

The Abbeville Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, June 28, 1861.

FOR PEACE.

Resolutions in favor of peace have been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature by Senator Covener. They are preceded by a preamble, stating the alarming condition of the country, the inevitable misery of civil war, and the duty of all citizens to stay the fratricidal arm.

We copy the resolutions: Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Connecticut recommend to the Government of the United States this, their most earnest appeal, that while every preparation for the defence and maintenance of the Government shall be made a cessation, if possible, of any further hostilities may take place, until Congress shall have time to act in the premises.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention, for the settlement of national difficulties, and that every possible honorable means shall be first exhausted by the national Government before our prosperous people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

Resolved, That we are opposed to civil war, prosecuted for the subjugation or destruction of the seceded States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of a war against the seceded States, waged under any circumstances, for the purpose of emancipating the slaves in the Southern slave holding States.

We find from the Newark (N. J.) papers that the people of that city who are in favor of peace are holding meetings to express their views. At an adjourned meeting, held one evening last week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, That in view of the present deplorable condition of the country, the members of the meeting deem it their duty, and in accordance with their constitutional rights, to petition the Congress of the United States to assemble, to interpose (if in their judgment it is best for them to do) their power to put an end to the present troubles now existing in our once prosperous and happy, but now distracted country, and to save us from the ravages of civil war.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to prepare and circulate a petition for signatures of those persons who may be in favor of permanently restoring peace and prosperity to our unfortunate country.

A letter from New York says: Notwithstanding the indignation of some of our ultra political journals whenever the very thought of peace is whispered, I can assure you that a very earnest movement is on foot in this city, with a view to memorialize Congress in favor of compromise, on the basis of the Crittenden or Border States resolutions, rejected at the last session.

The New York Tribune, too, is becoming a little more inclined for peace. It says:

"Nowhere on earth would a speedy and honorable peace—a real peace—be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by us. If the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace on their terms, rather than a useless continuance of the war."

THE FABIAN POLICY.

The Augusta Constitutionalist revives the following bit of ancient history, for the special digestion of that large class of croakers who, with less opportunity, know more than any body else, and in whose estimation all the movements of the Confederate Government, from the beginning, have been tardy and inefficient, if not positively harmful. We hope they will read it, and learn wisdom from a lesson of the past. We quote:

"After the disastrous battle of Thrasymene, and when Hannibal, with his victorious army, was advancing upon Rome, Fabius, surnamed Cunctator, (the Delayer,) fortunately took command of the Roman legions. He adopted the policy of avoiding battle, and of weakening and harassing the enemy by delays, counter-marches, and ambuscades. Hannibal, worried and exasperated by these damaging tactics, sent Fabius this message:

"If Fabius is as great a general as he would make us believe, let him descend to the plain and accept the challenge which I offer him." To which Fabius coolly replied, "If Hannibal is so great a general as he thinks himself, let him compel me to accept his offer."

This cautious policy did not suit the impetuous spirit of the Roman people, and Fabius, as rash a general as Fabius was prudent, was elevated to equal command with him, and every army involved in difficulties. He was saved from overwhelming defeat by the arrival of Fabius in his support at a critical moment. Another rash general, the new Consul Terentius, suffered a terrible defeat, shortly after, at Cannae, by similar imprudence. It was one of the most disastrous reverses that ever befell the Roman arms.

PRINCIPLE AND INTEREST.—Hon. A. H. Stephens' remarks in his late speech at Atlanta, that this war is against the whole principle upon which the American Revolution was fought, and that Massachusetts, then represented by the patriot Hancock, now complies towards us the same relation that England did to all in the Revolution.

This is all true; but principle is nothing to Massachusetts when interest is concerned. This war is fought by the most cordial, manly, and patriotic qualifications that ever inspired the conduct of nations. The highway man who steals a man's property, and the merchant who swears that he will not purchase goods from gold, are the same in principle. The States of the Confederacy are the same in principle as the States of the Union. The States of the Confederacy are the same in principle as the States of the Union. The States of the Confederacy are the same in principle as the States of the Union.

We are authorized to announce MATHEW McDONALD as candidate for reelection as Clerk of the Court for Abbeville District at the next election. —May 23d, 1861.

The friends of WILLIAM C. MOORE, respectfully announce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the ensuing election.

The friends of WILLIAM HILL are desirous to retain him as Ordinary, and they respectfully nominate him for reelection.

