

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,

BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 10, 1861.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Newbern, Union and Cabarrus counties.
Office in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1861.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.
Jan. 10, 1861.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

**New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
R. W. BECKWITH.
Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freights to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa.
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$8 50, and to New York via Charleston Steamer, at \$19, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct 2, 1860.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Newbern particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.
April 25, 1861.

A Card.
I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business.
In consideration of the existing pressure of the times I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$30, for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 for the half Session of 20 weeks.
I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos.
Address orders through the post-office.
CHARLES C. PAPE.
Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piano.
Oct 8, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular mill, crosscut hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimbets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and painting Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stacks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spike-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Tasslers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and Nail Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap.
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plow, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Fringes and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Trudges; grain, cut and finer Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, stoves, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware,
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.
Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.
Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

BIRDS, BIRDS,
ALL kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov 29, 1860.

Notice.
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861.) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for
cash, and cash only,
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their order, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.
OATES & WILLIAMS.
January 1, 1861.

Dissolution.
The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st of January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none others need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fillings, Springs & Co. must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Jan 16, 1861.

PROCLAMATION
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 13th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, huddies and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.
The extent of the prohibition is hereby revealed. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.
Done at the city of Raleigh, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1861.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Executive Office,
Oct 31.

Situation Wanted.
A person who is thoroughly acquainted with the Milling business, and who has had entire charge of a large establishment in Virginia for 15 years, desires a situation in this part of North Carolina. He has had large experience in farming and the management of lands. He can bring the best of recommendations.
For further information inquire at this Office, and state what salary is offered.
August 17, 1861.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Hereafter we intend to charge advertising rates for all obituaries of over ten lines in length, tributes of respect, and for announcing candidates for office—to be paid in advance.

GREAT STRENGTH.—The Boston Herald states that the strong man, Dr. Winslip, while standing upon a staging at an elevation of 8 or 10 feet from the floor, lifted and sustained for a considerable time, without apparent difficulty, a platform suspended beneath him on which stood twelve gentlemen, all heavier individually than the Doctor himself, and weighing, inclusive of the apparatus lifted with them, about 1,900 pounds.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body will meet according to adjournment, on Monday the 18th inst. (yesterday). The Greensboro Patriot and Salem Press hope that it will abolish the present Legislature. We hope not. The Legislature has adjourned, not to meet again, and it may fairly be allowed to be forgotten so far as that may be to a body that deliberately passed a most evil and iniquitous law, which the Supreme Court had just pronounced a violation of the Constitution which the members of the Legislature had sworn to support.—Fayetteville Observer.

Messrs. Brown and Johnston, engaged here in packing beef for the Confederate Army, are doing themselves the credit, and the Government the valuable service, of packing the nicest beef we have ever seen in this market. And judging by the specimens we have seen, they are also handling it in fine style.

The packing process is a very important one; if properly done very common beef becomes possible; but if improperly, the very best may be rendered unfit for use.—Salisbury Watchman.

WHEAT!
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
July 1, 1861. JNO. WILKES.

HIDES.
I have now on hand and am constantly receiving large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for Leather.
October 8, 1861. S. M. HOWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.

TAKE NOTICE.
The Accounts and Notes due L. LOEWENSTEIN are in my hands for collection and settlement. All persons indebted will please come forward and settle without delay.
J. EIGENBRUN.
November 5, 1861.

MONTAGENA FEMALE SEMINARY,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.
The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 20th of August.

RATES PER SESSION:
Board (including washing and fuel) \$40 00
English course, from \$5 00 to 15 00
Music on the Piano, Melodion or Guitar, 20 00
Languages, each, 8 00
Drawing or Painting, 10 00
Vocal Music, 3 00
Embroidery, 7 00
Other ornaments reasonable.

TERMS:
Half of all the expenses, board and tuition, must be paid in advance, and the remainder at the close of the Session.
Pupils who board in the Seminary will not be permitted to make store accounts.
For further information, address
L. G. HEILIG,
August 12, 1861.

