

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO.

The following address has been issued by Gen. Polk to the army under his command: HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, KY., November 13, 1861.

The Major-General commanding, with a profound acknowledgement of the over-ruling Providence of an Almighty God, congratulates the officers and soldiers of his command on the glorious victory achieved by them at Belmont, Mo., the 17th ult. The battle began in the morning under disadvantages that would have been discouraging to the most veteran troops.

After the contest had been favorably decided, and when the foe was in retreat, the baffled forces were attacked in flank by Preston Smith's Tennessee and Blythe's Mississippi Regiments. These two last regiments suffered comparatively little, the brunt of the fray having fallen first on Tappan's men, and subsequently on Pickett's. The latter suffered most.

The estimate of the enemy's forces, as well as of his intents, is based on the reports of Federal prisoners, who added that seventeen regiments had left Paducah with the intention, they supposed, of making an attack on Columbus, simultaneous with that on Tappan in Missouri, and the bombardment from the gun-boats on the river.

During the battle on the Missouri shore, the gun-boats were well responded to by sharpshooters of ours from this side; and the 128-pounder constantly vomited its iron hail, and did most terrible execution. It is claimed that its first shot levelled no less than twenty-two men and one horse.

On the 16th of last month I left Charlotte to join the 34th Reg. N. C. Vol., stationed at High Point, N. C. I found upon my arrival at that place, that all of the men composing the Reg. had a good appearance and were in fine spirits. All of the officers are gentlemen of ability and possess the happy faculty of pleasing the men under their charge.

THE BATTLE OF FORT ROYAL.

The battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought, and best conducted battles, which have signalized the war in which we are engaged. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width.

The island of Hilton head was commanded by Gen. Drayton. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. Wagner, Maj. Arthur Huger and Capt. Yates, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. Ripley to aid in directing the artillery.

The great fleet of the enemy passed our bar on Sunday, the 3rd inst., and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Commodore Tatnall, with his "mosquito fleet," ran out from the harbor and made the first hostile demonstration. The immense armada of the invaders, numbering, at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up in line of battle; and our little flotilla steamed briskly up to within a mile of them, and opened its fire, the scene was an inspiring one, but almost ludicrous, in the disparity of the size of the opposing fleets.

At about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come within range, the batteries of Fort Walker and Beauregard were opened and the steamers threw a number of shells in and over our works, inflicting no damage upon Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard.

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In this strait, it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself; the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet.

The retreat was covered by a small detachment who remained in the fort for an hour after their comrades had left. Among those who remained were Capt. Harms, with six men, Lieut. Melchers with four men and Lieut. Biscoff, with four men. These worked three guns until about two o'clock, when they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was equally a necessity. The garrison was exhausted and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Col. Dunovant ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Captain Elliott at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hanckel, one of Gen. Ripley's Aids, who had got together some twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to St. Helena Island.

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REPORT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The rumors in regard to the burning of bridges on the waters of the Holston, in East Tennessee, have subsided into the authenticated fact that the only ones successfully fired this side of Knoxville, are the Union Station bridge, ten miles from Bristol, and another at Lick Creek, further on. Some two hundred feet of the bridge first named were destroyed, and it will require but a short time to restore it sufficiently for the running of the train.

There are reports of the burning of two bridges on the Georgia and Tennessee railroad, and some facts have been communicated to us relative to an attempt to burn the long bridge at Strawberry Plain, near Knoxville. The man who was stationed there to guard it saw fifteen men approaching, and used his pistol and double barrel shot-gun with such effect as to keep them at bay until assistance arrived; but he was very badly wounded himself. Two or three arrests have been made of suspected parties in the neighborhood.

We have received the particulars of the skirmish near Carter's station, last Sunday night, to which brief allusion was recently made. In consequence of private intelligence received at Bristol of the doings of the Union men in East Tennessee, Capt. Miller picked up a party of 22 young men, accompanied by Mr. J. R. Howard as a volunteer, and started from Bristol by Railroad on Sunday evening at 9 o'clock. They sent lanterns ahead of the train and found the track torn up between Watauga and the Union Bridge, but the damage was soon repaired and they passed over safely.

