz: The *Minnesota* (flagship) the *Roanoke*, the *Sabine*, the *Congress*, the *St. Lawrence*, the *Cumberland*, besides the *Dale*, and a number of gunboats and supply ships, in all not less than 325 guns and 4,500 men. The *Wabash* is on the coast, and is expected to arrive. Of course the largest number of the expected fleet will be gunboats, lately purchased and fitting out in New York and Philadelphia. The destination of this unexampled squadron is of course one of the secrets almost past finding out, and not to be told when found out. That formidable operations are to be undertaken on the Southern coast, there can be no doubt. Inasmuch as the late Atlantic Blockading District has been divided, by creating the Southern Atlantic Squadron, of which Capt. Dupont will be Flag Officer, the conclusion is that the ships which, according to report, will congregate here, will confine their operations this side of the dividing line, which will be the boundary of North and South Carolina.

It should not be supposed that all or even a majority of the squadron will be employed in special service, for it is doubtless the purpose of the Government to enforce a more perfect blockade of the whole coast; which experience has shown to be one of the most effective methods of crushing out the rebellion. Still, there are certain cities and ports, the moral effects of capturing which would be so great that it is fair to be presumed that it will be undertaken. If there is any one place which the loyal sense of the land demands should be humbled and made to feel the hand of the Federal Government, it is Charleston. Its fall would be the fall of the chief pillar of the rebellion. The results would be commensurate with the cost, great as it might be, though it need by no means be so great as the rebels think or the Government has been in the habit of conceding. Supposing that the Government intends to concentrate its energies in an expedition by land and sea against Charleston, according to the clearly defined expectation and wish of every loyal citizen, we may readily suppose that such a policy will be postponed no longer than considerations of the season shall dictate. But the probability of such an undertaking rests not alone on this presumption. There are indications in the "movements, doings and so on," great and small, here and there, now and then, that point directly to such a purpose. Grouped together, these indications to the eye of the careful observer establish more than a probability, if they are not even proof positive, of undertakings at an early day worthy of our Government.

17 October 1861, 1

FILIBUSTER GENERALS.—It is a noteworthy fact that Generals Smith and Lovell of the Confederate States service, resigned their commissions in the United States Army some eight or ten years since with a view to assume commands in the expedition then being organized against Cuba, under the leadership of that peerless soldier and Southern, Gen. John A. Quitman. The expedition would have been directed by the highest military wisdom, and sustained by all the material means necessary to insure its complete success; it was, however, foiled in its purpose by the rash and untimely raid of Lopez, and the vigorous interference of the late Government of the United States.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 October 1861, 2

THE DETACHMENT of Rutledge Mounted Rifle-
men, heretofore stationed on Morris Island, has
been transferred to the detachment on Sullivan's
Island, where the whole company is now station-
ed. All packages, letters, etc., left at Messrs.
McCoy & Mathew's, 21 Hayne street, will be for-
warded in due time.

The Charleston Courier.

19 October 1861, 2

The Blockade.—The steamer *Nina*, Capt. ISAAC DAVIS, left this port early yesterday morning for Georgetown, S. C. Soon after getting to sea she was chased by a propeller, which gained on her rapidly and compelled her to return. Capt. DAVIS informs us that he saw five blockaders—one off Dewees, a second off Bull's Island, a third off shore and two others near Ship Bar. One of them had a schooner in tow without a foretopmast, which is supposed to be the same vessel noticed some days ago near Stono.

22 October 1861, 2

The Blockaders.—A change has lately taken place in the vessels blockading this harbor, those that were here formerly having been relieved, and the flag ship now off the Bar is the steam frigate *Roanoke*, Capt. MARSTON. Capt. DUPONT, who is to command this part of the Southern Coast, has not yet arrived but is expected daily, and as he is an officer of courage and ability and believes in the Stars and Stripes, we may perhaps look for something more than usual soon after he comes. The *Roanoke* is assisted in the blockade by several propellers, one of which, we think, is the *Flag*, commanded, we believe, by an officer named SARTON. She is a merchant craft altered to a war vessel, but is of small size and can go into shallow water. Whoever she may be she moves with great speed and makes a convenient blockader.

We understand that the policy of the Federals for the future will be to gradually take off all the heavy ships and put gun boats in their place. Our Government cannot too soon meet this measure by placing every shipwright in the South at work on suitable steam vessels to be used in opening our ports to the commerce of the world and destroying the vessels which constantly threaten our coast.

Also published
in the Mercury

22 October 1861, 2

Arrival of Major-General Lovell.—Major-General MANSFIELD LOVELL, says the *New Orleans Delta*, of last Friday, arrived in this city this morning by the Jackson Rail Road, to take command of this Department, in place of Major-General Twiggs, who, at his own solicitation, was relieved of the arduous duties of the situation. While the public will gratefully remember the zealous and faithful spirit displayed by the retiring officer, they will welcome with delight, and confidence his able and accomplished successor.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 October 1861, 2

THE BLOCKADERS.—A change has taken place in the vessels blockading this harbor—those that were here formerly having been relieved, and the flagship now off the Bar is the steam frigate *Romanok*, Capt. MARSTON. She is assisted by several propellers of a lighter draught, one of which, we think, is the *Fly*, commanded, we believe, by an officer named SARTON. She is a merchant craft altered into a war vessel, but is of small size, and can go into shallow water. Whoever she may be, she moves with great speed, and makes a convenient blockader. We understand that the policy of the Federals for the future will be to gradually take off all the heavy ships and put gunboats in their place. Our Government cannot too soon meet this policy by placing every shipwright in the South at work on suitable steam vessels, to be used in the opening of our ports to the commerce of the world, and destroying the vessels which constantly threaten the coast.

Capt. DEROSE, U. S. N., who is to command this part of the coast, has not yet arrived, but is looked for immediately; and as he is an officer who stands high in the Old Navy, active operations may be expected soon after he takes charge.

25 October 1861, 2

The appeal which we made in the behalf of the Maryland Guard has elicited some noble responses.

Miss HESTER T. DRAYTON, President of the Ladies' Clothing Association, has sent us a bundle containing one hundred pairs of drawers, the same number of flannel shirts, and ten scarfs. And two gentlemen have each contributed ten dollars towards supplying that needy band of homeless patriots with clothing, blankets and other necessities.

We have opened a subscription list for the convenience of those who desire to make their contributions to the Maryland Volunteers, in the form of money.

Mr. W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent of the Southern Express, authorizes us to request all who desire to send contributions in clothing, blankets, &c., to the First Maryland Regiment, to leave them at his office, at the corner of Meeting and Cumberland-streets.

That gentleman has also generously offered to have all contributions conveyed to Richmond under his personal charge, free of cost.

26 October 1861, 1

EXECUTION.—*Afram* and *Clarissa*, two negros belonging to the Estate of DAVID D. COHEN, who were tried before a Court of Freeholders for an attempt to poison their mistress; found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 25th October, suffered, yesterday, the extreme penalty of the law in the jail yard. The execution was conducted very privately, but very few being admitted.

CITY GUARD.—The City Guard, Capt. H. S. Bass, made their usual monthly parade on Thursday, and afterwards proceeded to the Magnolia Parade Ground for target exercise. Their fine appearance elicited very favorable comments. On their return to the city the target exhibited evidence of good marksmanship. Private SCULLY and Sergeant J. W. REED made the best shots.

26 October 1861, 2.

Mr. W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, agent of the Southern Express, received on Friday, the following articles for the Marylanders from the Ladies of the Soldier's Relief Association of Charleston, through the hands of S. W. Caldwell:—2 casks and 1 bale containing 100 Flannel Shirts, 100 heavy Cotton Shirts, 200 pair Heavy Cotton Drawers, 100 pair Socks, 30 Blankets, 25 Scarfs, Towels, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Needle Books, Tracts, Books, Papers, &c., and two Blankets from a citizen.

28 October 1861, 2

The Great Naval Expedition.—The report of the sailing of some 30 war vessels from Fortress Monroe on Friday, has been confirmed by later telegraphic dispatches from the War Department at Richmond. The general impression seems to be that it is intended for operations on the coast of one of the Carolinas.

The New York *Express*, of a late date says:

The great naval expedition, intended for operations on the Southern coast, which has been in course of preparation at this and other ports for some time, will soon leave for its destination, wherever that may be—possibly New Orleans, or Mobile, or St. Augustine, or Brunswick, or Savannah, or Charleston, or one of the Beauforts, or Wilmington—the reader is at liberty to fix the locality for himself. That the expedition will be a very formidable one, however, is not to be doubted. Some of the troops it will be seen by our local reports, are already embarked, and we hear of preparations for the immediate embarkation of others. Our Baltimore correspondent notes the important fact that on Thursday last *fifteen thousand* troops passed over the Annapolis Rail Road from Washington, bound for some unknown destination. This large body of men is undoubtedly intended to form a portion of this great expedition.

28 October 1861, 4

shall South Carolina...
 The New York...
 South Carolina should escape... of
 the terrible punishment which the... are
 about to inflict upon the rebels. Under the caption
 above given, it has the following blazing editorial:
 "Although the loyal public is not permitted to
 know upon what part of the Southern coast the
 imminent naval expedition now about sailing is to
 be precipitated, we think we do not mistake in
 saying that it is the almost universal wish of the
 people of Charleston, South Carolina, if it receive
 not the present, may not long, await a similar blow.
 If the Government would arouse the liveliest sym-
 pathy of Unionists, in the South as well as in the
 North, let it be seen that a clear and distinct mem-
 ory is kept of the origin of the war, and a resolute
 purpose held, however the conflict may otherwise
 go, and whensoever it may terminate, not to fail
 administering a fearful rebuke upon that accursed
 city and State, whose crime it is to have originated
 the war.

South Carolina stands out pre-eminent in the
 unballowed work of treason and sedition. It is
 South Carolina that invented the words "nullifica-
 tion" and "secession," which have wrought such
 mischief, unsettling the minds of men in regard to
 the rights of States under the Federal Union. It
 is South Carolina that has for thirty years been a
 malcontent in the otherwise happy family of States,
 and an industrious preacher of disunion. It is
 South Carolina that incessantly muttered discontent
 and threatened secession, until the national mind
 became familiarized with the crime and ceased to
 regard it with that horror which its enormity
 should have inspired. And finally when the poison
 of thirty years' stealthy and treasonable teachings
 had corrupted the South and prepared it for an in-
 surrection, it is South Carolina that led the way in
 the overt act of disloyalty. Her Senators and Rep-
 resentatives were the first to vacate their seats in
 the National Congress, and thus to proclaim to the
 world a broken and disordered Union.

It was one of these recreant men—a true repre-
 sentative, however, of South Carolina treason—
 that proclaimed the infamous sentiment in a public
 speech in the city of Charleston, while the State
 Convention there was sundering the popular alle-
 giance from the National Government: "Let us
 seize the pillars of the Federal Union as Samson
 did the pillars of the temple, and drag it down,
 though we perish in the ruins." Such was and is the
 true spirit of secession. It is infernal and destruc-
 tive, ready to involve thirty millions of happy and
 prosperous people in strife, rapine, bloodshed and
 woe, to satiate the malice or subserve the ambition
 of a nest of disappointed and disaffected politicians
 of South Carolina.

And when South Carolina's desperate treason
 found imitators, and one after another State threw

off its allegiance, till seven had gone—even then
 there was hope of a peaceable recovery of our
 National unity. The border Slave States resisted
 the fanaticism; and the seven seceded States
 would have been crushed under the odium of their
 insurrection, if the evil had stopped with them.
 The wicked plotters of secession knew this, and a
 conflict of arms was decreed in order that the flow
 of human blood might madden and overturn what
 judgment was left in the Border Slave States. It
 was found fit that South Carolina soil should be
 the scene of this crowning outrage, and in Charle-
 ston harbor the ensign of the Republic received its
 first wound, in being lowered to armed ingrates,
 their country's parricides. The seat of treason's
 birth was thus made the scene of its guilty tri-
 umph.

Now, is it not desirable, is it not a duty, is it not
 more than poetic justice, that South Carolina, so
 flagrant in sin, should be made to feel the earliest
 and heaviest penalties of war? If a Southern city
 must fall, let Charleston be razed to the ground,
 and salt sowed on its ruins. If Southern fields
 must be desolated by the invasion of Union armies,
 let South Carolina's Cotton and Rice plantations
 be marked by the conquering advance. If slave-
 holding insolence and tyranny must be humbled to
 a dependence on the Constitution and the laws,
 let South Carolina's aristocrats learn to tremble for
 their serfs in the presence of martial law.

There is not only just retribution to be rendered
 in visiting upon South Carolina the heaviest blows
 of this war, but there is an excellent Generalship to
 be manifested in striking at that State. *South Car-
 olina is cordially hated in the South.* No State
 would have so little sympathy and so little support
 from the other States. In numberless ways the
 fact has become known in the progress of the war.
 A few days ago the pickets of a Pennsylvania regi-
 ment had a friendly interview with the pickets of
 a Virginia regiment on the upper Potomac. A
 discussion of the causes of the war closed by an
 expression of regret on the part of the Virginians
 that they had not a regiment of *South Carolinians*
 to shoot at instead of these Pennsylvanians. And
 this is believed to be a wide spread feeling among
 the Confederate soldiers.

Is it wise to overlook such an advantage as this
 in planning offensive war movements? Let Charle-
 ston be assailed, and a feeling of gratification will
 possess the hearts of three-fourths of the Confede-
 rate soldiers, who, for South Carolina's wrong,
 now suffer hardships in the field. And, even if the
 orders were given to go quickly to the relief of
 that original seat of rebellion in its strait, many a
 mishap would occur to track and train, known to
 the common soldier, if not to engineer and way-
 master, to retard the expedition of the relief. Let
 the prayer of Unionists in all the thirty-four States
 be heard for the early and unsparing chastisement
 of South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 October 1861, 2

PERSONAL.—Hon. P. L. YULEE, late Senator from Florida in the United States Congress, is at the Charleston Hotel.

A number of the Bishops from the late Protestant Episcopal Convention, in Columbia, have been sojourning, for a day or two past, in our city.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Our streets were enlivened Saturday afternoon, by the arrival of the fine Battalion of Lieut. Col. LAMAR, from Edgefield. This Battalion will take charge of the batteries of Fort Johnson; and judging from the admirable *materiel* of the command, and the gallant and experienced officers in command, it will surely render a good account of itself if the enemy should ever come within range of its guns. It numbers 117 men.

29 October 1861, 2

Female Patriotism.—There is no feature of the present revolution that will be regarded hereafter as more beautiful and attractive than the universal and self-sacrificing devotion of the women. From childhood to venerable age, the same spirit animates all, the same pure flame of patriotism burns in every bosom.

In a late list of contributions to the Soldiers' Relief Society we notice the following:

"1 pair socks, from a lady 86 years of age; her first attempt at knitting."

And, upon inquiry, we learn that this lady is the last surviving lineal descendant of the revolutionary statesman and soldier, who gave utterance to the famous sentiment, "*Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.*"

Nothing can be more touching or encouraging than the *personal* interest and *personal* participation of all, from the youngest to the most aged, in providing comforts for our brave defenders. When the history of the revolution is written, the patriotism of woman, modest as well as true, no less heroic than gentle, will grace its brightest page.

- *The Cannon on Otter Island.*—We are pleased to learn that so much of the statement published yesterday, which reported a loss of life on Otter Island from the bursting of a gun, was incorrect, as no one was injured. They were testing an iron rifled cannon, which we learn was manufactured in this city, and on trial it exploded, the metal, it was supposed, being bad.

29 October 1861, 2

ANY INFORMATION OF MARTHA McDANIEL, my Wife, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. The said MARTHA McDANIEL is about five feet five inches high, and about twenty-seven years of age. She came as far as Charleston with me when the First Regiment of Georgia Regulars went through, on their way to Virginia, since that time I have not seen nor heard anything from her. Any person knowing of her whereabouts will please write to the undersigned, First Regiment Georgia Regulars, Virginia.

THOMAS C. McDANIEL.

October 29

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The Fleet off the Bar.—Yesterday having been very clear and the atmosphere in a condition to show objects plainly at a distance, the flag ship of the blockaders was prominently in view from the wharves, even her smoke stack being visible to the eye. She may be seen at anchor from the lower part of the city, just North of Cumming's Point, with the Lincoln flag flying from her spanker gaff. During the day a report was very prevalent that a Federal fleet of thirty sail had passed the bar, but no one could be found that saw them, and it may be considered entirely unreliable up to the moment of writing.

About mid-day two steamers approached the flag ship supposed to be the *Flag* and *Monticello*. The former, after making her report stood South, and the *Monticello* remained in sight off the port. The sailing vessel formerly stationed near here has not been in sight for some days. Spy glasses were much used by curious observers and strong feelings expressed about the war fleet, but as they were not very charitable we will not repeat them.

Late from the Coast.—The steamer *General Clinck*, Capt. DEXTER, arrived here yesterday from a Southern point. Capt. D. was informed by a gentleman at Fields' Point, Combahee river, that an iron cannon, which had been rifled, and while being tested at Otter Island, on Saturday last exploded and killed six men, supposed to be soldiers. We give this as a report which may be incorrect, but it comes from a reliable quarter. The *Clinck* came outside from St. Helena to Edisto and saw nothing. We are also pleased to announce that an armed vessel of the Confederate States has got another prize into a safe harbor, and the following officers and passengers reached here yesterday: Capt. RICHARD BARTLETT and lady, of Wells, (Me.) late master of the brig *Betsy Ames*, of Wells; MICHAEL FENNESAY, seaman, attached to the same vessel, and the following passengers: JOHN GLAUB, PETER GLAUB, both of Philadelphia, PETER SCHOMMER, of Philadelphia; JOHN S. DICK and lady, F. M. DANAHER, (of England). The herm brig *Betsy Ames* sailed from New York for Cardenas on the 5th instant, with an assorted cargo, and was captured several days since. She is 265 tons and 6 years old.

31 October 1861, 1

FIRE ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—About midnight we heard a report of a fire on Sullivan's Island. We took the best opportunities at hand for observation, and after using the excellent glasses in Gen. RIPLEY's office, we, with several friends, came to the conclusion that the steamer *Ossis* was first on fire, and the fire communicated to the Wharf Office. The steamer, as it appeared, was hauled off some distance, and strenuous efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but without success. The steamer and the office, as it appeared, were both destroyed.

RETURN OF THE PRISONERS TO THE CITY.—The prisoners were removed yesterday from Castle Pinckney back to their old quarters in the Jail in this city. They were brought to the city with their baggage in the steamer *John A. Moore*, and disembarked on Central Wharf about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

The City Guard, Lieutenants WALKER and CALDWELL, commanding, marched to the wharf, and with the Zouaves, formed a square, keeping back the crowd of citizens who pressed close and hard to get a look at the prisoners. The appearance of the captive officers as they stood upon the promenade deck betokened anything but hard fare since their first arrival here. They seemed to be in remarkably good spirits, smoking, walking or sitting, and viewed the crowd of spectators below with consummate nonchalance. Much interest was manifested by the spectators to distinguish the famous Col. CORCORAN. All the officers generally were acknowledged to be a good looking set of men.

The privates who were on the lower deck have also stood their confinement well. They have generally a hard appearance. We observed several very young men, almost boys, in their ranks.

As soon as the baggage had been landed the prisoners were marched on the wharf, and formed in procession, the City Guard in front, and the Zouaves active as flankers.

The prisoners were conducted to Jail very quietly. No demonstration was made by our citizens, old or young, beyond the mere gratification of their curiosity.

The Zouaves, Captain CHICHESTER, returned last evening to Castle Pinckney, where they still remain on duty.

The Charleston Courier.

31 October 1861, 2

Gen. A. J. GONZALES has arrived on a brief visit. He is engaged with characteristic zeal and energy in public defences, in which field he has done and is doing noble service.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 October 1861, 2

DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.—In view of the especial malignity exhibited by the North towards the Palmetto State in general, and towards Charleston in particular, we are happy to announce that all our defences are now in perfect order and that Gen. RILEY is ready, if not anxious, to give the invaders a warm reception. Yesterday the families residing on Sullivan's Island received notice to remove. In the event of an attack, they might have greatly embarrassed our forces. We also hear, on good authority, that a series of obstructions, of a somewhat unusual character, have been placed across the harbor entrance. We don't envy the occupants of any hostile vessel, that, entangled in these obstructions, may be subjected to the cross fire of the big Columbiads, Dahlgrens and rifled guns of the batteries of Forts Moultrie and Sumter.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 October 1861, 2

TRANSFER OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR.—
Charleston was somewhat startled from its serenity yesterday afternoon, by the passage through the streets of the captive Bull Run^{ers}ners who, for some time past, have been quartered at Castle Pinckney. The steamer *John A. Moore*, containing the prisoners, their effects, and the guard of Zouaves, reached the Wharf about four o'clock. After some time spent in packing the baggage of the Yankees, in wagons, the line was formed in the following order:

PLATOON OF THE CITY GUARD.

CHARLESTON
ZOUAVES

PRISONERS OF WAR, MARCHING FIVE ABREAST,

CHARLESTON
ZOUAVES

PLATOON OF THE CITY GUARD.

The column then moved rapidly, to the tap of the drum, through East Bay, Cumberland, Meeting and Queen streets, to the former commodious quarters of the prisoners. Along the whole line of march, the streets were thronged with a motley crowd of people, juveniles and darkies.—Great eagerness was expressed to see the officers, especially Col. CORCORAN, late of the N. Y. 69th Regiment. The privates were indeed a sorry looking set, but seemed in quite a good humor, and many of them carried along on their shoulders their chairs, chess-boards and other similar conveniences, which they had extemporized during their stay at Castle Pinckney.

One of the prisoners, who marched among the officers, was recognized as the itinerant vender of "Magic Oil," who, a year or two ago, used to frequent the Postoffice steps and other well-known localities. He has now turned his elocutionary powers to better account, and officiates, or did officiate, as Chaplain of a Yankee Regiment.

We understand that the prisoners were removed from Castle Pinckney, in order that that post might be put to a better use.

1 November 1861, 2

The Duration of War.

The conceit of the slaves LINCOLN caused them at the beginning of hostilities to believe that the war would not extend beyond the autumn. They were to defeat and scatter our raw, half-naked and cowardly troops, who had been compelled to take up arms, punish the leaders of the rebellion, force us back into the Union, deprive us of ever annoying the Government in the future, then disband, return to their homes and resume their occupations in the course of a few months. Bitter experience has made the boastful people ashamed that they ever cherished expectations so wild and silly.

The leaves are now falling, and up to this time the enemy has lost every important battle that has been fought, and every defeat he has sustained has been made the more harmful and mortifying by disgrace.

But though seriously worsted in almost every combat, his resolve to conquer and subdue the States is unshaken, and he is now putting forth superhuman efforts to accomplish his iniquitous purpose.

If we but our hopes of a short war upon the dissensions in the Northern States, we are doomed to disappointment. It is true there is much disaffection and lukewarmness in the most loyal of the States that acknowledge the dominion of LINCOLN, but the despot possesses the power to silence these unfriendly voices, and his agents are vigilant in detecting the signs of treason and quick to punish the offenders. The necessities of the people contribute to strengthen that irresistible power. The war has paralyzed business of every kind, and converted laborers into paupers. The thousands who earned their bread by industrious toil are without employment. They must stay at home in enforced idleness and starve, or they must go into the ranks. If they do not enlist, death by starvation is inevitable; if they do, they may escape with their lives. With the choice between certain and probable death submitted to them, it is reasonable to suppose they will decide to run the risks of the field and the camp.

This war is the expression of the envy and hatred the North has entertained toward the South for more than thirty years. The party that has nursed these feelings and been burning all the time to gratify them is in power. Those fanatical and fell enemies of the people and its institutions, have destroyed all other political organizations, and hold undisputed and despotic sway. Its leaders have proclaimed to the world that they will restore the integrity of the Union and exterminate if needs be, the inhabitants of the seceded States. They are sworn to the accomplishment of this purpose. If they abandon this great work before they have exerted all their vast strength, they will be hurled to the ground by the people they have deluded and oppressed, and foreign nations will heap scorn and contempt upon them. They cannot, they dare not, pause, even though convinced that they have undertaken to do an impossible thing. The war will continue at any rate during the term of the present administration, unless the despotism is overthrown by a general uprising of the people, and this event is by no means probable, so long as enlistment is a certain means of subsistence.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 November 1861, 2

A CENTRIFUGAL STEAM GUN, an instrument said to be capable of shooting sixty shots per minute, has just been completed in Richmond.

2 November 1861, 1

The Voyage of the Messengers.

[Continued from page 1.]

HAVANA, October 22, 1861.

We touched at Cardenas, where if there was an English steamer in port, and finding that there was not we immediately proceeded on our voyage, the weather being the finest ever witnessed by any one. On the 16th of October we made land the second time, and as Cardenas was the nearest port the Commissioners decided to go there.

We met a Spanish war steamer, about ten miles off shore. Mr. SLIDELL went aboard, and the commander told him that he was going in, and we could follow him.

On our arrival at Cardenas our Confederate flag was cheered many times, and the greatest friendship extended towards us, being the first Confederate flag that had entered that port. Our Commissioners were received with the warmest feelings of friendship by the Governor of Cardenas.

On the 17th we started for Havana, leaving the Commissioners at Cardenas, where they will take the rail road to Havana. We arrived at Havana on the 18th. The city is at the present time very lively.

I am assured that Messrs. SLIDELL and Mason will meet with the same warm reception extended to Messrs. YANCY and ROY by the Governor-General, on their arrival at Havana.

Our captain was presented with a most beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Havana. The flag was presented by Mrs. L. E. NOLAN. She delivered a fine speech, and the Captain, on receiving the flag, gave a short but patriotic response. After the ceremony of presentation was over, the party were invited to a dinner got up on board in excellent style, where there were several toasts given, and it was kept up until a late hour.

There was also a silk flag brought to the Captain to take on and deliver to HAMPTON'S Legion. It was worked by the ladies of Matanzas.

On leaving Havana there were thousands of people assembled on the wharves, of all classes, to cheer our flag and wish us a safe passage. The sympathies of the Creoles and Spaniards are in our favor. The Courier was in great demand at Havana.

Our passage home was very bad. We experienced very heavy seas, and did not come across a single vessel of war. L. V. Purser.

Correspondence of the Courier.

HAVANA, October 21, 1861.

A steamer bearing the Confederate flag arrived off the port of Cardenas on the 16th, was met outside by a Spanish war steamer, when approaching, and her flag was displayed, and on passing her the usual nautical salute—dipping the flag—was given by the Confederate steamer, and most gracefully responded to by the Spaniard, bringing down his flag to the deck before elevating it—making the compliment most emphatic. The little steamer called here on the morning of the 18th, having run the gauntlet of King LINCOLN'S cruisers. A flag is being presented to the Captain this morning from the fair hands of a daughter of Louisiana, in celebration of the event—first passage of the Moro Rock by a vessel bearing the banner of freedom—now the only hope left for mankind to depend upon.

Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL are in the country, but will arrive in Havana to-morrow, to leave on the British mail steamer.