Notice to the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North-Carolina.
All Blankets and Clothing which may be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which want them—when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—and with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for a Q. M. receipt you will forward to this office.
J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
October 6, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
October 24, 1861.
Any person or persons who may be desirous of taking contracts for making Clothing for the Army of North-Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.
J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
October 8, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1861.
General Order No. 19.
I. All accounts against the State of North Carolina, incurred for military purposes, must be presented at this Office within thirty days after they have been made. If longer withheld, no assurance can be given of their favorable consideration or prompt payment.
II. All accounts should always be accompanied by a certificate of some officer or authorized agent of the State, that the property has been delivered, that the price charged was according to agreement, and that the receiver will account for the same to the State. Otherwise accounts cannot be paid.
By order of the Governor, J. G. MARTIN,
Oct 22, 1861. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.
General Order No. 20.
All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor will remain at home, without pay, until called upon for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching their appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops.
By order of the commander-in-chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Oct 22, 1861. Adjutant General.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Is there any proper reason why so few people pay their debts now, in comparison with ordinary times? It is a grave question, and we are obliged to answer it in the negative. The crops of this State have for twelve months past been at least fair, and some of them exceedingly abundant, and with the exception of cotton for one month past, and naval stores, prices have been unusually high. More money probably was carried into the country from sales of produce during the past twelve months than usual. And in town until a few weeks, or at the most a few months, business was active and profitable. Then economy has been practiced to an unusual extent, and men generally have created no new obligations. Why, under all these favorable circumstances, should there be any failure to meet obligations, either to banks or individuals? We cannot see why. And yet the fact is notorious, that there is an unprecedented number of protested notes in all or most of the banks, and a universal complaint of the difficulty of collecting individual claims. It is easy to see why the usual bank accommodations cannot be had, for when a protest is the rule, and prompt payment or renewal the exception, the banks can have neither the ability nor the inclination to discount. Their means are locked up in State and Confederate loans and protested notes.

We fear that too many men of cash means are hoarding up their money, for some purpose or other, instead of paying their just debts—a course which they are enabled to pursue with impunity by the unfortunate stay laws, whose great effects have been to enable men to set at defiance their creditors and the Law, and to destroy the credit system, that indispensable help to the poor but really honest man.

If people would reflect how many debts would be paid in the course of a month by the payment of one debt at the beginning of it, until finally the money may even come back to the first payer, we think there would be more payments. Ten dollars thus invested no doubt often pays a hundred or even a thousand dollars of debts in the course of a month, going materially towards making money abundant instead of scarce.

This is one and a very important view of the subject. But there is another more important. We cannot see how an honest conscientious man can allow himself for one moment to rest upon the stay law. He contracted a debt with a solemn promise to pay it according to the old law, whose justice has been sanctified by universal assent through ages of time. And when he avails himself of the stay law he does a gross wrong to him who relied upon his honesty and honor. His failure to keep faith may ruin his creditor, or distress his wife and children. It certainly makes his own integrity a matter of question, and deprives him of that claim to credit in the future which can only rest upon a faithful fulfillment of obligations—which last is the best policy as well as a plain duty.—Fayetteville Observer.

GEN. SCOTT'S PAY.—The current monthly pay, subsistence, and allowance of Lieutenant-General Scott were, and by order of the President continue to be while he is upon the retired list, as follows:
Pay, per month, \$270
Rations, per month, 360
Allowances for servants, per month, 90
Allowance for horses, per month, 50
Total monthly pay, \$770
Which makes an annual income of \$9,240.

