From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Headquarters, Aug. 8d, 1861. ]
I have every reason, from information received by me in the most confidential manner, (not forbidding publication, however,) and through one very near the most intimate counsels of the President of the United States, to induce me to bea proof-sheet, to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet; his traitor Cabinet had deliberately planned the rob that a proclamation, in conformity with its genin the decision of the Cabinet was made in one night, when exactly the contrary course was adopted It is asserted in this article, (which, in all probability, is a proof-sheet from a confidential New York paper,) that if the President eral views, was to be issued; and that a change desired to excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against slavery, and in favor of the absolute plunder and conquest of the South, he had only to resolve that Major Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as it appears was well known would have to be reinforced as it could have been in those days, out for a year at least against any force which could be out for a year at least against any force which could be dential New York paper,) that if the President desired to excite and madden the whole North to as it appears was well known would have to be brought against it; and it was not until after Morris Isthe case. Major Anderson and his men were to be used as fuel, to be thrown in to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northern even co people into a united war, which would give the abolition leaders absolute control over the Government and country. What must be the feelings of the civilized world, when it is known that the President of the United States and his Cabinet did so act, and with a view expressly to carry out this policy of exciting the whole Northern mind?

Major Anderson had officially informed the former Administration that he could hold Fort Sumter; and, of course, if the object of that Adnistration was to betray the Government into the hands of the Secessionists, as is charged in the article, then Major Anderson must have been | this treason; and when in his inaugural he spoke of oca party to the treason; and if he informed the cupying the public forts and collecting the revenue, he new President, on the fourth of March, as is said to be the case, that he could not hold the Fort. to be the case, that he could not hold the Fort, to be the case, that he could not hold the Fort, then he acted out his part fully in aiding to place

Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet exactly where they were, and to compel them to evacuate the fortress, flicted, and that he had presented to him the alternation. were, and to compel them to evacuate the fortress, or to use the garrison as victims, to be slaughtered on the unholy altar of blind fanaticism and

I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. Lamon, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr Lamon) actually wrote me, after his return to ngton, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact that Mr. Fox, of the U. S. Navy, after obtaining permission from me upon the express guarantee of a former gallant associate in the navy, to visit Major Anderson that Fox's disgraceful expedition was gotten up. in concert with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude when, in fact, according to the article now pub- lican party." lished for the first time, they decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby excite the North and rouse them to unite in this unholy and unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratify their vengeance and lust of power over the ruins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened people.

The document now published, and the pecu-

liar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of any people, except, perhaps, in the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionists in Paris, under the deliberate guidance of malignant leaders, whose whole objects were universal plunder and murder, in order to exter-

minate one party and ride into power themselves.

A moment's review of the line of argument pursued in the article, will show that the policy finally adopted in regard to Fort Sumter was intended and desired by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers ed and desired by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers says the indignant yet thoughtless patriot, "think of to lead to a war, not to be regulated by the rules and usages among civilized and enlightened peo- the Rebels!" We do think of it, and weep tears of ple, but to one of rapine, murder, and utter extermination of the people against whom it was intended to be waged, founded upon no principle of right, seeking not to re-establish any disputed

For the purpose of directly proving the mo-tives and impulses of the United States Government in the inauguration of this war, it is only ele in question, as they will serve also to direct the special attention of the public to those portions which most vividly prove the unhall wed purposes of President Lincoln and his advisers.

One of the chief ends of the article seems to have been the proof of treason on the part of President Buchanan, and through all of it runs the oft-repeated "alternative" left them by him, of "permitting Major Anderson and his command to sarve within fifteen days, or of ignomin-ously abandoning it to a nest of traitors," &c. This "alternative" is dwelt upon as if, to direct special attention to it; and this very "alternative" proves, above all the rest, the pur-pose which they had in view when they adopted their final policy. It is argued, and very elaborately, too, that the purpose of President Lincoln was to "preserve peace"—not to "make war"—
"to protect the sacred Constitution" confided to his keeping—and to gain over, by his avowedly peaceful objects, those who had defied that "Constitution" and broken its laws. It is asserted that President Lincoln could not suppress the "tears" of anguish which his signing the order