The Spanish squadron—twelve steam vessels of war, 300 guns and 2000 troops—leave for Vera Cruz on the 27th, to demand redress and compliance with treaty obligations, which, if not made, military possession is to be taken of their Gulf ports, and such other measures as security and the national honor may require. PALMA.

INCENDIARISM.—We learn that on Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to the Moultrie House, Sullivan's Island, in which are quartered from five to six hundred men of Col. ORR'S Regiment. The fire was first discovered underneath the house by the sentinel at the Beauregard battery, who immediately gave the alarm to the sentinel inside the Moultrie House. The fire was extinguished before making further progress. Upon examination a pile of lightwood and other combustible material was discovered, so arranged as to leave no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

2 November 1861, 2

J. M. MORALES & Co., Havana, are among the most rabid adherents and tools of Lincolnism in Havana. Let them be remembered and avoided

The Blockade of Georgetown.—A friend writing from near Georgetown says: "Our little harbor has been watched for some time by a large bark, doubtless one of LINCOLN's apes. It has more the appearance of a full grown mastiff searching for mice than a man-of-war vessel.

"The rice crop in this section is very good and the harvest nearly over. If ABRAHAM I. wishes to procure some for his subjects, he has only to send and we are prepared to give his ambassador a warm reception."

To Detect Counterfeit Confederate Notes.—The New Orleans "Bee," of a late date says that spurious Confederate notes which are in circulation may be easily detected by applying to them a solution of the cyanide of potassium. Five cents worth of the article dissolved in an ounce or two of water will last ten years. When the genuine note is tested by the cyanide, it undergoes no change, but the counterfeit is immediately discolored, assuming a yellow tinge. In a few moments the photograph becomes completely effaced. The test has been used in several instances with entire success. The only caution to be observed is by no means to allow the cyanuret of potassium to come in contact with the tongue, as it is a deadly poison.

The late change in the location and treatment of the Northern prisoners in this city, shows that we are fully prepared to reciprocate the treatment accorded to Southern prisoners by the enemy. We prefer the mitigating rules and courtesies of warfare, as established by the usage of civilized people, but if the enemy insist on special and rigorous treatment, self-respect to some extent requires retaliation.

Mr. WOODWARD, of the Southern Express, acknowledges \$5 for the Maryland Guard, from a lady of Summerville.

The Charleston Courier.

2 November 1861, 4

There is not a Jew among the Federal prisoners in our hands, while there is scarcely a regiment in the Confederate service but numbers from twenty to fifty of them. In New York and Baltimore they are suspected of disloyalty, and are under close surveillance.

4 November 1861, 2

The Armada.—It was currently reported in this city yesterday, and believed to be authentic, that some seven or eight LINCOLN war vessels and transports passed this bar yesterday, bound South-Part of them appeared to be of the largest class, and a very large ship, with two smoke stacks, stood in near the blockading vessels and passed on.—They are thought to be part of LINCOLN's grand armada, got up to hold and seize some deep water port on the Southern coast, to be used as a harbor for their fleet, a depot for coal and Cotton, and a grand central point from which to operate on the rebels.

The Southern Sea Rangers.—One of our fellow-townsmen, who has been absent for some weeks on important service, returned on Saturday evening. We allude to Capt. S. H. LEBBY, who reached port in safety, after making valuable captures on the high seas, and doing good service in destroying the property of the enemy. In his smart clipper craft he has moved over a number of degrees of latitude, spoke a large number of vessels, many of them under European flags, and has never failed to make a Yankee come to promptly with a shot from his iron pocket piece. He has on several occasions been in dangerous proximity to the enemy, at night. At one time, near the Bahamas he only escaped by quietly lowering his sails, the adversary being plainly visible through the darkness and supposed to be the *Keystone State* or *Columbia*. A few nights since, off this coast, he was sufficiently near an armed steamer to distinctly hear the watch on deck sing out "all's well." One of his prizes has not yet got into a harbor up to our latest information, but as the parties are skillful and reliable, it is hoped she will soon arrive. Soon after leaving port his vessel was chased by an armed steamer and on returning home, on Saturday last, soon after daylight and while the wind was blowing with great violence, he discovered his vessel nearly surrounded by four blockaders, which immediately made after him. He had made up his mind to beach his vessel rather than have her captured, and informed his crew and prisoners (the latter 19 in number), of his determination, and instructed all of them to save themselves, if possible; when he pointed his bark for the breakers, inside of which he knew there was a harbor, and taking one tremendous thump and a huge wave passing clean over her, she passed into a port where the Confederate batteries will protect her. The brig *B. K. Eaton*, of Searsport (Me.), with a cargo of cement, hay and other merchandise, the property of the Washington Government, and bound for Tortugas, was fallen in with and destroyed. The brig *Tempest* and schooner *B. G. Harris*, were spoken, but being of little value, they were allowed to pass. On Friday last the wind blew a hurricane from Southeast. Saw nothing of the Lincoln armada.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 November 1861, 2

THE LADIES OF THE "EVER-FATHFUL ISLE."—
We, yesterday, had the pleasure of seeing the beautiful silken Confederate flag presented by the ladies of Havana to the steamer *Theodora*. It is got up in the most elegant and costly style, the eleven stars upon the blue union being worked in rich bullion. As a graceful memorial of her late successful but hazardous trip, this banner will always be justly prized by the crew of the brave little steamer.

5 November 1861, 1

The Yankee Armada.—It is understood that the Government has received information, the particulars of which are not given to the public, that furnishes grounds for the belief that the Yankee fleet were preparing to land at Port Royal, in South Carolina. There is said to be here one of the most capacious and finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, with but few natural advantages for its defense. It is thought not improbable that the enemy may attempt to move inland toward Charleston.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Charleston Courier.

5 November 1861, 2

Gen. A. J. GONZALES is ready and prepared to do duty as a full private in one of the regiments now engaged in the defence of our coast. He has labored ably, perseveringly and zealously, as far as he has been permitted to do, for the public defence, and without adequate position or recognition.

The Charleston Courier.

5 November 1861, 2

Arrival of Prisoners.—Nineteen officers and seamen, being part of the crews of several prizes captured by the privateer *Sallie*, have reached here and been placed in proper quarters.

The Charleston Courier.

6 November 1861, 1

The Firing at Hilton Head.

HILTON HEAD, November 5, P. M.—The Hessian fleet attacked and engaged our batteries here about forty-five minutes past ebb tide and have gone out of range.

One of the steamers has been reported hit and has hauled off, and a large steamer appears to be aground since Monday.

Thirty-three of the fleet are now seen off this point.

The Fleet off Port Royal.

RICHMOND, November 5.—The War Department has received intelligence to the effect that forty-two vessels of the Hessian fleet were in line-of-battle off Port Royal to-day.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 November 1861, 2

THE FLEET HEARD FROM—THEY ATTACK HILTON HEAD.—A despatch received at Headquarters yesterday, says: "The enemy's fleet engaged our batteries for forty-five minutes at ebb tide to-day, and they have gone out of range. One steamer was hit with a ball, and towed off. Another large steamer is aground since yesterday.—Thirty-three vessels are now in sight.

The Savannah *News* of yesterday, speaking of the Yankee fleet, says:

Our latest accounts from the coast represent the Lincoln fleet, between twenty-five and thirty sail, as assembling off Port Royal Inlet. They are probably collecting after the dispersion by the late gale. Their point of attack is, we have reason to believe, Port Royal. It is probable they may make some feints on our island batteries, to divert attention from their real point of attack, and we shall not be surprised to hear of a demonstration on our coast. But we are gratified to know that they will be well accommodated at any point, and that, should they attempt a landing on our coast, they will find a warm reception for the season. Try what point they may on this coast, they will find South Carolina and Georgia shoulder to shoulder to bid them defiance and give them defeat.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 November 1861, 2

Special Orders.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston, Nov. 5th, 1861.

Special Orders No 175.

General A. J. GONZALEZ, having volunteered his services, is announced as Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General Commanding, and is assigned to the command of the Siege Train.

By order of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.

LEO D. WALKER, A. A. G.

7 November 1861, 1

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

Correspondence of the Courier.

BEAUFORT, S. C., November 5, 1861.

**THE BATTLE COMMENCED AND ENEMY DRIVEN
BACK—EXCITEMENT IN BEAUFORT.**

Yesterday morning, the steamer *Edisto* from Savannah, arrived here and brought intelligence of there being twenty-eight vessels of war off the bar. The steamer *Cecile* from Savannah arrived afterwards, bringing intelligence of there being some additional, in all thirty-two vessels of war.

Brigadier-General DEAYTON and suit left immediately for the scene of action, and you may imagine the excitement of the people—the steamer *Cecile* crammed full with freight, baggage and passengers for Charleston, men, women, children and servants.

This morning at ten minutes past seven o'clock, the first gun was fired from the enemy, or by our forces, I could not learn which. This continued at intervals for about an hour or so, then came some rousers which shook the houses and rattled the cups and tin pans, and continued very briskly for some minutes, until about forty-five minutes past nine. Since then no more firing has been heard.

The *Gen. Clinch* has returned, after landing stores for the troops at Hil on Head and Bay Point, and reports that two large ships followed Commodore TATNALL'S little fleet in, throwing shell and shot at them during the chase. They were answered from the little fleet briskly. The Yankee ships continued the chase and were over the bar.

When abreast of our batteries, we opened on them, raking one fellow fore and aft, and disabling the other. They quickly retreated, following the old adage, "discretion was the better part of valor." I presume they have not again tried it, which accounts for no more firing being heard. They may probably try it to-night at high water.

A negro came up from Bay Point and says that the little steamers, under Com. TATNALL, fired well, and that the big steamers got the devil from "Masters battery."

Five o'clock, P. M.—Heavy guns heard occasionally. Some more negroes from Bay Point report Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOT and Mr. MURDOCH slightly wounded from shells bursting over the fort.

Where are DESAUSURE'S and EDWARDS' Regiments and MARTIN'S Cavalry. They ought be here.

Half-past Eight, P. M.—Heavy firing still going on. No news from any of the posts since five P. M.

The Charleston Courier.

8 November 1861, 1

From Savannah.

THE SEA COAST CAMPAIGN—FIGHTING AT PORT ROYAL—SEVEN VESSELS RUN THE GAUNTLET—THE ENEMY IN THE BAY—CHASING OF THE SAVANNAH—OUR TROOPS DOUBLE QUICKING IT TO THE SCENE OF ACTION—ARRIVAL OF DESAUSSURE'S REGIMENT.

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 end 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 *Savannah*, Commodore TATNALL, and fired a shot at her. The *Savannah* 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. STRICK'S 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 vessels 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 10½ o'clock, having on board Gen. RIPLEY, and staff, bound to Port Royal.

SAVANNAH, November 7, P. M.—Very heavy firing is now going on at Port Royal. The reports of heavy guns are distinctly heard here. Will forward particulars as soon as received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Still Later.

THE SAVANNAH LAID UP FOR REPAIRS—WATER COMMUNICATION CUT OFF—REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING HOURLY.

SAVANNAH, November 7.—Commodore TATNALL, 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 *Savannah*, up to the city for repairs.

The *Savannah* received three shots from the enemy. She left the vicinity of the batteries at 2 o'clock, and reports the engagement with the fleet still progressing. Only seven vessels had passed our batteries. Water communication with Charleston had been cut off by the blockade at Scull Creek. Reinforcements are being sent from South Carolina and Georgia. WILSON'S regiment of 1000 men leaves Tybee to-night.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Another Account.

SAVANNAH, November 7.—The steamer *Savannah* arrived about 6 o'clock P. M., having been struck three times. She has received no serious injury. She reports 15 vessels as having passed the batteries at Port Royal up to twelve o'clock.

WALKER'S battery was doing good work. Several of the enemy's fleet were crippled. Commodore TATNALL landed his marines, munitions and stores at Hilton Head, and has gone to Fort Walker to take a part at the battery.

A dispatch dated at 3 o'clock, says that twelve of our men were wounded at that battery.

A large steamer, supposed to be the *Ruanoke* or *Wacoah*, was crippled and towed in past the battery. She fired a broadside into Forts Walker and Bay Point while passing.

From Hardeeville

LATEST FROM THE COAST—DAMAGE ON OUR SIDE TRIFLING.

HARDEVILLE, November 7.—The practice of our artillery at Hilton Head has been very bad, which accounts for the passage of the enemy's vessels. Their transports are still outside. The damage done is trifling and our men are in good spirits. The fire of the fleet was very accurate. Hilton Head, not Bay Point, was the place attacked. Our failure has been in the practice of our artillery.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HARDEVILLE, S. C., November 7.—(Received at 12 P. M.)—The fleet has passed the forts on Hilton Head.

From Beaufort, S. C., via Pocomo.

STILL LATER FROM THE COAST.

BEAUFORT, November 7.—The enemy's ships passed our batteries and are in sight of Beaufort. Forts Walker and Beauregard are still firing. The enemy lost one gun boat, which was burned. Shells were observed from here to burst in the woods.—Our communication is cut off completely, unless more troops are sent here with artillery and cavalry. Four ships are now in sight over the land and up as far as Scull Creek.

8 November 1861, 2

THE GREAT YANKEE ARMADA STRIKES ITS BLOW AT PORT ROYAL.—THE EFFECT IN THE CITY.—Very little else was talked about or thought about in Charleston yesterday, except the long expected demonstration by the enemy's naval expedition against the harbor of Port Royal. The reports of the preceding day had, in a measure, prepared our people for the event, but it was not until the hoarse thunder of the discharges, reverberating in quick succession along the water-courses of the coast, had startled the stillness of the glorious autumn morn, that the importance of the drama then begun, could be fully realized. The excitement was intense. Hundreds hurried to the Battery to satisfy themselves, by actual hearing, that the bombardment, plainly audible though nearly sixty miles distant, was no hoax, but a grim reality. And then they hastened back to the centres of news and gossip, swelling the throng of the anxious and curious, congregated around the bulletins and charts of *The Mercury* office, and waiting with eager impatience for the telegrams, as they successively reached us, and were given to the public.

The following, from the *Savannah Republican* of yesterday, throws some light upon the events preceding the attack upon Port Royal:

Monday afternoon Commodore Tatnall, with his little fleet, went out boldly to within a mile of the Federal squadron, and engaged them for nearly an hour, and until they had come within range of the guns at the fort, when he retired and allowed the latter to open upon them. The engagement lasted until late in the evening, but with what result it was impossible to ascertain. Nobody hurt on our side. Tuesday the Commodore again sallied out with his little fleet, to a point about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy, whence a fierce engagement of forty ensued. The enemy fired shell shot and shell, which fell about us in great profusion, two shots having passed through the *Savannah*, though without serious damage to the vessel. Nobody on board was injured. Parties at the Fort, who had a better opportunity of observing the effects of the firing, say that seven shots from our fleet took effect in the Federal vessels. The latter coming in still closer, our fleet retired.

With regard to the fighting of yesterday, the accounts which we have received vary quite materially as to the time at which the cannonade opened. Our telegrams from the scene of action represent that the enemy's fire upon our batteries, at Hilton Head, began at half past nine in the morning; whereas the bombardment is said to have been heard in the city at a much earlier hour. Once begun, however, there is no doubt about the cannonade having been heavy and continuous until late in the afternoon. The results, thus far, would seem, from our despatches, to be as follows: The enemy's fleet, consisting of forty-two vessels, in all, approached our batteries between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, and under cover of a tremendous fire made the attempt to run the gantlet of our batteries, on either side of the entrance to Broad River. In this effort, seven steamers (one account says fifteen) succeeded, and gained a point in Broad River, out of range of our guns at the Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries. This, however, was only accomplished after a sharp fire on both sides, by which one of the enemy's gunboats was burned, and several steamers crippled, while, among the casualties on our side, we hear of 12 men wounded at Fort Walker, Hilton Head. Once in, the Lincoln steamers betook themselves to closing the creeks tributary to Broad River, and which have hitherto afforded so convenient an "inland passage." In a promiscuous chase they seem to have driven Commodore TATNALL'S "mosquito fleet" up the creeks leading to Savannah, and have cut off water communication with Charleston, by "hermetically sealing" Skull Creek. Although the Yankees have, as yet, effected no landing, it is certain that they have made some progress, and it behooves us immediately to send such reinforcements as may be needed to checkmate any movements they may make towards gaining even the smallest foothold upon our soil.

8 November 1861, 2

THE COMMAND OF THE SOUTHERN COAST.—Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, of Virginia, late in command of the Department of Western Virginia, arrived in Charleston yesterday, and proceeded, at 3 o'clock, by special train, to the scene of action at Fort Royal. It is understood that Gen. LEE assumes the command of the defences of the Atlantic coast, South of Virginia.

OUR GENERALS.—We have been surprised at a rumor, extremely current for the last few days, that there had been some disagreement, or want of harmony, between Brigadier-General RIPLEY and Brigadier General DESAUSSURE. We have inquired into the matter, and have authority to assert that it is entirely without foundation.

On the contrary, General RIPLEY and General DESAUSSURE have acted in the most perfect unison in all arrangements in progress of the present emergency.

COOL.—The "sealed 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 separated from the fleet to report, as soon as possible, to the Quartermaster, U. S. A., at *Port Royal, S. C.*"

The Charleston Courier.

9 November 1861, 1

From Bluffton, S. C.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM FORT WALKER—OUR TROOPS FALLEN BACK TO BLUFFTON.

Bluffton, S. C., November 8.—After a gallant defence of Fort Walker of four hours continuous heavy firing, we were compelled to evacuate Fort Walker and fall back on Bluffton. Seven of the guns out of the thirteen on the water battery were either dismantled or unfit for service.

From Pocatigo.

THE BATTERIES SILENCED—PORT ROYAL AND BROAD RIVER IN POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY—BEAUFORT ABANDONED.

Pocotaligo, S. C., November 8.—The Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries have been abandoned. The enemy have possession of Port Royal and Broad River. Everybody had left Beaufort. It is presumed the enemy will effect a landing at Beaufort to-day or some point nearer.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAFE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR FORCES—GENERAL DRAYTON AT BLUFFTON—GENERAL DUNNOVANT LANDED AT PORT ROYAL FERRY—NECESSITY FOR VIGILANCE.

Pocotaligo, November 8.—Gen. DRAYTON and his command retreated from Fort Walker in two steamers by Pope's Ferry, safely, and are now at Bluffton.

The casualties reported are from thirty to forty killed and wounded.

General DUNNOVANT retreated with his command from Bay Point, via Lady's Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. This morning Captain HAMILTON took off a company at Saw's Point, and landed with that and his own company at Port Royal and are now at Pocatigo. 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 Pocatigo, Charleston and Savannah.

From Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAMPSON FROM FORT WALKER—DEATH OF DR. E. SOMERS BUIST—TERRIFIC FIRING OF THE FLEET—LIST OF CASUALTIES.

SAVANNAH, November 9.—The steamer *Sampson* 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 *Miniglois* 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 120 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 dismantled. The engagement lasted five hours. All the guns on the fort were dismantled except two. Being no longer tenable and all the guns dismantled, the Magazine was arranged so as to blow up the fort when the enemy should enter.

The Confederate total loss is about one hundred Sergeant F. PARKERSON and Private MITOS, of the Berry Infantry, slightly wounded; Georgia Forsters, two missing; Thomas County Volunteers, J. W. FONTAINE, missing; 17th Patriots, Privates AMSON and THOMAS, missing; Capt. RADCLIFFE's Company, two missing; Dr. SAUSSURE's Regiment, fifteen missing from one Company.

Dr. E. SOMERS BUIST was killed while dressing a wound.

Lieut. SMACK wounded in the leg.

Capt. RYD's company of regulars had sixteen killed, wounded and missing.

One of Gen. DRAYTON's Aids was shot from his horse. Gen. DRAYTON was slightly wounded.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL.

The great Federal fleet which had for several months been spoken of by the Yankee papers, passed this Bar on Sunday, the 2d inst., and on the next day were anchored off Port Royal entrance.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR.

This harbor, which is the most capacious and deep of any South of Chesapeake Bay, has room enough to accommodate the united fleets of the world. The Bar, which is some eight or nine miles from the land, has some 20 to 30 feet on it at high water, according to the rise of the tide. The Bay makes in from the ocean between the Northern side of Hilton Head Island and the Southern side of Eddings' Island, on which stands Bay Point. The distance between these two headlands is about three miles or nearly so.

PORT WALKER.

On the Northeast end of Hilton Head stands Fort Walker, a most excellent earthwork, planned and built under the supervision of Major F. D. LEE, who was highly complimented for the scientific skill he displayed in its construction. The following is a list of the number and calibre of the guns on this fort:

- One 10-inch Columbiad.
- One 8-inch Columbiad.
- One 10-inch Columbiad, new pattern, 24-pounder, bore rifled.
- One 8-inch Columbiad, new pattern, 21 pounder, bore rifled.
- Three 42-pounders.
- Six 32-pounders.

WATER BATTERY.

- One 8 inch Howitzer, on barbetto carriage.
- One 8-inch Howitzer, on naval carriage.
- Two 32-pounders.
- Two 24-pounders.
- One 12-pounder.
- One 8-inch Howitzer, waiting carriage.

BAY POINT.

The Fort at Bay Point was a work of less strength, having about 15 guns mounted, some of large calibre.

THE GARRISONS.

The garrison of Fort Walker consisted of two Companies of the German Artillery of this city, three Companies of Col. HEYWARD's 9th Regiment, and, during the fight, Capt. READ's Company of Georgia Artillery arrived and assisted in the action. Outside of the Fort, on the island, were stationed Col. DESAUSURES', and a part of Col. DENOVANT's regiments, South Carolina Volunteers, also some 1200 or 1500 Georgia troops.

At Bay Point were stationed the Beaufort Artillery under Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, assisted by a part of Col. DENOVANT's Regiment, under Col. DENOVANT, also a part of the 9th Regiment. The whole of the latter garrison amounting to some 1500 or 1600 men.

Fort Walker was under command of Col. J. A. WAGENER, of this city, assisted by Major A. M. HUCKER.

Gen. T. F. DEAYTON, Col. HEYWARD, 9th Regiment, and Capt. J. A. YATES, of the Regular Artillery, were in the Fort, and took part in the action.

Gen. BEAUREGARD gave it as his opinion, we are informed, after a careful examination, that Port Royal harbor could only be defended by a system of large fortifications, such as it would take years to construct, and the result of this fight proves the wisdom of his judgment.

THE ATTACK.

The battle commenced between 8 and 9 A. M. on Thursday, by the fleet advancing into the harbor in single file, headed by the flag ship Minnesota, under Commodore DUPONT, which was followed by some twelve or thirteen vessels, most of which were powerful propellers, and having a few sailing frigates in tow. As they advanced they were fired at from both forts—Walker and Beauregard—when the ships of war discharged their broadsides at both positions, as they came in rotation. Some seven or eight ships passed the forts and turned round, delivering their broadsides as they re-passed. The united fire of thirteen powerful war ships, was, at this time, terrific; the firing from some four hundred guns, many of them of the eleven inch Dahlgren pattern, and it is supposed some of thirteen inch (as a shot of that diameter was found in fort Beauregard) gave a pow-

er and weight of metal at each fire which was terrible.

The action continued furiously for some time, when the ships drew near and got on three sides of Fort Walker, delivering an enfilade fire which was destructive to both Fort and men. The water being very smooth the vessels fired with the accuracy of a permanent battery, and they had this advantage over the Fort that they could change their positions as rapidly as their range was got. Several of their vessels were on fire but the flames were quickly extinguished by the excellent arrangements made for a quick supply of water on the ships.

Between two and three o'clock but three guns remained in position on the water front of Fort Walker, all but that number having been dismounted on that side the Fort.

THE RETREAT.

The garrison were compelled to evacuate the position and to retreat to Bluffton. Sometime after the Hilton Head battery had been yielded, that at Bay Point was also left by the troops, who fell back on St. Helena and Beaufort.

In retreating both garrisons had to pass over muddy bottoms and through dense undergrowth, the men sinking up to their waists, and in some cases requiring assistance to get out.

THE LOSS.

The loss at Fort Walker is supposed to be about one hundred killed and wounded, of which the German artillery lost eight killed and fourteen wounded.

There were only two wounded at Bay Point, which occurred by the premature explosion of a gun by which two men belonging to the Whippy Swamp Company of HEYWARD's Regiment lost each an arm.

THE DEFENCE, &c.

The defence of both positions was gallantly executed, and the men stood to their guns like veterans. During the battle, Capt. J. A. YATES, of this city, was prostrated by concussion of the brain, and lay insensible on the ground, and while in that condition was covered by sand thrown up by a shell to such an extent as to nearly bury him alive; and it is said he was dug out in an insensible condition, and did not recover his consciousness until he reached Savannah.

The ships of the enemy were handled with great skill, and their gunners performed their work thoroughly.

OUR STEAM FLEET.

The steamers General Clinch, Planter, Marion, General Beauregard, Mary Frances and Revolute, arrived here from the seat of war on Saturday last.

The steamer Emma being in service at Hilton Head, was compelled to put into Skull Creek on Thursday last, and having been cut off from her line of communication, was compelled to proceed to Savannah.

The steamers Charleston and Edgus had put into a creek near Bluffton, and will endeavor, to reach Savannah.

The John A. Moore is up the river, near Pocataligo.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From eye witnesses, and others who participated at Fort Walker, in the late terrible and unequal combat with a formidable expedition carrying over 400 guns, we are enabled to present the following summary.

A CONSEQUENCE OF THE ATTACK.
The enemy's fleet, consisting of about thirty-six steamers, besides transports, on Friday morning, about quarter past eight, began moving slowly towards the batteries in line of battle. The long roll was immediately beat, and the men with the greatest alacrity and enthusiastic cheers, rushed to their guns. In three minutes every man was in his place. The largest frigates, supported by the transports, which were then rapidly steaming in, slowly followed by three other large steamers. Our men were watching the approaching steamers, and gradually during the day, as they drew directly upon the batteries, and were firing at them with our 42 and 32 pounders.

The steamers returned the fire and the engagement now became general. One of the steamers that had come up had by this time got the range of our batteries at Fort Walker and delivered repeated broadsides with great accuracy and effect. The vessels had all the advantage of fair weather and a smooth sea. The light breeze blowing on shore at the time was also favorable to the fleet, the smoke from their cannon being driven directly in the faces of our troops in the battery at Fort Walker. The huge volumes of smoke thus poured forth, at times completely concealed the whole of the approaching vessels from the view of those in the Fort. The manœuvring of the vessels was admitted by some of our best naval officers to have been gradually executed. As quickly as our batteries obtained the range of the enemy's vessels, so as to bear upon them effectively, they immediately changed their positions, and again our artillery were compelled to get their range only by practice. About half past nine the entire fleet was observed to move slowly and in a few moments ten or twelve of the largest of the fleet had opened fire upon both Forts Walker and Beauregard, delivering their broadsides alternately. The firing upon Fort Walker was particularly heavy with one continued whirr of shot and shells falling into the Fort and knocking down the men in every direction. Some have estimated as many as fifty shells a minute bursting inside the Fort at one time.