HELP THE POOR.—In these days of scarcity and trouble let us remember the poor—the very poor who are ever with us and who have a right to expect help at the hands of those who are blessed with more than their necessities require. We commend to our people in this section the following from an Augusta, Ga., paper. It is applicable to us:
"It is a scripture truism, that we have the poor always with us. This fact is brought home to us with peculiar force at this time, as the rigors of winter are approaching, and the high price of food brings us face to face with bitter poverty. The demands of the war have necessitated frequent calls upon our generous-hearted people for pecuniary and other aid, and we are happy to know that they have not been made in vain. 'Give, give,' has been the cry, and will continue to be; but our liberality has thus far been equal to the demand and a prompt response at all times has shown the spirit of benevolence and patriotism which animates us."

A GOOD STORY.—A gentleman who was in Augusta when the Yankee prisoners passed through on their way to New Orleans, relates the following conversation between one of the prisoners and a "cullud gentleman":
Yankee, (from ear window, to darkie on platform)—"Are you a slave or a free man?"
Darkie—"Well, I aint what you might call a free nigger, but I's right smart freer dan you is 'bout dis time."

DRIED PUMPKINS.—A distinguished physician requests the editor of the Vicksburg Whig to say there is nothing better for soldiers confined in camp during the winter, when fruit and vegetables cannot be had, than dried pumpkins. He says that soaked in water until they are soft, and stewed with molasses, they are not only wholesome but very palatable, and an excellent substitute for fruits or vegetables. They can be cut into strips, hung up and dried, with great facility, when they can be packed in bags and sent to the army. They are now plenty and cheap in this section of country.

Snuff, Snuff, Snuff!
Just received, a fresh lot of genuine Lordlard's High Toast Scotch Snuff.
PALMER'S VARIETY STORE.
Sept 24, 1861.

NOTICE.
OUR CREDIT CUSTOMERS, BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS, have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.
Our terms hereafter will be strictly Cash on delivery.
FISHER & BURROUGHS.
Aug 6, 1861.

A FRENCH VESSEL WRECKED.
Rescue of the officers and crew of a French Man-of-War by a Confederate steamer on the coast of North Carolina.