We commend to the attentive perusal of our readers the very interesting correspondence from Virginia to be found in another column.

CONGRESSIONAL. We learn that Hon. J. L. Orr has been appointed a member of the Confederate Congress in the place of Judge Withers, resigned.

RAIN. During the last few days various portions of our District have been favored with fine rains. In the District generally, rain is very much needed, and the crops are beginning to suffer.

COTTON STALK. We saw a few days since at the Post Office a very fine cotton stalk, from the plantation of Mr. John Lyon's in the lower part of our District. It was about three feet in length, well limbed, and had on it, several blooms and a number of bolls.

JAS. G. GIBBS & CO. We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this enterprising firm, who are prepared to furnish every variety of cotton and Woolen Goods, manufactured at their well known Columbia Mills. Their Goods are of very superior quality, and comprise a variety of styles suitable for gentlemen's wear. Also, a great variety of Negro Goods, Osnaburghs, Yarns, &c. They continue to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, furnishing all materials except wool.

Mr. John McBlair is the agent, and will be pleased to exhibit specimens, and attend to orders at the Post Office.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTER. The letter of Wm. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in which he attributes to the people of South Carolina, a desire to restore the old Royal Government, has called forth an indignant protest from the press of the State, and among other communications a very able letter from the Attorney General, Isaac W. Hayna. Mr. Russell was entirely misled. We indeed prefer one to many masters—the rule of Old England to that of New England. But we are not fired to the alternative of choosing between masters. We desire rather to govern ourselves, and feel that we are fully able to do so.

THE RIFLE REGIMENT. We learn that eight Companies of this Regiment have been accepted, and that four companies have applied for the 5th and 10th places. As soon as arms can be procured, the Regiment will go into camp at Sandy Springs Camp Ground in Anderson District, on the Blue Ridge Railroad—which will probably be in ten or fifteen days.

The two companies from our District will be uniformed by Col. Marshall, and we have no doubt but that our public spirited citizens will emulate his liberality in providing the remaining outfit, and furnishing liberal donations to the Companies.

The following are the field officers elected on last Wednesday for the Regiment: JAMES L. ORR, Colonel. D. A. LEDBETTER, Major.

OFFICERS OF THE ABBEVILLE RIFLES. At a company meeting held at Donaldville on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

G. McD. MILLER, Captain. W. W. HIGGINS, 1st Lieutenant. B. M. LATIMER, 2d Lieutenant. JAMES PRATT, 3d Lieut.

The following are the non-commissioned officers:

H. McGe, 1st Sergeant. M. G. Zeigler, 2d Sergeant. S. L. Pratt, 3d Sergeant. T. B. Means, 4th Sergeant. J. R. Ellis, 5th Sergeant. W. P. McGe, 1st Corporal. Wesley Robertson 2d Corporal. R. W. Hadden, 3d Corporal. J. B. Cochran, 4th Corporal. W. H. Austin, 5th Corporal. George B. Richey, 6th Corporal.

THE VILLAGE OF ABBEVILLE. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writing from this place during the last Meeting of the Episcopal Convention, thus refers to our Village:

The village of Abbeville deserves more than a line at the close of my note. A snake, which casts its winter coat in spring, is not more changed than Abbeville is. The old buildings have passed away, and new and handsome residences, with flower and vegetable gardens and pleasant fountains, supply their place. Among these, the Palace, Col. Matanzas's and Mr. Beer's are the most striking. The most comfortable and elegant to be seen in any town in the South. There is a beautiful very pleasing in the broad walks, with the most of green shrubs, and many a fine view to be seen. The village is a beautiful one, and the people are a fine one. The village is a beautiful one, and the people are a fine one. The village is a beautiful one, and the people are a fine one.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned on Thursday last, having appointed the next annual Convention to be held at Grace Church, Charleston, the second Wednesday in February next.

Resolutions were adopted by the Convention sustaining the action of the Confederate Government, expressing "surprise and mortification" at the course of the Churches North, and recommending measures for effecting an early separation.

The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the Montgomery Convention: Rev. P. J. SHAND, Rev. PAUL TRAPPER, Rev. C. C. PINCKNEY, Messrs. R. F. W. ALSTON, EDWARD McCRAE, and Wm. E. MARTIN.

The most agreeable spirit prevailed during the sitting of the Convention, and the thanks of the body was unanimously extended to the people of Abbeville for their hospitable attention, and to the choir of the church for their services.

