

CALENDAR FOR 1862.

1862							1863						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY	5	6	7	8	9	10	JULY	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17		13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24		20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	FEBRUARY	27	28	29	30	31	...
FEBRUARY	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUGUST	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14		10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21		17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28		24	25	26	27	28	29
MARCH	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT'ER	31	1	2	3	4	5
	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12
	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19
	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26
	30	31	...	...	...	...	OCTOBER	28	29	30	...	...	...
APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY	4	5	6	7	8	9	NOVEMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7
	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14
	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21
	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	DECEMBER	30	...	...	...	...	...
	8	9	10	11	12	13		...	1	2	3	4	5
	15	16	17	18	19	20		...	7	8	9	10	11
	22	23	24	25	26	27		...	14	15	16	17	18
	29	30	...	...	...	...		...	21	22	23	24	25
								...	28	29	30	31	...

3 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

The conflicting rumors throughout the city Wednesday and Thursday, of fighting at Port Royal, caused much excitement. It was stated early on Wednesday morning that dispatches had been received saying that the enemy had landed at a point near Port Royal Ferry, that they had been met by our forces and driven back to their gunboats. This was partially confirmed by a dispatch received in official quarters, stating that the enemy had landed near the ferry, and driven in our pickets, but that Generals PEMBERTON and DONNELSON had taken a position to meet them, should they attempt to advance beyond the range of their boats.

Passengers by the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, Thursday afternoon, state that the fighting of Wednesday was renewed Thursday and very heavy firing heard in the direction of Coosawhatchie and Pocatigo. The accounts given of the first fight state that our troops, consisting of Col. JONES' Regiment and three Companies of Col. DUNOVANT'S Regiment, met the enemy on landing at CUISOLX'S place, and making a brilliant charge repelled and drove them back to their gunboats. Our men secured a number of small arms which the retreating forces threw away in their flight, and also took one prisoner. In the pursuit, a portion of Col. JONES' men rather impetuously advanced within range of the gunboats, when a shell from a howitzer fell and exploded among them, killing six and wounding twelve.—The wounded men were brought up to the Hospital, under the care and treatment of Surgeon HOUSE, of Col. JONES' Regiment.

The enemy's force was said to be about three thousand five hundred, and our own but very little over a thousand. The loss of the enemy in the engagement was not ascertained. It was also reported that our battery at Page's Point had been attacked by three gunboats, and the battery abandoned, after removing all the guns but one.

A dispatch from Gen. PEMBERTON states that the fight was renewed Thursday morning. Col. ORA'S regiment is under marching orders, ready to leave at any moment.

A correspondent writing from Camp Gaillard, Wadmalaw Island, under date of the 2d inst., says, "About 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Captain

Twigg and his men of the Edgefield Mounted Company, acting as scouts, came hurriedly from near Rockville to our Camp, and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel GAILLARD that one of their men who had been on the lookout reported the landing of a small body of the enemy, numbering about sixty or eighty, at Rockville. Watching his opportunity he had suddenly faced the enemy, fired and killed his man. Turning his horse somewhat suddenly in order to elude his pursuers, he was thrown when his horse ran in the direction of Rockville. On recovering he found that his shoulder was dislocated, but managed to secrete himself in a thick wood and has thus been enabled to communicate with his Captain. He also reported the enemy advancing.

Lieutenant-Colonel GAILLARD immediately gave the order for three Companies, the Sumter Guards, Irish Volunteers and Charleston Riflemen, to march against the enemy, and shortly afterwards the whole of the 17th Regiment were pushed forward on their way to Rockville. When about eight miles from camp, about half way, the Charleston and Cadet Riflemen were thrown out to the right and left as an advance guard. Appearances now indicated the long wished for fight. Colonel BRANCH hearing of the march and the prospect of an engagement came up and assumed command by right of seniority, and was determined on an attack if the enemy made his appearance.

Our advanced guard, however, who had been to Rockville, returned with the intelligence that the bird had flown and no enemy was to be seen. Our men felt somewhat sore at this disappointment after a long march and an order was given to return to camp.

"It was no doubt a small foraging party who returned to their gunboats at night fall. We all expected the first fight on Wadmalaw Island, but will have to await another opportunity."

Our correspondent also says, that very heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Savannah, and there was much anxiety in camp to hear from that quarter.

Brigadier-General MAXEY GREGG arrived in this city Wednesday from Columbia, and has taken his departure for headquarters at Pocatigo.

Gen. LEXX, we understand, now commands, in person in that vicinity.

3 January 1862, 1

The Past and Future.

When hostilities first broke out between the United States and the Confederate States there were many prophets in the North who prophesied with great freedom and emphatic confidence first, that the war would be brought to an end by the triumph of the Northern arms at midsummer, and then that the rebellion would be quelled and crushed by the time the leaves began to fall. The people believed the prophets, till the course of events proved they had spoken foolishness, and disturbed at the bold front the movement presented, these self-called and self-ordained prophets long ago ceased to indulge in predictions concerning the duration of the struggle.

Those predictions, more than any other folly that has made the Lincolnites the scorn and contempt of the civilized world, showed the conceit of that people. They fancied that their boasts and threats, and deafening notes of preparation, would so terrify the South that fearful of being overpowered and punished, our soldiers would drop their arms in dismay and our Government fall down on its knees and sue for mercy and forgiveness. The terrible chastisement they received at Manassas filled them with consternation and astonishment, and wherever the North and the South have crossed swords since that memorable day, the North has been discomfited.