Unfortunately, at an early period in the action the large 10-inch Columbiad in Fort Walker, in consequence of the bad working of the eccentric, became altogether unmanageable and could not again be used during the action. The storm of iron hail that came hissing through the air from the fleet after this accident, was beyond description. It was more like the noise of the winds roaring through the rigging of a vessel in the midst of a tempest. Provisionally, however, up to 12 o'clock, although there had been miraculously hair breadth escapes, not a man had been killed. At that hour, however, the enemy had succeeded in entirely enfilading the battery with his fleet, and commenced a tremendous fire in a direct line against the Fort, which proved very destructive and disastrous.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

There were eleven killed and fifteen wounded inside the Fort, ten of the former and twelve of the latter being of the German Battalion of Artillery, of our city. The German Battalion occupied the inside position, of the Fort against which the fire of the enemy was principally directed.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded as far as we have been able to ascertain:
Dr. E. SOMERS BUIST, killed while dressing the wound of a private.

Col. WAGENER was slightly wounded.
Company A.—German Artillery.
Killed.—Private HOBBERG.
Wounded.—Captain H. WENNER, Lieutenant J. MEIKTENS, Sergeant J. PIEPER, Privates J. SERRKEN, W. SERRKEN and — FICHEN.

Company B.—German Artillery.
Killed.—Lieut. B. MEYERHOFF, Privates F. ITZEN, C. H. SEEDORFF, W. BRINGWORTH, CLAUD MEYER, H. HARKEN, L. WIENHOLZ.
Wounded.—JOHN KLEE, W. RIPPER, C. SEEBECK.
Capt. BROWN's Company from Summerville, three or four killed.

Capt. CANADY's Company, three or four killed.
Both of the latter Companies are attached to Col. HEYWARD's Ninth Regiment.

GALLANT FIGHTING OF THE MEN.

The men fought bravely and desperately. When the order, to retreat was given, the troops were very unwilling to leave, and endeavored to secure their small arms, many of which had been buried in the sand or disabled during the action. A positive order was given, however, to leave them behind. Some sixty or seventy, however, were brought away, the members of the German Artillery bringing away over thirty. There were about two hundred and seventeen men in the Fort, of whom one hundred and thirty belonged to the German Artillery.

There were many acts of individual bravery and numerous incidents of heroism displayed, but which we are necessarily compelled to omit at the present time.

The small Confederate flag that was placed over

11 November 1861,

The Fort was completely torn in threads and buried in the sand—not a piece could be found. The Palmetto flag, which belonged to the Germans, was thoroughly riddled.

THE DAMAGE TO THE ENEMY.

One of the largest steamers was struck twice in the commencement of the action, the balls going through two of the port holes, and so disabling her that she was towed off immediately. Another was fired, and it is thought to have been consumed. Several others were disabled.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following account is furnished for the Courier through the attention of Captain REYLKA, by a young officer, a Charlestonian, who was in our flag ship, and afterwards in the Bay Point Battery during the engagement:

On Monday, the 4th, the Grand Armada appeared of Martin's Industry. At 3 o'clock P. M., Commodore TATNALL, with Captain MAFFITT, started in the Resolute, Captain JONES, and with the Lady Davis, Captain RUTLEDGE, Sampson, Captain KENNARD, in the direction of the enemy, and gallantly closed in with the gun boats at 4 o'clock P. M. It was a bold undertaking and had the effect of checking soundings for the time being. At 4.30 three of the gun boats opened upon Bay Point, but soon retired. Tuesday, the 5th, at 7 A. M., Commodore TATNALL, with the flag ship, Captain MAFFITT, the Sampson, Captain KENNARD, and the Resolute, Captain JONES, again boldly assailed the enemy with a view of preventing them from sounding. At 10 o'clock P. M., Captain MAFFITT made another onslaught on their sounding boats, and the Savannah was under a very hot fire for a length of time. The flag ship was frequently struck during the contest on Tuesday. Two of the enemy's troop ships were on shore Monday and Tuesday near Martin's Industry, but were lighted and relieved by Wednesday. All things remained quiet until 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday, at which hour the fleet were seen steaming up and preparing for the decisive attack. At 9.45 A. M., the Yankee flag ship (Lancaster?) steamed slowly up, followed by seventeen men-of-war, great and small. All was quiet until 9.50, when the flag ship opened upon both land batteries, at one and the same time the gun boats followed. The Confederate States steamers Lady Davis, Captain RUTLEDGE, and the Huntress, Captain C. M. MORRIS, had been dispatched to Beaufort for light boats, with which to block up Skull Creek, but it was too late, so they burned them and retired to Beaufort. The Savannah, Commodore TATNALL's flag ship, ran for Skull Creek, pursued by showers of the enemy's shot, a few of which had sufficient range, but she escaped, however, unburnt into Skull Creek, where the Sampson and Resolute had already preceded her. The Emma, St. Mary and Edina got safely in Skull Creek before the enemy passed the Battery. The firing on Bay Point was terrific; showers of balls and riddled shells passed in and over the fort. At 1 o'clock P. M., the riddled gun at Bay Point exploded, and thereby several were injured among them Captain ELLIOTT, of the Beaufort Artillery—no seriously. At one of the 3's, two young men lost their hands by the premature explosion of one of the hot shelled guns. At 1.30 P. M., the en-

tire force of the battery passed Bay Point and devoted itself to Hilton Head, and entirely silenced by 2.30. Bay Point fired last. The firing was terrific, and it is feared that the loss has been severe. One of the enemy's gun boats was fired by Hilton Head Battery, and then scuttled by the enemy. The Yankee flag ship was abandoned until it came to land that resistance was useless, and to remain longer would have made prisoners of all the crew. Colonel DUVOYANT left the fort at 2.30 P. M., and after a severe and exhaustive march of twenty odd miles, arrived at Beaufort at 6 A. M., where two steamers took him to Port Royal Ferry. Beaufort city was entirely deserted, the enemy is sight at 8 o'clock in the morning. The fort at Hilton Head and Bay Point were completely abandoned. The enemy's boats were in the harbor, and the playing of the guns was heard all the afternoon. The enemy's boats were in the harbor, and the playing of the guns was heard all the afternoon. The enemy's boats were in the harbor, and the playing of the guns was heard all the afternoon.

guns of any use at Bay Point, and some ten useful ones at Hilton Head, making a total of only at the two forts, fought bravely from 3 A. M. to 2.30 P. M., against two hundred and fifty guns manned by the most experienced gunners of the Yankee Navy. From Bay Point all escaped.

The enemy appeared to be overgrown with the locality of the forts. The chance is by Martin's Industry gave them some trouble and delay. It is presumed that the enemy met with loss because of the heavy shots from Bay Point struck the flag ship amidships, and no doubt caused some loss of life. The enemy kept up an incessant fire, flanking with their light gun boats Hilton Head fort to the westward. The troops in the fort fought with great courage and determination. At Bay Point the order to retreat was felt to be judicious, but the soldiers were anxious to finish the battle it out to the last.

Captain ELLIOTT spiked his guns, and destroyed most of his ammunition. It is thought that troops have landed on Hilton Head. The enemy's facilities were complete and from this time Port Royal will be held at will. L. L. R.

LATEST FROM BEAUFORT.

A gentleman who left Pocatigo on Sunday morning at seven o'clock, and Beaufort on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, informs us that there appeared no signs of the enemy's advance on Beaufort up to the hour of his leaving the latter place. No information had been received at Pocatigo of the destruction or occupation of the town up to Sunday morning. The rumor, therefore, of its being shelled by the enemy seems to be without foundation.

The Rutledge Mounted Rifemen started from Pocatigo for Beaufort Sunday morning by order of Gen. RIPLEY. On his way up from the latter place on Saturday, our informant met a detachment of the St. Helena Mounted Rifemen on their way to Beaufort. Couriers are continually passing between Beaufort and Pocatigo. Several of the Planters on the Island in the vicinity of Hilton Head and Bay Point, had set fire to their Cotton to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. DUVOYANT's Regiment had arrived at Pocatigo all safe.

Col. CLINGMAN's North Carolina Regiment had also arrived at Coosahatchie.

Several of the men reported as missing in Col. DE SAUSSURE's Regiment, it appears were taken on board the steamer Huntress by Captain MORRIS, who kindly offered to take them to Charleston and arrived here yesterday. Their names are J. J. BURROWS, A. B. GARRIN, J. J. GARRIN, F. A. COOPER, S. MADDOX, J. P. CARTER, ROBERT MASON, J. F. EDDY, W. S. EDDY, H. BUCKLER, J. O. HUDSON and one unknown too sick to tell his name. He has been kindly cared for and sent to the Hospital.

[From the Savannah Republican, (What).]

PORT ROYAL YARD.

The city last evening was full of rumors of the movements of the enemy, but we were unable to obtain anything reliable for publication.

We learn that the guns were taken from the Lady Davis and Huntress and placed in battery at Port Royal Ferry, where under command of Col. DUVOYANT, with his regiment, a stand will be made.

Gen. Lee was at Pocatigo yesterday afternoon, and as the cars passed that point in the evening, Col. Clingman, with his North Carolina Regiment, had just arrived, on their way to the coast of South Carolina.

LATEST FROM BELOW.

Capt. Jacob Read, who, with his detachment of artillery, shared largely in the Fort Walker fight, arrived with his corps by the steamer, Charleston, about one o'clock this morning. Perilous as was their position, we are gratified that he lost but a single man, private Kelly, whose shoulder and head were shot off.

Private G. W. Whitney was wounded in the wrist; W. H. Alexander, in the hand.

The last gun was fired by Lieut. Melcher of the German Artillery, Charleston; and Capt. Read's company were the last to leave the fort, which they did at common time, picking up the wounded as they went along.

Capt. Read informs us that the Hessians have occupied Broad's Point, at the South end of Hilton Head, in great force, and are throwing up extensive works.

As Capt. Elliott left all his tents standing on the Point, Capt. R., unless very near, may be mistaken in this impression.

CAROLINA ITEMS.

A number of families from South Carolina crossed the river yesterday and arrived in this city en route for the up country.

Messrs. Pope and Baynard, who reside on Hilton Head, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them to fall into the hands of the enemy.

General Lee and Capt. Hartstone were at Pocatigo yesterday.

The citizens of Beaufort have all deserted the town—the men for the army and the rest for the interior.

It is reported the Federal fleet is moving up the river.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the Port Royal effort of the Hessians says:

Commodore Tainall has met them with great spirit and determination, and we sincerely hope that no change of tactics will be developed on Gen. Lee's arrival at the scene of action. The true policy is to meet the invader with fire and torch, to allow him neither to entrench himself or make a lodgment, but to drive him at once with the bayonet into the water, as was done at Leesburg. Cautious tactics and scientific maneuvering are very well in their way, but we much prefer the strategy of Price and Jeff. Thompson at this particular time.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 November 1861, 1

Our Volunteers.

The State is invaded, and her people are gathering to her defence. All are embarrassed for a living. The rich planter, the prosperous factor or merchant, feel the stringency of the times, as much as the poor mechanic. With the inability to sell produce, produce is valueless. All, therefore, want the means of living, but the sternest necessity is on those whose families depend on their daily labor for support. In ordinary times, their families could easily obtain the means of living, for our communities have ever furnished ample resources for labor, and have less pauperism than any communities in the world. But now, when the father goes to the defence of the State, his children may suffer. Let this be prevented. Let our good samaritans redouble their exertions, not only as a work of mercy, but of patriotism, in seeing that the wives and children of the soldiers in our service shall not want. We all have a common fate. Let us all have also a common sympathy with each other; and, with the blessing of God, the stern trials which are now before us, will bring us forth, a happier, freer and more united people.

Our Paper.

In these days of public danger and commotion, the issue of a daily newspaper is attended with extraordinary difficulties. Printers, pressmen, mailing clerks, reporters and editors, shoulder the musket, and are ordered away. The labor that falls upon the slender force remaining, taxes their endurance to the utmost. And the sifting of the flying rumors from the grave events incident to a formidable invasion, is not a task calculated to lighten the load of journalistic troubles.

The war, too, has made paper scarce and dear. We have, with difficulty, been able to secure, from week to week, the large quantities required for our edition. And now, the delay of transportation has come in, to cap the climax of embarrassments. The Railroads being exclusively occupied transporting troops and their supplies, and a portion of the rolling stock of the South Carolina Railroad having been transferred to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, we are unable to get paper, of which we are now in need, and which was shipped to us, in North Carolina, more than two weeks ago. In this dilemma, we are obliged to issue a half sheet only, trusting that our readers will appreciate the circumstances, and excuse any unavoidable deficiency that may temporarily result.

13 November 1861, 1

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Pocatigo.

BEAUFORT STILL UNOCCUPIED.

Pocataligo, November 12.—A detachment of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Colcock, commanding, noting as an escort to Captains Ives and Manigault, Aids of General Lee, visited Beaufort at daylight this morning.—Two gun boats lie a mile and a half below the town.

The negro report that the enemy visit Beaufort daily but return at night. No white persons were there.

Col. Cunningham's Regiment.

The regiment formed in response to the call of Col. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, will be known as the "Calhoun Rifle Regiment," by the order and choice of the gallant Colonel. The place of Lieutenant Colonel has been offered to and accepted by ROY MARTIN, late Captain in the regular line of the Confederate States, who has seriously promoted the organization of the Regiment. The office of Major remains to be filled.

The organization is nearly complete, and may be reported so nearly completed that no companies than are not reported immediately can be considered or accepted.

Some of the companies will arrive in this city on Friday, and the work of organization, equipment, instruction and preparations for active service, will be instantly and vigorously pushed on. This is a regiment called for work, and not for parade or pension, and the companies entering it have responded with that conviction.

Official relations and circumstances prevented Col. CUNNINGHAM from the issue of his appeal at the first opening of the war. He then held military and civil offices under the State, and was involved in other relations of duty and position, which prevented him from seeking or soliciting a special organization. When he was enabled to issue his first call, he was delayed by the temporary want of the kind of arms he required. He has succeeded through his energy, enterprise and foresight in providing arms for a Regiment; as all who knew him expected, is forthcoming.

The arm is the best Enfield rifle of the latest English style, with all needed accompaniments.

The Regiment will be received into the Confederate service for twelve months at least, or for the war, with special reference to the defence of the State, but with privilege of seeking service wherever it can be found.

The late invasion of Port Royal by the greatest fleet the United States ever equipped—far greater than was ever raised when the defence of the South was the duty of the Union—will give to South Carolina a large portion of the winter campaign and of the ensuing events of the war.

The Calhoun Rifle Regiment thus commanded, equipped and organized, and comprising select representatives of the best personnel of the State in officers, staff, and privates, will be expected to do their share and will do it. If they follow their Colonel they will never be found marching but towards honor and duty. The staff is carefully selected, and will show a good representation of the "Citadel," which has contributed so nobly to every department of the service of the State.

All additional reports that reach us concerning the defence of Port Royal, from observers and spectators, confirm our assertion that it was a desperately and obstinately and gallantly contested combat. The saviors and participants, of whom we have seen many, speak with more modesty and reserve, as usual, with brave men, but their testimony to their associates is to the same effect.

All the officers engaged, including several not connected with the German Artillery of this city, speak in emphatic terms of the daring coolness and determined demeanor of that noble battalion.

The youngest of the heroes was master JULIUS, in his fifteenth year, a son of Col. J. A. WALKER, commandant in Fort Walker. JULIUS served to the best of his ability throughout the fiery ordeal. The elder brother of JULIUS is a Lieutenant of the German Volunteers, of this city, now in Virginia. Col. J. A. WALKER may be doubly congratulated—on his command and his family representation.

The Charleston Courier.

13 November 1861, 1

A Praiseworthy Act.—Dr. William Elliott, of this city, acted a noble and self-sacrificing part in and after the battle of Port Royal, and it deserves to be noted. He accompanied the Georgia troops in an unofficial capacity, we learn, to the Island, and was present ministering to the wounded throughout the action. At the time a retreat was ordered, he was engaged with four wounded men in the hospital, and had every opportunity to make his escape, but he preferred risking capture and a protracted confinement in Lincoln's dungeons, rather than desert the unfortunate. He remained with them for several days, and until they were properly cared for, without being molested, and then, through the assistance of a negro, left the Island and returned to the city.—*Savannah Republican, 12th inst.*

Personal.—General Lee arrived in the city by the Charleston train last evening, and lost no time in communicating with the authorities of the army and navy.—*Savannah Republican, 12th inst.*

13 November 1861, 2

A CARD.

I HAVE AUTHORITY TO MUSTER IMMEDIATELY into Confederate Service, for the war, THREE COMPANIES OF CAVALRY. They must be mounted and armed with double barreled guns and sabres. The Companies must have seventy-two men rank and file and be ready to take the field at once. They are to be attached to the Battalion of Cavalry, under my command. Captains desirous of getting in Companies, will apply to me by letter, address Charleston.

J. L. BLACK, Lieutenant Colonel
November 13 6 1st Regiment S. C. V. Cavalry.

APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED REGIMENT,
Pocataligo, November 13, 1861.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RIPLEY, C. S. A., HAVING authorized Volunteer Companies of Cavalry to be received into this Regiment, to supply the place of those detailed for home duty, I am prepared to receive those which have offered and may offer their services in defence of our native State. The Regiment is in the Confederate service and now in camp. Commanders of Companies will report their commands fully armed and equipped, at these Headquarters.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN,
Colonel of the Mounted Regiment for the defence of
November 13 the Coast of South Carolina.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.

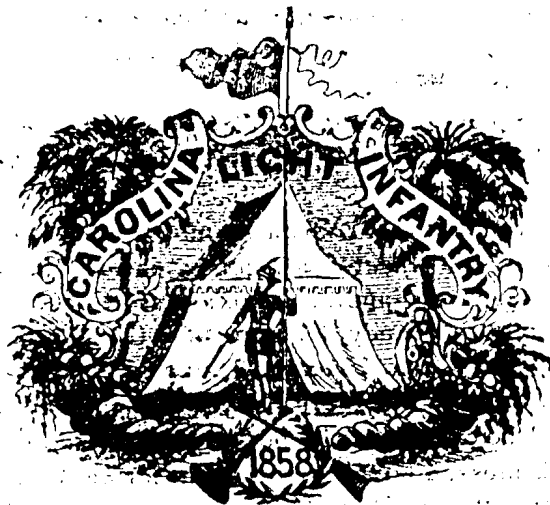
I, CHARLES MACBETH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF Charleston, do hereby appeal to all classes of citizens, and urge that they do come forward and assist the Public Authorities in putting the City in a proper state of defence, by contributing in money, the services of able bodied hands and implements for work.

Free Persons of Color, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, are hereby ordered to report themselves to the Engineers having charge of the Public Works in St. Andrew's Parish, taking with them such implements as they can command. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By the Mayor.

JOHN E. HORSBY, Clerk of Council,
November 12.


13 November 1861, 2



ALL NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS AND MEMBERS who were on furlough, are hereby ordered to report themselves for duty at the Camp Ground on the Race Course.


By order of Lieut. AIKEN, Commanding.
November 13 T. H. COLCOCK, O. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA RANGERS.

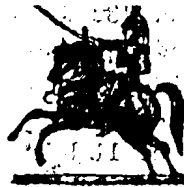
 ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY NOT on duty, are ordered to report themselves immediately to Green Pond P. O., Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, where they will be directed to the Company. R. J. JEFFORDS, Captain.

All packages for Members on duty can be sent to the Secretary's Office, 40 Broad-street.
November 13 B. F. DEBOW, Secretary S. C. R.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

 FOUR ADDITIONAL COMPANIES WILL BE received by application to Gen. P. H. NELSON, at Statesburg, or to me, in Charleston. Uniforms furnished.
October 30 H. K. AIKEN.

**ATTENTION !
CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.**



ALL MEMBERS IN THE CITY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, not on duty, are ordered to report at Pocotaligo immediately for instant service.

By order Captain RUTLEDGE.
L. C. NOWELL, O. S.
N. B.—Members that have not arms, apply to Mr. T. W. MORDECAI, Broad-street, who will furnish them.
November 9 6

The Charleston Mercury.

13 November 1861, 1

The Object of the Invasion.

The taking of Port Royal Bay does not accomplish the object of the invasion of South Carolina. The ten or twelve thousand men who compose the land forces, can only act with the guns of the fleet. They cannot attempt invasion on the main. They can keep with the fleet on our islands, and these may fall, one after the other, under their control. But, with this force, we doubt if they will advance near Charleston at all.— Hence, looking to the forces of the enemy now in South Carolina, we do not suppose that any immediate effort will be made, beyond strengthening their position, on or near Port Royal Bay.

The object of the invasion can only be carried out by far greater forces. That object is to humble South Carolina, and exalt their cause, by taking or burning Charleston, and obtaining cotton. The former will gratify their spite and malignity—the latter is necessary, to prevent the interference of European nations. The Ministers of the United States in France and England have studiously inculcated upon the Governments of those nations, that they had alone the power to open the ports of the Southern States to the egress of cotton. Hence, to give a seeming plausibility to their assertions, some cotton port must be taken. Whether the taking of Charleston will occasion cotton to flow out of the Southern country, is another thing. They say that it will; for the planters of the South cannot resist the high prices their cotton will bring: hence, that a bountiful supply will flow forth, for their own use, and the relief of the necessities of European nations. It is true, this policy shows the contempt in which they hold the Southern people. They judge of them by themselves; and hold patriotism and liberty very subordinate to money. They have surrendered their liberties, in the grand money speculation of reducing us to their control and use; and they very naturally suppose that the Southern people will be actuated by no higher principle. But, as the Yankees have heretofore failed in all their speculations on Southern character, they will, most probably, fail in this also. The Southern people will burn their cotton, before they will allow it to minister to their avarice or ambition. Even, therefore, if they take Charleston, they may find themselves no better off for cotton, than before they possessed it.

CHARLESTON will be the chief object of attack. We beg leave most respectfully to urge, that prompt measures be taken for its defence, not against the forces which now constitute the Yankee expedition, but those larger forces, which may be brought against it, by accessions from the North. Thirty thousand more may be landed in a week. Charleston is the key of the whole movement. No expeditions of conquest will be taken on the main, until Charleston is possessed. The earthworks of Pocotaligo, and other distant points on the main, it appears to us, can well be dispensed with, until Charleston is made safe. There ought to be twenty thousand men about Charleston, with a power of concentrating them at any time. We would also suggest that some of the well drilled South Carolina regiments in Virginia be sent home. We think little time is to be lost in making ample preparation against an attack of a very formidable kind.

13 November 1861, 2

WANTED—300 ABLE-BODIED COLORED HANDS are wanted to work on the Western Railroad, near the Coal fields of North Carolina.
Apply to: **JAMES BROWNE,**
Corner of East Bay and Market Wharf.
November 13

WANTED—A HALF DOZEN MEN Cooks for the Charleston Light Dragoons. Apply this morning at R. M. Marshall's office, No. 33 Broad-street. Any persons desirous of sending letters or packages to any of the members, can do so by leaving them as above.
November 13

WANTED, FOR THE WASHINGTON Artillery, two or three Cooks and Hostlers. Apply at W. S. HENEREY'S Work Shop, on Meeting-street, near Line-street, immediately.
November 13

BATTALION OF STATE CADETS. WANTED for this Corps, now on active duty, a few good Cooks and Servants. Persons wishing to hire or lend will please apply at the Bursar's office from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., daily,
November 12

14 November 1861, 1

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Correspondence of the Courier.
 CAMP OF RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLES.
 Port Royal Ferry, November 12, 1861.

I take pen (or pencil) to give you a few lines about some of our movements since we left Charleston, which we did on Friday evening, crossing the New Bridge and coming round to the Savannah Rail Road station. Here, finding the cars delayed by the heavy amount of transportation awaiting them, we built our fires and stretching ourselves on the ground beside them, slept away in the open air our first night from home, whence leaving our dear ones and the kind friends who have done much to provide for our comfort, we have come forth to take our part in the grand drama just opened on the soil of Carolina.

8th

By 7 o'clock next morning we were on our way and reached Pocatigo with our heavy train, in the afternoon, when amidst piles of baggage of every description, domestic and military, we disembarked, and after much delay, succeeded in extricating ourselves and our effects from the general mass, and by night had our tents pitched and our camp fires lighted. On either side of us are the tents of the gallant Palmettos and the Charleston Light Dragoons, who came in from town while we were disembarking, looking not much the worse for their long march. By first dawn we were up and saddling for our ride to Port Royal Ferry, which reaching in due time, we took quarters in the comfortable dwelling of Mr. J. S. CHAPLIN. Having made some little preliminary arrangements to prepare for the duty assigned us, after dark a detachment of twenty men, under Lieut. BARNWELL, accompanied by Col. THOMAS ELLIOTT, Sergeant CHAPLIN, of the St. Helena Mounted Rifles, and Mr. SHERMAN, Marshal of Beaufort, crossed the Ferry and stationing pickets along the route, advanced cautiously towards Beaufort, which they reached about one o'clock, without seeing any signs of the enemy's pickets, which they fully expected to meet somewhere. The Lieutenant and other gentlemen above named, then entered the town and after a short reconnoissance came back and conducted the detachment through the town to a point near the wharf, from which three of the enemy's vessels were visible to the party, one lying at the wharf and two others just below and near by. At the order to dismount the men promptly obeyed, linked horses, unstrapped saddles and with the command poured a volley into the vessel, one of which voices were distinctly heard and the working also of a donkey engine aboard. Quickly re-mounting, the detachment rode off at a gallop on the route to the Ferry, which they reached about daybreak at 11 and went down to the wharf from the behind.

11th

Melancholy indeed is the situation of old Beaufort and the country around—deserted by all who can possibly get away and given up to plunder and waste. It cuts the heart to see whole families leaving their hitherto peaceful and plentiful homes, going forth with the little effects they could gather in the hurry, and sometimes with scarcely a change of clothing. Delicate, high bred ladies, helpless children—all the same. That the war is on the soil of South Carolina has been first crushingly realized by the inhabitants of Beaufort and St. Helena. Let us take care of those unfortunate ones, and now that the reality is before us, shall we not strike and strike in earnest!

The Charleston Mercury.

14 November 1861, 2

ARRIVALS.—His Excellency Gov. PICKENS, arrived from Columbia by the half past two o'clock train this morning, and is now at the Charleston Hotel.

Hon. W. PORCHER MILES reached Charleston yesterday, very materially improved in health by his recent official jaunt through the camps.

Hon. L. M. KEITT also arrived yesterday, and is stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

The Charleston Courier.

15 November 1861, 1

Arrivals.—Governor PICKENS arrived in this city from Columbia Thursday morning, and has taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

General LEE arrived in our city yesterday and visited the various fortifications in the harbor.

Hon. W. M. P. MILES has arrived home, having completed his arduous duties in Virginia. He appears to be in excellent health.

The Charleston Courier.

15 November 1861, 2

A special mail will be made up daily at 9 A. M., at the Postoffice, for Gen. GONZALES' command, including Charleston Light Dragoons and Palmetto Guard. Address letters "Gen. GONZALES' command."

The Charleston Mercury.

15 November 1861, 2

A SPECIAL MAIL will be made up daily at 9 a. m. at the Post Office, for Gen. GONZALES' Command, including Charleston Light Dragoons and Palmetto Guard. Address letters: "Gen GONZALES' Command."

The Charleston Mercury.

15 November 1861, 2

GOOD NEWS.—There has been, lately, a very heavy and desirable addition to the stock of arms, gunpowder, blankets and other useful commodities, now in the Confederate States. This will be good news to our volunteers. We shall tell them more about it, anon.

