Latest News

From the Charleston Mercury.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Federals Defeated.

600 PRISONERS TAKEN.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.

Intelligence has been received from Cotton Hill that Gen. Floyd commenced cannonading the enemy on Friday last—stopped their transportation—killed a number of horses—disabled the wagons and killed twenty-nine of the enemy.

General Floyd now controls the road over which the enemy transport their supplies.

There is a rumor current this morning that the Federals had crossed Loup Creek, to cut off Col. Jenkins' Cavalry, but Col. Jenkins having been advised of their movement, he obtained reinforcements of Infantry from General Floyd and surprised the Yankees. He succeeded in cutting them off and capturing six hundred.

ATTACK ON PORT ROYAL.

SAVANNAH, November 5.

Eight steamers of the Federal fleet attacked Port Royal this morning. One battery and Com. Tattnall's steamer fired 150 shots. One Federal steamer was badly damaged and towed off. Another went ashore and was disabled. Tattnall is still firing on her, and hopes to capture her. Five hundred men left here to-night for the scene of action.

HILTON HEAD, Nov. 5, P. M.

The Hessians fleet attacked and engaged our batteries here about forty-five minutes past ebb tide and have gone out of range.

One of the steamers has been reported hit and has hauled off, a large steamer appears to be aground since Monday.

Thirty-three of the fleet are now seen off this point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

The New York *Times* says the army of the Potomac will not go into winter quarters within the present line of entrenchments, no such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has ever been made.

McClellan's active preparations continues. The *World's* dispatch says that Lincoln has assured parties that a forward movement is determined upon.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says that the Navy Department has recently ordered five hundred more rifled cannon.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.

The Norfolk *Day Book* publishes a report of the beaching, during the late storm, of two Federal steamers on Currituck Beach. One is believed to be the Great Republic.

Gen. Scott, it is reported, is going to Europe.

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE FEDERAL FLEET OFF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—The papers of this city this morning announce that Commodore Tatnall made a reconnoissance with his fleet, on Monday, off Port Royal, and fired on the Federal fleet, and that from between thirty and forty shots were exchanged. Two of the Federal vessels were struck. There was no damage done on our side.

Information has been received that the Federal fleet intend a combined attack on Beaufort, Tybee and Fort Pulaski. Our defences are very strong.

A FEDERAL STEAMER WRECKED OFF SOUTH CAROLINA COAST—STATEMENT OF HER CAPTAIN.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The morning papers state that Captain Morrell, of the Federal steam transport Osceola, which was wrecked near Georgetown, arrived on yesterday. He reports that he was ordered at New York to take fifteen days provisions and follow the large vessels. The Osceola went ashore on Saturday and bilged. Captain Morrell says the fleet consists of fifty-six vessels of all classes, and says that the storm on Friday and Saturday was very severe. He thinks many of the vessels must have been lost or disabled.

FREMONT CERTAINLY REMOVED.

NORFOLK, Nov. 6.—A copy of the N. York *Times* of the 4th was received here to day. The following important item of intelligence is contained in it:

The President has sent out the order to the Western Military Department transferring the command from General Fremont to General Hunter. The order is absolute and unconditional, and has reached General Fremont by this time. It is based on the President's thorough conviction of Fremont's incapacity as a General, and of the gross profligacy of the expenditures of public money under his administration.

ENGAGEMENT GOING ON AT BAY POINT.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—A report from Beaufort, dated 10½ o'clock this morning, states that a terrible fight is progressing at Bay Point. The result is unknown.

LATER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—8 o'clock, P. M.—Seven Federal vessels passed the batteries at Bay Point this morning. After getting inside they opened fire on Hilton Head. The batteries at the latter Point returned the fire. Several guns were dismounted on our batteries. The result to the Federal vessels is unknown.

The firing ceased at dark, but it is expected that the enemy will attempt a landing to-night, when warm work may be expected.