The year just gone contains the record of nearly a score of victories, decisive, important and brilliant, won from superior numbers, supplied with better guns, of larger calibre. The foe contested many of these battles with dashing gallantry and stubborn courage, and their officers showed a noble daring in leading their troops to the attack, but their bravery only served to demonstrate the determination of the sons of the South.

It is well to refresh our memories by referring to the narratives of these battles and successes. The spirit of our people has suffered no abatement since PRICE crowned himself with laurels at Belmont, and EVANS won immortal fame at Leesburg. Aye, their courage is the higher, their faith the stronger, their resolve the firmer.

But we must take care that these victories do not generate a presumptuous confidence in our bravery, and a scorn and contempt of our enemy. Battles are often decided by chance and accident, and on some bloody field here or elsewhere within the bounds of the Confederacy, an army composed of as gallant spirits as those were who routed and scattered the foe at Springfield and Manassas, may be forced to bear the mortification of defeat.— We must not abate our vigilance a whit, or overlook and despise any means which Providence has placed in our hands for the achievement of the great work we have undertaken to do. Especially is it incumbent on us in this section to exert all our power and to develop all our resources of military skill and martial spirit.

3 January 1862, 3

ATTENTION! CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



ALL MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY NOT NOW on active service, excepting such as have been detached for special duty by Confederate officers, are immediately ordered to report at this Camp for duty within ten days from date, unless furnishing a certificate of inability to do military duty, said certificate to be furnished by some Surgeon in the Confederate service. Failing to do so, their names will be published in the daily papers of Charleston as no longer being members of this Corps, and their arms will be demanded forthwith. W. M. W. WHITE, Orderly Sergeant C. L. D.

Coosawhatchie, December 26, 1861.

N. B.—The above was unanimously resolved by the Company now in camp at Coosawhatchie.

December 30

6*

ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS.



THE SOUTH CAROLINA RANGERS, HAVING volunteered for twelve months, for State Service, a few more members will be received.

The Company is now in service on the Cheehaw river, near Green Pond Depot, C. & S. R. R. Men of good moral character and sober habits are wanted, who will each bring a horse and double barrelled shot gun. Other necessary arms will be furnished.

The opportunity is now afforded for volunteering in this favorite branch of the service.

Applicants will address, by letter, Captain JEFFORDS, Green Pond Postoffice, S. C.; or Lieutenant TUPPER, who will be found for a few days at the Office of Messrs. JEFFORDS & CO., #4 East Bay, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

4*

December 31

CHARLESTON ZOUAVE CADETS!



FOR THE WAR.

THIS COMPANY HAVING AGREED TO VOLUNTEER for the War, in Confederate service, for State defence, a recruiting office will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the Gymnasium, Queen-street, where persons desirous of uniting with this Corps, now garrisoning Castle Pinckney, can apply for information. Arms, accoutrements and uniforms of the best kind supplied. W. H. WELCH, O. S., Secretary.

C. E. CRICHTER, Captain.

6*

December 28

The Charleston Mercury.

3 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

The long agony of suspense is over, and we have now every reason to believe that the enemy has begun the active operations of the invasion. Late in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 1st inst., the Yankees approached the mainland in their boats at Chisholm's and Page's Points. These places are on opposite sides of Port Royal Ferry, and about four miles apart. One of these attempts to land appears to have been a feint, as we hear of sharp fighting only at one of the points named. Here the enemy, 3,500 strong, was met by Col. JONES' South Carolina Regiment, and a sharp skirmish ensued, during which Col. JONES was reinforced by a Tennessee Regiment. Our troops, though still inferior in numbers, determined to try the efficacy of cold steel, and advanced with the bayonet. The enemy immediately fell back. A portion of Colonel JONES' Regiment, in the heat of pursuit, ventured within range of the boat howitzers of the Yankees, which poured a sudden fire into our ranks, killing six and wounding twelve of our men. The enemy rallied under cover of their guns, and again pressed forward. But this time they were met by a still more impetuous charge, our brave boys pursuing them to their very boats. So precipitate was the flight of the Yankees that they incontinently threw down and abandoned their guns and whatever else encumbered their valuable persons. It is said that in the second charge of our troops not a musket was fired. But the Connecticutites did not fancy the portentous tramp of our companies and the silent glitter of our bayonets; so they broke and ran in the true Bull Run style.

Our loss, beyond those killed and wounded by the shells of the boat howitzers, was but trifling. Of the enemy's loss we have no definite account. When they finally departed in their boats, they left four killed and many wounded upon the field; but it is known that, besides these, they carried off with them numbers both of killed and wounded.

Early yesterday morning, the enemy again approached the main in much heavier force than on the preceding day. Gen. GREGG's brigade, which was stationed in the neighborhood, fell back a short distance to secure an advantageous battle ground, and, at last accounts, the Yankee force were advancing up the Combahee road, the skirmishing between the pickets being heavy and continuous. Of the results of the action yesterday we have no news whatever; but the firing was steadily maintained until quite late in the afternoon.

We have given the above accounts as brought by passengers from the scene of action. Up to a late hour last night no official despatches had been received in relation to the events which we have mentioned.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon official despatches were received, announcing that the enemy's gun boats had again opened a sharp fire of shells upon White Point, but for what purpose was not known.