respect, national honor, and the vindication of our na-tionality in the eyes of Europe, all demand that we should retain possession of Fort Samter at any and every should retain possession of Fort Samter at any and every sacrifice; and no man in this nation is more deeply impressed with the paramount importance of so doing than is Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. He feels and recognizes his duty in the premises; but the Law of necessity steps in, put at defiance his wishes and his duty, and sternly forbids his attempting to hold or relieve the noble Fortress so promptly snatched from the hands of the Rebels and Traitors of Charleston by bing of our arsenals under the superintendence of, and with the connivance of the miserable fellow Floyd, attempt at succor made by the Star of the West; and even countermanded that order before it was carried

From Christmas until the fourth of March, the traitors and rebels of Charleston and the Cotton States received every countenance and support from Mr. Buch-anan which could be afforded them; and when he retired from office on the 4th instant, he gloated over the conviction that he had fostered rebellion and treason until they had become so rampant that they were be-youd the control of his successor. And the one great source of his glorification was, that Fort Sumter was without provisions, and that, of necessity, the garrison must surrender from starvation before it would be in the power of the Republican Administration to relieve

Of course, Abraham Lincoln could know nothing of tive of permitting Anderson and his command to starve promptly to withdraw them, and ignominiously permit the fort to fall into the hands of the rebels. To renforce the garrison or to supply them with provisions. are equally impossible, because James Buchanan and his associate fraitors designedly refused to do so while was in their power to do it, and compelled the commandan: of the fort quietly to permit the construction of works in his immediate vicinity and under the range of his guns, which would effectually prevent his being relieved when an honest man assumed the Governmen on the 4th of March. Buchanan's final act of treason has been consummated. He prevented the late Congress passing a law giving power to the Executive to call for volunteers to occupy and recapture the public in a position which renders reliet physically impossible without an army of from ten to twenty thousand men. "for pacific purposes," planned the pretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major Anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme, and and we invite you to the pleasing alternative of permitting Anderson and his command to starce within fifthe Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, ence as the only certain mode of destroying the Repub-

> Such are the simple facts of the case as they are presented to the new President upon his assuming the reins of Government; and we speak advisedly and from knowledge when we say, that while the country has been wickedly made to believe that the time of the Administration has been occupied with the disposal of offices, four-fifths of all the hours spent in consultation by the Cabinet have been devoted to the consideration of the all-important question-how to save Fort Sum-ter and avert from the Government the dishoner of abandoning it to the miserable traitors who for months have been in open rebellion against the authority of the silitary and paval chiefs at Washington, have been consulted; every plan which military science could con-ceive or military daring suggest, has been attentively considered and maturely weighed, with a hope at least that the work of the traitor Buchanan was not so complete as he and his associates supposed. But all in vain. There stands the isolated, naked fact—Fort Sumter cannot be relieved because of the treason of the late Administration: and Major Anderson and his command must pe

What, then, is to be done? Could the Presiden leave them to starve! Cui Bono? Would the sacrific of a handful of gallant men to the treason of thieves and rebels, have been grateful to their countrymen? But blood over the humiliation thus brought upon the country by the traitor President who has just retired to heatland to gloat over his consummated treason And we are assured, too, and do not doubt the truth of the assurance, that when Abraham Lincoln was comauthority, or accomplish any other object than to pelled to yield his reluctant consent to this most humil-gratify a lust for power and revenge. tempt to suppress the sorrow and tears which it called forth. But he had no alternative. "Necessity knows no law;" and to save the lives of the gallant men who have ment in the inauguration of this war, it is only necessary to make several extracts from the arti- of heartles traitors and wicked and unprincipled rebels whose treason has been steeped in fraud and theft, vulgarly known as "Southern chivalry," the President of the United States, in the discharge of a duty to humanuy, has signed the order for the evacuation of Sumter. Had war, not peace, been his object-had he desired to raise throughout the mighty North a feeling of in-dignation, which in ninety days would have emancipat-ed every slave on the continent and driven their mas-ters into the sea, if needs be—he had only to have said: 'Let'the garrison of Fort Sumter do their duty and "Let'the garrison of Fort Sumter do their duty and perish beneath its walls, and on the heads of the traitors and rebels of the slavery propagandists be the consequences." Such a decision would have carried joy to the bosoms of Phillips and Garrison and their fanatical associates, who so justly consider abolitionism and disunion synonymous; but it would have brought upon the country such scenes of horror as the mind shrinks from contemplating. Verily, the blood of the martyrs would have been the seed of "negro-emancipation." For every patriot soldier thus sacrificed to the revival of the Africa can slave trade and the establishment of a hideous slaveoccurry at the South, ten thousand negro slaves would have been emancipated, and as many of their masters been driven into the ocean to expiate their crimes or