Bishop Davis in his Annual Address, thus refers to the political state of the country: "Having now, beloved brethren, brought before you my official acts for the past year, I must now call your attention to more anxious and more thrilling thoughts. We are in the midst of war and its consequences. We are looking out every day for exciting events. Our hearthstones are overturned. Our brothers and our children are in the field. Our youths, with whom heretofore we have only sported, have sprung upon us armed men. This is not confined to a few. It is spread throughout the land. There is not a heart which it does not reach. We are filled with deep emotions and trying expectations. But this is no time for weakness or for fears. A country was never so saved. We are called upon for manly resolution, and for Christian trust and hope. Our cause is right, and God is true. Let us show the world that we can trust both. Let us show them, too, that we are Southern men and claim independent opinions and a sustaining individuality. We are not dependent upon circumstances or combinations, or numbers, for our inward strength, but can stand erect in personal character in the sense of integrity and the fear of God. Before Him, indeed, let us humble ourselves, confessing our sins, implore his pardon, and supplicate his grace and spiritual benediction. We have done so. We thank God that, by the appointment of the Chief Magistrate of our Confederacy, our whole country and people have become before Him in supplication and prayer. Let us continue thus always to seek His face and depend upon His favor and grace. In all our trials, and the convulsions of the world, let us lift up our hearts to Him, and hear him say, "Be still, and know that I am God."

The Bishop and a number of the Clergymen remained in our Village until the following Monday. Interesting religious services were held, and a number of able discourses were preached by the Rev. Messrs. C. P. Gadsden, W. O. Prentiss, John Elliot, C. C. Pinckney, and others. The Bishop preached on Sunday morning, and at night, administered the Rite of Confirmation to 10 persons.

THE WAR.

St. Louis, June 21.—The Iowa regiment has gone inland from Hudson to form a junction with Lyon at Booneville.

Lynchburg, Ky., June 21.—Crittenden's majority for Senator is 2,500.

Fortress Monroe, June 21.—There are rumors of a heavy Southern advance on Yorktown. The federal pickets near Little Bethel have been driven in. Persons representing themselves deserters from Sewell's Point gave such vague information that Gen. Butler jailed them.

The Southerners are erecting masked batteries opposite the Rip Raps.

No correct returns of the killed at Great Bethel have been or will be made. The surgeons were ordered over the Potomac last night.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The War Department has discovered that female secessionists carry on a regular correspondence with Gen. Beauregard via Mount Vernon.

Army officers say that a collision before tomorrow night is certain; the impression being that the Southerners are outfanked, and must fight. The Southerners are concentrating at Fairfax Court House, and everything indicates an attack on the federal lines. Gen. Beauregard can concentrate sixty thousand men at any given point within a week. He has undoubtedly a large force at Vienna.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Rousseau is understood to have authority to raise two Kentucky regiments, and it is said that blank captain's commissions in Rousseau's hands are being filled up.

The following appears in the morning papers: "Notice.—All persons desiring to make shipments of goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on and after Monday, June 24, 1861, will please call at my office and obtain the requisite information, together with permits attending."

CHARLES B. CORRY, Surveyor of Port of Louisville.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Wm. Porter Miles, of Louisiana, has been appointed consul to Tripoli.

A battle between McDowell's Division and the Southerners, at Vienna, is deemed inevitable to-morrow. It is now evident that the main blow of the Federals will be struck from Washington, with 45,000 men.

Surprise is expressed in some quarters at Gen. Scott not preventing the erection of batteries at various points in sight of the banks of the Potomac.

The gossip of the Tribune says that it is probable that all the roads between the advance posts of the Southerners and from those to the Federal lines are covered by masked batteries. The Times says the battery at Sewell's Point is composed of five companies, six smaller pieces and three rigid cannon. Five hundred men are at Sewell's Point, and three thousand at Norfolk.

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THE MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

If the reports with respect to the telegraph from Missouri are correct, as we have every reason to believe, Gov. Jackson has succeeded in making the name he bears again illustrious, and thus another wreath around the immortal name of Jackson.

The effect of this victory in Missouri will be most important throughout the State, and if speedily followed up will end in the independence of Missouri, by throwing off the galling yoke of black Republicanism. Her Lieut. Governor has already had a conference with our administration, and satisfactory arrangements have been entered into which will doubtless permit President Davis to send troops into the State, if needed, and assist the inhabitants in their struggle. The possession of Missouri by our government will give us complete control of the Mississippi river, and prevent any attempt which may be made to precipitate troops down that stream from Cairo as well as giving us the power to assume the offensive, directly through Missouri into the North western States, from which move we are at present cut off by Kentucky and Maryland.