From the Newbern Progress.
We are enabled to lay before the public, the following account of the wreck of the French steamer Prony, (at Ocracoke,) and the intrepid conduct of the Yankee fleet, from the lips of Captain, officers and crew, of that steamer. The Frigate Prony of about eighteen hundred tons burthen left Toulon in France on the 22nd of July, 1861, with instructions to sail in the American waters, touching at the various West India Islands. Whilst on the voyage the Commodore of the Prony received orders from the Admiral on board the Commodore on board the Prony, to convey the Confederate steamer undertook to convey the Prony, and as the Confederate steamer approached the Prony, the steamer was fired upon by one of the Federal steamers, and thereupon a boat was dispatched from the Prony to meet the Confederate steamer and bring him on board. This action on the part of the Federal steamer, which the French Commodore characterized as a "mean Yankee trick" gave him no favorable opinion of the morals of the Federal Navy. The Prony left Charleston in rough and heavy weather, and the officers making a mistake in their calculation whilst off the coast of North Carolina the ship struck upon a shoal at Ocracoke Bar—all steam was put upon her and every effort made to get her off—they fired guns, and sent up rockets as signals of distress, with the hope that some one would come to their aid and relief. In the meantime the little Confederate steamer Albemarle, Capt. Salyear, being at Beaufort Island, a boat and men commanded by Capt. D. D. Sirmond was despatched by order of Col. Singletary to visit the frigate Prony. By the aid and efficient management of Capt. Sirmond, the large anchor of the Prony was gotten out and carried so as to heave the ship's head around for her relief; and after rendering every assistance that could be given—all which was fruitless—Capt. Sirmond returned with his men to the Albemarle for the purpose of having her brought to the aid of the French ship, but unfortunately he found that the Albemarle had got aground and could not be gotten off that day and not until the making of the next tide. In the meantime four Federal steamers, having in the morning from the direction of Hatteras, and visited the French ship, and advised the French Commodore to keep his ship on the strain of the large anchor as Capt. Sirmond had adjusted it and they would go off and bring other steamers to their assistance and aid. The four Federal steamers then left him, and never returned or sent him any aid. That night the weather came on to be exceedingly heavy and the sea ran high, which caused the French ship to break to pieces, and the French Commodore, believing the Yankee steamers intended to play a "Yankee trick" and were only waiting for the destruction of his ships that they might plunder the wreck, threw overboard all the small arms, one cannon &c., to prevent them from falling into their hands. The Commodore, officers and crew, were loud and deep in their curses and execrations of the Yankees. At daylight in the morning the Confederate steamer Albemarle having got off the shoal, made two attempts to get to the French ship, the sea running very high, which, for the time, rendered it impossible for the Albemarle to reach the steamer.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the wind changed to the Westward, and the Albemarle made a third attempt to make the French steamer, and having at the imminent risk of all on board, run as near to the Prony as it was safe to do, came to anchor, and having but one small boat, the same commanded by D. D. Sirmond, with Col. Singletary on board, succeeded in reaching the French steamer; and having put Col. Singletary on board the Prony, where he was most cordially received and greeted by all the officers and men, Capt. Sirmond, with the aid of the boats of the Prony, removed the entire crew from the wreck to the Confederate steamer Albemarle and Curlew. On one of the trips in his boat, to the Albemarle from the French steamer, the boat with five of the French seamen and her crew, were overwhelmed with the waves and sunk—the boat turning completely over and casting the whole crew into the sea. In this perilous condition, after the men had been struggling in the water for the half of an hour, the French sailors came to their relief in a yawl-boat and rescued the whole of them from a watery grave, and Capt. Sirmond and all of the men were safely placed on board the Albemarle. Nothing daunted by this disaster, Capt. Sirmond and his men soon bailed out the little boat of the Albemarle, and immediately proceeded to the relief of the French crew, and continued to ply on this errand of mercy until the whole of the crew were safely rescued and put on board of the Confederate steamers Curlew and Albemarle. Fifty-six of the officers and crew of the Prony were brought up in the steamer Albemarle and comfortably provided and cared for by the citizens of the town, the Commodore and the rest of the crew intending to follow them in another of the Confederate steamers. In the mean time the French Commodore, after conferring with Commodore Lynch of the Confederate steamers, resolved to go to Norfolk en route for New York, and accordingly the whole crew were taken to that place by Commodore Lynch in the Confederate steamer Curlew, the Officers and men leaving Newbern on Thursday night last, at 11 o'clock, for that purpose.

The French Commodore is not sparing of his denunciations of the Yankees, and unmistakably declares their conduct to be both unchristian and unmanly—he says, well knowing as they did, that he, his vessel, and crew were in the most imminent peril of a sad disaster, and receiving assurances from them that they should be aided by the whole force that they could command, and believing that they had in truth left him and gone to Hatteras for the purpose of prouding and returning in vain for their arrival that night, the sea rolled high, and it required all his strength of manhood

and fortitude to sustain and support his men. He encouraged them in every way, but when he lost his boat after boat, until only two small boats were left, which were insufficient in such a heavy gale to save them, he awaited with painful anxiety and solicitude the dawn of day, expecting every moment that they all would be submerged by the waves and find a watery grave; but when at the break of day they perceived the little Confederate steamer Albemarle buffeting the waves and struggling for life as it were in the attempt to reach them, his heart was cheered and they felt that there were still some friends on earth who manifested an interest in their welfare; but all hope again vanished when he perceived the imminent hazard and risk that she encountered; and he gave up all for lost, being well assured that she could not survive in so boisterous and heavy a sea. And again, when she failed to reach him in her first and second attempts, he believed all further attempts to do so would be vain and fruitless, he and his whole crew made up their minds to meet their fate like men, and were sadly and mournfully afflicted that such an awful catastrophe might and ought to have been averted by the human and timely aid of the Federal fleet, which they most intemperately refused to render them. He says that they were greatly astonished, and it sent a thrill of joy through the whole ship, when the little Albemarle, which he perceived was a frail boat, most gallantly and bravely made a third attempt to save them; and when she dropped her anchor apparently safely moored, and sent their little boat to their aid, they all devoutly gave thanks to God for their safe deliverance; and that too much praise and grateful commendation cannot be awarded to the Confederate officers, Col. Singletary and Captains Salyear and Sirmond and their crews, for their brave and heroic efforts in saving them all from an untimely death.