We have advices that, on Tuesday last a Yankee gunboat entered Bull's Bay, and chased a schooner that was coming from Santee, by the inland passage. The steamer was crowded with armed men on deck. She ran the schooner up a creek, but finding the water too shallow, ceased the pursuit.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. R. T. BEAUREGARD, C. S. A., a son of the General, arrived in Charleston on Wednesday. He came by special train on the Northeastern Railroad, and is now stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

Col. R. M. G. DUNNOVANT arrived yesterday from Columbia, and is at the same hotel.

Brig. Gen. MAXCY GRIGG and Staff, passed through the city yesterday en route from Columbia to the scene of action on the coast. The General looked in excellent health.

NEWSPAPERS REDUCING SIZE.—The Savannah Republican and the Charleston Courier appeared, on New Year's day, printed upon sheets of considerably curtailed dimensions.

The Charleston Courier.

4 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

The anxiety to hear yesterday from our troops now directly facing the enemy at Port Royal Ferry was intense. It appears now that the report of a renewal of the fight on Thursday was unfounded. The party who first attempted a landing being driven to their gunboats were afterwards reinforced and succeeded in effecting a landing. Under cover of their gunboats they took possession of the ferry and the battery erected at its head. The guns, however, with the exception of one which was accidentally thrown from its carriage, and afterwards spiked, were safely removed by our troops. A report from some of the pickets that the enemy were marching on the Combahee road endeavoring to outflank our troops, caused them to fall back about three miles and take up a position out of the reach of the fire from the gunboats.

Our pickets, we learn, extend as far as Garden's Corner and Bridge Church. The enemy have commenced entrenching at the Ferry. Their gunboats, the most of yesterday, were engaged in shelling the woods and plantations in the neighborhood of Port Royal. Several buildings at Page's Point, in striking distance, were riddled with shell. It is believed that these movements of the enemy in running up the small creeks and inlets are with a view of testing the most advantageous point to throw a large attacking force upon the line of the Savannah Rail Road. They will find it a "hard road to travel," however, should they ever gain confidence enough to advance to meet our troops on anything like an equality.

It may not be prudent to speak of the preparations that have been made for their reception, but we feel assured that their movements will not be so rapid nor so pleasant as those which have been made upon an element where no opposition could well be made to their progress.

The prisoner captured by our men Wednesday afternoon, we learn had been wounded by a shot in the back and died Thursday night. He stated that the force which landed at Port Royal Ferry was but two thousand strong. We did not learn his name, but it was stated that he was from Michigan. There had been no further demonstration in this direction up to 11 o'clock Friday morning.

From passengers from White Point we learn that all was quiet at that post, some of the enemy's gunboats now and then make a movement in that direction and have been throwing a few shells but doing very little damage.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

So scant and confused have been the accounts from below, during the past few days, that the patience of our community has been sorely taxed to divine the true condition of affairs at the various points which Dame Rumor has made the theatre of events of a stirring and, in many instances, irreconcilable character. Having been at some pains to sift and unriddle the contradictory statements which have reached us from time to time, we are now enabled to present an intelligible and, we believe, an accurate narrative of the operations which have lately given rise to so much excitement.

About ten o'clock on New Year's morning, two of the enemy's gunboats came up from Broad River towards Port Royal Ferry. Taking a position just opposite Page's Point, and west of the Ferry, they opened a heavy fire of shot and shell against a small battery, which had been constructed at Page's Point, but which had never received its complement of guns. Judging from the severity of the enemy's fire, it is supposed that he was not aware of the defenceless condition of the work. There were no troops at Page's Point, at the time, excepting two companies of Col. DUNNOVANT's regiment, under Capt. BOOKER, and two light guns of Capt. LEAKE's Virginia field battery. These fell back a short distance and obtained cover behind the embankment of a fence. The Yankees kept up a vigorous shelling of the earthwork, the plantation and the dwelling of H. M. STUART, Esq., showing excellent artillery practice by knocking down chimneys and perforating the houses in the most prominent and unceremonious style. Finally, satisfied that there were no masked batteries in the neighborhood, they sent a boat's crew ashore, who reconnoitered the place and immediately returned to their gunboats. This ended the hostilities at Page's Point. Not a gun was fired on our side, and when the gunboats desisted from the bombardment, our force at the Point retired. There is a rumor that subsequently they returned with reinforcements to hold that position; but of this we have no satisfactory assurance.

In the meantime, the Yankees were making a far more serious demonstration on the other side of Port Royal Ferry. Five of their gunboats came up from St. Helena Sound and landed a force, estimated to consist of about 3,000 men, upon the plantation of ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, Esq. While they were forming upon the shore, the gunboats proceeded up to the Ferry, and opened a furious fire of shells upon a small three gun battery, which we had erected on our side of the Ferry, so as to command the causeway. It soon became evident that our men would be unable to hold the battery, so they fell back, carrying off with them two of their guns. The heaviest of the three guns was accidentally overturned in a ditch, by a nervous mule, which had taken fright, at the noise of

the shells. As there was no time for delay, this gun was hurriedly spiked and abandoned.

While this was going on, the Yankees, whose landing at CHISHOLM's had been effected without opposition, began their march along the shore, in the direction of Port Royal Ferry. When their advance had reached a field in the rear of Mr. JOHN CHAPLIN's house, they were suddenly met by Col. JONES' regiment and four companies of another regiment. Pouring one volley into the ranks of the enemy, our boys advanced with the bayonet, at double quick. The Yankees, thrown somewhat into disorder by the fire which they had received, did not wait to close, but dropped their guns and fled towards the river, where they were separated from their gunboats only by a strip of marsh. Col. JONES kept up the pursuit until he had nearly overtaken the enemy, when the gunboats opened a brisk fire upon him to cover the retreat of their men. A single shell which exploded, killed six, and wounded nine of our soldiers. The fire of the gunboats being quite severe, Col. JONES desisted from the pursuit, and retreated, leaving the Yankees huddled on the shore, under the guns of their steamers.