The rest of the story is briefly told. Late Thursday night the garrison at Fort Walker had collected at the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But here a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreating troops imagined the little steamers to be Yankee gun-boats; while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitering was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right."

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WAR ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The New York Herald of the 8th, contains news from Washington to the 6th. Gen. Meigs is mentioned as the successor to Fremont. Probably Halleck will be sent to Kentucky. Brigadier-General Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has resigned. The reported resignation of Wool is unfounded.

The Norfolk Day Book publishes a summary of news from the New York Herald, of the 12th. The following is a dispatch from Rolla, dated the 11th: "All the sick and wounded at Springfield have been sent to St. Louis. Price has fallen back and is moving South, evidently to lead to the belief that he will not fight the Federals. The general opinion is that St. Louis will soon be in the hands of the Confederates from Columbus, Kentucky."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 14.—The Western train which was due this morning, arrived to-night, and brings a through mail and dates as late as Knoxville, 10th. Passengers say that the reported damage by the Union men is much exaggerated. Knoxville has been placed under martial law. Forty-five prisoners taken by Floyd's command arrived on the train. A portion of them were captured while holding the recent election in the North-west. The poll book was also captured, with the names of the voters, &c.

GUYANDOTTE, VA., Nov. 11.—The Confederates, numbering six hundred, attacked the town last night and killed and took prisoners about one hundred. They then burnt the town and retired with a trifling loss. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10.—The steamer Spaulding has arrived from Hatteras, with the 12th Indiana Regiment. The officers say that it is impossible to remain longer at the inlet. The regiment has suffered severe privations. Col. Hawkins, commanding at Hatteras, advises that the troops be returned to Fortress Monroe in consequence of its untenable condition. In the recent severe storms much damage was done, and the troops had to retire.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Grier said it seemed like a farce to try the privateersmen at this time. The dictates of humanity should counsel the Government to treat the captives on sea like those taken on land. He could not understand the policy of hanging the first, and exchanging those taken on land. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners and prevent the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by England and France.

VISIT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT TO THE WILMINGTON SWORD FACTORY.—On yesterday afternoon, the factory of Froelich & Estvan was the scene of an agreeable incident, arising out of the visit of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who made a minute inspection of the various manufactures of Swords, lances and bayonets carried on there. After he had gone through all the work shops, he was requested by the agent, Mr. Newhoff, to lay the foundation for a new sword making machine, which he did, laying brick and spreading on mortar in a workmanlike manner, taking occasion to make a few appropriate remarks respecting the welfare of the factory and its importance to the Confederacy.

NEWS FROM EUROPE by the last steamer shows that the Confederate Commissioners in London and Paris are very confident in their belief that the necessity of the manufacturers will lead to the breaking of the blockade to procure a supply of cotton. The London Post deprecates any interference with the blockade, and shows that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will not re-open the cotton trade, but on the contrary recognition will only increase the vigor of the blockade, and interference will be an act of war.

REMOVING THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES FROM WASHINGTON.—Many think that Washington cannot be taken. The Yankees, it seems, think otherwise. A New York paper says: There was a rumor current in the city on Thursday that the public documents were being removed from Washington to Philadelphia. Whether the rumor had any foundation or not we think it not advisable as a matter of precaution. The chances of battle are uncertain, and if the Confederates do actually give battle to our forces, the safety of the buildings in Washington are in imminent peril. If they gain the day, and get possession of the treaties and other important State papers, the foreign powers are as likely as not to recognize the Confederates as the Government de facto.