OUR DEFENCES.—General LEE arrived in the city on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday he made a visit of inspection to our harbor defences.

15 November 1861, 2

TO THE CITIZENS.

Every train will bring large numbers of soldiers, hungry, fatigued, and many perhaps sick and faint; refreshments are essential immediately upon their arrival. Our City Council has appointed the undersigned a Committee to attend to this matter. The new building erected as a depot for the South Carolina Railroad Company, has been kindly given up for the accommodation of the soldiers, and Col. WALKER has procured the American Hotel as a reception hall for the sick and disabled.

We want, cooks, waiters, nurses, fuel, hospital stores, &c., &c. Our citizens, we are assured, will immediately come to our aid. All communications should be addressed to Prof. F. S. HOLMES, the Superintendent, at his residence, corner of Calhoun and St. Philip streets, or at the depot of the South Carolina Railroad.

H. R. BANKS,
F. S. HOLMES, } Committee.
J. S. RIGGS,

The Charleston Mercury.

15 November 1861, 2

LOOKING AFTER FAMILY EFFECTS.—One of Gen. DRAYTON's negroes, from Hilton Head, reports that Commander DRAYTON, of the fleet, who is a brother to the General, visited the plantation of the latter some days ago and took a complete inventory of the negroes, crops, &c., &c., now on the place. Possibly he considers it his share of the spoils of the expedition, and had a desire to know how much he was worth.

THE SUPPLY OF POWDER.—The Confederate States will not be without sources of supply of this indispensable article as the war progresses. The Government Powder Mills, at Augusta, have not yet been completed, but temporary works have been erected which are now turning out three hundred pounds daily. There are several other mills in the Confederacy which are working to the full extent of their capacity.

18 November 1861, 1

South Carolina Regiments in the Field.

As there are some confused and incorrect ideas in reference to the number of Regiments South Carolina has in the field, we have compiled the following list, which at present approaches correctness, but as new Regiments and Battalions are forming constantly, it will soon require additions to make it correct:

First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. GREGG, volunteered for the war; now in Virginia.

Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. HAGOOD, in service for 12 months; now in South Carolina.

Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. KERSHAW, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. WILLIAMS, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Fifth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. SLOAN, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Sixth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. JENKINS, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Seventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. WINDER, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Eighth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. HASON, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. CLARK, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Tenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. BLANDING, in service for 12 months; now in Virginia.

Eleventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. HEYWARD, in service for 12 months; now in South Carolina.

Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. MANIGault, in service for 12 months; now in South Carolina.

Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. ORR, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. DUNNOVANT, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers,

Col. EDWARDS, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Sixteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. JONES, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Seventeenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. DESAUSSEUR, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Eighteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. CUNNINGHAM, in service for 12 months; now in South Carolina.

Nineteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. NELSON, now being raised for the war, and nearly completed; now in South Carolina.

Twentieth, Hampton Legion, Col. HAMPTON, in service for the war; now in Virginia.

Twenty-first, Holcombe Legion, Col. STEVENS, now going into service for State defence.

Twenty-second, Pee Dee Legion, Col. HARLER, to comprise several Regiments; now forming for State defence.

Twenty-third, Hatch's Battalion of Infantry, Col. HATCH, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Twenty-fourth, White's Battalion of Light Artillery, Col. WHITE, in service for the war; now in South Carolina.

Twenty-fifth, First Regiment South Carolina State Troops (Regulars), Col. DUNNOVANT; now in South Carolina.

Twentieth-sixth, Battalion of State Artillery (Regulars), now in service in South Carolina.

The First Regiment of Artillery, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments Infantry, and First Regiment Rifles (State Volunteers and Militia), are now in camp, ready for service. In addition, there is a large number of Mounted Troops and several Companies of Artillery now in service, or getting ready.

We should be pleased to have any corrections to the above from our friends.

South Carolina will soon have in the field at least 30,000 men, which is about 10 per cent. of her white population.

In numbering the above Regiments we have been compelled to depart from the old mode of enumeration, as several of them claim the same.

Gov. PICKENS, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Col. F. L. MOSKES, Jr., Col. R. S. DURYEA and others, left the city on Friday on a visit to Headquarters at Coosawhatchie.

18 November 1861, 2

Captain Drayton.—It can be announced with some certainty that Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, of the United States Navy, commanded the armed steamer Pocahontas in the late action at Hilton Head. Captain DRAYTON is the brother of Brig-Gen. THOS. F. DRAYTON, of the Confederate Service, who commanded on the Confederate side in the action above referred to.

From Coosawhatchie.—The following official dispatch has been received at Headquarters, which will tend to allay all injudicious excitement :

HEADQUARTERS,
COOSAWHATCHIE, November 13, 1861. }

General.—In reply to your enquiries, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion there has been some misapprehension in regard to the condition and state of feeling of the negroes in the vicinity of Beaufort, and upon Port Royal Island.—I visited Beaufort and rode through the Island in company with a small escort yesterday morning.—We saw no indications of any general disaffection among the negroes. Some disorders it is true appear to have transpired during the absence of the whites, but all of the negroes whom we met, and we conversed with many of them, appear to be disposed to remain and look after the property of their masters, and to be only desirous that the latter should not suffer by their absence from their plantations. We found many of the blacks continuing their regular work, and the few who were ranging about away from their homes, appeared to have done so only from the fact that they were not under their usual control, and seemed to be heartily tired of their temporary relaxation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. IVES,

Captain Engineers, Confederate States Army.
Brigadier-General R. S. RIPLEY, Coosawhatchie.

The Charleston Courier.

18 November 1861, 2

NORTHEASTERN RAIL ROAD.



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE NORTHEASTERN RAIL ROAD Co.,
Charleston, November 1, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THIS DAY THE MAIL AND PAS-
SENGER TRAIN will leave the city at 1 P. M., and
arrive at 9.30 A. M. An Accommodation Freight and
Passenger Train will leave on *Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays* at 8 A. M., and arrive at 6 P. M.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
November 1 Engineer and Superintendent.

18 November 1861, 4

Correspondence of the Courier.

POCATALIGO, November 14, 1861.

Your correspondent has just returned from a scouting expedition. A party of six received orders from headquarters to accompany a detachment of the "Rutledge Mounted Rifles," which turned out to be somewhat of a successful adventure. Our party entered Beaufort about sunset just as the enemy had taken refuge on their gun boats. We therefore bivouacked in the woods until Monday, when we discovered about twenty of the enemy on the main road. Keeping quiet until they came within a safe distance, our pieces were discharged simultaneously, bringing several of the would be explorers to the ground. They did not return our fire but beat a hasty retreat at double quick, carrying off their dead or wounded comrades. I never saw a more frightened set of beings or better time made in a foot race. If it had not been for the difficulty of getting our horses across the hedge we could have cut off every one of them. Your correspondent secured for himself a nice little spot where he made a resting shot and feels quite certain that one of the tribe took off the contents of his double barreled gun about his person. Both barrels were loaded with buck shot.

Since that time the enemy have abandoned Beaufort, and are now at St. Helena Island, Bay Point and Pinckney Island. They appear to be busy building a very substantial fort at Bay Point, with stone facings, &c.

The Yankees impressed the Island darkies at first, and the latter were hard at work, but have since most all ran away, completely disgusted with their new acquaintances. Scouts from Hilton Head Island report all the vessels of the great expedition as having left with the exception of two ships and a few gun boats. Three or four vessels are at anchor in St. Helena Sound. The Planters generally have burnt their Cotton. The Yankees have secured about 2000 bales, some ginned and some in the seed, and the probability is that this is about all they will get from South Carolina, not enough to pay for more than one of their great transports. Our men have instructions to burn everything on the first advance of the invaders.

PALMETTO.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 November 1861, 2

By THE GOVERNOR'S ORDERS, published in another column, it will be seen that all the State Militia, now under orders or in service, *excepting the troops from the city of Charleston*, are immediately remanded to their homes. We need scarcely direct the attention of the people of South Carolina to the earnest call for *Volunteers*.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Major General JOHN SCHNIERLE, commanding the 2d Division, S. C. Militia, has resigned his commission.

His Excellency, Governor PICKENS has, for the last two days, been at Coosawhatchie, whence he is expected to return to-day.

Among the arrivals at the Charleston Hotel yesterday, was A. F. CRUTCHFIELD, Esq., senior proprietor of that sprightly and valuable paper, the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*.

The Charleston Courier.

19 November 1861, 2

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
CHARLESTON ARSENAL, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.
Fifteen cents per pound will be paid for good SCRAP
LEAD, delivered at this Arsenal, in quantities of 100
pounds and upwards. F. L. CHILDS,
November 10 3 Captain Corps of Artillery.

Governor PICKENS returned yesterday to the
city after an interview with General Lee, and a
visit to the encampment at Coosawhatchie and
Pocataligo.

20 November 1861, 1

News from Port Royal.—Several of our correspondents in the interior complain that we give such meagre accounts of the movements of the enemy on the coast. The simple reason is, they have made no movement since the capture of Fort Walker, but seem quietly waiting for reinforcements or something else to turn up. From the best information we can gather, they have landed some three thousand men at Fort Walker and about one thousand at Braddock's Point, on the South side of the Island, and while the fleet is still lying at anchor in the sound, a few of them occasionally make a day visit to Beaufort and return at night.

At last accounts the Yankees had pressed all the negroes on the islands which they hold into service, and were hard at work picking out and ginning the Cotton crops.

Of our own movements it would, perhaps, be prudent to say but little. On both sides the Savannah, however, a commendable activity prevails, and we shall be ready to receive the enemy whenever he shall take a fancy to a foothold on the mainland. Nor are we exactly content with his possession of even an Island on our coast. For the present, however, that possession must remain quiet and undisturbed. The Charleston and Savannah Rail Road is thoroughly guarded from the Savannah to the Ashley.

General Lee was in the city yesterday, and seems to be giving close attention to every part of his command. He left by the train for Brunswick, in company with General Lawton.—*Savannah Republican, 14th inst.*

The Charleston Mercury.

20 November 1861, 2

PERSONAL.—Gen. RIPLEY arrived in the city yesterday, from Coosawhatchie.

Gen. LEE was in Savannah on Monday, whence he went to Brunswick.

Governor PICKENS will leave this city this morning, by the early train on the South Carolina Railroad.

22 November 1861, 1

Dismounting Guns.

Editors Courier:—The comments of the Norfolk paper respecting the dismounting of the guns in our land batteries, deserve some notice. I refer only to Fort Beauregard, Bay Point, Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., Commander.

In the two actions of the 5th and 7th instant, no single gun in this fort was injured by the fire of the enemy, or by the carelessness of the gunners. The 24-pounder rifle cannon exploded on the thirty-second discharge, wounding slightly the commander and several of the squad. All of the other guns remained till the end of the engagement in a perfect state. Neither were any of our men injured by the shot or shell of the enemy. On the 5th instant, the action lasting an hour and a half, three very splendid shots were made by them, striking on the edge of the parapet—one of them exploding a chest with one hundred pounds of powder—striking several of our men.

The fire from this fort on the 7th instant commenced with a shot from the ten inch Columbiad at 9½ A. M., and the last discharge was made at twenty-five minutes after three—the action thus lasting more than six hours. The fire was remitted at intervals, the ships of the enemy being beyond the range of our guns. Eight shells only were discharged after the firing ceased at Fort Walker—our men reserving their ammunition until the enemy came within range. The order was then given by Col. DUNNOVANT to abandon the work, as it had failed to secure the desired object—the possession of the harbor. After passing the forts twice in action, some of their ships, to the number of eight or ten, anchored close under Fort Walker, and then occurred the most awful and incessant cannonading that can well be imagined. The men could not retain their possession of the guns, and a retreat was ordered. Both commands, after doing all that men could do in such extempore batteries against a powerful fleet of men-of-war vessels,

effected a safe retreat. They took no prisoners. One man injured by a premature discharge of a gun was left in the hospital at Bay Point, and there found dead. One sick man is missing. This is all their glory thus far with their formidable Armada.

That our fire was not more effective, arose from these facts: The distance was so great—at least a mile and a quarter, and requiring an elevation of the guns of seven degrees—that most of the pieces were almost useless, only one ten inch, one eight inch and the rifle cannon reaching them effectively. Their ships were struck again and again, but the sea was perfectly calm and there was no chance of striking them below the water line. Their largest ship was on fire twice, as was evinced by the clouds of black smoke in which it was enveloped.

The troops on Bay Point, amounting to all to six hundred men, retired during the night across to St. Helena Island, twenty boats being furnished by the inhabitants and placed at the head of the Point. Marching through the night, they reached Beaufort at daylight, and were ordered over to Fort Royal Ferry.

The Beaufort Artillery decried the gallant manner in which they defended the fort. Eighty-six men in all they endured a hard fight of six hours. The night march was the first of its kind since the war broke out in 1861. They were carrying their arms and baggage on their backs, and were exposed to the enemy's fire during the march.

the threshold; we will fight them, whether they land; we will never surrender to them; we may endure many hardships; we may live poor, but by God's help, we will die free. PARS-FIRE.

The Charleston Courier.

23 November 1861, 2

NEGROES WANTED.—ABLE BODIED
HANDS are wanted to work upon the DEFENCES
now being constructed in the vicinity of Fort Johnson.
All negroes sent will be fed and properly cared for. Ap-
ply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at 75
East Bay to HUTSON LEE, Captain and Assistant Quar-
termaster C. S. A. 3 November 23

26 November 1861, 2

Recruiting.—Col. JOHN GUNNINGHAM is rapidly completing and preparing to organize his fine command, the Cathoun Rifle Regiment, which will include a Company of Cavalry. He has nine hundred Enfield Rifles.

Six Companies for the Regiment of Col. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., are in progress in Kershaw and adjacent districts.

Col. ALLEN MACFARLANE has received a commission for a Regiment from the Districts of Marlboro', Chesterfield and Darlington.

Lieut. LOMAX, of the Abbeville Troop, is recruiting for Col. BLACK'S Battalion.

Maj. J. C. SIMKINS, S. C. A., Capt. ROBERT MARTIN and J. DICKSON BRUNS have been joined in commissions for a Regiment for the war.

Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, A. A. G. and L. G., offers equipments for twenty-five hundred volunteers for the war, by Companies, Battalions or Regiments.

Ex-Governor JOHN H. MEANS is forming a Brigade for twelve months.

The Lamar Artillery Battalion, Lieut. Col. T. G. LAMAR Commanding, has enrolled 230 members, "good men and true," who will make a good report for any post entrusted to them.

Dr. A. D. FREDERICK commands the first company, with G. D. KEITT, First Lieutenant.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 November 1861, 2

MILITARY.—We learn from the Camden *Confederate* that six companies are now organizing for Col. CHESNUT's regiment.

Col. ALLEN MACFARLAND has been authorized by the Governor to raise a regiment in the brigade which embraces the Districts of Marlborough, Chesterfield and Darlington.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 November 1861, 1

YANKEE SKETCHES OF PORT ROYAL.

To those who flatter themselves that the Yankees are not perfectly well posted with regard to the natural features of our coast, its strong points, and its weak points, and who, by averting their own gaze from our manifest dangers and deficiencies, would fain conceal them from the view of the invaders, directed by Captains BOTTLE and CULLUM, we commend the following article, descriptive of Port Royal and the vicinity, which we find in the *New York Times* of the 15th instant:

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT.

Port Royal entrance is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude 32 deg. 5 min. N., fifty miles Northwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles Northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah river. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation of Port Royal entrance is called Broad River and Port Royal River. Running up this for about 25 miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw river, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about twenty-five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, creeks and inlets, into a great many islands (see island #) of various sizes, the chief of which are Port Royal, St. Helena, Paris, Ladies, Coosaw, Morzan, Dathaw, Edding, Chaplin, Prentiss and Hunting.

Along the coast of South Carolina, as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land, seldom inhabited except by runaway negroes, who subsist by hunting and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons, and damming the outlet of a fresh water stream till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the debatable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granitic mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk. Blunt's Coast Pilot gives the following directions for entering:

Steering for Port Royal harbor, the course, after taking bearings, is due west for St. Michael's Head, within fifteen leagues of which will be found from twenty to twenty-five fathoms water. Land is made in clear weather at a distance of six leagues in twelve fathoms water. Port Royal Entrance is known by a small grove of trees, which stand on the west side of it, and tower above all other trees like a high crowned hat; hence this grove is called the Hat of Port Royal. The entrance to Port Royal is between two immense breakers—one on the north called Care's Care, the other to the southward called Martin's Industry; between these two breakers lies the entrance of the channel into Port Royal Harbor, which is about a mile wide. Continue to steer as aforesaid, between the two breakers, until you bring Phillip's Point to bear N. N. W., then steer directly for it, and you will have, as you proceed, 9, 8 and 7 fathoms water. When you are abreast of Phillip's Point, give it a small berth, and steer up N. and W. ½ W. in 6 and 5 fathoms; in the latter depth you may anchor—very safe harbor.

Vessels may go in at Tybee and proceed through land to Beaufort in Port Royal Island; and from Beaufort, vessels of 8 or 9 feet water may go through land to Charleston. From Charleston, vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water, may go through land to the river Medway, in Georgia, which lies 30 miles south of Savannah. On this coast it is observed, that northeast, easterly and southwest winds cause higher tides than other winds, and also somewhat alter their course. At Port Royal entrance the tide flows, on the change and full days of the moon, at 7 ½ o'clock. About six leagues from the land, in twelve fathoms water, the flood sets strongly to the southward, and the ebb to the northward; farther off from the shore there is no tide at all. Near to the entrance of the harbor there is a strong inrushing during the flood tide, and an outset with an ebb tide.

Within Port Royal entrance, even over the bar, there are three and a half fathoms water or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet, at high tide.

"Vessels that enter Port Royal Sound," says the Coast Survey Report, 1859, "will find in the Colleton River, at the neck and at its confluence with the Cheekessee, a capacious, completely protected and acceptable anchorage in from four to seven fathom waters. Colleton Neck is only eleven miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and by reason of the fact before stated, offers a very eligible site for purposes of commerce. In the event of a blockade of the Southern Coast by a naval power, this point could be easily made a sure protection to the island commerce passing between Charleston and Savannah. This bluff is considerable higher than the adjoining island and is said to be healthy. The approach from the Broad River is used by steamers constantly. Twelve feet at mean low water can be carried through."

Port Royal island, the chief of the group above mentioned, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about midway, stands the town of Beaufort, on Beaufort River, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and this important line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad River at St. Helena Sound and Combahee River. A force moving up the river from Beaufort via Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal Rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about fifty miles from either city—a fact which renders obvious the immense strategic importance of that line. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about one thousand. It is thus described by Sir Charles Lyell, in his *Travels in the United States*:

"Beaufort is a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residences of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for whites. Each villa is shaded by a verandah, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

Beaufort District is the southernmost district of South Carolina, and has an area of 1,540 square miles. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah river, and is bounded on the Northeast by the Combahee river, and intersected by the Coosawatchie. The surface is low and level, the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, Indian corn and potatoes, in great abundance. It is one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805, of whom no less than 32,279 were negro slaves.

The region around Port Royal entrance and island has a strange, eventful and romantic history. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago. The first colony was sent out by Admiral Coligny, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the Ministers of the Crown, who at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics, obtained permission of Charles IX. to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to Jean Ribault, "a man expert in sea causes," and in the spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called the Port Royal river. The old chronicler Laudonniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in the luxuriant savannah.

As the commander cast his eye across the waters of the beautiful river before him, says Laudonniere, and measured the breadth of its mouth and the depth of its sounding, he persuaded himself that "all the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom." Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal river he erected, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France, and a few days after built a fort, which, in honor of his king, Charles IX, he called Charles' Fort—*Fort Carolina*—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. Ribault re-

minded the colonists that they were now occupants of a "vast country, filled with every goodly promise, where every man was to be honored, not for his birth or fortune, but on account of his own personal achievements"—a lesson, by the way, sadly neglected by after settlers of Carolina. Thus it was on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this first French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French in 1566 gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this that the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the seventeenth century, Lord Cardross led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal; but this place, claiming from an agreement with the Lords Proprietors, co-ordinate authority with the Governor and Grand Council of Charleston, it was compelled, with circumstances of outrage, to acknowledge submission. Settlement, however, does not seem to have progressed very rapidly, for in a tract entitled "A New Description of that Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina," by John Archdale, Governor of the same, 1707, the following passage occurs:

"The principal place is Port Royal—please God it may be seated with English and Scots in a considerable body, because it is a bold port, and also a bold frontier upon the Spaniard at Augustine. The Scots did, about twenty years since, begin a settlement with about ten families, but were distressed by the Spaniards. O! how might the Scots, that go now as the Switzers, to serve foreign nations; how might they, I say, strengthen our American colonies, and increase the trade of Great Britain, and enrich themselves at home and abroad!"

In 1670, Wm. Sayle was sent out as Governor, and in his letter of instructions, he was told to "cause all the people at Port Royal to swear allegiance to our sovereign lord, the King, and subscribe fidelity to the proprietors, and the form of government established by them." There will probably soon be opportunity for the "people of Port Royal" to swear a far nobler oath of allegiance.

The town of Beaufort was founded about 1700. It was called Beaufort in honor of Prince Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palatine. It is thus described just a century ago:

"Beaufort is the next most considerable place, though a small town, pleasantly situated on the south side of a sea island, named Port Royal, from its harbor, which is capacious and safe, and into which ships of a large size may sail; here is a collector, with other custom house officers. [There probably soon will be!] The harbor is defended by a small fort, lately built of tappy, a cement composed of oyster shells, heat small, with a mixture of lime and water, and is very durable. The fort has two demi-bastions to the river, and one bastion to the land, with a gate and ditch; the barracks are good, and will lodge one hundred men; there are in it sixteen weighty cannon, not yet mounted; the platform and parapet wall not being finished for want of money."—"A Short Description of the Province of South Carolina," Anon. 1763.

In a MS. "Account of Missionaries sent to South Carolina," we are told that "the Parish of St. Helena's, in Port Royal Island, in 1712, agreed to have a minister resident among them; they never had had a minister there, and the people lived all without using any kind of public divine worship."

It is curious with what persistent iteration we find the old writers insisting on the great importance of Port Royal and Beaufort Harbor. There is not the least doubt that had it not been for the proximity of the Spaniards at St. Augustine, who constantly massacred and harassed the ancient communities at Port Royal, that the settlers would never have been obliged to abandon it, and go up and found Charleston, which they did about the middle of the seventeenth century.—Here are one or two specimen opinions:

"The Port Royal river has depth of water enough for any ship in the world, in or out, and as good a harbor as any Nature hath made, sufficient to hold and contain all the Royal Navy. With regard to its situation for any expedition, it is as well as can be desired, for nothing could escape the sight of a cruiser there."

The date of that tract is 1693! Here is another: "The whole Royal Navy might ride with safety in Port Royal Harbor. Its situation renders it an excellent station for an squadron of ships in time of war."—(Hewitt's South Carolina, 1750)

28 November 1861, 1

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fort Beauregard.

We have neither space nor desire for controversy, nor is there any occasion for discussion as to the relative merits of any companies that participated in the action at Fort Royal.

We await the official report, with confidence, for justice to all, but we shall ever endeavor to do justice and to afford space for correction of any errors that appear in these columns. With this view we give place to a part of a communication we have received, in reply to the report of "A Fort Beauregard Soldier," which has been construed as commenting unjustly on the Whippy Swamp Guard. A member of the Whippy Swamp Guard sends a reply, from which we take the essential portion, omitting some comments and preliminary remarks:

The hot shot battery was detached from Fort Beauregard proper, from three to four hundred yards, bounded South, by a land traverse, on the West or rear by wooden barracks. It mounted 3 32-pound guns. Officers of the W. S. G. in command of said battery, were Capt. Harrison and Lieut. J. J. Gooding; gunners of No. 1, Sergeant Edenfield and four men; gunner on No. 2, Corporal Neole and four men; gunner No. 3, Corporal Wm. D. Shippis and four men. At this last gun the only serious accident took place during the fight, to the gallant crews, by the explosion of the cartridge. In the anxious desire of the gunners to rival each other, sponging the gun was forgotten. On ramming, the cartridge exploded, carrying away the left arm of No. 1, J. E. Crews, and the right of No. 2, John Crews. The former is at Hardeeville Hospital, doing well; the latter, I am sorry to hear, died at Bay Point. Such is the sad fate of war. The hot shot furnace was conducted by acting Corporals Thos. Warren, F. W. Cassidy and six men. So much for this position. It would be impossible to individualize. Suffice to say, nobly and gallantly was the battery fought despite of the iron storm which rained around.

The 24-pound gun battery to prevent a landing, was situated in rear of Fort Beauregard proper, about one hundred and fifty yards and facing South beach. Here did I find Whippy Swampers, under 3d Lieutenant Jenkins and fourteen men, and the said battery could not be available only in event of landing; yet there for nearly an hour and a half stood that gallant band weathering the gale, adopting the motto—"Their's not to question why; their's but to do and die." I enter now Fort Beauregard proper, and there I find at the furnace roasting the the iron, six or eight more W. S's. I go round the several guns on the fort and there I find a representation—J. B. Crews on the ten inch Columbiad, Washington Cook on 42-pound shell gun, and Charles E. Crews, on 8 inch Columbiad, the balance of the Company held as reserve. As for your humble servant, I was there to obey duty's call. To an overruling Providence I ascribe several miraculous escapes. The most prompt obedience was rendered by all the Company. No demand necessary—volunteer the motto. In one instance it was deemed expedient to remove from under the barracks a chest of powder placed to blow it up. The desire was made known and here again were the W. S's volunteers—H. P. Bulger and S. Lucas, and even after the hot shot battery had to be evacuated I re-visit Fort Beauregard, and on one of the guns I perceive Sergeant Edenfield, though exhausted at his own battery, unwilling to give up the contest.

I cannot close without paying a just tribute to the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery. Well may Carolina be proud of them and their gallant officers. Well worthy were they of a more formidable fortification. However, they are yet in the field, and I hope fresh laurels await them. Undismayed stood they to their guns, and though at twenty-three minutes past two their chief gun (rifle) burst, injuring many of them, yet never give up was the motto, and from other guns the fight was continued, firing their last gun at half-past three, when the final order was given to retire. Both companies, with arms, accoutrements and ammunition, destroying, previous to leaving, all the surplus ammunition in the magazine. Thus closed the eventful Thursday, November 7th, and your humble servant all further communication on the subject.

HOT SHOT BATTERY.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 November 1861, 1

GEN. LOVELL'S STAFF.—Major General LOVELL, commanding the department of Louisiana, has appointed the following officers to constitute his staff:

Major E. A. Palfrey, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General; Lieutenant J. G. Devereux, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Major M. L. Smith, Chief of Engineers and Acting Ordnance Officer; Major J. T. Winnemore, Assistant Quartermaster; Major W. L. Lanier, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon J. M. Haden, Medical Director and Purveyor; Capt. Joseph Lovell and Capt. A. J. Toutant, Aides-de-Camp.

The Charleston Courier.

29 November 1861, 2

Coosawhatchie Hospital.