But Mr. Lincoln desired to rouse no such feeling of revenge among the people of the Free States. He knew-no "sears" of anguish which his signing the order for the evacuation of Port Sumter cailed forth; and it is said, too, that he desired to "discharge his duty to humanity;" and yet he has chosen to "discharge" that "duty" in the singular way of resolving our a policy which, in his own words, he knew would "raise throughout the mighty North a feeling of indignation, which in ninety days would have emancipated every slave on the continent, and driven their masters into the sea."

The sacrifice was made; Anderson and his command were forced to become liable as victims to fanaticism; Fort Sumter was wrapt in flames; and solven the uninterrupted enjoyment of them, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of the uninterrupt ter agreeably to the plainly expressed will of the people and leave its gallant garrison to the fate prepared for them by rebels and traitors, to insure an uprising which would "purpose" was changed, and he resolved to bring on this unhallowed war. It is a Government actuated with these feelings that we are to defend contract. But he has been faithful to his oath of office

"purpose" was changed, and he resolved to principle of the constructed with these feelings that we are to defend ourselves against; it is this kind of war, then, that the people of the South are to meet; and under these circumstances it becomes my duty to put he people of the conference States, and for the cool and unbiassed contemplation of the circumstances—surely can never meet with the same of the nation and of actonished Europe. The sand under such circumstances—surely can never meet with the favor of Heaven. A people educated and trained up to constitutional liberty can never, for any length of time, sustain such a war, F. W. PICKENS.

Abundonment of Fort Sumter—Necessity Reason and heads the reason for the deliberatedly planned treason upon which it is and the deliberatedly planned treason upon which it is and the sting of Lincoln's wickedness.

EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER—SECRET HIS- traied. The law, or rather the demands of justice, self- based. His countrymen will sustain him in this disrespect, national honor, and the vindication of our nathe Columbia Co. Constitution of the country but the country in the eyes of Europe, all demand that we with him they feel that the account is now closed with treason. There is nothing now to yield to traitors—
nothing more to sacrifice in order to give to slavery and
the slave trade the odor of nationality. In future, the
President of the United States has only laws to enforce and a Constitution to sustain; and woe be to them wh thwart him in the performance of his duty, and to him-self, if he dare to shrink from the performance of his

Impudence and Falsehood .- The following paragraph (says the Richmond Whig,) is from the New York Times, in reply to an article in the "skill and valor." We concede the skill in killing so many of our men, if true, but as to their val-

All the New York papers, and the Times among them, asserted, when the Grand Army moved, that it consisted of upwards of 55,000.

Now he says it only amounted to 33,000.

As to the killed of theirs, our men buried more than 1,500, and many had become too offensive to touch. Of some of their wounded, our hospitals tell a sad tale—Washington can tell of others. Of their missing, the Lord only knows.