We do not hear that there was any casualty on our side beyond the fifteen killed and wounded by the explosion of the shell of which we have spoken. The number of the enemy's killed and wounded is not given; but, as our boys had one volley at the invaders, there is every reason to believe, that their loss exceeds our own. One of the wounded Yankees, left on the field, was brought to McPhersonville, where he died on Thursday night. No information could be obtained from him concerning the strength or designs of the enemy.

On Thursday morning Col. JONES' regiment, in accordance with orders, fell back some distance, beyond the range of the enemy's guns. All day Thursday the gunboats were shelling the deserted site of JONES' camp. This continuous firing occasioned the report that there was fighting on that day; but, in fact, not a gun was fired on our side. The enemy now hold that portion of the mainland bordering on the Coosa River, and stretching from CHISHOLM's to the Ferry. They have mounted guns on our deserted battery, at the latter place, and are otherwise strengthening their position. There was no renewal of the firing on yesterday, up to a late hour in the afternoon.

The position of our forces is unquestionably far stronger now than before. The points to which they have retired are approachable only by narrow strips of land, flanked on either side by impassable marshes; and, when next the enemy advances, he must abandon the advantage, which he has hitherto enjoyed, in the powerful support of his gunboats. SHERMAN has promised the Northern newspapers to master the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. We shall see whether he redeems his promise.

6 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

Captain S. Elliott, Jr., of the Beaufort Artillery, with a detachment of his own Company and a number of men from Captain Radcliff's command, at Red Bluff, went on a scouting expedition Thursday and returned home Saturday morning, with seventy-four beef cattle, a large quantity of forage, provisions, &c., from several of the Islands, exposed to the depredations of the enemy. They visited Port Royal Ferry, as far as the bulkhead, and report all that neighborhood clear, the enemy having re-embarked, and not a gun boat to be seen. Five freshly made graves were discovered in the vicinity of the late conflict, showing the loss of the enemy to have been severe, as an eye witness states that several of their men were borne off on the shoulders of their comrades.

The repulse of the enemy on Wednesday was another brilliant achievement of the bayonet in the hands of Southern men with hearts fired with Southern spirit. It furnishes additional evidence of the weak point of the foe with whom we have to contend, and the superiority of Southern valor. This fight has served greatly to elate our troops, for if the enemy attempts an advance his artillery can only be got forward with most enormous labor and by snail-like approaches through narrow defiles, where every inch of ground will be hotly contested by our sharpshooters and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery.

We regret to learn that in the late encounter Lieut. Powke, a gallant young officer in Colonel Jones' regiment, was killed by the same shell from the enemy which took off some seven or eight of our men at one stroke. The regiment was marching in column of four, when a bell on board of one of the enemy's gunboats was heard to ring, and a moment after a shell passed through the advancing column, knocking down its victims, and exploded at a distance of about forty yards from the ranks. Not one of our men was killed by a musket ball. The enemy fired one volley at the four companies of Col. DUNOVANT's regiment who charged on them. Two of Col. DUNOVANT's men were slightly injured by this volley, and two more

killed by the shell from the gunboat. The force which landed at the ferry marched up in two divisions and by different roads. One division was met by Col. JONES' men and the other by the four companies from Col. DUNOVANT's regiment, and both were driven back by the charge with the bayonet.

We learn that after the fight was over a flag of truce went over from our side with a proposition for time to remove the wounded. Drs. E. B. TURNIPSEK and HUGG, while bringing their off and dressing the wounds of those requiring immediate attention, were fired upon by the enemy.— Comment is unnecessary.

The Yankee prisoner who was found on the field wounded, had been shot through the lung. When our men first approached he begged most piteously for his life, expecting to receive no quarter.— When taken to the hospital, however, he became somewhat bolder, it is supposed from the delirium caused by his wound, and abused the South with a great deal of the coarse bombastic language of the Northern press, saying that the South was about to cave in, &c. He died about 12 o'clock Thursday night.

We omitted to mention in our former reports the important service rendered by a section of Captain WALTER LEAK's Virginia battery, which had taken up a strong position and fired several rounds at the enemy with good effect.

The accounts of the affair at Port Royal Ferry have so far been furnished by passengers. All newspaper correspondence from our camps has, we learn, been specially prohibited by an order from Gen. LEE, which is read to the troops daily at dress parade. Our readers, therefore, we hope, will make due allowances for any inaccuracies that may occur. We have learned only one of the names of the privates killed in this affair, namely, private VANLANDINGHAM, of Lancaster.

It was currently rumored in the city yesterday that the enemy had again made a demonstration on Gen. EVANS' command, and driven in his pickets. Passengers by the Road, however, who left White Point and Adams' Run Sunday morning, report all quiet in that neighborhood.

The Charleston Courier.

6 January 1862, 1

CAMERON'S FOUNDRY.—Our community will be gratified to learn that Messrs. CAMERON & Co. are again at work for the Government and have established a temporary foundry on King-street road, where the work of casting shot, shell, &c., is now going on rapidly. Their sturdy and experienced mechanics, men who have been connected with the establishment as apprentices and journeymen, including some of the best workmen in the country, are again busily employed, turning out daily supplies for the Confederate service.