Two very eligible buildings have been procured. We would earnestly solicit supplies for this Hospital.

Contributions may be sent to me at this place.

I will also receive and deliver supplies intended for any particular regiment or company in this vicinity. To the extent of my ability and the means placed in my hands, I am willing to labor for the comfort of our brave soldiers, who have rallied to the defence of our beloved State, our homes, our altars, our ALL.

General Lee is here. It is generally conceded that *he is the right man in the right place*. Would not the transfer of General D. H. Hill to our and *his own* coast have given unbounded satisfaction to our up-country troops, and also to the gallant North Carolina regiments who have so promptly and boldly come to our help against a wicked but mighty foe?

Great activity in military matters prevail here. Our soldiers are in high spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy on *the main*.

The Thirtieth Regiment of South Carolina volunteers is encamped at this place. It is a splendid body of men, commanded by brave and skillful officers. It will not disappoint the highest expectations of the country. A good many of this regiment are sick, but they are fortunate in having the services of such skillful, faithful and noble hearted surgeons as Drs. KENNEDY and KILGORE.

I had the pleasure, a few evenings since, of witnessing the dress parade of Col. DUNOVANT's regiment. As there is but little sickness in this command, the companies were nearly all full. And I assure you I was proud that York and Lancaster were so well represented in a regiment so imposing and so well disciplined. The determination is fixed deep in every heart, and is plainly legible on every countenance, at any cost, and at every hazard, by the help of God, to drive the Yankees into their "hiding places" on the water, if they should ever have the manliness to come out on the main land.

J. MONROE ANDERSON.

Coosawhatchie, November 25, 1861.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 November 1861, 2

REQUIRED, as we are, in the conduct of our business to pay cash, and in view of the great difficulty of collecting the vast number of accounts now due and open on our books, the undersigned, proprietors of THE CHARLESTON MERCURY and COURIER, feel compelled to inform their friends and customers interested, that from and after the 1st of December next, they will demand *cash in advance* for all notices and advertisements of the following character and description, viz: Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices; Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c.; Lodge and Society Notices and Summons; Wants, Losses, and Findings; Exhibition and Concert Notices; and all Country, Transient and Foreign Advertisements, of whatever nature or character. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star.

A. S. WILLINGTON & Co.

R. B. RHETT, Jr.

BURNING PROPERTY.—The plantation of JOHN RAVEN MATHEWS, Esq., situated on Bear Island, near the mouth of Ashpoo River, was visited by the Lincolnites on Wednesday last. On their approach the proprietor, with noble patriotism, set fire to his entire crop, and was about placing the match to his residence when a detachment of our cavalry arrived, and he spared the house for the troops to quarter in. Mr. MATHEWS is a most extensive Rice and Cotton planter, and we learn has made a splendid crop this year. Mr. EDWARD BAYNARD, of Edisto Island, has likewise burned his whole crop of cotton, as well as his residence and the other buildings upon his plantation. Such noble sacrifices to the cause of the South deserves the highest praise.

OBITUARY—We are pained to announce the death of the venerable Col. MYER JACOBS, who for twelve years has been an officer of this port. He died at 11 o'clock last night.

GEN. LEE has issued a special order, granting furloughs during the session, to such members of our State Legislature as may be in military service.

Ralph Elliott

COOSAWHATCHIE HOSPITAL.—Two very eligible buildings have been secured at Coosawhatchie, to be used for hospital purposes.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 November 1861, 1

The Yankee Pulpit "Retributive Justice" for Charleston.

On Sunday before last a "Sermon for the Times" was preached at the Church of the Unity, in Boston, by the Rev. Mr. HERWORTH, which will doubtless take high rank in the fanatical literature of the day. From the Boston *Journal's* report of this sermon, we take the concluding paragraph, as follows:

You remember how, in Sumter, Anderson and his men knelt in prayer, before they sent aloft the stars and stripes. Well, that prayer has been answered. We have been led through repulse because we were not equal to the emergency. Now that we are, the work has been begun in the right place. The sacred soil of South Carolina, made sacred by the infamous treachery of political demagogues, who have been at once sophists and bullies on the floor of Congress, has at length been pressed by Yankee feet.

Charleston hangs out the black flag and thereby claims her brotherhood with savages of the South Sea Islands. Do we want quarter from her? Have we ever asked it? Are our boys likely to ask it? The probabilities are that she will never have an opportunity to show her cannibalism in this way. What do we all want to see? Two things I take it. First, we want to see the stars and stripes floating over the ramparts of Fort Sumter; the rebel flag, the shoddy flag of a sham Confederacy, must give way before the colors of union and liberty. Second, we want to see the city of Charleston, the home of treason, the hot bed of treachery, laid in ashes. This is not revenge; this is retributive justice in its mildest aspect; and we want her ground plowed up and sowed with salt, that no green thing may ever grow there; and a pillar, black as night, shall be raised, bearing this inscription—"Behold the righteous end of those who are enemies of God, of humanity and of their country."

2 December 1861, 1

Our Sea Island Population.

CAMP AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Editors Courier.—History would but partially portray the spirit of a brave and generous people, and would unjustly represent them, if she adopted as her own, the impressions which have been attempted to be produced, with regard to our Sea Island population. It is due to the individuals composing this portion of our State, as well as to the great cause in which we are engaged, to make a brief statement, in the absence of any official report, of the circumstances which attended their apparently precipitate retreat, from their now desecrated homes. Especially is this demanded of the inhabitants of St. Helena Island, concerning whom the most erroneous views have been entertained, simply by default of any authentic report of the actions of that day, in which we involuntarily witnessed our happy and prosperous homes abandoned to the undisputed possession of the enemy. That we were unhappily the victims of misguided confidence, and sacrificed by the indifference or lukewarmness of those, not far removed, who could have rendered service by their presence, we shall never cease to believe, but as it is not our intention to criminate others, but merely to defend ourselves from unjust and uncharitable aspersions, we shall content ourselves with a pure recital, and leave the judgment of our motives to an impartial posterity.

Our sacrifices already have exemplified our patriotic devotion, and our failure to have entailed greater, by the destruction of our several crops, resulted in our having been steadily employed in providing ways and means for the retreat of the forces at Bay Point. Although it has not appeared, and the glory of the deed may never emblazon the pages of history, it is nevertheless true that the successful conduct of that retreat was entirely due to the exertions of the little band of men composing the St. Helena Mounted Riflemen, Captain Fripp, who remained constantly at the post of duty, regardless of the common instinct of saving any portion of that property which, they were aware, was soon to be abandoned to the possession of the enemy. True and unflinching to their charge did this little company of men remain, and with a firm reliance upon a superintending Providence steadfastly perform the part assigned them in the drama of that day. No voluntary aid was contended, no help claimed and no sympathy extended amid the trying circumstances under which they labored, but reckless of property, whilst human life of freedom was involved, they bent every energy to save the Regiment from capture. How fully that was done, let the Company muster rolls be consulted.

The facts are briefly these: So soon as it was understood by the St. Helena Company that a retreat of our forces from Bay Point might become necessary, every hand was employed and every individual busied in gathering together the hats and boats from every quarter of the Island. This duty was rendered doubly arduous by the unwillingness displayed by some of the negroes, who shrunk from executing the order from fear, and in many instances secreted themselves at the appointed time. So excited and disorganized had they become from fear inspired by the terrible cannonading only three

it was found necessary to have the hats, as they were manned, each superintended by a member of

our little company, who were instructed to make an example of the first rebellious negro who hesitated to row or to abide by them until the retreat was completed. From ten o'clock A. M. until daylight, and long into the night, were this little band of faithful men, regardless of their own property, and, in some instances, negligent of their own families, many of whom remained until the last moment, providing for the retreat of the regiment whom they not only brought over to St. Helena Island safely, but tenderly, slowly and carefully led them all across the Island, a distance of ten miles, before they relinquished the charge to other hands.

In the meanwhile, and during this period, had they followed the dictates of self-interest and not a pure and lofty patriotism, which sincerely actuated them, they could have repaired ere this to their respective homes and removed some of the valuables and property, if not have set fire to their crops. This was certainly determined upon as a part of their programme, but in the absence of any orders to perform the duties to which they were assigned, it became impossible for them to do both, and they naturally chose that which humanity and a common brotherhood instinctively inspired. That no definite plan of action, either for separate commands or for concert, had been devised or adopted by our military commanders, was our misfortune certainly, but not our fault, and when it is understood that our Company were, without orders and acted merely from time to time as it seemed to us advisable, the consciousness of having acted under our own impulses, in the most extended sphere of usefulness to our common country, will illuminate many of the dark shadows around our pathway. The satisfaction of having done our whole duty without a selfish consideration, should surely entitle us to be looked to in the performance of still further deeds or in honorable occupation. We have lost our all, but we are cheerful in the discharge of our duty to our fellow-citizens more fortunately removed from the ruthlessness of the invader. We are ruined, but we are hopeful for our brethren whose individual causes shall be our own. The motto of our little banner "*Obi Libertas Ibi Patria*," has not been and never will be ignored. We are desolate and houseless, but we are determined to be free.

A little incident, and one tending in a small degree to exhibit the singleness of purpose manifested by the devoted men who represented the St. Helena Company, upon that memorable day, if for no other purpose than to prove their interest in the cause at stake, and their utter recklessness of themselves, deserves to be mentioned. At daylight upon the morning after the retreat, it was understood that the bulk of Col. Dunovant's Regiment were underway, but that twenty or thirty men, and many horses, were left behind; to get away from the Island the best way they could. Sergeant T. B. Chaplin and Lieut. J. A. Johnson, the former of the St. Helena Company and the latter of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, resolved not to quit Bay Point Island until every man was removed, and hunted up if they had lost their way. They did remain long into the morning, within hearing of the enemy's reveille drums and within sight of their outpost sentinel, and succeeded in securing every man and every horse, the latter numbering say twenty head, and brought them safely to their several owners.

This is the spirit which actuates these men and makes them worthy examples. Can such a people be reproached with not having done their duty?

T. G. W.

4 December 1861, 1

COMMUNICATIONS.

Port Royal.

It is in vain we now wish that TRAPIER had been left to his own unbiassed judgment in locating the Port Royal forts, or that RIPLEY had been nominated Brigadier in time to have brought his genius to bear in preparing better for a force, the weight of which the most hopeless did not properly anticipate. All we can now do is to admit the loss and do justice to those who struggled bravely to arrest it. One way of showing the coolness with which the Beaufort Artillery acted will be in giving a paraphrase of the letter left with the sick from its gallant Captain when he was ordered to retreat, directed to Commodore DUPONT. If not in the words the following is the sense :

Commodore :—An adverse fortune forces us to quit a fort, the tenure of which would secure us nothing since the stronger work has been abandoned. As the cause of our country can be advanced by us more effectually in the field than in the prisons of New York harbor, we, therefore, retreat, hoping for a more equal trial on a fairer field. We lost none in killed and only a few slightly wounded by the bursting of our rifled cannon.

I remain, respectfully, yours,

S. ELLIOTT, Jr.,
Captain Commanding Beaufort V. Artillery.

4 December 1861, 2

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who wish to leave the City, that in conformity with the instructions of General LEE, no person will be allowed to leave this City without a permission from the Mayor.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

November 26

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

I, CHARLES MACBETH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF Charleston, do hereby MOST EARNESTLY appeal to the citizens of this City to come forward and assist the Military and Civil Authorities in putting Charleston in a proper state of defence.

A large number of laborers are wanted AND CALLED FOR on the works now progressing around the City; and surely there is a sufficient number of unemployed laborers to supply the demand.

Proper arrangements will be made for the superintendence and subsistence of the laborers who may be tendered, and I CONFIDENTLY HOPE that every citizen of the City will, without any further appeal, come forward promptly and report at the City Hall the number of laborers he can contribute.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By the Mayor.

JOHN R. HORSER, Clerk of Council. November 23

5 December 1861, 1

The Trenholm Rifles.

CAMP HIBERN. }
Mount Pleasant, December 4, 1861.

Editors Courier:—The public may take some interest in a brief statement of facts respecting the "Trenholm Rifles," recently formed and mustered into Confederate States Service at this place for coast defence for the term of twelve months. The Company rendezvoused here on the 14th ultimo, and was very hospitably met and provided for by the good people of this village. On the 18th the Company was organized by the election of officers, when resolutions were unanimously adopted disavowing profane swearing and the abuse of ardent spirits in our camp, and recognizing our dependence on Almighty God by providing that prayers shall be held in the Company at least once a day. The "Palmer Rifles" was adopted as the name of the Company, but on its being subsequently ascertained that three other Companies had been formed of the same name ours was changed to that of "Trenholm Rifles," as a mark of regard for GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, Esq, who has in many instances rendered valuable aid to the State in her dark and trying hours.

A resolution was also adopted tendering the thanks of the Company to such of the citizens of Mount Pleasant and Christ Church Parish as furnished us with provisions and hospitalities; and especially to Major JOHN HIBERN and Messrs. THOS. H. JERRY and H. S. TAY, as well as some of the ladies of Mount Pleasant, for the tender of sundry kindnesses. At first we were quartered in the dancing saloon of this place, but by the special favor of a kind lady, Mrs. D——, may copious showers of blessings attend her, we were permitted to occupy some very comfortable buildings, where we have passed our time as pleasantly as could be desired. It has seldom occurred, as we are told, that more distinctive marks of favor and kindness have been shown to men under similar circumstances. Such disinterested generosity and magnanimity is a common trait of character in the low country, whose people have always been historically noted in this respect. Long will they be gratefully held in remembrance by the "Trenholm Rifles." Rev. Messrs. GIRARDEAU and BIRD, on several occasions, favored us by holding Divine services, which afforded gracious seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The occasion and the subject would justify me in lengthening this article, and a grateful heart seems to require that I should do so, but hoping this privilege may be conceded me by you hereafter, I shall defer the pleasing task till a more propitious moment, and only add hereto a copy of our muster roll:

JOHN A. LELAND, Captain.
W. L. VENNING, First Lieutenant.
O. R. THOMPSON, Second Lieutenant.
P. W. GOODWYN, Bravet Second Lieutenant.
H. EDMUNDS, First Sergeant.
H. S. INGLEBRY, Second Sergeant.
R. W. KENNEDY, Third Sergeant.
H. B. McMASTER, Fourth Sergeant.
A. T. BOWIE, Fifth Sergeant.
N. B. VENNING, First Corporal.
Dr. J. H. LOGAN, Second Corporal.
SAMUEL COTHMAN, Third Corporal.
S. W. KENNEDY, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

R. H. Bell.	T. J. Roxborough.
J. B. Bethune.	R. J. Ross.
R. D. Boulware.	W. F. Roe.
W. R. Buchanan.	W. N. Ford.
A. P. Butler.	N. Galden.
N. O. Canton.	D. Gierist.
E. P. Cater.	O. D. Goodwyn.
W. D. Crossland.	F. Gregory.
H. Crumpton.	G. M. Hamlin.
E. P. Cox.	T. T. Hamlin.
J. J. Dunlap.	R. Harmon.
R. H. Edmunds.	A. Harvin.
D. R. Flonniken.	G. A. Kirkland.
J. Lachicotte.	J. Reynolds.
M. C. Layton.	J. W. Robinson.
A. Logan.	G. D. Shands.
T. F. Mercants.	D. L. Smyley.
Samuel McWat ers.	Joe Smyley.
J. B. Mickle.	A. J. Smith.
J. A. Nowton.	D. R. Vennung.
W. S. Patterson.	J. L. Walker.
H. B. Pearson.	J. M. Wilson.
R. A. Roxborough.	J. M. Zimmerman.

Correspondence of the Courier.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLES,
PICKET POST—NEAR —, Dec. 3, 1861.

I have very little of interest to communicate, as our picket incidents in the present state of affairs along the line, are certainly not more abounding in excitement than elsewhere; and I think I can sum up all I have to say in a very few lines. Of the movements of the enemy on Hilton Head and the adjacent Islands you are already better informed than I can render you. I shall therefore say nothing about those. On the main there is no excitement. What negroes are not already withdrawn further up from Broad River pursue their usual avocations, with the exception of preparing the Cotton for market. Here it mostly lies in the fields to be beaten down by the rains and rendered useless, or if housed or ginned, is heaped in convenient piles for bonfires, the glare of which will light the retreat of our pickets to the points where retreat will cease and the roar of battle begin.

We see more of the enemy than they see of us, and suspect a few more things than it would be judicious to mention now; but a wise trapper wont pull the string when only a couple of turkeys are beside, but wait for a few more of the flock.

Some days ago one of the enemy's gun boats came smelling up the river, but her nose was not long enough to detect the little boat with two of our officers aboard; which, propelled by a couple of "contraband" oarsmen, saw her pass within four hundred yards, and watched her progress up the river. She soon returned and went down to the bay.

I trust that when the foe advances, just so far as he comes will he walk over the burnt Cotton that will blast his cherished hopes of making South Carolina fields pay the expenses of his expedition. I wish him much benefit from that he has already. Little as it is, it is too much for our honor, our good sense, and our patriotism. And I do sincerely trust that with the immediate results of the Port Royal affair, the day of trifling, tomfoolery and criminal tardiness in this matter has gone by, and that in no case hereafter will even the possibility arise that a solitary fibre in the least endangered will escape the torch and diminish the expenses of Mr. LINCOLN and his mis-Government.

Don't you feel very penitent about your rebellious attitude, after the moving and tenderly chiding proclamation of Mister ABRAHAM'S General SHEKMAN. Let us lay down our arms at once, and let the Abrahamic overseers come down, take charge, and see that everything goes on in a proper and loyal manner hereafter. OMEGA.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 December 1861, 2

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN C. PEMBERTON, C. S. A., whose appointment to our coast (in conjunction with General EVANS), we mentioned some days ago, arrived yesterday morning. He is stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

9 December 1861, 1

Intelligence from Port Royal.

The news from Port Royal continues to be of the most gratifying character. The unanimity of our planters in the destruction of the Cotton crops, the laying waste and burning of everything that would afford shelter or subsistence to the enemy where it cannot be otherwise defended, deprives them of the extensive spoils with which they have fensed their imagination, and the obtainment of which was one of their chief objects. Their mission in this respect will prove a disastrous failure. They have gained little or nothing, to satisfy them, and should they advance farther, every inch of ground will be disputed with fire and sword, and the arms of a brave people.

Some of these thieving adventurers have lately made several visits to Port Royal, with the hope of securing rich plunder, but they were toiled and disappointed in their object by the timely steps taken to thwart them in their purposes. The prospects of paying the cost of their grand expedition by the sale of our Cotton has been nipped in the bud.

They had visited various plantations around Port Royal, and already commenced the removal of the seed Cotton.

We learn from a friend that on Wednesday night a mounted detachment of the Beaufort Artillery, under their Captain, amounting to twenty-two men, passed over to the Island, visited Beaufort, whose utter desolation and abandonment was relieved only by the presence of one light and the barking of a dog. There were no signs of the enemy, either on land or on water. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object of the expedition was to destroy the crops of Cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which being near to the enemy, was crowded by the negroes who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the absence of boats, this object was but partially effected. A canoe, holding three men, passed over from the battery, and soon consigned to the flames, on Dr. THOMAS FULLER'S plantation, seventy bales Cotton and seven hundred bushels of corn. Returning to the battery plantation, the work was resumed, and the torch successively applied to the Cotton of twelve other planters, while the contents of five barns were emptied by the negroes and consumed on the ground. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly four hundred bales, were thus effectually removed from the fangs of the destroyer. The portions of the Island most exposed are safe. The remainder can easily be secured—perhaps is already past their reach, as two distinct parties went over on Saturday night, and a large fire was visible near midnight.

Our planters in that neighborhood have vindicated most patriotically our cause. Scattered as they were in every direction it was found impossible to act in combination. But an opportunity has now been offered, and they have cheerfully consigned to the flames the labors of the year.

Our enemies have received a great check to their ambition. Let them learn from the light of this conflagration, which must have startled them from their quiet security on board their ships, the spirit which animates our people, and read our firm resolve to employ every weapon of defence, and when other means fail to fight them with fire.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 December 1861, 2

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Our citizens generally will be gratified to see, by the following notice, that the long looked for postage stamps have come at last:

POSTOFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
December 7, 1861.

Government Postage Stamps, of the denominations of 5 and 10 cents, have been received, and are for sale at this office for Confederate Notes and the Notes of the Bank of the State under five dollars.

On and after 13th instant, all letters must be pre-paid by stamps. The local stamps *already* sold will be recognized, but no more will be issued.

ALFRED HUGER,
Postmaster, Charleston, S. C.

THE WAR ON THE COAST—WHAT THE "RELIABLE GENTLEMAN" SAYS.—The city yesterday was filled with false and exaggerated flying rumors, for the prevalence of which we could account in no satisfactory way, except by supposing that our old friend "Reliable" had actually deserted the Virginia Central Railroad, and come down to travel to and fro on the Charleston and Savannah train. Impressed with this conviction, we spent several hours in chasing, most indefatigably, every unlucky wight, who, by coming from beyond the Ashley, had subjected himself to the suspicion of being "Reliable," and finally, to our intense delight, we succeeded in pouncing upon our man. He unbosomed himself to us as follows:

On Thursday evening, Captain STEPHEN ELLIOTT, with a detachment of the Beaufort Artillery (mounted), started on an expedition to Port Royal Island, with a view of burning the cotton there. He succeeded admirably, destroying utterly no less than thirteen cotton houses, containing an aggregate of upwards of 500 bales—the whole amount of cotton remaining upon the Island.—No enemy was to be seen. Capt. ELLIOTT, determined to accomplish his work in the most thorough manner, crossed Battery River in a little canoe, accompanied only by two or three of his men, and having reached Paris Island, put the torch to the corn house of Dr. FULLER, as well as to his cotton crop, which amounted to about 70 bales. The work of devastation being thus complete, the gallant captain then rejoined his troopers, with whom he retired to the main.

On Friday night, Col. W. E. MARTIN, at the head of a Company from his Regiment, crossed over to Port Royal Island to reconnoitre. They had reached a point known as "The Redoubt," within about one mile of Beaufort, when they were suddenly fired upon by a large body of the enemy lying in ambush. At the first fire, Mr. OSBORNE BARNWELL (who accompanied the detachment as volunteer guide) received a flesh wound in the arm. Our men retreated at first, but soon returned in pursuit of the enemy. At last accounts they were still upon Port Royal Island.

Dr. JOSEPH BETHUNOON, we learn, crossed over to Lady's Island, without escort, and set fire to his entire buildings, crops, etc.

10 December 1861, 2

The Washington Light Infantry are encamped at a post of important duty and occupation, ready to fight as usual, but meanwhile determined and ready to keep up the ancient reputation of the corps for variety of resources of recreation. Private theatricals and other resources are employed, and bring out "the whole strength of the company," while dialogues, poetry, recitation, orations, declamation, &c., are used in great variety and abundance. One of the members, who has long been considered a subject of "the vision and the faculty divine," has seen a ghost—there is no doubt of the apparition, according to the evidence on that side.

The Southern Express Office, corner of Meeting and Cumberland-streets, is now crowded with packages that have not, and can not, be delivered, for want of address or inquiry. Many of these packages are for soldiers, and the officers of the Express have used every effort to ensure prompt delivery.

Through the past season many perishable packages have been lost for this cause. We repeat our request, and advise that all persons not having a known address in or near the city, and expecting packages, should inquire frequently at the Express Office; and we ask attention to the list of packages advertised in this issue.

Telegraph Office Changes.—Mr. ROCHE, telegraphic operator, who has been transferred some time since from the Montgomery office to our city, has been recalled to his old station. We regret to part with Mr. ROCHE. He has left behind a large number of his friends and well-wishers.

10 December 1861, 2

THE REGIMENT OF RESERVES will parade to-day at 3 o'clock. This command is well armed, and although not practiced in the double quick-step, can do their full share of duty in defence of their homes. We anticipate a fine turnout.

A BALLOON was observed about one o'clock this morning, in a southerly direction from the city, showing a bright blue and red light. This may be the celebrated balloon of which we have heard so much on the Potomac, and which has lately been transferred to Port Royal.

DUEL IN CALIFORNIA.—The Boston *Journal* learns by a letter from Tulare, Cal., November 4, that a duel recently took place there between C. A. MITCHELL, of New Bedford, Mass., and a South Carolinian named JOHN HOSMER, in which the latter was, it is supposed, fatally wounded. The dispute originated in a land title, and afterwards branched off into politics. MITCHELL escaped unhurt.

PINCKNEY FLOYD, a private in Capt. ALSTON'S company, GREGG'S Regiment, died lately at Suffolk. He cut his foot while engaged in building winter quarters, and died from the effect of it.

11 December 1861, 2

WANTED.—A GOOD DRUMMER AND FIFER are wanted for the Battalion of Lamar Artillery, stationed at Fort Johnson. None need apply unless acquainted with the daily calls. Liberal wages will be paid.—Apply at 5 Vanderhorst's Wharf.
December 11 2

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, CHARLES-
TON ARSENAL, December 6th, 1861.—WANTED,**
A good **SADLER**, to make Sabre Belts, &c., at Charles-
ton Arsenal. 4* December 10

12 December 1861, 1

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

GR^EAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Last night about half-past eight o'clock our whole community was thrown into a state of the greatest alarm, owing to a fire, which at the time of writing, (11 o'clock) threatens to be one of almost unlimited magnitude, causing a fearful destruction of property. It broke out in the large sash and blind manufactory of Wm. P. Russell & Co., at the foot of Hasell-street, West side. This was soon destroyed. The wind, which was from the North and Northeast, almost rose to a hurricane. The flames rose to a terrible pitch, and in a few moments, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts of the firemen, the adjoining shops and buildings, as also the foundry of Messrs. CAMERON & Co., opposite, was one sheet of flame.

The fire now began to spread fearfully, wrapping building after building in one sheet of flame. The heavy gusts of wind scattered and carried the sparks and burning flakes in every direction, men women and children flying from their homes in the greatest distress, added to the excitement. The firemen continued to work gallantly, but were obliged to divide their strength in consequence of the fire breaking out in other portions of the city.

Before the engines could reach the spot several wooden buildings at the corner of Market and State-streets had ignited and the fire was making rapid progress. Another fire broke out in a wooden building known as Lege's Long Room, in the rear of the Circular Church and Institute Hall.

It is impossible during the excitement to gather the details of this disastrous fire. We can only mention some of the principal establishments which have been totally destroyed, inflicting an almost irreparable loss on the city, and we may say the country.

Among those consumed are the foundries of CAMERON & Co., LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON, SMITH & PORTER, the State Cotton Press containing a large amount of Cotton, the Union Cotton Press, Dr. PRITCHARD's large residence, and JNO. TOWNSEND's residence, DELOHAN's Stable, on Queen-street. A number of large residences on the West side of East Bay, from Pinckney to Hasell-streets, almost the entire square around Market and Linguard-streets. The fire had also broken out in Meeting-street next to the Theatre.

The wind between ten and eleven o'clock became terrific and the work of desolation made awful stride. The supply of water was in many places exhausted, and the firemen as well as the military, who were guarding property and otherwise assisting, were exposed to the greatest danger from the red hot tiles and slates falling and striking them upon the head and shoulders. They kept to it, however, even while the fire was raging all about.