THE TRIAL OF THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The jury in the case of the privateers of the Savannah stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG—LOSS OF A MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Palfrey, who commanded the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment at Leesburg, in his official report to the Governor of Massachusetts of the Leesburg affair, says that the loss of the regiment was about fifty per cent. The officers engaged were twenty-two, and only nine are safe. The number of privates engaged were three hundred and eighteen, and the killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and forty-seven.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 7.—A fight began at 11 o'clock on yesterday at Belmont, opposite to Columbus, and lasted until five o'clock in the afternoon. General Pillow, with Tappan's Weight's, Pickett's and Russell's Regiments, numbering 2,500 men, were attacked by 8,000 Federal troops under Generals Grant, McClernand and Buford. Until one o'clock there were many alternations of successes and reverses. Our forces were then reinforced by Walker's, Cumming's and Macks' Regiments, when, General Pillow ordered a flank movement, which was made and supported by Smith and Weights' Regiments, under the immediate command of General Polk. The enemy fled and were pursued to their gunboats. It was a complete route. The roads were filled for seven miles with the dead and wounded, with guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c., &c. The gunboats were attacked by our sharp-shooters, their cables cut, and the Federals made a precipitate embarkation.

Watson's battery, under Haltzoven, is immortalized. It was captured after a furious defence, and subsequently re-taken by our troops.

Our loss is heavy, but much less than that of the Federals. We have ninety prisoners. The enemy's loss is from four hundred to five hundred.

General Grant is reported killed.

We recaptured nearly all our men who had been taken prisoners.

FORTS WALKER AND BAY POINT CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.

SAVANNAH, November 8.—Forts Walker and Bay Point batteries were evacuated on yesterday afternoon after a terrible contest, in which we lost twelve killed and forty wounded. Our troops retreated after exhausting all our ammunition. We lost no prisoners. All of our guns were lost on the forts, and the Federal flag is now flying over our forts.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

CHARLESTON, November 8.—After four hour's fighting, the ammunition was exhausted, and seven guns disabled. The batteries were then abandoned.

Dunovant's and Hamilton's commands are all safely over the Ferry.

The enemy is landing at Boyd's Landing, and Beaufort is no doubt in their hands.

Dunovant's Regiment is safe at Port Royal Ferry. A part of Edwards Regiment is at Edisto and part at Coosawhatchie. DeSaussure is with Gen. Drayton. Jones marches to-morrow for Pocotaligo. All the troops are safe.—No particulars of the battle yet received.

From the Charlotte Bulletin

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—A tremendous engagement has been going on constantly since 4 o'clock this morning between the fleet and the batteries at Port Royal. Gen. Ripley commands the batteries in person.

Dispatches from Savannah represent the firing as terrific. From the South end of this city also we can hear the heavy guns distinctly, and never less than ten per minute, and sometimes thirty, and occasionally a rolling fire, as if of broadsides. No news has been received direct from the scene of action. The excitement here is most intense, but the utmost confidence is felt in the strength of our batteries there. The weather is beautiful.

THE ENEMY IN PORT ROYAL.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Seven of the enemy's heavy war steamers succeeded in passing the batteries, and are now inside Port Royal harbor, out of the reach of the batteries. The transports are still outside. The enemy's guns were served with great precision, and ours badly.

Gen. Lee, late in command in Western Virginia, arrived to take command of the Southern Atlantic coast. He has gone down to Port Royal.

Troops are hurrying to the scene of action. The enemy will probably attempt to land soon. Our forces are adequate to repulse them.

From the South Carolinian.

The latest advices received in this city from Port Royal state that a number of the Federal war vessels, but not the transports, had passed our batteries, and were evidently preparing to make a landing, but our force is amply sufficient to repel them, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. The casualties, so far as heard, were twelve wounded in General Drayton's brigade.