From the New York Times.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th—six days after the battle—says that their loss was "four hundred killed and twelve hundred wounded, a total of sixteen hundred." The official figures will bear us out in saying that this is very nearly twice our loss. Our killed will certainly not exceed two hundred. This most remark able fact bears unequivocal testimony to the skill and valor with which our men fought. Yet our boys killed twice as many of the enemy as they lost of their own men. Very few parallels can be found to this in the

history of war. Gen Johnson's 15,000 constituted only one-third he rebel army actually on the field, to say nothing of the reserve within easy reach. That army, according to the Enquirer, then, numbered 45,000. Gen. Mo Dowell's force engaged, on the other hand, was nothing like the 35,000 alleged. His whole army only numbered 33,000. Of there, 8,000 were left as a reverve a Centreville: 2.000 had been left to guard the camp; 5.500 were with Richardson, at Blackburn's Ford, two miles off, and had nothing whatever to do with the fight. This left only 18,000 in the action—and we believe the numbers actually engaged were less rather than more. These 18,000 drove back Gen. Johnston's entire wing, forcing them out of one battery after a-nother, and actually beating them on their own chosen field. It was only when exhausted themselves, and without reinforcements, they were overwhelmed by resh regiments from the reserve, that they gave way.

Something Rich .- Simon Cameron, Secretary f War of the United States, has been singularv exercised about the body of his deceased broher, Col. Cameron, of the New York Volunteers, killed at Manassas. Actuated by a silly pride bout addressing Gen. Johnston on the subject in the latter's proper official capacity, just as the British authorities were towards our Washington. he has resorted to every device to secure this object. Some are already known to the public. A day or two ago, a flag of truce came to our pickets and sent in the following to Col. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Cavalry, commanding at Fairfax Court House:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The bearers, Messrs. Gorman, of Baltimore, Applegate and Sterling, visit Richmond for the single pur-

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.
SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Col. Stuart returned the communication with the following endorsement:

Johnston, when properly addressed on the sub-ject, would give any aid in his power for the re-

covery of Col. C's remains .- Rich. Examiner. A Private letter from New York .- "July 23. Your very welcome missive was received. I suppose the news of your great victory was received city was intense-that of Fort Sumter was nothing compared to this. People were frantic, and the Republicans had just returned to their senses; the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

Cabinet even the very men who elected him. Cabinet, even the very men who elected him. Last evening the people attempted to sack the Black Tribune office, but it was prevented by being well guarded. The result was that the Black sheet appeared this morning in a new garb, more simple advocating the propriety of overthrow. simple—advocating the propriety of overthrow-ing the present Administration. The "Union Defence Committee" also met this day, and desimple—advocating the propriety of overthrowing the present Administration. The "Union
Defence Committee" also met this day, and denounced the actions of the President and his Cabinet as unfit to be at the head of any Government. This fratricidal war may not terminate for months, but I do not think they can get any more reinforcements from this city, as they were chiefly New Yorkers who suffered the heaviest loss. "One more Southern victory and New York city will be out of the power of old Abe. That is my opinion." - Charleston Mercury.

Yankers Selling Virginia Negroes .- It is said that two hundred and forty negroes bave been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba. This is, moreover, but carrying out the act of the Yankee Congress for the confiscation of the negroes beonging to Southerners. In the present bankruptcy of their Government, we see no resource they have, except to pay themselves by the cap-ture and sale of our slaves.

Not Satisfied .- The negroes who have runa-

From the Baltimore Sun.
Scarcely anything but actual observation could

The following resolutions of thanks to Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and the troops under their command at the battle of Manassas, were introduced in Congress on the 7th and adopted

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given to General Joseph E. Johnston and General Gustave T. Beauregard, and to the officers and troops under their command, for the great and signal victory obtained by them over forces of the United Enquirer. It's rather rich. It's logic is stri-king. The loss of less than 200 proves Yankee the of the 21st of July, at Manassas, and for the gallantry, courage, and endurance evinced by them in a protracted and continuous struggle or in running away, with a loss of only 200, we of more than ten hours a victory, the results of which will be realized in the future successes of the war, and which, in the judgment of Congress, entitles all who contributed to it to the gratitude

Resolved, further, That the foregoing resolution be made known in appropriate general orders, by the Generals in command, to the officers and

troops to whom it is addressed.

RICHMOND, August 8, 1861.