HIGH PRICES IN WASHINGTON CITY.—Intelligence from Washington city states that the canal has broken so extensively that it will be unrepairable till spring; and with the blockade of the Potomac and the interruption of railways, will cause a heavy advance in provisions, fuel, &c. Coal is worth twelve dollars a ton and wood twelve dollars a cord; other things in proportion. A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated Springfield, October 31, says that a good deal of excitement has prevailed for some days respecting the report of Fremont's removal. Fremont's removal would cause no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare they would resign in that event, and insist on creating him Dictator for the south-west independent of the Administration.

Valuable Property for Sale. The undersigned, having determined to join the Confederate service, offers for sale his Hotel and all its appurtenances, in the town of Monroe, Union county, N. C. Its business location is the very best in said town, it being right opposite and close to the Court-House, with a front to the public square of near 100 feet, and running to the rear 180 feet. The Hotel has all the necessary buildings and conveniences for such an establishment—rooms all furnished, a never-failing well of water in the yard. The stable and stables very convenient and large, with good feed and water, and also a good kitchen and garden attached.

BARLEY WANTED. I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid. CHARLOTTE, Oct 29, 1861. MARTIN MUNZLER. BUTTER! BUTTER!! The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at PALMER'S, Sept 24, 1861. Variety Store.

M. S. OZMENT Keeps for sale Lard, corn and corn meal; also, chickens, &c. A fresh supply of candles just received. For sale cheap for cash. Two doors below the Jail. October 15, 1861. FACTORY FOR SALE. The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The machinery is comparatively new and in good order for work. The water power is good and the buildings ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached. The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 9 cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the same. J. E. B. STOWE, Stowessville, N. C. \$15 REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber on the 13th of Sept., a negro boy MARTIN. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 145 pounds; has rather an effeminate voice, and one or two of his front teeth are out. He has an extensive acquaintance and has a wife at Mr Henry Cathey's in the vicinity of Tuckasee P. O. It is supposed that he may be lurking about in that neighborhood or the town of Charlotte. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or his confinement in Mecklenburg Jail. R. B. WEDDINGTON, Nov 5, 1861.

COTTON WAREHOUSE. OATES & WILLIAMS will store Cotton under roof and advance 5 cents per pound on all received, charging interest on the money so advanced, and 25 cents per bale storage for the first month and 10 cents per bale for each subsequent month, and commissions 4 per cent. October 15, 1861. North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years, during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 8, 1861. Cantwell's Practice. During my absence in the Military service of this State, in Virginia, subscribers and others desiring copies of the above work, can obtain them of Mrs. Cantwell, Raleigh. All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good. Price of single copies of the above \$5.00. A deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again. EDWARD CANTWELL, Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 1861. \$75 REWARD. RUNAWAY from where he had been hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Bill, Giles and Henry. Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back to their old neighborhood. Bill is about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, will weigh 150 or 160 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced, speaks quick when spoken to. His brother, Henry, is about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs.; is very black, and walks with his head up and feet turned out in front. Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. Rivers on the Catawba river. He is 28 years old, well set, 5 feet 10 inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a bright brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a runaway. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of travel. They all ran off about the same time. We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted. PRIDE & DUNOVANT, Chester, S. C., July 30, 1861.

Cotton Buyers. ELIAS & COHEN, Will purchase COTTON, GRAIN, FLOUR, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCTS, for which the highest market price is Cash will be paid. Just received a large lot of Bagging and Roping; and a complete stock of GROCERIES. ELIAS & COHEN. November 5, 1861. HOW TO SAVE MONEY. If all those indebted to us either by Note or Account will close the same by cash between now and the 1st of January, 1862, we will discount 10 per cent off, and be much obliged to them for the balance. J. G. WILKINSON & CO, November 5, 1861.

DUES WANTED. The Book Accounts of J. A. FOX, and also those of J. M. HOWIE, contracted in the Foundry business, are in my hands for settlement and collection. No one can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted. PRIDE & DUNOVANT, Chester, S. C., July 30, 1861. A. C. WILLIAMSON, Attorney, Sept 17, 1861.