If our government should set a column in motion from our western States, through Missouri, with the capture of Chicago and other important northern cities in view, it would inflict such a wound upon the rump Union as to bring them upon their knees at once as suitors for peace, and secure for us every right we desire.—Evening News.

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Regular Correspondent.

Marching Orders.—Col. Bacon's Regiment—Battle at Vienna—Harper's Ferry—The Meades, &c.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, June 20th.

MR. EDITOR: Another day has opened upon us with unsurpassed beauty and loveliness. All surrounding nature presents the joyous, happy aspect of a warm June day while the heavenly sphere above, is in the same state of calm serenity. Not a lowering cloud or single streak of darkness floats above to obscure the brilliant canopy of the blue vaulted sky, though this peaceful attitude of nature offers a striking contrast to the bustle and preparation of our camp. Our soldiers no longer measure the ground soot of their tents with their lazy lengths, indulging in reading, smoking and sleeping but up, moving, acting, preparing for a speedy march. At a late hour last night our kind and energetic orderly, Mr. Limbeck, broke our delightful slumbers with the order that we were to arise, and prepare five days' provisions and hold ourselves in readiness for a forced march at daylight. Fortunately for our laziness and sleeping propensities, each mess of the Secession Guards had a servant who was quickly dispatched to boil bacon and fill our "shanty bags" with crackers and we were soon unconsciously and snugly embraced in the arms of Morpheus. But quickly the night passed and this morning with knap-sacks packed and arms rubbed and cleaned we are quietly awaiting the order of march.

The cause of this order was the approach of five thousand Federal troops to Clouds Mills, five miles beyond Fairfax, and unless they retire, their metal will be sampled by Carolina Volunteers before another morn is ushered upon us. Our State has five Regiments in this vicinity. Col. Gregg's at Fairfax, Col. Cash and Bacon at Centreville, Col. Kershaw at this place and Col. Jenkins about two miles to our right. Our Regiment is now awaiting orders to advance to Fairfax to aid Col. Gregg in driving the enemy from Clouds Mills; there are two Carolina Regiments between our encampment and Col. Gregg, though if the latter calls for assistance we claim the privilege of extending it, as the Second Regiment of Carolina Volunteers in this State.

Col. Bacon's Regiment passed through our encampment yesterday on their way to Centreville, and our company cordially welcomed our old comrades in arms to the advance position of the war; we wish no braver companions in battle than the gallant yeomen of old Edgefield and Abbeville, composing the Seventh Regiment. My men had the pleasure of entertaining upon soldiers fare and upon a soldier's beverage many brave men of your District among whom were Col. Calhoun, Lieut. Cochran and Prince, Dr. Mobley and Sergeants Childs and Bradley. The officers and privates of the 7th are men of energy and courage and a million of words cannot change their brave determination. They are ready to

"Strike till the last armed foe expires Strike for their altars and their fires Strike for the loved ones of their sires, God and their native land."

Surrounding circumstances indicate a speedy collision between the Federal and Confederate Troops; both sections witness great activity and are concentrating their forces in close proximity at various points. The proximity is so close that the videttes are constantly interchanging shots and capturing each other's four of their pickets have been sent through our camp this morning and at the sight of a captured Yankee some of our troops always raise a wild shout of triumph. No Carolinian has been captured yet, though we cannot hope for this much longer as only five miles intervene between us.

Are this recited you I presume you will have ascertained the particulars of the attack between Col. Gregg's command and the enemy. The Colonel was in ambush for them at Vienna, a place between Alexandria and Leesburg, where they were expected to rebuild a railroad bridge, though having grown weary of their approach, he had begun marching his command back to Fairfax, and after proceeding a short distance it was ascertained that the train was approaching containing them. The Engineer of the train having been killed a speedy retreat was the purpose of Col. G., and the train and its contents were brought into action, though a majority of military men on the 22d, and the Washington papers state that war has been declared, and that the Federals have been ordered to march.