Congress went into secret session as early as eleven o'clock in the morning. The business transacted was of great public importance, as will be seen by the acts passed, and which have been approved by the President, full copies of which we are enable to give our

Increase of the Army-400,000 Men Called For .- A bill to be entitled an act further to provide for the pub-

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding four hundred thou-sand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such propor-tion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for a period of not less than twelve months, nor more than three years after they shall be mustered into service, unless sconer discharged.

Section 2. That whenever the militia or volunteers

are called and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall be organized under the act of the sixth of March, 1861. entitled "An act to provide for the public defence, with time for the service of the militia.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed t extend-to, or in any wise to alter any act heretofore passed, and authorizing the President to receive troops offered directly to the Confederate States for the war,

Extension of the Army Organization over Kentucky, Mis-A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the President

of the Confederate States to grant commissions to raise volunteer Regiments and battalions composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant commissions officers, not above the grade of Captain, to such persons Regiments and battalions for the service of the Con-federate States; said Regiments and battalions to be composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland or Delaware. upon the condition, however, that such shall not hold rank or receive pay until such Regiments or battalions have been raised and mustered into service. Legislation against Yankee Adventurers in the South, &

A bill to be entitled "An act respecting alien enemies. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any fo-The within communication has been sent me, but being addressed "to whom it may concern," is returned for the reason that its object does not concern me, nor any one else that I am aware of, in the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, all natives, citizens, dehizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and hot citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained or secured and removed as alien enemies: Provided, That, during the existing war, citizens of the United States rering the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Ken-tucky, Missouri and of the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with acqual hostility, or other arises against

shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclams

males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, same, and not being cittiens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alien enemies; and in all cases of declared war as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of

the Confederate States, and of each State having crimi Not Satisfied.—The negroes who have runa-way from their masters in the Peninsula, 'are set of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they

The Town of Hampton burnt by the Hessians. The Twelfth Regiment of North Carolina & The Town of Hampson and Alarge fire was discover—Nonfolk, Aug. 8.—A large fire was discover—Troops arrived in this vicinity yested last night about 1 o'clock in the immediate Danville Road. It numbered 1,000 me ed last night about 1 o continued its flames location of Hampton. It continued its flames sort that the old North State has been to continue the impression here is, that the Federals have burned Hampsion here is a second here.

Second Dispatch, 1 o'clock P. M .- The burning of Hampton has been confirmed by the tatements of several officers who have just reached here from Craney Island. Dense smoke continues to ascend, and the opinion is that the burntinues to ascend. ing still continues. The flames last night were intense, and the reflection of them on our steeples was plainly visible, although Hampton is about sixteen miles from Norfolk.

The Burning of Hampton .- The news of this last crowning act of barbarity seems to be confirmed. The quiet, unoffending old village, which even the British spared in the late war, has been converted into a heap of ashes by the Black Republican inyaders. A more wanton, unprovoked and infernal piece of pure diabolism was never committed.—Richmond Dispatch, 9th.

ance kept up on the Potomae river; from five to dent Davis and Gens. Beauregard and Ja lance kept up on the Potomae river, from are the full result of the great victory. Captua 80 ten vessels, steamers, &c., pass up and down almost every day. There has been no salutation is a graduate of West Point, and had served a on the frontiers and in Utah. In the had served a from the enemy for a week. It is most remark- on the frontiers and in Utah. In the hotter able that, notwithstanding solid shot and shell the fight be escaped uninjured in person have been fired every week or nearly so, for months past, yet not a solitary man on our side has been killed, and in only one instance was blood drawn, by a flesh wound on the hand, not at all dangerous .- Fredericksburg Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 6 .- The representatives of the press from several sections have held consultation with General McClellan, (at Mc-Clellan's suggestion,) and a committee was ap-pointed to transmit to the loyal States the follow-

First: Editors in the loyal States are requested to refrain from publishing news from any point or about any matter, that may give aid and com fort to the enemy.

Second: Editors and publishers are requested to signify to their correspondents everywhere to observe these restrictions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7th .- In the Senate all

the principal army nominations have been con-The bill to punish certain crimes against the

Government has passed The Senate refused to vote on the bill legalizing Lincoln's acts, and adjourned sine die.