General Lee arrived to-day and took command. The passing of the batteries, it is understood, was a part of the plan of Gen. Ripley.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA—CHARLESTON OCCUPIED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 4.—The Lynchburg *Republican* has been favoured with a private letter, written by the wife of one of our officers, stating that our troops occupy Charleston, Kanawha county, to the number of thirteen hundred. This force is composed of Col. Jenkins' cavalry and Col. Phillips' Georgia Legion. General Floyd was in supporting distance, and was expected in Charleston in a few days. The effect of this occupation is to cut off supplies from Rosencranz and Cox, thus causing them to surrender or retreat precipitately from the Kanawha Valley via Somerville.

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court, in this city, on yesterday found true bills against James M. Chenowith, James A. Skiff and Thomas B. Lincoln, charged with treason.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI—A DECISIVE BATTLE CLOSE AT HAND.

The news from Missouri is important. A decisive battle is imminent. The Nashville *Union* is permitted to make the following extract from a letter addressed to a friend by a Chaplain in McCulloch's army. It is the latest and most reliable information that we have of the movements of the army in the West. The letter is dated October 22:

"The time has come when every man ought to bear his part in the defence of our common right. Our latest news from Missouri is of the most startling character. A dispatch from General McCulloch, from Maysville, says that he has information from an undoubted source that the Federal army is South of Springfield, and is marching rapidly towards Fayetteville, Arkansas.

General Price has fallen back to Neosho, and he and McCulloch had united their forces, which are estimated at 37,000 men. They are falling back into this State, and intend to make a stand at a point called the Cross Hollows, seventeen miles North of Fayetteville. The Federals are commanded by Fremont, and are variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000, and they hope, no doubt, to get South of our army, and cut off reinforcements and supplies, and afterwards be able to destroy it. Fremont is in trouble at home, and he is driven to execute this dangerous enterprise to re-establish himself, or go down forever. No doubt he is desperate, and will hazard all upon the result of this adventure. We have no fears, however, as to the result.

Our army is composed of the best material in the South; they will die on the field to a man before they will yield their homes and their cause to Northern despotism. The Missourians will fight to redeem their State and to avenge their wrongs, while the sons of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas will leave their bones to whiten on the field rather than suffer their country to fall under the yoke.

We are expecting a battle in a few days. Doubtless, ere this missive reaches you, the Waterloo of the West will have been fought and won. The Federalists, if defeated, will all be taken or destroyed, for they have advanced too far to retrace their steps in safety.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI—NEWS FROM GENERAL PRICE'S CAMP—THE PROGRAMME OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1861.

The following is from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat:*

CHARLESTON COUNTY, Oct. 30, 1861.—Judge McNeunt, a prominent citizen of this county, reached home yesterday direct from the headquarters of General Price. He left the rebel camp at Neosho, Newton county, on Wednesday, the 22d, where General Price and Ben. McCulloch had united their forces, making an army of about thirty thousand men.

General Price had received a large supply of clothing, medicine, &c., and some arms. His rifled cannon had not reached him, but were expected to do so on Sunday night, under the charge of General George B. Clark, who had sent messengers forward to indicate his approach.

The Legislature was in session at Neosho, but lacked four of a quorum. This deficiency was expected soon to be made up by the arrival of several of the members, when it was believed they would confirm Claib. Jackson's declaration of independence.

General Price gives out that he will stand at Neosho and give General Fremont battle, whom he expects easily to defeat, and then march on St. Louis and make his winter quarters in central Missouri.

THE ENEMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Northern paper of the 23d ult. says of the campaign in Western Virginia:

The campaign at Beverly and Cheat Mountains appears to be closed, and the troops are going into winter quarters. The rebels have withdrawn to the mountains, and blockading up the Staunton road, but our army may move in that direction. They have wholly abandoned the Greenbrier. As an evidence that nothing further is expected in that quarter, our troops, except enough to hold the fort on the summit of Cheat Mountain, and to guard the passes of Elkwater, are being withdrawn and encamped at Beverly or Huttonville. The troops on the summit of Cheat Mountain have been ordered to build winter quarters.