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AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

March of Gregg's Regiment to Fairfax C. H.— Expedition to the Potomac—Fight at Vienna.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, June 18th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Saturday last, the 18th inst., Col. Gregg received orders to strike tents at one o'clock p. m., and march his regiment to Fairfax Court House. The men received the news with a shout, and in a few moments men and wagons were tramping away and a scorching sun, chatting merrily as they went, all seeming glad to move nearer to the enemy. At dark our tents were pitched on a beautiful field a little way beyond Fairfax Court House, around a spring of cool water. At one o'clock that night the tramp of an approaching horseman awakened all sorts of thoughts about the enemy, as we were told they were in strong force in five miles of our camp; the courier dismounted, asked for Col. Gregg who quickly struck a match, received and read an order, from Gen. Beauregard through Gen. Bonham, to march the effective force of his Regiment, without blankets or knapsacks, and with two days' rations.— with 65 horse from Col. Ewell's command by Fryng Pan Church, (where he would be joined by 65 horse and two pieces of Capt. Kemper's battery of Light Artillery) to Drainesville—a little Village distant from this place nineteen miles, and four miles from the Potomac for the purpose of reconnoitering the country in that direction, thereby giving confidence to our friends in that vicinity and striking terror to our enemies. The order too expressly enjoined it upon him not to engage too large a force of the enemy if we should have the luck to meet one, and return the next day to camp at this place.

By eight o'clock the regiment in obedience to orders were on the march, and strange to say, at the Surgeon's Call the sick list was much smaller than on any previous morning since coming to this part of Virginia—a strong guard was detailed to take care of the camp in our absence—and it was amusing to see the various subterfuges the men resorted to to get off and go with their comrades—all eager for a contest.

The day was hot, and 19 miles in a day over a stony road, for troops unaccustomed to march was somewhat dreaded by those in command—however, we reached Fryng Pan at eleven miles in due time, where were the cavalry and artillery ordered up, from Centreville to meet us. We lunched and rested for two hours, when the march was beat and the men stepped with a lively air fully impressed that soon the enemy would be encountered, but that day passed and no enemy came. At dark the column halted in the streets of Drainesville—after a little party with the citizens friendly to our cause, the Colonel assigned the various bivouacs—the called earth for our bed, and the broad canopy of heaven for our covering, with but little to eat, and that little was hard crackers and bacon.

After straggling sentinels and pickets about eleven o'clock, I spread myself as comfortably as I could, with a root for a pillow, and was thinking of the dear one at home and no little of the comfort of a good bed—when the heavens darkened and all of a sudden there came a dash of rain—driving away that sweet repose so necessary for the tired and footsore soldier—but soon the heavens brightened—the stars came forth, and through the leafy grove I gazed upon the twinkling stars, and gaining sleep till the cock crew.

The Colonel with 50 horse rode early the next morning to the Potomac, at a place called Seneca Dam where on the other side of the river the enemy is encamped—in that force, we know not, but the villains tried to get a shot at our chief—their guns were levelled—the river being only eight hundred yards wide at this point a shot from an Enfield Rifle might have reached our gallant Colonel; he changed his position however before they could draw a sight—now all he could and returned by nine o'clock a. m., when the General was roused, and off we marched—the cavalry ahead, the artillery next, then the infantry, the ambulance—the rear being brought up by cavalry again acting as a rear guard—to return by a different and shorter road to our camp at Fairfax Court House, taking in our route, a little Village or Yankee settlement called Vienna situated on the London and Hampshire Railroad, where the enemy for two days before had been on our heels—Alexandria to repair a Railroad Bridge—then the Village.

We reached there about five o'clock in the afternoon, and halted in order to dinner in part by the Railroad Station, and in part by the Washington papers state that war has been declared, and that the Federals have been ordered to march.

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COMMUNICATED.

Meeting of the Lower Battalion. At a meeting of many of the citizens of the Lower Saluda Battalion, held at Greenwood Saturday, 22d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Many volunteers have gone from this Battalion, and others are at this moment preparing to go, to do active service in the bitter, and perhaps protracted war, in which our noble Confederacy is now engaged with the Northern United States. And whereas it is the duty of every citizen to give comfort and support, even to the utmost of his ability, if necessary, to these brave defenders of our endangered country, and especially to the families of such of them as have, left in our midst those pledges of their patriotism. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of this Battalion, do approve and adopt the scheme of paying ten per cent. on our tax receipts in order to raise funds for the above purpose.

Resolved, That while no citizen can be compelled to contribute in any manner to this fund, yet whoever refuses wholly to do his part, shall be marked, and regarded as an enemy to the South.

Resolved, That