The House passed the Senate bill increasing the pay of the Federal soldiers, two dollars per head. The House has adjourned sine die.

Gen. Butler had returned to Fortress Monroe and it is said that no immediate change would be made at that place. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Official advices state

that the South Carolina, off Galveston, captured the Shark, Virus, Anneyan, McCaulfield, Louisa, Dart, Cavulcus, Falcon, Geo Baker, Sam Houston. Among the stuff captured were 13 mail as he may think fit to raise and command volunteer bags and a lot of express matter. Off St. Marks, have been abolished and his services log to the Regiments and battalions for the service of the Conthe Mohawk captured the Geo. B. Sloat whilst State. We are glad that he has chosen to remin attempting to run the blockade. Among the parsengers were the wife and children of Adju. bent of his own feelings, for he is a true parse tant-General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claims the Confederate flag as private property. Since the suppression of Army intelligence,

the city swarms with spies. There was a rumor about the city yesterday to the effect that Lord Lyons had informed Seward that a British fleet would soon be in American

waters for the purpose of opening the port of Charleston—that the blockade of that port was no blockade at all, and would not be recognized. We could not trace this rumor to any reliable source. We hope it is true.-Rich. Examiner. [This story turns out to be false.]

Another Battle.-Louisville, Aug. 7 .- A fight occurred yesterday at Drug Spring, near ets. Let some authoritative call be made upon Springfield. The Southerners evacuated the field the ladies of the State, and there will be a hour during the night, Lyon taking possession in the of socks from the seaboard to the mountains Ar morning. Another battle is momentarily expected. The Hessians lost 8 killed and 30 wounded. that can spare one, two, and three. Their place Of the Southerners, 40 were killed and 40 wound- can be readily supplied by comforts and over ed. Five regular dragoons and the Lieutenant commanding were killed. Drug Spring is 18 miles southwest of Springfield. It is stated that 5,000 Confederates are advancing on Springfield

The New York papers are changing their tune, aware that there is a Lieut. Told, brother is a about privateers. Lincoln, no doubt, has the right to bang them as pirates: but Jeff. Davis The citizens of Franklinton, N. C., complant of has threatened to retaliate in prisoners, and he the bad conduct of this Lieutenant at that plan has enough to make the game very bloody. There- while on his way to Raleigh in charge of some fore, it is suggested that caution be observed in this matter. It is thought that no exchange of prisoners may be effected without recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Cuss your recognition! We don't want it; and won't have it. You may hang away as fast as you please -- we have a goodly of seeing the prisoners, Lieut Todd ordered the number of Yankees here, who will grace the gallows as well as another! But don't distress yourselves about recognition. We will recognize you with a vengeance on the banks of the Delaware and Hudson, before many moons have waned.

Richmond Whig.

## PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for farnishing to the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty Five Thousand WAL-NUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of word, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY! MERCHANT TAILORING

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment. THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every

article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assertment of CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand. All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT. No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

E. MURRAY & CO... Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE GROCERS. NORTH WATER STREET, Wilmington, N. C. Particular attention given to sale or shipment of otton and Naval Stores.

AVON E. HALL. Forwarding & Commission Merchant, WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for cale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILLIEST Jan'y 19 1861 37117pd

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its arrival, the Regiment proceeded of encampment, mear Fairfield Pateri The regiment is composed of ten companies

Johnson Pettigrew is Col; J. O. Long.

Richmond Disputch, 80 An Iredell Brave in the Great Buttle-Co C. M. Hill, of Iredell, (formerly a Lienter the U. S. A.,) was in the battle of Mar we learn, and rendered important aid in d the Hessians. Captain Hill marched as reinforcement from Winchester (acting to tant to Gen. Smith.) and when Gen. Sm wounded and Col. Fisher fell, Adjutant I the charge upon Rickett's battery which win tured, and afterward pursued the Pedents Centreville, making prisoners in large out From Acquia Creek .- There is a strict surveil- Adjutant Hill was first to communicate to