We are also happy to learn that the Government has tendered this firm the use of the old Arsenal buildings for a length of time and the tender gratefully accepted. The wisdom of this step will be hereafter apparent in the establishment of a Government foundry similar to the Tredegar works in Richmond.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

We have nothing very startling from the coast. The Yankees have quitted the mainland, and returned to Port Royal Island. Our boys are in despair, and have settled down to the solemn conclusion that they will get no fight out of the invaders. *Nous verrons.* We have heard of sundry little movements progressing on our side, the particulars of which a proper discretion compels us, at this time, to withhold.

If there are any nervous spirits left in our community, we hope that they will be consoled to learn the news, which we get from the Richmond papers, to wit: "That the Government has received despatches from General Lee, in which he expresses full confidence in the ability of the forces under his command to protect Charleston and Savannah from Federal invasion, and also to prevent the Yankees from penetrating into the interior."

6 January 1862, 2

MARRIED,

ON the evening of the 8d instant, by the Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, A. M. LYNNAH, Surgeon C. S. N., to SALLIE, second daughter of Dr. T. L. OOKER, of this city.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, at Warrenton, near Manassas, Virginia, on Thursday, 19th December, 1861, PAUL GERVAIS MILLER, youngest son of Col. CH. E. MILLER, of Colleton, in the eighteenth year of his age. He was a member of the Palmetto Guard, 2d Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. He was in all the conflicts in which that regiment was engaged, and bore his part with the coolness and bravery of a veteran. He died far from home, but he had the kind attention of two of his brother soldiers, and also of several ladies, who tended him with a mother's care.

Colleton Guards.

A meeting of the Colleton Guards was held at Green Pond, on the 31st of December, ult. F. H. ZAHLER was called to the Chair, and EDWARD LIVINGSTON was appointed Secretary. The following resolution were offered by A. VERDIER, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Colleton Guards, lately under command of Capt. E. S. P. BELLINGER, having served out in camp the time required of us by the resolution of the Convention, under which we were organized, and being about to separate for our respective homes, and having lived together in the greatest amity, good order, and with much brotherly feeling, and anxious to reorganize at the earliest period, to aid in defending our State against our common enemy, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of the Colleton Guards, for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers, be held at the Court House, in Walterboro', THIS DAY, the 6th day of January, and that all persons desirous of joining in our new organization are respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That having every confidence in our First Lieutenant, JOSIAH B. PERRY, we unanimously recommend him as our future Captain.

On motion of LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in THE CHARLESTON MERCURY and Courier. F. H. ZAHLER, Chairman.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 January 1862, 3

RECRUITS FOR CAVALRY.



WE HAVE DETERMINED TO RAISE A COMPANY of Cavalry for the war. The sanction of the Confederate authorities has been obtained, and the Company will be mustered into the service independent of all existing organizations. Each man will furnish his own horse, for which the Government allows him \$12 per month, and the appraised value should he be lost in action. Volunteers will further notice that, by a late Act of Congress, a bounty of \$50 will be paid by the Confederate Government to all who may hereafter enlist for three years, or for the war, at the time of entry into service. Arms will be supplied. A speedy organization being desirable, application will be made at once, to

EDWARD LYNCH,
J. IZARD MIDDLETON, jr.,
At Hardeeville, S. C.

JOS. ALLSTON HUGER,
Savannah, Ga.

CARLOS TRACY,
Walterboro, S. C.

W. C. BEE & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.

December 30

7 January 1862, 2

News from the Coast.—Accounts from the Coast, brought by passengers, represent all quiet in the different camps.

There were two blockading vessels off this port yesterday, one a sailing bark and the other a steam frigate.

Cannon.—Several ten inch Columbiads, new pattern, arrived here lately by the Northeastern Rail Road.

Goods for the People.—Yesterday one of our city wharves presented quite an active scene, in consequence of a fine display of merchandize which crowded the surrounding space and which was being discharged from a vessel lately from foreign parts.

The cargo consisted of English Blankets, Confederate Grey Cloths, Hardware in casks, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Codfish, Spool Cotton, English Paper and Envelopes, Butter, Arrowroot, Cheese, Linens, Hosiery, Buttons, Needles, Spanish Segars, and various other articles of great value at this time.

The Charleston Courier.

7 January 1862, 4

PALMETTO GUARD.—All letters and packages for members of the Palmetto Guard must be directed to "General GONZALEZ's Command, Pocotaligo, S. C." 1*

The Charleston Mercury.

7 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

We have some further and very interesting accounts of the fight which took place in the neighborhood of Port Royal Ferry on Wednesday last, the 1st instant. The narrative of the affair, as published in THE MERCURY of Saturday last, was, in the main, correct. Our forces consisted of Col. JONES' Regiment, S. C. V., a Battalion of three companies from Col. DUNOVANT'S Regiment, S. C. V., under Lt. Col. BARNES, and a detachment of mounted men under Major OSWALD, of Colonel MARTIN'S Regiment of Cavalry.

After it had been determined to attack the enemy, it became necessary to have their position, numbers and material carefully reconnoitered. This duty was cheerfully undertaken by Orderly Sergeant THOMAS B. CHAPLIN, of the St. Helena Mounted Rifles. On the night of the 31st, he mounted his horse and rode down to a point within sight of the Yankee camp, where he dismounted—hid his horse, and being familiar with every road and path, approached to within forty yards of their bivouacs. He was so close as to discover that they had lanterns, with blinds on their sides, so as not to be seen either in front or on the flanks.