TWO O'CLOCK.—The fire is still raging with great fury. Several squares from where the fire commenced have been swept by the flames, and some of the finest portions of the city are in ruins. The fine old mansion of the PINCKNEY family, on East Bay, has fallen a prey to the devouring element, along with numerous other large buildings. From the South side of Market-street the flames have spread to Meeting, Cumberland and Church-streets, destroying everything in their path. Cumberland-street Methodist Church, the Circular Church, Institute Hall, the Theatre, Southern Express building, are all consumed.

The Mills House is in great danger, but great efforts are making to save it. The fire has also extended to King-street, taking in the square between Market and Queen-streets, and destroying several large buildings in Horlbeck's Alley.

We trust there has been no loss of life. The sidewalks are crowded with houseless families, with what furniture they have been enabled to save from the flames. The wind which had lulled at one time, is again blowing furiously, and there is no telling at present where it may end.

THE GREAT FIRE.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

A VAST NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED.

Five Churches Burnt.

St. John's and St. Finbar's Cathedral in Ruins.

Great Distress and Suffering.

The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 11th and 12th of December, 1861, hereafter, to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods, which for the moment seem to paralyze all the long cherished hopes and bright anticipations of the future. We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which we do our utmost to solve.

Our city has received a terrible blow, which it will take the work of years to repair. Let us not despair, but let us have another start, thankful that we are still left with the same bold spirit and strong arms to make new, and perhaps, more substantial prosperity for our beloved city.

As was apprehended at the time of closing our brief report Wednesday night, the flames continued to increase in virulence, and with the scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arrest them. Keeping on in a Southwesterly course, the roaring element rushed through almost like forked lightning, and commenced a work of destruction on Queen and King streets, truly terrible. Roof after roof fell in; the fire rushed out of the windows and lapped round the buildings, presenting an awfully sublime appearance.

All of a sudden it was announced that that beautiful architectural structure, St. John's and St. Finbar's Cathedral, was in flames. The pride of that portion of our city was doomed to destruction, and its beautiful spire soon fell with a terrific crash, sounding high above the noise of the devouring flames.

The fire rapidly extended to both sides of Broad street, igniting several fine mansions near the corner of Logan and Mazyck streets, and including that time-honored structure in Broad street, St. Andrew's Hall, which, in a short time, had nothing standing but the bare walls. The flames spread right and left, destroying and making a clean sweep of fine residences in Logan, New, Savage, Mazyck and the lower end of Broad streets. Nor could the work of destruction and desolation be stayed had it not been that the fire exhausted itself for want of material.

Having crossed the city from the Cooper to the Ashley, the flames seemed to make one last desperate struggle for existence in enveloping the large mansion of Mr. W. IZARD BULL at the foot of Trade street, and then yielded to its fate, sending its dying hisses, as though scorning the powers that so gallantly resisted his progress.

The loss of property has been variously estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

Five churches, namely: The Circular, the Cumberland Methodist Church, St. Peter's Church in Logan street, St. John's and St. Finbar's Cathedral in Broad street, and the Quaker Meeting House in King street are included in the ruins. — St. Andrew's Hall, Institute Hall, the two Savings Institutions, the Theatre and large Southern Express buildings are also gone. The Mills House was only saved through almost superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest the severe trial it has undergone.

We have endeavored to obtain a correct list of houses consumed, with the name of the owner and occupant. First, we will commence with the place where it was first discovered, issuing from the sash and blind manufactory of W. P. RUSSELL & Co., foot of Hassell street, North side.

Mr. RUSSELL thinks it the work of an incendiary. The establishment had been closed, and the furniture of the boiler covered with water before the men left. The proprietor did not leave for an hour and a half or more after the workmen. When he

left everything was in order, and no sign of fire or anything approaching to it. In about an hour and a half afterwards Mr. RUSSELL heard the alarm of fire, and learned that his establishment was on fire. From these circumstances he infers that the fire was set or was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining the establishment, is allowing their camp fire to get ahead of them.

The building and stock of RUSSELL & Co. were valued at \$90,000—insured for \$10,000 in Charleston. The insurance is equally distributed between the Charleston companies.

Messrs. CAMERON & Co.'s loss is a severe one. The establishment embraced some eight buildings, namely, an office, an erecting shop, machine and fitting shop, a foundry and blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, a pattern store room and an iron room. The stock of material on hand for the establishment, and for Government purposes, was not less than \$200,000. We have not learned what insurance there was upon the stock or building.

SMYSER & CORDEAY, machine shop and dwelling house. Insured for \$4000.

I. E. CORDEAY, dwelling house and machine shop, worth \$5000, insured for \$2000.

JAMES MARSH, store house, on Concord street. No insurance.

Messrs. LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON are but slightly damaged, about \$500 covering their losses.

PRITCHARD STREET.

SOUTH SIDE.

The following were the sufferers on this street: THOMAS CORDEAY, two and a half story wooden dwelling.

FRANCIS POLICK, three two and a half story wooden dwellings, occupied by Messrs. N. YORKER, P. SULLIVAN and HENRY DICKER, the latter losing all their furniture.

NORTH SIDE.

Two boiler shop, CAMERON & Co.
Dwelling house of JAMES AITKEN.
Dwelling house of HENRY SMYSER.
Dwelling house of A. R. TAVEL.
Dwelling house of JNO. TORRENT.
Dwelling house of T. J. CUMMING.

EAST BAY.

EAST SIDE.

Two and a half story wooden building, Trust estate of THOS. GARRETT, occupied THOS. WHITLEY, tailor.

Three story wooden dwelling, owned by N. BARNOT, occupied by JOHN S. BIRD.

A two story wooden dwelling, owned by JAMES M. STROCKER, occupied by HENRY SMYSER.

Two story wooden house, owned by estate of W. PATTON, occupied by CARL M. HEINSTRUBEL.

Three story mansion of Dr. PRITCHARD, entirely consumed. Partially insured.

MORSE & HASKELL'S State Cotton Press. Value including machinery \$90,000. At the time of destruction there was \$90,000 pounds of Sea Island Cotton in the seed, worth about \$15,000, and belonging to Eliate and John's Island planters. No insurance on the Cotton. Cotton Press insured for \$23,000; also 52 bales Upland Cotton covered by insurance.

Two story wooden house, owned by estate of MARGARET MURDO, occupied by HENRY JACOBSON.

Two story wooden dwelling, owned by JAMES THOMPSON, and occupied by H. GOODMAN.

Two story wooden dwelling, owned by same, and occupied by JOHN ANTHONY.

Three story brick basement house, owned by the estate of JAMES MARSH, and occupied by ADRIAN GALLAGHER and JOHN SULLIVAN.

Two and a half story house, owned by Mr. E. BURN, and occupied by the same.

EAST BAY.

WEST SIDE.

Three story brick mansion, owned and occupied by Miss HAZLET PRITCHARD.

Two story brick residence, owned by M. D. BRADY, and occupied by GEORGE O'NEILL.

Three story brick dwelling house, and brewery store, owned and occupied by HENRY GRIDA.

Two story wooden building, owned by HENRY GAMBER, and occupied by JOHN D. LAMAR.

Two story wooden building, owned by DR. J. J. BURN, occupied by F. W. WAGNER.

Two story house, owned by Dr. J. F. ROBERTSON, occupied by F. BARNES.

Two story wooden house, owned by F. SHULLEN, occupied by Jno. B. HASTINGS.

Two two story houses, owned by A. J. WHITE, and occupied by JACQUES GOTTI and FREDERICK OMBERTMAN.

Two story wooden house, occupied by THOMAS O'SULLIVAN.

Two story house, owned by ANN FRANCO.

Two story wooden building, owned by CATHERINE PATROWAY, occupied by E. C. PRITCHARD.

Warehouse, occupied by O. J. CHAFFE.

Two three story houses, owned by GEO. KIRK LOCK.

One two story house, owned by Jos. GRY, occupied by E. DE PRATTEL.

One two story house, owned and occupied by Z. MILLER, slightly damaged.

MARKET STREET.

WEST SIDE.

The following were the sufferers on Market street: Chisolm five houses, occupied by Fred. Turk, Margaret Slavers, D. L. McCarthy, A. Robbins, Martha Baptist and others; A. Bianci; A. Canale; H. Brodie three houses, occupied by Louis Schuertz, Joseph Pattini and Frank Barton; Wm. Aiken nine houses, occupied by William Marche, Sylvestre Jancovich, Leonardo Malé, Baptiste Pettini, James Cosgrave, William Englert and Jacob Reils.

CHURCH STREET.

The following were the principal sufferers in Church street:

O. L. Blase, Dr. Francis Y. Porcher, Charleston Gas Light Works, Jon. Stillee, Jno. Moloy (four houses consumed), Jas. D. Kennedy, Wm. Aiken, G. W. Williams & Co. (store house) Wm. Hockaday (stables), Margaret Fitzpatrick, Dr. Jno. Oberhausen, Roger Gannon.

ANSON STREET.

The following are the principal sufferers in Anson street:

Henry Trescott, Charles Clark, Daphne Hampton, Ann Greiner, H. H. Williams, W. C. & D. A. Walker, Edward Collins, Joseph Provost, George W. Williams & Co.

MOTTE LANE.

The following are the principal sufferers here: John McGea, William P. Shingler, Patrick Collins, and St. Marks.

GUIGNARD STREET.

The following are the sufferers in Guignard street:

Sarah and Susan Jones, John Symons, E. J. Kingman, Dr. George E. Trescott, Miss McCrady and children, Louis Boniface.

STATE STREET.

The following are the principal sufferers in State street:

Rev. P. O'Neil, Wm. Aiken, Mrs. C. Picault, C. L. Blase, Christina L. Blase, C. Caroleus, Charles Koch, Michael Herbert, Henry Schroeder, Mrs. Hurvey, Isaac Loyes, John Nelligan.

CUMBERLAND STREET.

The following are the principal sufferers in Cumberland street:

Thos. Garrety, Isaac Barrett, Mrs. E. M. Manigault, Mrs. Mary M. Whitney, Dr. R. Leiby, N. Pett, F. J. Rolando, John H. Jungbluth, J. B. Riggs, Rev. P. O'Neil, J. M. Ainger, Charles E. Baker and Co., Henry Wittschoen, O. J. Chadée, Phoenix Engine Company, B. Mordecai.

MEETING STREET.

The following are the sufferers in Meeting street:

Joseph W. Harrison, N. Februnbach, Estate of Wm. Calder, Francis Backus, B. Mordecai, Thomas Divine, Estate of Mrs. J. C. Thwing, W. J. Wightman, Dr. John W. Schmidt, Jr., Estate of Wm. C. Gatewood, Estate of Abraham Roulain, David Davis & Brothers, Claus W. Wrede, Tudor Ice Company, Schroder Brothers, George F. Moldau, Geo. Krieie, Dr. H. W. DeSaussure, Dr. Edward North, Charleston Saving Institution, Geo. N. Reynolds, Dr. B. A. Rodriguez, H. S. Griggs, Gen. N. Reynolds, Jr., Salcedo & Bierck, Mrs. M. Frey, Gabriel Davis, C. Noelken, R. M. Green, in trust, Dr. H. Winthrop, Joseph A. Winthrop, Wm. T. White, Charles White, Charleston Theatre Company, Mrs. Jane E. White.

QUEEN STREET.

The following are the principal sufferers:

Jno. Deighea, Henry Winston, Margaret McDermid, Mrs. Mary May, Mrs. Mary J. Keenan, Mrs. E. P. Gaillard, — Purcell, Otis Mills, Jno. Queslan, Jno. McNeillage, Dr. Wm. Michel, Isabella Harvey, Jno. O'Mara, Thos. Garrety, Wm. Urffschardt, Mrs. M. Cooper, Capt. M. Berry, L. Fura, A. M. Cauley, Dr. Wm. Pettigrew, James Murray, Mrs. E. A. Yates, Ann E. Marsh, Institution of Sisters Mercy, Owen Green, James Erby, Mrs. C. Foote, J. H. Vellera, J. H. Bremner.

13 December 1861, 1

KING-STREET.

The following are the principal sufferers:
 Wm. McComb, Estate of Cooper, Captiva M. Berry, J. B. & J. Morella, A. Koumiliat, A. Le Prince, W. Hain, F. Wehmann, P. Durcy, W. M. Rouse, Dorbaum & Menke, Louis F. Myers, E. Ladevach, C. McPherson, Mrs. M. McDonald, J. Ballard, Estate of Henry Ash, Jacob Wieseger, Mrs. L. Belser, Wm. McKelvey, C. D. Abrenk, Jacob Maedel, J. Black, J. Beckendorf, A. Pfeister, F. Kaldewey, Mrs. S. Brooks, Jos. Matie, Miss Cunningham, J. Helas, P. B. Lalant, J. F. Schirmer, E. Megber, H. Soubeyrouz, R. Wing, A. Marshall, J. Birk, J. G. Willie, Dr. R. S. Oakley, R. A. Miller, Jno. Sealing, G. W. Sponcer, Wm. Brookbanks, N. Neuve, Jun. Early, Ed. Lacussaigne, C. F. Schweitman, Mr. E. Godfrey, A. Tannuason, Mrs. T. M. Rutjes.

BROAD-STREET.

St. Andrew's Society, Cathedral, George M. Coffin, J. B. Heyward, A. Huger, A. J. Moss, John Laurens, G. Manigault, B. H. Rutledge, Jno. Bondell, Dr. T. Wragg, Mrs. Sessbrook, Allen Gibbs, Mrs. A. Huguonin, N. Fields, Dr. P. Hogbeck, Rev. Jsa. H. Elliott, Col. James Legare, J. L. Pettigrew, John Albers, Wm. Lindsay, C. F. Levy, Estate of Marshall.

LOGAN-STREET.

St. Peter's Church, Mrs. A. Turnbull, Thomas Plane, W. Ogilvie, E. Edwards, W. J. Craigs, Wm. Rhakh, Wm. Laidler, F. M. Burdell, W. H. Inglesby, Isaac W. Hayes.

SHORT-STREET.

Mrs. Mary McCall, D. L. McKay, Cowtan Graves, J. D. Budds, Estate John McKee, William B. Williams, D. Lopez.

SAVAGE-STREET.

Mrs. Enslow, J. O. Nolan, J. W. Carhart, Mrs. R. Black, G. Gibbon, Mrs. L. A. Horbeck, L. Lutjen, W. Bird, W. Belford, A. W. Black, Y. G. Yglesias, Mrs. Withers, Mrs. E. Mellichamp, H. Lucas, J. N. Tiedemans, J. W. Motte, D. B. Vincent, Mrs. J. Canter, Mrs. McNew, F. Lance, Estate of Dr. Jacob de la Motte, D. McDougal, H. Ahrens, A. Morrew, Mrs. S. Brown, Wm. S. Elliott, Miss E. Moore, H. S. Fielding.

NEW-STREET.

J. C. Hanahan, O. H. Middleton, C. Kerrison, G. Gibbon, Misses Muir, Mrs. C. Davison, Wm. Laidler, C. L. Edwards, Froster, T. C. Harleston, J. M. Wilson, A. S. Willington, Dr. S. Wilson, Estate R. Peanel, G. E. Reid, Duabar Paul.

TRADD-STREET.

Wm. I. Bull, H. L. Pickney, Thos. Magnols, W. P. Holmes, E. B. White, C. Gerroty, W. C. Hess, Estate Mrs. H. Rutledge, D. Lescaze, Dr. H. Winthrop, H. Bullwinkle, Estate J. D. Habernicht, Estate Wm. C. Gatzwood, B. Gerroty, P. Sheehan, Mrs. M. Ferroneau, H. Mistrice, D. Schnaars, Mrs. Schwing, L. J. Pettigrew, H. Lovagreen, J. P. Merkhart, Geo. Logerman.

FRANKLIN-STREET.

Rev. J. B. Campbell, D. Lopez.

LIMEHOUSE-STREET.

A. F. Browning, Colonel E. B. White, W. P. Ravert, Jas. R. Agston, Carnage House, Kitchen, &c., East of Mrs. Enslow.

MAZYCK-STREET.

Major James Murrell, D. D. Bauch, Miss S. Cobie, Tno. Arnold, John Winthrop, B. O'Brien, Mr. Bullwinkle, Miss Mary McCall.

The above may not be an accurate list as we could wish. Our excuse for this brief report must be found in the extraordinary state of the times, which compels us to economize our labor.

There were gallant and worthy acts performed, which we shall be happy to allude to in another issue.

Col. DE TRAVILLE, of the Seventeenth Regiment, rendered the most efficient aid in the admirable arrangements of his forces.

The Steam Engine gave much satisfaction, and was particularly grateful relief to our men when exhausted.

We learn that a subscription list for the relief of the poor, who are sufferers by the terrible conflagration of Wednesday night, has been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and the following liberal donations already made.

Georgia Mail Steamer & Co. \$1000
 T. D. Wagner 500
 George W. Williams & Co. 500

14 December 1861, 1

THE GREAT FIRE.

The painful anxiety and excitement attendant upon the recent great public calamity are beginning to calm down, and our people, looking the worst in the face, are bravely preparing to grapple with the new difficulties they have now to encounter.

We visited the ruins yesterday and the scene of desolation and ruin that presents itself is indeed saddening. From the foot of Hasell-street on Cooper river East, to the end of Tradd on the Ashley running West, the conflagration has made a clean sweep of some of the finest public buildings and private residences of our city. Only a portion of the walls and blackened chimneys, with here and there a grate in its original position, and the remnants of pillars, are left standing in the dismal waste, which a few days ago was the scene of busy life and happy homes.

Large numbers of our citizens as well as strangers from the country were visiting the burnt district through the day. Here and there may be seen large and small groups of the unfortunate sufferers searching for some lost relic, or viewing the ruins of a home the result, perhaps, of the labors of a life-time.

The remnant of that new and noble structure, the Friend-street Public School, presents a mournful and melancholy appearance, standing almost immediately opposite the ruins of the great Cathedral.

The Academy of the Sisters of Mercy, though saved from destruction, presents a painful sight in broken windows and the destruction of the school house attached.

It was hardly possible, nor could we hope from the haste with which we were compelled to compile our report, to furnish a full and correct list of all the sufferers. Hundreds of poor families, who had barely time to escape with a few articles of clothing or furniture, have been so scattered, that it is impossible to obtain correct knowledge of the loss in certain localities. We shall be glad, however, to supply any omission or report of losses that are handed in, and our friends will confer a favor by furnishing us with such particulars as are of interest.

The extensive carriage manufactory of Mr. JNO. ARTMAN, in Archdale-street, was totally consumed. Mr. ARTMAN'S loss is estimated at between twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars. His insurance was only \$3500 in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company.

The dwelling of Mrs. M. G. ARTMAN, valued at \$1000, and insured only for \$2400, was also destroyed.

In addition to the destruction of the Public School, in Friend-street, the conflagration swept away almost every building on the street.

Among them is the Range of brick dwellings of W. P. SHINGLER, valued at \$10,000, and insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company for \$3500.

The other principal sufferers in this street were as follows:

W. Y. LERREN, residence adjoining the Cathedral House, furniture and clothing all destroyed.—House insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company for \$6200.

Dwelling of Mrs. LOUISA BELSER, owned and occupied by Mrs. BELSER.

HENRIETTA WHITE, dwelling destroyed, also the following dwellings:

Dwelling of Captain THOS. BURTIS.

Dwelling of Miss GRACIA BAY, occupied by Mrs. C. MATHEWS.

Dwelling of Mrs. BERRY and children.

Dwelling of Miss MACKAY.

Dwelling of Mrs. S. F. WILSON.

Dwelling of Mrs. COHEN.

Dwelling of Mrs. HOLMES.

Dwelling of Miss E. PRINGLE.

Dwelling of R. W. COGDELL, occupied by W. T. WHITE.

Dwelling of MICHAEL WELSH.

Dwelling of T. O'BRIEN, belonging to trust estate of H. HORNBROCK.

Dwellings of Gen. JNO. SCHNIEBLE.

Dwelling of estate of JOSIAH S. PAYNE, occupied by Dr. SAMS.

Dwelling of FRANCIS LANCE, occupied by Mrs. E. M. DOAR.

Dwelling of Mrs. BRIGHTMAN, occupied by JACOB WILLIMAN.

Dwelling of Col. ANDERSON, occupied by Capt. R. J. JEFFORDS.

The following are some of the principal sufferers in Pinckney-street, which we omitted yesterday:

Charles M. Olson; Fitzsimons & Co., Wm. S. HENERY, Joseph Prevost, Dr. John F. Shaffner, Miss Mary Ann James, Estate of J. Hunter, M. C. E. Lampe, T. C. Speisegger, John Campsen, Patrick Collins, Francis Police, Patrick Brady, Estate of P. McCormick, F. St. Marks, Estate of John McKee, Edward Collins, Thomas Maher, William Ryan.

Mr. JOSEPH PREVOST'S two houses were insured for \$2,800.

The following items of information have been handed in:

W. MARSCHER, southeast corner of Market and State-streets, wholesale and retail grocery store. Total loss. Stock partially insured. House owned by ROBT. BRODIE.

W. BROOKBANKS, gas fitter, 115 King-street. Part of the stock saved. Loss about \$1000. No insurance. House owned by JNO. SEIGLING.

THOS. HANCOCK, formerly estate of H. HANCOCK, Southeast corner of Queen and Mazyck-streets. Bake house and two dwellings consumed. Loss \$6000. Insurance, \$3000.

Dr. OBERHAUSSER, corner of Linguard and Church-streets. Stock valued at \$5000. All consumed. Insurance \$1000. House owned by Wm. AIKEN.

JNO. KENNEY, 120 Tradd-street, opposite Greenhill-street. House owned and occupied by self. Wooden house, with brick basement. \$3000 insurance in the Royal Insurance Company of London, C. ATKINSON & Co., Agents.

The following are the principal sufferers in Council-street, also omitted: Mrs. H. M. HOLMES, ANDREW W. BURNETT, Wm. P. HOLMES, C. GERRY.

The house on East Bay owned by Mr. EDMUND BULL, was occupied by ISAAC WOOLF, who lost furniture, clothing, &c.

Mrs. E. C. RAVENEL, 114 Tradd-street. Three story brick house, totally destroyed. Insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company for \$9700. The furniture was nearly all consumed. No insurance on furniture.

PATRICK KIENNE, soda water establishment, 70 State street. Loss \$3000. No insurance.

A. J. SALINAS, house in Short-street. Total loss.

JOHNSON'S Foundry, on Concord-street. Insured for \$2,000. Loss \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Dr. DONIPHON, 14 Pinckney-street. Loss of clothing, furniture, &c., about \$500. No insurance.

The following are the principal sufferers in Clifford alley, by the destruction of property in this vicinity. All were swept away by the flames:

R. Yeadon, W. Heine, Samuel Weston, T. W. Malone, Estate of John L. Hedley, Mrs. C. Brady, Estate of A. Tobias.

The following are the principal sufferers in Horibeck's alley, every house having been consumed:

John Siegling, Dr. J. R. Solomons, Edward Horibeck, Daniel Horibeck, Dr. E. Horibeck, H. Huist, A. J. Rutjes, H. R. Sibley, John Sibley, Caroline J. Greenland, Estate L. C. Pritchard, Mrs. Esther Blum.

Samuel Weston, in Queen-street. Four houses consumed, valued at \$7000. Only two of the houses were insured.

14 December 1861, 1

The War in South Carolina.

Our enemies are powerful on the water. Our navy, in comparison with theirs, is absolutely contemptible. They have determined to make the most vigorous use of this advantage. Thus far, notwithstanding their loud boasts and terrible threats, they have done nothing with their frigates and gunboats that has justified their confident promises and intemperate exultation. Their first naval expedition was a miserable abortion. The second, far more expensive and formidable than the one under command of the illustrious BUTLER, though partially successful in attaining some of the cherished objects for which it was raised, has reflected no glory on their cause. But their naval force will enable them to disturb and damage us on our long line of sea coast, without giving us the opportunity to repel them. As they care nothing for glory, but only care to destroy and plunder, this mode of warfare exactly suits their natures. They will land at weak points, make raids upon plantations, burn houses, and commit all manner of depredations and atrocities, and their work accomplished they will hasten back to the protection of their boats.

While it is impracticable to defend every accessible point open to the sea, and we are powerless for the present to dislodge the enemy from the islands they now hold, our hope is that a few successes the marauding parties meet with will so embolden and delight these plunderers, that they will attempt to penetrate the country for some distance from their armed vessels. Relying upon the probability of those more daring and extensive incursions, companies are being organized for the express purpose of intercepting and capturing those bands of marauders. Thoroughly acquainted with the region in which they will operate, armed with trusty rifles, these partisan corps of chivalric spirits will fall upon the foe at a moment he looks not for them, and their blows will be as sudden and terrible as the stroke of the red bolt of heaven.

This service is admirably adapted to the nature of the country skirting our seaboard, and the character of this mode of warfare is exactly in keeping with the habits and predilections of thousands of South Carolina's sons. There is many a brave man whose name will be as glorious and precious to generations yet unborn as are the names of MARION, SUMTER, PICKENS, HAMPTON, HAMMOND and a host of others. The deeds that are cherished as priceless heirlooms, that glow upon the pages of our State history, that have furnished our graphic and fertile novelist with the richest materials for his charming works, will be re-enacted with all the accompaniments of intrepid daring and direful vengeance. Caught in the act of committing some barbaric outrage, or while revelling over the good of another, their fancied security will be broken by the sharp crack of the rifle and the fierce shout of the patriot band, and their crimes will be visited upon them while their iniquities are crying aloud to the justice of Heaven.

Despite of the great noise the people of Lincoln have made over the reduction of the entrenchments of Port Royal, the substantial profit they have realized from that exploit will not compensate

them for the loss of one of the larger of their vessels which the righteous judgment of God overtook and sunk with its two thousand souls. And what has that vast fleet, with its packed men and big guns, accomplished towards the subjugation of South Carolina? If these vessels had contained any other soldiers than the twenty thousand men in uniform they brought to our shores they would have attempted to obtain possession of some vulnerable point of strategic importance; and it is possible, perhaps probable, that they would have been successful. But instead of endeavoring to make good the splendid promises they made, and at least save themselves from contempt, they only take possession of those places which we cannot reach for want of a Navy, and that under the protection of their formidable guns. And yet this is the people who are to conquer and enslave South Carolina—aye, the entire South! If this is the way they propose to accomplish this mighty undertaking, they would do it as effectually had they staid at home.

But we are threatened with another fleet of four score vessels, carrying terrible guns and numerous troops, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER. This armada is to destroy Charleston and Savannah, and complete the work begun by DURONT and SHERMAN. Both these cities are impregnable to an attack from the sea, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that there is pluck enough in the enemy for them to run the risk of an attack upon the land. We are, however, perfectly prepared for this unlikely event. They may have the odds of numbers in their favor, but we have other and vastly more important advantages. We are acquainted with the country, we own the ground on which the battle is to be fought, here are our wives, children and mothers,—we shall strike for life, honor, religion and virtue.

ZOUAVE CADETS.—A meeting of this Company was held at Castle Pinckney, yesterday, where they are at present stationed, when a sum of money was subscribed for the benefit of soldiers' families who have been victims to the late terrible destroyer which so recently visited our beloved city. This opportune donation proves that the Zouaves are as prompt in their charity as in the discharge of their military duties.