THE WAR IN ARIZONA—ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

The Mesilla *Times* of the 3d October brings us news of another victory achieved by the Confederates in Arizona. The engagement was between a detachment of Confederates, numbering one hundred and eight officers and men, under Captain Coopwood, of the Second Texas Mounted Rifle Regiment, and four companies of regulars of the United States Army, besides a company of New Mexico volunteers, near the La Mesa village, in the Rio Grande valley.—*Rich. Examiner*

McCULLOCH'S ARMY TO WINTER IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 23d ult. says:

We have information from reliable sources that after a sixty days' campaign in Kansas and Missouri, the McCulloch division will fall back into Arkansas. The quartermaster has advertised for the building of stables to accommodate 5,000 army horses and a large number of mules; also, for 100,000 bushels of corn and and 3,750 tons of hay to forage those animals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Federal account of the battle at Leesburg is "confused and unsatisfactory."

The Cincinnati *Times* says McClellan is bound to make a speedy attack on the rebels at Manassas. He cannot avoid it if he would. "*His army,*" says that paper, "*cannot be fed* without an unobstructed Potomac."

The President, by request of Governor Pickens, has granted furloughs to all the members of the South Carolina Legislature, now in the service in Virginia.

There are not less than six hundred members of the Baptist denomination in one of the Georgia Regiments now in Virginia.

A single firm in Philadelphia employs two thousand one hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of shirts and drawers for the army.

An Arkansas paper says that a million of dollars will be secured to the South in that State by the enforcement of the sequestration act.

A Northern paper says that the Government at Washington is about to open extensive hospital accommodations in Philadelphia, for sick and wounded soldiers, and that the inmates of hospitals at Washington city will be removed thither. The hospitals in Washington will be thus left vacant for new applicants.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation stating that the number of volunteers tendered for the coast service is already greater than the exigencies require, and that in consequence he will not accept any more volunteers at present.

FEARS OF THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON—REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Since the terrible reverse at Leesburg the Federals are much agitated about the safety of Washington, fearing the capture of their Capital as, perhaps, the next step of the Confederates. They are packing up, bag and baggage, and Old Abe may have occasion to call into requisition his famous "Scotch cap and military cloak" sooner than he expects. 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 the act 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 is in imminent peril, whether the Confederates gain or lose the battle.

If we gain, and, through the casualties of the fight, the public documents are destroyed, we lose what cannot be restored; 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*.

HEAVY FIRING ON THE POTOMAC—IMMENSE NUMBER OF VESSELS BELOW OUR BATTERIES.

A Fredericksburg paper of yesterday says:

Yesterday evening, about two hours before sun-set, heavy firing commenced up the Potomac in the direction of Evansport, which lasted about an hour. We did not learn the cause of it. Some suppose that it proceeded from stationary Federal batteries recently erected over on the Maryland shore. Last evening we learn that there was a very large fleet, sail and steam, supposed to be mostly merchantmen, lying off Maryland Point. It was estimated as high as two hundred vessels.

A SCHOONER ATTEMPTS TO RUN OUR BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The Fredericksburg *Recorder* of yesterday says:

On Friday afternoon about two o'clock a schooner which, with a large number of merchantmen, was lying just above the Evansport batteries, was torn from her moorings and came drifting down. As soon as those on board found out what had happened they attempted to put back, but finding this impossible, they "tacked" and prepared to go by. In doing so, our batteries opened upon her and she was struck no less than four times. This was doing remarkably well, when it is recollected that the vessel was being driven before a gale at the rate of some twenty knots an hour and was a very small concern. It shows that our boys know how to shoot.

THE SITUATION ABOUT LEESBURG.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes of the position of affairs about the scene of the late battle near Leesburg:

The enemy is posted in an excellent position in the rear of Edward's Ferry. They occupy the hills and woods for many miles around. A formidable earthwork has been constructed by the rebels on a hill about three miles from Leesburg. This fortification is a long one, and can be distinctly seen from the Maryland shore. In addition to this earthwork it is believed that they have a number of masked batteries throughout that portion of the country.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, the rebels appeared in considerable force opposite this point, not far from the Virginia shore. They were quite bold in presenting themselves, and their movements could be observed from the bluffs on the Maryland side. They drew up in line of battle about four miles from Leesburg. Our troops, under command of General Stone, were immediately posted in position to receive them should they advance and attack us.