Following the instructions of his General, he counted the bivouacs and sentinels, and ascertained that there were about 500 men on the west side of the Ferry. He then sought his horse, (which he was for some time unable to find, owing to the care with which he had secreted him), and then rode over to the other side of the Ferry, where, by similar means, he ascertained that the main body of the enemy, consisting of about 3,500 men, were on the east side. After gaining every possible information, he returned to headquarters at daybreak, having been in the saddle, or on foot, all night. When starting on this perilous undertaking, he left his roll book with his Colonel, who gave him the necessary permit to pass our lines—remarking that if he was taken, he must destroy it—"I don't intend to be taken alive" was his reply.

One of the principal features of the fight of Wednesday was the deployment of an entire Regiment of the enemy as skirmishers, with the view of crossing Kean's Neck in order to turn our left. They were met by our skirmishers, conspicuous

among whom was Captain TOMPKINS' company, from JONES' Regiment. These brave fellows left their mark upon the invaders, and many a Yankee fell before their unerring aim; but, owing to the complete arrangements and forethought of the enemy in providing litters, their killed and wounded were all rapidly removed. During their retreat, Major OSWALD'S cavalry, with double-barrel guns and revolvers, did good service.

It is due to truth to state, that the Yankees did not, as at first stated, throw away their guns. In advancing, they were never beyond the range of their gunboats, and were always well covered by the forest or undergrowth. Just as the enemy had reached the shore, General A. J. DONELSON, with MOORE'S 1st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, came up—flushed with their quick march—a noble set of men. Great was their disappointment at finding the enemy gone.

Capt. CROFT, JONES' Regiment, a graduate of the Citadel, occupied an advanced post on Chisholm's Island, and marched his company in retreat in complete order. He remained in the rear with five others, and tore up the bridge on the causeway, which effectually prevented the crossing of the enemy's artillery. So arduous was this task, that the delay occasioned painful suspense, and at one time it was feared that he was cut off.

Soon after the fight, Col. W. E. MARTIN, and Lieut. Col. S. MCGOWAN, of JONES' Regiment, determined to reconnoiter the field. They galloped rapidly through an old field down the causeway, to the spot where the shell had burst among our troops, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of our wounded. This brought them within 100 yards of the enemy's infantry, who were in CHAPLIN'S house, and within range of their howitzers. They found five or six South Carolina soldiers helplessly wounded. As they could not get on horseback, both officers retired; but, with proper escort, reached the spot. These brave men. Before moving, they had to take up an artery, and, until under cover, the sharp fire of shells at the wagon and guard, fortunately without damage.

The enemy disappeared on the night of the 3d. Colonel SAVAGE, with a battery of the 16th Tennessee Regiment, went down to the causeway, and did not see them.

"We learn that our men have always held Page's Point, and do so now."

The Charleston Courier.

8 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

Rumors were again current in the city yesterday that the enemy had landed a large force at White Point. The "reliable gentleman, just arrived," asserted that General EVANS' pickets were driven in, that the enemy had been attacked by the Confederates, but with what success was not positively known. That there was some ground for the rumor appears from the information received at General RIPLEY'S Headquarters, that the enemy were engaged shelling in the neighborhood of White Point Tuesday morning, and that General EVANS had gone there to reconnoitre and satisfy himself as to the further movements of the enemy's forces. Nothing further had been heard, however, from General EVANS, up to a late hour last night.

The reports of passengers and Government officials by the Savannah Rail Road yesterday, state that all continued quiet in the neighborhood of Port Royal Ferry, up to the hour of their leaving.

PALMETTO GUARD.—Packages for members of the Palmetto Guard, will be forwarded if left at ROBERT MURK & Co.'s office, every Wednesday, between the hours of 9 and 2. They must be addressed, "_____, Palmetto Guard, Gen. GONZALES' Command, Pocatigo, S. C." 1*

8 January 1862, 2

An officer of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, referring to some reports of an unfavorable nature, writes in a private letter:

"You are authorized to state that the Palmetto Guard, in charge of the siege howitzer in the skirmish on Coosaw River, did not retreat hastily and in disorder, but behaved throughout coolly and gallantly, retreating deliberately when ordered, and bringing off their gun which could only be moved slowly."

An excellent opportunity for active, efficient and honorable service, is offered to gallant cavaliers, in the Rutledge Mounted Rifles, Captain W. L. TRENHOLM, who need and desire some additions in view of the late Military Act of the Legislature.

Volunteers joining this corps will be required only to bring horses. SHARPE'S carbines, COLT'S revolvers, and good sabres will be furnished.

The officers have been tried and approved, and for mounted service the corps offers an opportunity that should be promptly improved.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.—LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM BELOW.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening, all was quiet at the various military posts along the seacoast. The enemy have threatened to burn every house and outbuilding they find deserted, and have already begun their work of vandalism, having applied the torch to the fine residences of Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CHAPLIN, and Mr. WM. FRIPP. The last named gentleman is well known as having first introduced into use an excellent seed for Sea Island Cotton. Three negroes from Barawell Island, who were taken at Page's Point on Monday, report Mr. TRESCOR's house to have been occupied by a party of Yankee officers.

A few days ago, Major JONES (from York District), of Col. DUNNOVANT's Regiment, S. C. V., sent three men in a canoe, to a small island off CUNNINGHAM'S Bluff, to burn the cotton house and barns, which they succeeded in doing. The enemy turned out as soon as they discovered the fire, but they were too late; the party had returned in safety, and the Major merely threw a couple of shells at the bewildered Yankees, to let them know he was there.