This gallant corps, though but a year old, has already spent more than half that time, we believe, in active service, with an apparent determination to remain at it as long as occasion requires. Before being stationed at their present post, they had, as our community well know, become highly proficient in the light infantry drill. Since that time they have applied themselves with diligence to drill and exercise with heavy guns, and from the manner in which they handle their battery, show that they have reached nearly the same degree of proficiency in that arm of the service.

We learn that they will receive a few more members into their ranks, especially if, by so doing, they could be the means of affording relief to worthy persons rendered homeless by the great fire. Doubtless there are many such who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity.

14 December 1861, 2

General R. E. LEE and Captain D. N. INGRAHAM inspected the forts in this harbor yesterday.

News from Port Royal Ferry.—There appears to be some misapprehension in relation to the movements of the enemy. We learn from a friend who left the place on the 11th, that the enemy had not attempted a landing on the main.

On the night of the 9th some few of their number crossed over to the Ferry under cover of their artillery, and set fire to a sentinel box. They also seized a ferry boat, and then retreated rapidly.—Col. DUNNOVANT'S and Colonel JONES' Regiments made preparations to attack them had they ventured beyond reach of their boats.

Our forces are well posted at the Ferry, and the enemy in force on the other side of Coosaw river.

The Charleston Courier.

17 December 1861, 2

HEADQUARTERS, PROVISIONAL
FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—
CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 16, 1861.—Hereafter, NE-
GROS will not be allowed to go to Edisto Island, unless
accompanied by some responsible white person.

By order Brigadier-General RIPLEY.

J. E. D. WALKER, A. A. General.

December 17

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The Lincoln Blockaders.—At an early hour yes-
terday morning one of the Yankee steamers off this
harbor stood in and fired a shot at the Confederate
Guard Boat inside the Bar. She then stood off and
three additional guns were heard from the block-
ading vessels, but as the sun was shining from the
East and the atmosphere smoky, the cause of it
could not be seen. There were two steamers, a
bark and a schooner off this port yesterday.

The Charleston Courier.

18 December 1861, 2

From Beaufort District.—The Lincolnites have occupied Port Royal Island on which Beaufort stands, with a body of soldiers supposed to be about five thousand in number. Large detachments of them have been observed during the last week moving about near the main land, and they have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry armed with twelve-pounder Parrott guns, which shoot with great accuracy and effect at a long range. Some of their firing at our outposts were fine shots, and show them to be good artillerymen. Although the sentinels of the contending armies have been repeatedly within a few hundred yards of each other, they have not, so far, indulged in picket firing, and the practice of it has, up to this time, been avoided. The enemy are throwing up strong entrenchments on the Island, and their presence at the Ferry has kept our soldiers in that neighborhood on the alert.

General PEMBERTON, who commands in that vicinity, has under him the regiments of Colonels JONES, DONNOVANT, EDWARDS and MARTIN—the last being cavalry—together with several artillery companies and other troops. The General has the reputation of being a skillful officer, and will no doubt give a good account of the foe should the opportunity present itself. We regret to learn that typhoid pneumonia and other diseases, incident to camp life, is prevailing to some extent among the soldiers, and we would suggest that the officers cannot be too rigid in enforcing such camp regulations as will keep up the health of their men. A reliable authority informs us that the country commanded by the enemy may afford them fifteen hundred bales Sea Island Cotton, and about three thousand negroes are on the Island in their neighborhood.—The provision crops, which were good, are ample to feed the slaves for a lengthened period should the troops not destroy them. So far as we can ascertain the Yankees have made no progress to the South and West of Broad River, where Gen. DRAYTON's command is located. It is reported that a launch belonging to the enemy full of men was caught up a creek last week, which our troops fired into and killed seven of those on board. A 24-pounder, which had been rifled and sent to the Pocotaligo Station, was ~~raised~~ lately, when it exploded killing a mule which was standing near, and taking off the front of an officer's cap, but he was fortunately not seriously injured.

Posible Gonzales article. Also in the Mercury Dec. 18.

Gonzales article, 6 columns

I think a article in the Courier and Mercury may appear reporters from ... Gonzales ... station.

SALTPETRE.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., DECEMBER 6, 1861.
FORTY CENTS PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR
all SALTPETRE delivered at this Arsenal before the 1st
of July, 1862, either on existing contracts with the Ord-
nance Department of the Confederate States or other-
wise.

F. L. CHILDS,

December 10 1861 Captain Corps of Artillery.

18 December 1861, 2

CAROLINA GUERRILLEROS.

THE ONLY CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR MEMBERSHIP in this Corps, (which is now almost full) are a horse 14½ hands high or more, a good bridle, saddle, and ability to use them, and the spirit and determination to shoot a Yankee at sight. Those who can bring good arms of any kind, or good double barreled guns, will do so.

All who desire to join will apply immediately at the office of J. B. N. HAMMETT, Esq., 51 Broad-street, between 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., or at Mount Pleasant to DAVID BAILEY, Esq., or at Black Oak to Col. JOSEPH M. CLARK.

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December 18

The Charleston Mercury.

18 December 1861, 2

THE HERO OF LEEBURN, Brigadier-General N. G. EVANS, whose transfer to a command upon this coast we noticed some weeks ago, arrived here yesterday from Columbia. He is stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.—The occupation of Beaufort and Port Royal Island by the enemy, so long expected, has at length taken place. The force there is supposed to be about five thousand men. Several times during the past week detachments of the Yankees have been seen prowling around upon the main. They have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry, armed with twelve 12-pounder Parrott guns, which shoot with great accuracy and effect at a long range. Some of their firing at our outposts were fine shots, and show that they have good artillerymen amongst them. Although the sentinels of the hostile armies have been repeatedly within a few hundred yards of each other, they have not, so far, indulged in picket firing. The enemy are throwing up strong entrenchments on Port Royal Island; and their presence at the Ferry has kept our soldiers in that neighborhood constantly on the alert. Gen. PEMBERTON, who commands in that vicinity, has under him, among other troops, the regiments of Col. JONES, DUNOVANT, EDWARDS, and MARTIN, the last being cavalry, together with several artillery companies.

We regret to learn that typhoid pneumonia, and other diseases incident to camp life, are prevailing to some extent among our soldiers. We would suggest that the officers cannot be too rigid in enforcing such camp regulations as will conduce to the health of their men. We are informed that the country commanded by the enemy may afford them about fifteen hundred bales of S. a Island cotton, and that about three thousand negroes are on the islands in their

neighborhood. The provision crops, which were good, are ample to sustain the slave population for a long period, if undisturbed by the soldiers. So far as we can ascertain, the Yankees have made no progress to the south and west of Broad River. It is reported that a launch, belonging to the enemy, and full of men, was caught up a creek last week. Our troops fired into it, and killed seven of those on board. A 24-pounder, which had been rifled, and sent to the neighborhood of Pocotaligo, was tested lately, when it exploded, killing instantly a mule, which was standing near, and taking off the front part of an officer's cap, without doing him any further injury.

A correspondent, writing from the camp at Coosawhatchie to the *Columbia Guardian*, says:

The headquarters of Gen. Sherman is at Hilton Head Island. His forces—variously estimated at from ten thousand to forty thousand—occupy that island, and Beaufort, on Port Royal Island; and from these two centres their marauding parties move—always with extreme caution—about the adjacent islands. A reported landing of the enemy at Port Royal Ferry, on the 9th inst., induced an immediate concentration of our regiments at that point. No landing, however, was attempted, and Col. Edwards resumed his former position at Coosawhatchie, Col. Dunovant taking position near Gardner's Corner.

Brig. Gen. Pemberton is now in command of this military district; Brig. Gen. Dayton being in command of the district south of us and Brig. Gen. Ripley of the district north of us, including Charleston. General Lee is in command of the whole—his headquarters being still here. Brig. Gen. Pemberton is for the present also here.

The enemy are in occupation of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah, and are busy making ready for something; what that something is to be, the future must show us.

Within the last day or two a good deal of activity has been pervading our defensive army, as well as our enemy upon the island, and stirring events may be confidently expected within three days. The landing of the enemy at Port Royal Ferry, just north of Port Royal Island, upon the main land, is a matter rendered more than likely by coming events, whose shadows are already around us.

The Charleston Courier.

20 December 1861, 2

Charleston Lighthouse Destroyed.—A report reached this city yesterday morning that the Charleston Lighthouse, situated on Morris' Island, and which for many years has guided the mariner to our harbor, was blown up on Wednesday night by order of the military authorities. Only a heap of ruins mark the spot where it stood.

Notes in
the
file

The Lincoln Fleet.—At an early hour Thursday, about ten sails of vessels were in sight off this port, at least one-half steamers, but as the atmosphere was smoky, they could not be distinctly observed. These vessels have no doubt just come from Port Royal, as a number of steamers and other craft passed Stono entrance on Wednesday, steering Northeast.

Port Royal Ferry Intelligence.—Passengers by the Savannah Rail Road, Thursday afternoon, report the disabling of one of the LINCOLN gun boats that had come up to Port Royal Ferry Thursday morning, and the firing into and killing a number of the enemy in a flat boat sent to her relief.

They report that the North Carolina Flying Artillery Corps, under command of Lieutenant McELHENY, discovering the approach of the gun boat, opened fire, striking the boat about midway and crippling her. The gun boat ran ashore, and flats filled with men were sent to her relief from the enemy's fleet.

Our batteries sent some grape and canisters after them, and several were distinctly seen to fall. The enemy then put back with all possible speed to the fleet.

The above is the report as related by the passengers.

The Lincolns at North Edisto.—Several of the enemy's fleet still occupy North Edisto Inlet, and one of their vessels has been up to White Point on Wadmalaw Sound, but up to yesterday they had not attempted to land in force. Two small vessels, loaded with peas and Cotton in the seed, have been captured by the enemy, but their crews escaped. The vessels captured are said to be the sloop *Ashley* and schooner *Osiris*.

A letter from Port Royal, under date of the 17th inst., informs us that the enemy is concentrating in numbers on the other side of the Ferry. Some picket firing has been done with no loss on our side.

20 December 1861, 2

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS all members of the Company of Charleston Light Dragoons now on furlough are ordered to report immediately at the Headquarters of the Company, near Coosawhatchie, all orders of furlough being hereby countermanded.

By order of Capt. B. H. RUTLEDGE.
W. W. WHITE, Orderly Sergeant.
December 20

ATTENTION!



ALL MEMBERS IN THE CITY ARE ORDERED TO report forthwith at Church Flats. The Quartermaster, Major LEE, East Bay, over Vincent's Store, will furnish tickets for transportation by the Savannah Rail Road, to the 17th Regiment. All Members who left their Rifles or Knapsacks at the Race Course, while on furlough, will call on Lieutenant R. D. WHITE, Meeting-street, for the same.

WM. S. ELLIOTT,
December 20 1* Captain C. R., 17th Reg., S. C. M.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.



ALL FURLOUGHS AND EXEMPTIONS ARE countermanded, except those parties excused by the new Military law. Sergeant FEEHAN will furnish transportation, from Hibernian Hall, To-morrow Morning, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock, precisely. Every member failing to comply with the above, their names will be handed over to the proper authorities, before leaving town. By order of

E. MAGRATH, Captain I. V.
December 20 1*

ATTENTION!



ALL MEMBERS REMAINING IN THE CITY ARE hereby ordered to report forthwith for duty at the encampment near Coosawhatchie. All furloughs are hereby revoked.

By order of General PENNINGTON.
December 20 1* G. L. BUIST, Captain.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 December 1861, 2

CHARLESTON LIGHTHOUSE BLOWN UP AND DESTROYED.—The report reached us yesterday morning that the Charleston Lighthouse, situated on Morris Island, and which for many years has guided the mariner to our harbor, was blown up on Wednesday night, by order of the military authorities. Nothing save a heap of ruins now marks the spot where it stood.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY'S VESSELS.—At an early hour yesterday about ten sail were in sight off this port, at least one half steamers; but, as the atmosphere was somewhat smoky, they could not be distinctly observed. These vessels have, no doubt, just come from Port Royal, as a number of steamers and other craft were seen passing Stono entrance, on Wednesday, steering northeast.

THE YANKEE INCURSION AT NORTH EDISTO.—Several of the enemy's fleet still occupy North Edisto Inlet, and one of their vessels has been up to White Point, on Wadmalaw Sound; but, up to yesterday, they had not attempted to land in force. Several small vessels, loaded with seed cotton and peas, were captured by the enemy, but their crews escaped.

GENERAL MAXCY GREGG arrived in Columbia on Wednesday.

The Charleston Courier.

21 December 1861, 2

The Yankee Stone Fleet off Charleston.—On Thursday last Federal vessels kept arriving off this harbor during the entire day, and on Friday morning not less than twenty-three of all classes were in sight. As well as could be noticed with a spy glass from a distance of three or four miles, there were some four gun boats, one large steamer which looked like a frigate, and the balance appeared to be mostly sailing vessels. One of their steamers was stationed to the Northeast of the Bar, near the Rattlesnake Shoal, and the remainder of their fleet was near the old ship bar. During Thursday night and Friday morning, with the weather calm, the sea smooth, and a moonlight night, they succeeded in sinking some seven hulks, consisting of two ships and five barks.

This is the first step in the LINCOLN programme to try and permanently blockade this port. The hulks lay on their sides with a list apart, some of them having already been stripped of their canvas, and others had their sails flying loose. A small steamer of very light draft was seen moving actively about, and she was supposed to be the tug used to place the vessels in position previous to sinking. They had, it is thought, about fifteen old vessels to sink, which, if placed in single file and allowing the large amount of two hundred feet obstructing capacity to each vessel, the whole will blockade about three thousand feet.

The latest reports from the Bar last evening say that the enemy had sunk fifteen vessels, and from appearances it is inferred that all their hulks which have been brought here up to this time have been made use of, and that those now remaining outside are blockaders.

Lieutenant-Colonel RANSOM W. CALHOUN, who left this city on order of detached service some months since, with the fine battery which he had trained and organized, has returned. When he left this post under special detachment, there was a general and confident belief that the war would be confined for some months at least, to Virginia. As soon as reports of an intended invasion of the South were confirmed, he applied earnestly and repeatedly for leave to return; but the state of the service as decided by the General in command, did not permit the granting of his earnest request until this time.

*Federal
vessels
sunk*

The Charleston Mercury.

21 December 1861, 2

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS AND THE FIRE.—The were yesterday present in McLinn's large work-shops while one of the iron safes taken from the Express Office, which was burned in the recent fire, was being forced open—the springs and bolts been so much deranged as to render the opening of the locks impossible. A large number of valuable books and papers belonging to the Company were found, somewhat scorched, but yet in a condition to permit the necessary reference to them. We heartily sympathize with this enterprising Company in the terrible loss which it has sustained. This loss is mainly attributable to the confidence which was entertained, that the building, composed exteriorly, as it was, of iron and stone, would be fire-proof. When the office was set on fire by the power of the stiff gale which prevailed during the whole of that awful night, it was too late to make efforts to rescue the property within. Almost everything was consumed.

To Mr. WOODWARD, who has so long devoted his energies untiringly to the service of the public in his important business, and under whose control the Express in Charleston has grown to be quite "an institution," this blow must be very heavy indeed. But already he has secured and fitted up a new local habitation for the Express, in an admirable site (Meeting-street, just opposite Hayne), and, with his wonted enterprise, he has again set in motion the machinery of his large establishment, with as much regularity as if the calamity had never occurred.

THE "BARRICADING" OF CHARLESTON HARBOR BEGUN—HOW THE ENEMY CELEBRATED THE 20TH DECEMBER.—On Thursday last, an increase in the number of vessels off this harbor was noticed.—On Friday morning, not less than twenty-three sail, of all classes, were in sight. As well as could be judged, using a spyglass at a distance of three or four miles, there were some four gunboats, one large steamer, apparently a frigate, and the rest seemed to be mostly sailing vessels. One of the steamers was stationed to the northeast of the Bar, near the Rattlesnake Shoal, and the remainder of their fleet was near old Ship Bar. During Thursday night and Friday morning, with the weather calm, the sea smooth and a moonlight night, they succeeded in sinking some seven hulks, consisting of two ships and five barks, in one of the channels. Later in the day, the enemy sunk eight more of the "stone fleet," making fifteen in all. From appearances, it is inferred that all their hulks which have been brought here up to this time, have been made use of, and that those now outside are blockaders.

This is the first step in the fiendish Yankee programme of permanently barricading and ruining, if they can, the noble harbor of Charleston. The hulks lay on their sides, with a list astory; some of them having already been stripped of their canvas, and others having their sails flying loose. A small steamer, of very light draught, was seen moving actively about. She was supposed to be the tug used to place the vessels in position on the shoals, previous to sinking. The fifteen old vessels, if placed in single file, and allowing the large space of two hundred feet obstructing capacity to each vessel, would blockade about three thousand feet.

Charleston Harbor has a water front—from the Rattlesnake shoal to Folly Island beach—of about six miles, with numerous passages to and from the sea. On the occurrence of the first heavy northeaster, after the sinking of the wrecks, the force of the wind, the heave of the sea and the action of the quick-sands, will, according to all previous experience, dissipate the Yankee obstructions with a rapidity nearly as great as that of the late terrible conflagration. We have known new and first-class ships, of nearly one thousand tons capacity, loaded with railroad iron, stop on the Bar, in mid channel, and in a few weeks there would hardly be a trace of them, and what could be found had worked upon the shallow part of the Bar. The permanent closing of Charleston Harbor by sinking vessels at the entrance we consider an impossibility; and nothing but a government mad with folly and revenge would attempt it. This attempt of the Yankees, however, will have one good effect, in tending to quiet the nerves of any excitable citizens who may have supposed that the Lincolnites intended an attack on our city from the sea.

The Charleston Courier.

23 December 1861, 4

The Appointment of Jewish Chaplains.—Washington, December 12.—Rev. Dr. Fishel, of New York, had an interview with the President to urge the appointment of Jewish Chaplains for every military department, they being excluded by Act of Congress from the volunteer regiments, among whom there are many thousands of Israelites. In the meantime the Doctor will take charge of the spiritual welfare of the Jewish soldiers on the Potomac. The President assured him that the subject will receive his earnest attention, and expressed his opinion that this exclusion was altogether unintentional on the part of Congress.

23 December 1861, 4

Coosawhatchie Hospital.

Mrs. GILLISON's house has fifty-five patients. It is full. Dr. GREGORIE's house will be opened to-day. This hospital is well conducted. The Medical Director has certainly been very fortunate in the appointment of the Surgeons of the hospital. Dr. LOGAN also spends much of his time here. He has a large experience in hospital arrangements. His judgment is excellent, and he is indefatigable in his labors. Dr. PEARSON, the steward, and his wife, are both very efficient. All that seems to me is needed here, is the presence of one or two more ladies. This want may be in some measure supplied by the visits of the kind ladies of Gillisonville.

The Thirteenth Regiment has moved from this place, and left between forty and fifty sick in the care of the assistant surgeon. He is a host in himself, and aided by Drs. HARRIS and WELCH, he is laboring most faithfully for the comfort of his patients.

Milk and poultry would doubtless be acceptable at these hospitals.

I would most earnestly request Christians to pray specially for our sick soldiers. None can tell what they suffer; and we all know how much their country needs their services.

I would most thankfully receive a large lot of bibles, testaments and tracts for distribution.

Great activity prevails in this military district. Our new Generals and our new troops are everything we could desire and inspire the fullest confidence.

J. MONROE ANDERSON.

- December 20, 1861.

The Feeling in Cuba.—A correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, writing from Havana, under date of November 13, says:

As to the state of feeling in this region, Cubans in general sympathise, as is well known, with the South. The more intelligent on board ship professed their regret at the unhappy contest now waging, and also professed sorrow that there should be those who, though they had been provoked, should be willing to devote to destruction so fine a fabric as the Union. But many were of the opinion that though numbers were on the side of the North, yet the South has energy and determination and a unity of sentiment. There were those, however, who professed already to see the North prove itself no match for Southern arms, and to look forward to an indefinitely prolonged struggle, with no final result; but a recognition of the Confederacy.

There are those here who openly speak of the tables being turned, and of an aggressive South, and of a just retribution at the hands of the conquered. The language of some is excessively bitter. I now speak of our countrymen, and a man fears almost to express Union sentiments, as he will provoke anything but an agreeable conversation. I have heard it several times openly stated that there are three Confederate ships at Matanzas with their flags; that ships arrive and depart for Southern ports, and a Cuban friend of mine told me to-day that a friend of his from the South met him this morning and wished him to go about with him and interpret, as he was buying arms for the Confederacy. It is said, also, that commanders have gone to Europe to take command of a navy prepared for them there, and that the blockade is constantly evaded. The cause of the Union suffers terribly here, and has been much affected by the reverses it has experienced. If it is here thought that the South is gradually getting the upper hand, this idea will speedily communicate itself to foreign countries. The North must put forth all her energies.

24 December 1861, /

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors:—Have seen no mention made of one of those ~~doing~~ little affairs which occasionally show as much gallantry as the more stirring scenes of actual battle, and although it occurred ten days since, I think it but right to mention it.

A small party of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery went over to Port Royal, armed with double barreled guns, burnt thirteen Cotton houses and returned unharmed. Three of the party, including the Captain, crossed to Paris Island in a canoe, burnt four hundred bales of Cotton under the nose of the Yankees, and also one large Corn house full of corn.

The next night Col. MARTIN tried to finish the work and fell into an ambuscade, escaping, luckily, with a little scare and a big race, providentially sent, doubtless, to teach us that horses must be taught to stand fire as well by night as by day before they are carried on night attacks. They wounded one of our men slightly, and had two of their's shot in neck and breast by one of our privates.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, }
John's Island, December 21, 1861. }

Editors Courier:—A paragraph in your paper of yesterday's date states that Gen. RIPLEY visited Rockville on the 19th instant; that none of the invaders were in sight, and that Rockville was completely deserted. We beg that you will state that Col. BRANCH ordered forward a detachment of scouts under command of Major GADSDEN, on the morning of the 19th, towards Rockville. We were sent in advance on horseback, and arrived in the village at half-past 3 P. M. There were none of the enemy in Rockville on our arrival, but three of their steamers, one of them a large three-master, and the others gunboats, were in the creek on which Rockville is situated, and were sufficiently near the shore for us distinctly to hear the striking of their bells and orders given on board.

While we were concealed a large row-boat left the fleet and disappeared in the rear of the village in the marsh. We then proceeded to a better point of observation, and saw them land where we had formerly a piquet guard stationed. We could distinctly see them, and overheard portions of their conversation with negros. We remained in Rockville until about 10 P. M., with the intention of burning it, but our plan was frustrated, a party of the detachment under Capt. SIMONS having been fired upon while in the act of recovering a portion of our stolen property on Count DeLASTREUX's plantation adjoining the village. We merely make this statement of facts to correct any erroneous impressions.

N. B. MAZYCK,

Lieut. Beauregard Light Infantry.

GEO. H. MOFFETT,

Private Washington Light Infantry.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 December 1861, 2

THE BLOCKADE.—There were three blockaders near this Bar yesterday—a steam frigate, a gunboat and a bark. The Yankee wrecks sunk on the Bar are mostly out of sight at low water—a close reconnoissance having been had yesterday, when only five were visible above the surface.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND STAFF.—The splendid oil painting of Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff, by Mr. A. GRINEVALD, which has attracted such attention during the past few months at COURTENAY'S Bookstore, will be raffled on Friday afternoon next. A few more chances are left to fill up the list, which may be had by applying at COURTENAY'S, No. 9 Broad street.

The Charleston Courier.

27 December 1861, 1

News from the Coast.

Our community were somewhat startled Thursday afternoon by the successive discharge and unusually loud reports of several very heavy guns. The firing seemed to be in the direction of Edisto Inlet, which led to an impression of an engagement between our batteries and the enemy at that place, or at some point on Wadswailaw, or John's Island.

A gentleman who left James' Island at half-past four and arrived in the city at seven o'clock last evening, reports that the heavy firing was caused by the enemy, who made a demonstration and exchanged a few shots with our battery on Cole's Island, with a view, as it was supposed, of testing the range of our guns.

The attack was commenced by the enemy with one gunboat and two barges about a quarter to three o'clock, and had ceased when our informant left. No damage was done to our side, the shots all falling short. Whether the enemy sustained any injury is not known.

Dispatches were also received in the city yesterday afternoon, stating that a fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up North Edisto Inlet as far as White Point, and had made a demonstration on our forces under the command of Gen. Evans. The latter had telegraphed for reinforcements, which were immediately ordered to him both from Gen. Lee and Gen. Ripley.

A fight at that point is imminent, as it is thought the enemy's intention was to get possession of the railroad about eight miles distant.

Passengers by the Savannah Road Thursday afternoon report the enemy as having attempted a landing Wednesday night at Hudson's Landing, Red Bluff and Mar's Bluff, under cover of their gunboats. Our pickets at Hudson's Landing were reported to have been driven in and the enemy landed a force of about 250 men.

A detachment of the North Carolina Artillery, and Col. DeSausser's regiment, had been ordered to re-inforce our troops in that direction.

We also learn from passengers by the Savannah road of the crippling of another of the enemy's gunboats Wednesday afternoon. A detachment of Captain Moore's North Carolina Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Baker, fired on one of these roving craft at Buckingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage to the vessel. The wheelhouse was knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tide towards Hilton Head shore, and is now lying up high and dry, completely disabled. After running on shore, those on board sent up rockets as a signal of distress. The saucy craft returned our fire for a time, but without doing any damage.

LATER.—Since writing the above we learn that the first steamer that drew off returned at a late hour in the evening, in company with four others, and anchored immediately opposite Cole's Island. It is supposed that an attack is intended this morning.

The Charleston Courier.

27 December 1861, 2

(appeared until 13 Jan. 1862)

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ANXIOUS TO FORM A CAVALRY COMPANY, to be attached to the First Battalion South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN L. BLACK. Six Companies having already been mustered into this Battalion, and several being in the course of formation, this will soon be a complete Regiment, and will be the first entire Regiment of Palmetto Cavalry in the service of the Confederate States.

Term of service for the war. Men to furnish a good horse and saddle. Arms and equipments furnished.

Applications to join the Company from the surrounding Parishes may be addressed to the undersigned at Adams' Run, St. Paul's, where he is at present on duty as a Guide to the troops under General Evans' command.

RAPH. E. ELLIOTT.

December 27

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28 December 1861, 2

News from the Coast.—Friday was a day almost entirely barren of any kind of news, and even Madame Rumor seemed to have become suddenly tongue-tied.

The demonstration of the enemy at White Point seems to have been a very slight affair, as they quickly moved off again and in an hour afterwards no enemy was to be seen. Our troops under Gen. Evans, had prepared to give them a warm reception and check their further advance, had they ventured beyond range of their gunboats.

Early Friday morning the enemy's boats hauled off from Cole's Island and put out to sea. They were soon out of sight and had not returned up to last evening.