[In rescuing the party mentioned above, the Confederate steamer Winslow was wrecked by running on a sand bar.]

THE PORT ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

Authentic accounts show that it was one of the most terrific fights on record. Soldiers in the Crimea say there was nothing like it in the memorable sieges of that celebrated campaign. The fire from the fleet fell upon the devoted garrison like a storm of hail for five consecutive hours. So rapid were the reports of the guns, that it was difficult to distinguish between them. One continuous roar was kept up throughout the fight.
The battery on Hilton Head (Walker's) consisted of one 10-inch columbiad, one 8-inch do., one rifle cannon and seventeen 24 and 32 pounders. The fort is a common earth structure, but very strong of its kind, and the width of the bay, 24 miles, proved from the beginning that a fleet of such power was obliged to enter with an effort. The Bay Point battery, just opposite, on St. Helena Island, had 17 guns, and there was but little risk in swift steamers passing a mile and a quarter from each. The ships were disposed so as to direct their fire from three points. The achievement, in itself, is of little consequence, but it is important in that it gives the enemy a foothold on our coast and possession of one of our best harbors.
Our force in the battery while the fight was progressing amounted to about 220 men, the rest of the troops being disposed in the rear and within the distance of a mile. The greater portion of the loss occurred outside, from the bursting of shells, which were rained over a large district of territory. The German Artillery Company from Charleston, who were on the fort, fought like tigers. Our men were ordered to retreat when their powder was nearly exhausted, the holding of the battery had become hopeless, and the enemy had it in their power to cut off their retreat. They left in good order, followed by a shower of shells from the ships. Fortunately, a considerable number of steamers were lying in a deep creek that skirts the west side of the island, which enabled it, it is thought, our entire force to make safe their retreat. A portion landed at Bluffton and other points on the Carolina shore, and another, the largest, was brought by Com. Tatnall's fleet to Savannah.
Com. Wagerer, of the German Artillery, was in command of the fort. Gen. Drayton was also present throughout the fight, and Gen. Ripley arrived about 10 o'clock.
Com. Tatnall's fleet was present, aiding the fort to the full extent of its power, and all are loud in their praise of the intrepidity and daring of its heroic commander. Of his fleet, the Lady Davis and the Huntress were cut off, and went on to Charleston.
Com. Tatnall, after his flag-ship was crippled by a shell, retired to South Creek, and landed his marines and powder to give aid to the fort, but before reaching it he discovered the United States flag flying on the hospital; he then retraced his steamer.
The garrison at Bay Point, commanded by Capt. Stephen Elliott, made good their escape, and at last accounts were engaged in throwing up a battery at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.
Capt. Wm. Elliot's company, which garrisoned the work on Braddock's Point, South end of the island, retreated in small boats, and many of them, with their baggage, were picked up by the steamer Leesburg, from Savannah, and landed on the opposite shore. They burnt their stores and left their tents behind them.
All the records and papers of the 9th South Carolina Regiment, together with the stores, were left behind and fell into the hands of the enemy. The killing of an Aid to Gen. Drayton, and the wounding of the General himself, are false reports. Our hospital was five hundred yards from the fort, and had the yellow flag flying; yet the vandals sent three balls entirely through it; fortunately, however, injuring no one.
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. Donovant, with his regiment, a stand will be made.
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.
The citizens of Beaufort have all deserted the town—the men for the army and the rest for the interior.—Savannah Republican, 9th.