On Monday evening eight gunboats were reported off Mackay's Point. Their object in coming there was not known. Mackay's Point is on Port Royal River, at the confluence of the Pocatalligo, Coosawhatchie and Tulyfinny Rivers. Vessels drawing 20 feet can come up as high as this point. Near the spot where Col. JONES lost his men, on the 1st, just at the side of the causeway, lies a 12 inch shell, which failed to explode. When discovered, it created some surprise, owing to its being so much larger than usual. It was thought at first sight to be a 13-inch shell, but being measured, proved to be nearly 36 inches in circumference, and must have been fired from an 11-inch Columbiad. This shows the very heavy calibre of the ordnance used by the enemy. It also indicates that they have a larger and stronger class of gunboats than had been generally supposed to be in our waters. The rapidity of the fire proves that the one gunboat in view on New Year's day, carried more than a single gun.

While on the subject of projectiles, we may mention that quite a number of rifled shells have been found at Page's and Cunningham's Points. In length they measure 12 inches, and in diameter about 4 inches, with the end pointed. The soldiers have ventured to open some of the many found unexploded. On the sharp point is a percussion cap, which possibly does not produce sufficient concussion in striking the earth to explode it. The interior is filled with a charge of powder and musket balls, as many as 173 of the latter having been obtained from a single shell.

This is furnishing contraband of war for the Confederate States on quite a liberal scale.

Port Royal Ferry on the north side is to our army of the coast what Mason's and Munson's hills were last September to the advanced guards of the army of the Potomac. At both points the hostile pickets have frequently spoken to each other. Here is a specimen of a recent conversation at the Ferry:

Yankee.—Halloo! over there.

Southron.—Halloo! yourself.

Y.—So you've got L&E over there, eh?

S.—Yes-sir-ec.

Y.—Right smart man he is too. Ain't his headquarters at Coosawhatchie?

S.—Well, he is some.

Y.—Say! ain't his headquarters at Coosawhatchie?

S.—Can't say, come over and see for yourself.

Y.—How are you off for tobacco and liquor?

S.—Got plenty of both.

Y.—We want some tobacco, won't you trade some for whisky?

S.—Don't want any of your liquor.

Among some other pertinent questions was the following, which effectually broke up the strange colloquy:

S.—Halloo! over there. How many did we kill of your men in the flat?

S.—Halloo! I say. What made you run at Bull Run?

We have heard a touching incident related of the fight of the 1st instant. A Lieutenant in Col. [redacted] Regiment was mortally wounded by a [redacted] which broke his sword in half; he survived but a few minutes; but before his death, he took a gold ring from his finger, and banding it with his broken sword to Lieutenant Colonel MCGOWAN, made a dying request that he should forward both to his *lancee*.

A letter from a member of the Palmetto Guard says that a detachment of sixteen men under 3d Lieutenant B. C. WEBB, manning an eight inch howitzer, were stationed at Port Royal Ferry, on the 1st instant, with LEAKE'S Virginia battery, and that, notwithstanding the bombardment of that position, on that day, no one of the detachment was injured. On the 2d instant, they had fallen back to the cross road leading to Page's Point, where their [redacted] was held in position. Later accounts represent [redacted] as having moved to another point.

It is worthy of remark that three Generals of South Carolina militia, are now in command of Regiments encamped within sight of each other, Colonel JONES, Colonel DUNNOVANT, and Colonel MARTIN. Each of them had previously seen active service, either in Florida or Mexico.

9 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

The skirmishes at different points with the Yankee cruisers are beginning to be intensely interesting. Our sharpshooters have lately given the foe, in his over sanguine advances, some very unpleasant surprises. On Saturday last, Captain Twigg, of the Edgefield Rangers, a cavalry corps, armed with double barrelled shot guns, with only twelve men, started on a scouting expedition on Wadmalaw Island to Bear Bluff, near White Point, where the enemy have been making demonstrations, and committing some atrocious acts of vandalism, or what is the same thing, Lincolnism. Dismounting from their horses about three hundred yards from the landing, the party cautiously approached to within about eighty yards of the shore where it was supposed the enemy would make his appearance. After watching for about two hours three gunboats, crowded with the enemy, made their appearance and steered directly for the shore.

Capt. Twigg stationed his men behind some small trees and bushes, with orders for each man to select his mark, but not to fire until he gave the word, when they would at once, after firing, retire with all possible haste for their horses, as it would, of course, be madness to attempt any further resistance to such an overwhelming force. Just as the enemy from the first boat were about to land the command to fire was given, and the contents of six rifles and as many shot guns told with terrible effect, several in the boat being seen to fall, and spreading dismay and confusion among the rest. An officer is supposed to be among the killed, as one of those seen to topple over wore an officer's uniform.

According to previous orders our men now made the best of their way to their horses, not without, however, receiving a return volley of grape and cannister shot from a howitzer which the enemy had succeeded in landing and mounting in an incredibly short space of time, and another volley from the enemy's Minnie rifles. None of our men were injured, however. A fragment of a shell struck Captain Twigg's hat, making a slight indentation. The whole affair was carried out with the utmost coolness and bravery, and was one of the most daring exploits on our coast.

After landing, the Yankees threw from thirty to thirty-five shells in the neighborhood, and in revenge of their fallen comrades, as it is thought, set fire to and destroyed the residence and out-house, containing a large quantity of corn, etc., belonging to Mrs. RIVERS, at Bear Bluff. They then re-embarked in their boats, and proceeded to North Edisto.