Our batteries of artillery are posted on the hills a short distance from the river on the Maryland side, ready for any action which they may be called on to perform.

OPERATIONS IN NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

It is understood that Gen. Jackson will immediately assume his command of operations in Northwestern Virginia, the position assigned him by the recent order of the War Department. Gen. Jackson is a gallant, dashing officer, and will show himself "the right man in the right place." Gen. Jackson takes with him, we learn, his famous "Stone-wall Regiment," and instead of hearing of his division going into "winter quarters," we shall expect to see him "carrying the war into Africa."—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE FEDERALS ADMIT THEIR VANDALISM.

Now and then the Federals admit their Vandalism and brutality, and the Northern press, so far from rebuking conduct of which the most blood-thirsty savage has never been guilty, make it their pleasure to applaud and rejoice over the disgusting details. Describing the march toward Warsaw, in Missouri, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:

In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foregoing system and the disappearance of feathered bipeds, &c., from the face of the earth hereabouts. On the road, on Tuesday last, we saw regiments of troops passing along, three-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every army wagon we passed contained a couple of hogs or calves. Worse than all, many soldiers killed stock at farms, and left nine tenths of the carcass to rot on the ground. Houses were ransacked and depleted of viands, whether the occupants were Unionists or Disunionists, the soldiers seldom stopped to inquire. Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disgrace upon our army and our cause.

Gen. Beauregard's Letter.

RICHMOND, November 7.

The *Whig* of this morning publishes the following:

"Centreville, within hearing of the enemy's guns, November 3d, 1861.

To the Editors of the Whig:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my Report of the Battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do the publication without the knowledge or authority of the President, who is the sole judge when and what parts of a report from a Commanding officer should be made public.

I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department thinks proper and necessary for the successes of our cause. Meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting slanders and calumnies aimed at me.

Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers; let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance.

If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism (the highest Civic Virtue) and office seeking, (the lowest Civic occupation,) I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world.

I hope, for the sake of our cause and the country, be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our National enemies, but I have nothing to ask of my country, Government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged in.

I am not, and never expect nor desire to be, a candidate for any civic office within the gift of the people or the Executive. The aim of my ambition—after having cast my mite in the defence of our sacred cause, and assisted, to the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a Nation, is to retire to private life, my means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Your most obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The wise carry their knowledge, as they do their watches—not for display, but for their own use.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS ADMINISTRATORS of the late Charles F. Fisher, will SELL AT HIS MILLS & PLANTATION, On the South Yadkin River, on the 26th day of December next, the following property, namely, a large

STOCK OF CATTLE,

SOME FIFTY HEAD OF

OUT-HOGS,

FORTY-FIVE

FATTENED HOGS,

TEN HEAD OF MULES,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FARMING TOOLS

OF ALL KINDS,

Wagons and Gears, an Ox Cart and a Yoke of Oxen,

A WHEAT FAN AND THRESHING MACHINE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS,

Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AND OTHER ARTICLES

At the same time will be rented the GRIST AND SAW MILLS of said Fisher, and the FARMING LANDS on both sides of the river. Also, several

Negroes will be Hired.

Also, on the 22nd of this month, (November) we will sell at Fishers' Shanties, in Burke County, on the Western Rail Road, the following property, namely, some

Fifteen to twenty Mules, a Yoke of Oxen, about 100 head of HOGS,

Sixty of which will be FATTENED HOGS, and other property.

Six months credit will be given, bond with sureties required before the property is delivered.

BURTON CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Adm'rs.

Nov. 11, 1861.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BURTON CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Adm'rs.

Nov. 11, 1861 (3t48)

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Nov. 11. tf48

A Large Assortment of Sunday

School Books and other Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c. Call at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Nov. 11. tf48