Nothing further had been heard from Hardeeville or Red Bluff, and it was supposed by passengers by the Savannah train that the reported landing of the enemy at the latter point was premature. We have no doubt the Yankees are feeling their way, and will endeavor to make a strike somewhere in close proximity to Charleston or Savannah. Our Generals are on the alert, however, and will be ready to meet them at any point.

30 December 1861, 2

This port was blockaded yesterday by a steamer, a bark and a schooner—the last supposed to be a merchantman.

News from the Coast.—The steamer *Planter* whilst making a reconnoissance Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Stono, ran out and exchanged a few shots with the *Lincoln* gunboat blockading the harbor. This accounts for the heavy firing heard in that direction yesterday afternoon. The missiles from the *Lincoln* cruiser fell short, while it is thought that one of the *Planter's* shots took effect, as the blockader moved off in a hurry. The *Planter* having successfully accomplished her object returned to the city.

We also learn that the enemy on Sunday morning came up at ten o'clock to White Point in two gunboats, fired about seven shells at Gen. Evans' pickets and then retired. No damage was done as far as could be ascertained. Our men picked up a number of the specimens sent by the enemy when it was found that they had used seven inch bombs and shells thrown from a Parrott gun.

It was rumored that the enemy had also visited the place of Mr. J. D. LAZOCHE and burnt his kitchen. This, however, needs confirmation.

Stono Inlet.—It was mentioned on the street yesterday that the enemy's gunboats had been sounding Stono Inlet and placing buoys in the channel. On Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, three heavy reports of artillery were heard to the Southward, and were supposed to proceed from the Cole's Island batteries.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 28, 1861.—All persons having claims against this Office up to the 1st of January, 1862, are requested to hand them in as soon after that date as possible.

HUTSON LEE,

Major and Quartermaster-in-Chief,

December 30 Military Department of So. Car.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 28, 1861.—All persons having accounts against the above Department at this Arsenal, are requested to present the same by the 31st instant. In cases where contracts are not completed contractors will please make out their accounts for such portions as may have been delivered. 3* December 28

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 28, 1861.—Proposals will be received at this Arsenal, until the 8th January next, for the Manufacture of TWO THOUSAND CANVAS KNAPSACKS. Proposals must state the quantities to be delivered weekly, and be accompanied by samples.

F. L. CHILDS,

Captain C. S. Artillery, Commanding Arsenal.

December 28

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[From the New York Herald.]

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE H. H. SPALDING AT FORTRESS MONROE—COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF BEAUFORT BY OUR TROOPS—VALUABLE RECONNOISSANCES—MORE ACCESSIONS TO OUR COTTON CROP—CAPTURE OF VESSELS ATTEMPTING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE, &c., &c., &c.

The steamer S. R. Spalding arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 15th instant, bringing information from Port Royal up to the 14th, the day on which she left. There is little news of importance from that quarter. The Union troops have now full possession of the town of Beaufort. The Cotton was still being picked and brought to the coast.

[Our Port Royal Correspondence.]
PORT ROYAL, S. C., December 9, 1861.

The Expeditionary Corps—Troops for Tybee Island—The Comfort of the Soldiers Looked After—The Fortifications on the Island—The Occupation of Beaufort—Attack on the Union Pickets—A Glance at Beaufort by Moonlight—A Reconnoissance—Erection of Rebel Batteries—Cotton Picking—The Contrabands—The Stone Fleet—Military Movements, &c.

The events of the past three or four days have developed the fact that we really have an expeditionary corps in this department. We have been so quiet since our arrival, and have allowed so much valuable time to be wasted in supinely waiting for something or other, that speculations again became rife as to the real meaning of the mysterious and suggestive "E. C." that heads official papers in this department. Every one has his own explanation of the abbreviation; doing more or less injustice to the Commanding General; but it has now been settled forever that it does mean expeditionary corps, and I trust that all carping may cease in future.

The corps is developing itself. It has assumed a magnitude in its field of operations that shows that we have a General who can comprehend the details of a campaign in all its proportions. Certainly in occupying strategic points General Sherman evinces no mean skill.

But to the detail of the events occurring step by step, by the City of New York. On Friday, pursuant to orders, the forty-sixth regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel Ross, embarked upon the steamer Cahawba, Captain Barker, and proceeded to Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, when they were speedily and safely disembarked by the energetic and gallant captain, and immediately took up a strong position on the island. Tybee had been in the possession of the navy, and held by Captain Miskoon, commanding the blockading force off Savannah, for some time before it was determined to throw a force from the army upon it.

On Friday the possession of the island was formally delivered over to Colonel Ross, and a military salute fired by Commander John Rogers, of the Flag. There are a number of new and comfortable barracks upon the island, but scarcely enough to accommodate a regiment. The Germans have made themselves perfectly at home, and are beautifying and adorning their quarters in a style that none but Germans pretend to. Their war songs are pealed out as cheerfully and loud, under the green palmetto or the still greener live oak, as beneath the Northern pine, and at times their restraints must be borne to the ears of those who watch on the walls of old Pulaski. The only notice that the rebels have taken of our presence was a few ineffectual discharges of heavy guns at the troops when they landed. No notice was taken by us of the cannonade. We propose to hold Tybee Island against all comers, and perhaps may try our hand on Fort Pulaski some of these days. Twenty or thirty heavy mortars, in proper position, would soon breach the walls or destroy the internal works of the fort; and you need not be surprised to learn that the work has been completed before Christmas. Another week will reveal more.

Beaufort was occupied on Friday. The Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of General Stevens' brigade, landed in the town during the afternoon; pickets were thrown out, and the island formally occupied. General Stevens and staff accompanied the first regiment, and settled quietly down in a splendid mansion on the upper end of the main street, which they have selected as headquarters. It was the late residence of a Rev. Mr. Smith, a clergyman of Beaufort, who lived in a very elegant

style, surrounded by every comfort and luxury one could desire.

The pickets which had been thrown out on the Beaufort road, the main and only avenue to the village, had been stationed in their position but a few moments before a body of rebel cavalry, numbering twenty or thirty men, came upon them, unexpectedly to both sides. The rebels discharged their revolvers, and hit one of our men in the neck, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The fire was returned, but, as it was dark, with what effect could not then be ascertained. We have since learned that one of the rebels was mortally wounded, and fell off his horse; about a half mile from the scene of the affair, and his body was found by the negroes the following morning. Two horses were killed and left upon the road. After his our pickets were not disturbed. On Saturday the entire brigade of General Stevens were landed at Beaufort, and a light battery, in charge of Lieutenant, of Hamilton's battery. The men were obliged to bivouac in the streets, in the open air, or the night, as General Stevens had expressly forbidden the officers allowing soldiers to quarter in houses. Their quarters were very airy, and not so comfortable as might be. However, all this will be forgotten in a day, when they will get their jinks up and again enjoy camp life. The positions occupied at Beaufort are much healthier and more salubrious in every point of view than those on Hilton Head or Bay Point. Both of the latter points are decidedly unhealthy, and I trust that the necessity of occupying them may have passed away before hot weather comes again. Even at the present time, probably the most healthy season of the year, a good deal of sickness prevails among the soldiers, and with the spring and summer months must come those terrible fevers that decimate troops and fill graveyards with the dead.

On Saturday evening I strolled for several hours about the village of Beaufort. The night was clear and the air as balmy and genial as a June evening in New York. The streets of the village were silent and but dimly lighted by the soft rays of the moon, which struggled through the thick foliage of the noble trees that line the streets on either side, and gleamed cheerfully upon the white houses that stood back from the road. Though the hour was early, it was with difficulty that the stroller could shake off the impression that the night was far gone and sleep had enveloped all the inhabitants of the beautiful village in its dreamy folds. The silence of death was over the deserted streets. No cheerful light shone out the windows of the elegant private residences that stood in a solitary stateliness, each one by itself—reserved and exclusive—show the passer by that there was life within, if all was dark and forbidding. The blinds were closed, the doors locked, and the houses hermetically sealed to light and air. Here and there we came upon a house with its door gaping wide, but dark within. Then a sign, denoting a store, shop, or market was once kept there, attracted us; it all was empty and deserted within. So it was throughout an evening's walk. Nothing but pictures of desolation met the eye on every hand, awakening feelings of awe tinged with melancholy, and meeting the brain to mournful thoughts and wild fancies.

The look of some cur, left by his master, or the pang of the tired soldier, was a positive relief, and I am not sorry to escape the spell bound streets and again come forth to the buoyant fire and the immediate presence of man. I saw the deserted village of Hampton after its uncalled for evacuation of our troops, and again when the devastating flagration had reduced it to ruins and placed the seal of perfect desolation upon its foundations, but did not give rise to those deep emotions of sadness and regret that a view of Beaufort must produce in the soul of every one who first beholds it. It is the awakened consciousness that this was the home of the chief conspirators who inaugurated this wicked rebellion changes the whole tone of one's feelings. A deep satisfaction takes the place of regret, and we feel grateful that retributive justice has so early and so correctly wielded its blade, striking at the very homes of the base traitors, and driving them from their hearthstones to wander homeless through the land. Little sympathy do they deserve, and but precious little do they get. Now, may I be permitted to gaze upon the desolate hills of Charleston, and I shall be ready to depart for civilization again.

General Stevens made a reconnoissance yesterday, with a regiment of infantry and a section of Hamilton's battery, over the island of Port Royal. An early start was had, and the forces pushed out to the main road to Port Royal Ferry. No traces

of the enemy were discovered until the force had reached the immediate neighborhood of the ferry, where a rebel picket of a hundred men or more came upon us; but they retreated so hastily, on our attack, that no opportunity was afforded of giving them a shot. Pursuit was made, however, as early as possible; but the rebels succeeded in crossing the bridge at the ferry in time to cross in safety, and when our troops came up that structure was enveloped in flames, and soon totally destroyed. The General did not deem it worth the while to open a heavy artillery fire upon the rebels, who were in small detachments, much scattered, and the objects of the recon-

noissance. The Mayflower was despatched yesterday afternoon, after her return from Beaufort, to St. Helena Island, and the islands on St. Helena Sound, to bring to Port Royal the Cotton now being collected on them by Colonel Nobles and a force from the New York Seventy-ninth regiment.

Colonel Nobles has resigned his position in the Seventy-ninth regiment, and accepted an appointment from Gen. Sherman, to superintend the collection of all the Cotton attainable in the country about here for the Government. Although this order has come at a very late day, when a great proportion of the staple has already been destroyed by the rebels, there is a good prospect of Col. Nobles obtaining a hundred thousand dollars worth, or perhaps more, of this desirable article, which will be placed in the New York market at an early day.

It has been definitely settled that the stone fleet is not to be sunk in Savannah harbor. Our possession of Tybee Island and Cockspur Harbor gives us perfect control of the main entrance to Savannah, and hermetically seals it. One object in sinking the hulks there has, therefore, passed away, and that, together with other reasons equally cogent, brought about an entire change in the disposition of the fleet. Some of them will doubtless be sunk in some of the small rivers leading into the Savannah river navigable to small craft—such as carry on the illicit commerce between Nassau and the South, and thus blockade that pretty English guine, and some, the more worthless, have already been beached on Tybee Island, to form a breakwater, and hereafter a wharf; but the greater portion will go North of Tybee, and perform their part in wiping out the port of Charleston. This work will be commenced in less than ten days, if the weather is propitious, and then we shall see what we shall see. I shall be on hand to witness the scuttling of the brave old whalers, and will, at the earliest possible moment, give you the results of my observations.

The Illinois and Cosmopolitan arrived on Sunday, bringing the late papers, mails, and two regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers.

I learn that one of the regiments—the one that came armed, probably—will be sent to Otter Island, St. Helena Sound, in a day or two, to occupy it. Guns will be sent up to mount in a deserted battery of the enemy, and that important position will be held by us, and the navigation of the Sound closed to the rebels.

Other important movements are on the tapis, which I will fully report as they develop themselves, but which I am not now permitted to allude to more particularly.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., December 14, 1861.

Capture of Vessels Attempting to Run the Blockade—The British Ships *Cheshire* and *Admiral Taken*—Their Cargoes—Weather at Port Royal—Firing heard in the neighborhood of Tybee Island—The Stone Fleet, &c.

As the steamer S. R. Spalding is to leave today for Old Point Comfort, I must employ the short time that intervenes before her sailing to bring up the narration of the events of the past few days to the present time.

But little of importance has occurred upon land, but upon the sea our active cruisers of the South Atlantic squadron, under Commodore Dupont, have been busily engaged in capturing vessels attempting to run the blockade. Their success has been most brilliant. Four vessels have been captured, all loaded with valuable and acceptable cargoes, and all, I believe, sailing under the English flag.

The sloop-of-war *Seminole*, Commander Gillis, captured, the early part of the week, the schooner *Leader*, from Nassau, off St. Simon's Bay. She was loaded with medicines, valued at ten thousand dollars. She has been sent North.

The *Augusta* captured on the 8th, off Savannah, the schooner *E. Waterman*, loaded with salt, provisions, coffee and lead, and some munitions of war. Her cargo is valuable. She has also gone North.

The British ship *Cheshire* was captured off Port Royal by one of the Charleston blockading squadron on the 8th, and sent North. Her cargo consisted of blankets, clothing, coal, and other munitions of war. It is said to be worth between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. It is one of the most valuable cargoes taken in some time.

And yesterday the British ship *Admiral* was captured off Savannah by the *Augusta*, while attempting to run in. She had adopted a very ingenious mode to escape the scrutiny of our cruisers, by pretending to be one of the stone fleet, into which she had forced herself. But the ruse did not succeed, and the Commander of the *Augusta* becoming suspicious, ran down to her and sent her boat aboard. She proved to be an English ship, deeply loaded with coal, for blacksmith's purposes, and salt—at least that is what appears upon the surface. What lies hidden under this valuable cargo remains to be seen when an examination is made. The Captain of the *Admiral* stated that he had sailed eight days ago from Liverpool for Savannah, and was not aware of the existence of the blockade. Of course, he is a very innocent fellow, but will not save his bacon this time. The game is too transparent to deceive any one. She will be sent North in a short time.

The *Leader's* cargo will be sent North in the coal schooner *E. P. Stewart*. Four vessels in one week may be considered a very good week's work. The rebels will soon feel convinced that the blockade is an actual one, and not a paper blockade.

The weather during the past two or three days has been cold and disagreeable. A fierce North-easter has been blowing with violence, raising a very heavy sea outside and making small boat navigation in the bay laborious and unpleasant. This morning the wind has got into another quarter, and the bay is again comparatively smooth, and the air warm and genial.

Work is progressing finely on shore, and we have settled down quietly into winter quarters.

The Connecticut came from Fort Pickens yesterday, and sailed again, bound North. You will have got her news before this reaches you, and I will not detail it.

As I close, heavy firing is heard in the direction of Tybee. If I get the cause before the mail leaves I will report. Tattall may be shelling our camp there. The health of the troops here is much better. The Charleston stone fleet is to be sunk tomorrow or Monday, as the weather promises to be fair. The *Ericsson* has appeared off the bar, and will be up to-night. Several other vessels are also off the bar, but I cannot learn their names.

[Our Special Naval Correspondent.]

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT UTTAWA,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., December 11, 1861.

Commander C. R. P. Rogers' Third Reconnaissance—Visit to Oseabaw Sound, Georgia, and Exploration—Reconnaissance of the Vernon and Ogeechee Rivers—A Rebel Battery of Eight Guns and an Encampment Discovered—The *Seneca* and *Pembina* Fired Upon—No Damage Done—A Visit to Bryan Morel's Plantation, on Racon Key—Everything Deserted—The Return—The Steamer *Rhode Island*—Port Royal, &c.

A third of a series of important reconnaissances projected by Flag Officer Dupont, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of penetrating, by our light draught gunboats, the internal waters of the rebel coast and then, by cutting off the illicit commerce of the same, was made to-day, proving a complete success. Of course, in addition to the foregoing object, these reconnaissances have another equally important object—to obtain a correct knowledge of the position, nature and extent of the rebel works erected to defend these internal waters from visits of our dashing gunboats; and in pursuing this object we are frequently treated to a discharge of shot and shell, which have as yet done no injury.

The reconnaissance in the direction of Vernonsburg—a village on the Vernon river, of Georgia—which we made to-day, was made in force. Our force consisted of the gunboat *Uttawa*, Captain

Stevens the flagship of Captain C. R. P. Rogers, of the *Wabash*; the *Seneca*, Captain Ammen; the *Pembina*, Captain John Bankhead, and the *Mary Andrews*, in command of Acting Master Mathews, late of the Quaker City. We left Port Royal yesterday (Tuesday) noon, and the *Ottawa* leading, followed by the *Pembina* and *Mary Andrews* in line, steamed South, and at sundown anchored in Cockspur harbor, off Tybee Island, Savannah river. The *Seneca* came in half an hour later. As we passed over the bar the water was dotted by hundreds and thousands of wild ducks of every variety, which lazily flapped their wings and sailed slowly away, without exhibiting the least alarm at our presence. The waters hereabout are black with water-fowl, and I am told that they have but just begun to arrive.—Throughout the winter millions upon millions throng the bays, rivers and lagoons of the Southern coast, and afford to the sportsman one of the finest fields for his art imaginable.

When our vessels had come to anchor, Commander Rogers visited the *Savannah* frigate, which lies at anchor inside the bar; and during the evening the commanders of the gunboats visited the *Ottawa* to obtain their instructions for the morrow. They were the same as on previous occasions. As we shall need in a few days the services of every light draught vessel in the fleet for an important expedition, of a military as well as naval character, the gunboats were not to risk an engagement and not to fire a shot unless actually necessary. The accommodations on the *Ottawa* being rather cramped, on account of the large number of guests, your special accepted Captain Bankhead's courteous invitation, and went on board with him to his vessel, the *Pembina*, calling on Commander John Rogers, of the *Flag*, on our way, who set before us some good cheer. As it is desirable not to afford the rebels a too conspicuous mark for their artillery, all the lights were out in the harbor; but the moonlight was so strong that each hull was brought out quite distinctly. Commodore Tatall, having already enjoyed a taste of our metal, keeps safely out of the way and troubles not our fleet.

At four o'clock this morning three white lights were displayed from the *Ottawa*, as a signal for getting under weigh, and in a few moments she had her anchor up and steamed out of the harbor. The *Seneca* followed her, and we (the *Pembina*) took our position "down the river" the *Mary Andrews* bringing up the rear in line. Daylight found us at sea, standing South, and at about 8 o'clock we stood in toward the low, marshy shores that lie on either side of the entrance to Oseabaw Sound, about eighteen miles South of Tybee. Our engine was slowed down, and following the *Ottawa* and *Seneca*

at 9 o'clock, and early as much as possible, we entered the mouth of the Oseabaw Sound. At 10 o'clock we were engaged in searching the low, wooded shores and the marshes to find batteries. Nothing of the kind was seen until we reached a point about ten miles from the bar, when we discovered a rebel encampment on a steep field work, over which flew the dirty rebel stars and bars. The river here winds about through marshes and low lands, and the channel is very intricate, sandbars putting out on either side at frequent intervals, making navigation somewhat difficult.

We proceeded cautiously and slowly on, guided by the lead, and stood towards the battery on the island, at a head of the river, and commanding the approaches by either the North or South channel. Our men were at quarters; the huge eleven inch gun cast loose, looked fiercely towards the rebel encampment, and the rifled piece on the fore-castle, pointing the same way, was ready for the fray. Slowly we steamed on until reaching a point in the river less than two miles from the battery. After we had counted the guns in position, ascertained the character of the work, and satisfied ourselves of our ability to shell them out, the *Ottawa* turned and steamed down the river again. The *Seneca*, close behind her, began to turn, and while presenting her broadside to the battery, a flash was seen, a cloud of thick white smoke arose over the ramparts, and in an instant a rifled shot, probably a sixty pounder, struck the water, about fifty yards from the *Seneca's* side. The sound of the shot striking the water was heard in the twinkling of an eye, and the *Seneca* immediately turned and

lastly the explosion of the gun. The *Seneca* made no reply to this shot, but turned down the river. The *Pembina* had nearly turned when the battery fired a shot at her, but it fell far short of us. We did not burn a grain of powder, but passed along in dignified silence.

The *Mary Andrews*, in obedience to orders, had stopped at the first discharge, and when we passed by her she turned and followed the line down the river. The battery on Green Island was an open work, mounting eight or nine guns, one or two of which are rifled, and all of a heavy calibre. To the right of the battery was an encampment of seventy-five tents, with a small building on the extreme right, occupied as a hospital. The troops manning the works were undoubtedly members of the Georgia Coast Guard, and were doubtless very glad to see us turn without firing a shell, which they have a well founded fear. While we were approaching within range the greatest commotion among them was visible. They ran to and fro in the most hurried manner, and otherwise exhibited a most extraordinary state of alarm. We could see the gleam of bayonets above the ramparts and the men at their guns. As we only desired to learn their strength and the calibre of their guns, we drew their fire and retired, having accomplished our object. We shall hear of a victory from rebel sources; but what it was based upon you now know.

After we had reached the confluence of the Vernon and Ogeechee rivers we ran up the latter to a point abreast of Racon Key, opposite Bryan Morel's plantation, where boats were sent ashore from the gunboats after they had come to anchor. The boats penetrated the island through a creek, and landed at Morel's plantation. They found it perfectly deserted—not a living soul, man or beast, was seen upon the plantation. All the negro cabins were vacant and empty. On their flight they had removed household furniture, poultry and pigs, and everything moveable. It was desolation itself. The party soon returned, and as the *Pembina* was to run into Tybee to get dispatches, I again went on board the *Ottawa*, and the *Seneca* steamed rapidly towards Port Royal. A short time after dark, while we were between Tybee and Port Royal, a strange steamer was seen ahead. The men were sent to quarters, the guns cast loose, and the ship prepared for action. We ran down towards her, and an officer was dispatched in the gig to ascertain her character. While on the way he was met by a boat from the steamer, coming towards us. An officer stepped aboard and stated it was the *Rhode Island*, bound from Port Royal to Tybee. Having lost her way, he wished directions. They were given, and we both went on our respective ways.

We arrived at our anchorage at nine o'clock, after a most delightful trip of two days. The weather throughout was lovely—perfect June weather—perhaps a trifle too warm in the noonday sun for comfort, but altogether very desirable weather. The sea was smooth and the sail delightful. Of one thing all are now fully convinced, and that is that the new gunboats are the most efficient and serviceable vessels that we have in the navy. Their light draught enables them to penetrate into the waters that lead into the States along the coast, and go anywhere they can be of the best service. Unfortunately they were not put together so well as they might have been, and their engines fall short of the contract standard. In short, they are not what they ought to be, and what they were contracted to be. But with all their failings I wish we had fifteen or twenty more in these waters this very day. We could then accomplish much. When shall we have them?

I would express my appreciation of the hospitalities extended me by Captain Stevens, of the *Ottawa*, and Captain Bankhead, of the *Pembina*, and by the wardroom officers of the former. Every facility was afforded me by the gentlemen on both vessels, and I can but publicly acknowledge their politeness and kind attention to the Herald's special.

[From the *Baltimore American*.]

Letter from Port Royal.

COTTON SHIPPED TO NEW YORK—MORE TO FOLLOW—

A CRUISE UP THE ASHEPOO RIVER—DESOLATION OF THE PLANTATIONS.

New York, December 20.—The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at noon from Port Royal, with the steamer *R. B. Forbes* in tow. Her advices are to the 17th instant.

She brings 120,000 pounds of Sea Island Cotton, gathered by the negroes under direction of the

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The Atlantic passed the steamer Vanderbilt off Hatteras, steering South.

General Stevens' brigade of 4,000 men occupy Beaufort, Lady Island, St. Helena and Bay Point.

General Viele's expedition has been abandoned.

General Sherman has issued orders that all Reporters leave the place immediately.

Four hundred thousand pounds of Cotton had been secured, and would be shipped by the next steamer.

Part of the Stone Fleet was at Savannah river, and part had gone to Charleston.

Washington, December 20.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Port Royal, including one from Commander Drayton, dated December 9th. He gives the particulars of his recent cruise on the Pawnee, with the gunboats Unadilla, Isaac Smith and Vixen, in the exploration of the Ashepoo river. Among other things, he stated that on the approach to Mosquito Creek he saw a picket of soldiers, who took to their horses on his approach, hastened in their flight by a shot or two thrown at them.

On landing at Hutchinson Island it was ascertained that two days before all the negro houses, overseers' house and out-buildings, together with the picked Cotton, had been burnt. The attempt had at the same time been made to drive off the negroes, but many had escaped, although some of their number, they said, had been shot in attempting to do it. The scene was one of complete desolation. The smoking ruins and cowering figures of the slaves which surrounded them, and who still instinctively clung to their hearthstones, although there was no longer a shelter for them, presented a melancholy sight. The impression was made even stronger by the piteous wails of the poor creatures, a large portion of whom were old and decrepid.

About one hundred and sixty negroes, most of them in very destitute condition, had collected at Otter Island, and Commander Drayton had given directions to supply them with food until some disposition could be made of them.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, December 20.—The advices per steamer Atlantic say that on the 16th instant a force of four hundred Federal troops crossed from Port Royal Island to the main land towards the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road. They encountered a rebel force of some fifteen hundred men, who retreated after firing a volley, which, however, did no injury to any one.

The Fourth New Hampshire Regiment has gone to Tybee Island, and the balance of Gen. Wright's Brigade would follow soon.

The special correspondent of the Tribune from Port Royal gives another rumor of the defeat of the rebel Captain Hollins, and the sinking of his "Turtle" ship by the United States steamer Massachusetts, near the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Universal depression is reported throughout the South, and New Orleans was particularly depressed by the pressure of events.

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To Our Readers.

There has been a large advance in the cost prices of all the elements and requisites of a newspaper. This advance is increasing, so that the necessary expenses of our issue are becoming more and more oppressive. The interruption and prostration of business have also in a great measure deprived us of the advertising orders which usually have furnished the current receipts necessary for our expenditures.

We thus find ourselves, with increased expenses and diminished receipts, compelled, in justice to ourselves and our paying customers, to enforce more strictly than ever the cash rule. In reference to advertising, the rule, as it has been stated in the joint notice and agreement of the proprietors of the daily papers of this city, will be strictly and impartially enforced without respect of persons.

With reference to advertising orders from the country, the rule is absolute and unconditional, and we beg all concerned to bear it in mind and thus prevent disappointment and the trouble of letters of inquiry. Where those wishing to advertise cannot exactly estimate the cost, they can readily send any sum of money and the proper amount of insertions will be given.

We have a large list of subscribers in arrears and shall begin at once and strike off, to give opportunity for remittance. We shall do this in all cases without discrimination or respect of persons, unless some payment is made, in part, if not convenient to pay in full, and some arrangement showing a disposition to pay.

We know that many readers at a distance have awaited or expected the call of an agent or collector, but we beg all such and all who wish to pay for and to continue to receive the *Courier*, to remit in whole or in part, by mail, or by express, or by any reliable messenger. Where the mail is used, we request specially that some proof of the fact be secured and communicated to us, as soon as the result is ascertained.

In the present posture of affairs, and expenses, we cannot undertake to collect by agents, and we beg our distant readers to attend to this matter in time.

Those of our city readers who are in arrears, can also accept this notice, as it will be enforced and applied to them.