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lately

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ter the reduce feders Bur

Appointments by the Governor - Gor Can has made the following appointments: Hon. Charles Manly, member of the Mills Board, in place of Haywood W. Guico, Esq. h

Capt. John L. Bridgers, of the lst N C Feb. unteer Regiment, promoted to Lieut Colored et

Capt. Pride Jones, of the Orange Guards, post moted to Major of the 7th Regiment of San troops. - Raleigh Standard Troops, Troops! - General Beauregard, et al. hody else, has created a new impalse there

Southern troops. Every train carges with a less towards the seat of war .- Substanty Ward Going On .- Soldiers are every day passes through Wilmington, on their way to Vigina A goodly number went through yesterday-men ly, if not wholly, from the cotton States.

Wilmington Journal.

Powder and Lead .- We are glad to lear the Gov. Clark is directing his attention and the atention of Prof. Emmons to supplies of lead and the constituents of powder, so necessary is the erisis. We have frequently called attention a this subject. Every element of defence and if wealth exists in this State, and all that is needed is scientific investigation and the lostering bal of government. The value of the services of said a man as Prof. Emmons, at a time like this as not be-overstated; but if the advice of shuftight. ed politicians had been taken, his office woll among us. In doing so he doubtless follow as well as a thoroughly informed chemist and geslogist.-Raleigh Standard.

Socks for Soldiers .- Gov. Moore, of Albana has issued a proclamation to the ladies of the State, advising that each of them knit one paird substantial woolen socks, and deposit the am with the Judge of the Probate Court of the comty in which she resides, who will have them for warded to the Governor of Alabama, at Mootgomery-from whence they will be formeded tree of cost to the soldiers, before the cold weather

We trust that steps will be taken in this Sun to provide seeks for our soldiers, and also blank to the blankets, there are thousands of families lids, made of cotton and quilted. We suggest that the State Fair be held in October, many with reference to the wants of the Soldiers

Lieut. Todd .- Most people, we presume, in ot Abraham Lincoln, in the Confederate service Northern prisoners. The proceedings of a pale lie meeting are published in the Journal from which we learn that when the Rev. Mr Maynard and Mr. J. B. Winston, of Fraklinton, entered the car at that place for the purpose, we suppose off. In response to a remark of Rev. Mr. Mr. nard that he was very deaf and did not hear the order at first or he would have gotten of the pak form, Todd stepped up to him, and after a fir words had passed, struck Mr. Mayuard in thehat When told by bystanders that Mr. Maynard and a Minister of the Gospel and a true Southern met, Todd said he did not belive it and did not tate ! damn, and otherwise behaved badly. The rest utions passed by the citizens of Franklinton so that Lieut. Todd's conduct was outrageous, profant

ern newspapers were requested to pubesh Charbite Democrat Home Made Envelopes. - Mr. J. A. Brown has left on our table a package of self-scaling it manufactured Post-Office paper. All very good — quite good enough for the ordinary business of the country. The workmanship is decided good. He is prepared to furnish them by the box, or thousand at moderate rates. Salisbury Watchman.

and cowardly, and the fact that he is a brother in-

law of Abe Lincoln justifies them in regarding

him with suspicion. A copy was ordered to be

forwarded to the Secretary of War and ad South-

Fire. We regret to learn that the Female College in Jamestown was entirely destroyed fire on Monday night last. Nearly all of the Con lege furniture, the musical instruments, beets, &c., were also burnt. Dr. W. A. Coble, in ha efforts to secure some valuable property from the flames, was slightly hurt by the falling of sens

The fire's supposed to have been communication of one of the pupils who was sick. Loss \$13,000. Greensburo' Patriot. E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON.J. T. MURRAY.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves .- The Pensacols Ob server has the following in regard to this exem-

plary regiment: It is said that not a single one of Wilson's Zouaves have now the clothes they came to Fort Pickens in, having stolen each other's all around, and that old Harvey Brown has but one suit of clothes left, (the one he wears,) and has to sleep under a body guard to save them; and further that Wilson had to put his commission in the

powder magazine to keep them from stealing it Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Books Price 5 cents.