We learn that they again visited both Bear Bluff and White Point, Tuesday and Wednesday, throwing occasionally a few shells, as if for practice.

Col. BRANCH has dispatched Maj. GADSDEN with three Companies of the Rifle Regiment, namely, the Battalion of Washington Light Infantry and Moultrie Guards, to take up a position near Bear Bluff, where they will be able to hold in check any advance of the enemy from that point.

We have nothing definite from the other points below, although it was rumored in the city yesterday, that the enemy continued to shell the woods and plantations on the Coosaw river and at Port Royal Ferry.

The Charleston Courier.

9 January 1862, 2

The New Orleans *Delta* learns that his Excellency Don FRANCISCO SARRANO, the Captain General of Cuba, has expressed his indignation at the frequent outrages committed by Federal cruisers almost within sight of the forts of Havana, in overhuling vessels leaving the port of Havana. Several messages have been sent by him to the Consul of the United States in regard to these outrages, and the commanders of the forts have orders to keep a lookout, and if any United States ship is discovered in the act of chasing or boarding any ship within cannon shot, to open upon and sink her.

The Captain General has been so disgusted by the audacity and insolence of the Yankee skippers, that he openly declares his sympathy with the Confederate States, his determination to protect their ships, their citizens and flag whilst within his jurisdiction, and his conviction of the utter insanity of the futile attempt of the Yankees to subjugate the South.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST—OUR CASUALTIES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Owing to the unusual restrictions which Gen. Lee has placed upon the troops, in respect to the communication of intelligence to the newspapers, it is with no little difficulty that we have been able to keep our readers posted, from day to day, in regard to the events transpiring along the coast. Yesterday we succeeded in obtaining the following full list of the casualties among our troops in the fight which took place on New Year's day.—The names of the gallant men who fell upon that occasion, have not before been published:

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS, JANUARY 1st, 1862, IN THE FIGHT NEAR PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Company B, Capt. West.—Killed—Privates A. Bartly, F. M. Kiser. Wounded—Lieut. Jas. Bontwright, Sergeant E. A. Rouch, Corporal Robt. Brooks, Privates E. D. Merchant, M. Plymate, Joel Minnick, Caleb Hare.

Company C, Capt. Wood.—Wounded—Sergeant George Weatherall.

Company E, Capt. Brown.—Killed—Lieut. J. H. Powers, Private S. L. Boyd. Wounded—Privates Jno. B. Jones, W. H. Owens, J. H. Garrett, R. B. Halk.

Company G, Capt. Taggart.—Wounded—Saml. Cothron.

Company H, Capt. Croft.—Killed—Corporal Jason Eubanks, Privates Darley Eubanks, James Netherford. Wounded—Corporal James Culler, Privates Peter Day, Calvin, Cushman, John Jonkin.

Company K, Capt. Tompkins.—Wounded—Lt. William L. Stevens, Corporal Noah J. Werts, Private Ransom Timmerman. Total killed and wounded 27.

On yesterday, so far as known in the city, all was quite at the various posts below.

On Monday night the pickets on Mackay's Point, on what is known as Graham's Neck, which has been previously alluded to by us, discovered a boat in the Coosawhatchie River. After hailing it without getting an answer, our Tennessee friends commenced an active fusillade, which caused the crew and passengers of the unknown boat to beat a hasty retreat. It has since been ascertained that the party fired into was Colonel RABLERRE, with some of the officers of his North Carolina Regiment. They were in imminent danger; the balls struck the boat repeatedly; one man had his hat shot from his head, and another had a bullet through his coat sleeve. As soon as the boat touched the marsh, they jumped out and waded and swam to the main land. It is said that the gallant Colonel, who is, we believe, a graduate of the Citadel, reached his headquarters in very scanty attire. Our pickets, like the main

body of our army, are "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," and after "retreat" it is rather dangerous work to put one's nose beyond the lines.

With regard to the removal of the negroes from within the military lines, it is said that many of the planters, having every confidence in their slaves, and being unable, on so short a notice, to provide comfortable homes for them elsewhere, have left them on their plantations, where they have shelter and ample support. Some of these homesteads are important strategic points, and as *Cuffee* and *Sambo* are not particular who they talk to and what they talk about, so they can talk, the enemy cultivate their acquaintance by purchasing their hogs and poultry, and, in this way, learn many things which they ought not to know. *Cuffee* and *Sambo* pull their wool to all white persons, and it is thought that THE CHARLESTON MERCURY is frequently sold by the newsmen on the roads to some over-obliging darkey, who is on an errand, not from his master, but from some epauletted Yankee, who has advanced a quarter for the service.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is the military backbone of our tide water districts.—Without it, General Lee could never have progressed in his arrangements for defence with that celerity which has enabled him already to pronounce with confidence upon the safety of Savannah and Charleston. By looking at the excellent map published by EVANS & COGSWELL, it can be seen at a glance, that this Road is the main artery, along which the never-ending supplies of Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance stores, are delivered within easy access of the hundred camps which dot the seaboard strip of the main land in John's Colleton, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. George's, St. James, St. John's, St. Peter's, St. Philip's, St. Michael's, St. Andrew's, St. Bartholomew's, Prince of Wales's, St. Helena's, St. Luke's, and St. Peter's Parishes. Along this Railway are established the several depots, from which the army is fed, clothed, transported, and furnished with ammunition; and, when General Lee is whizzing along on a "special," at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, doubtless, he involuntarily thanks his stars, that he is no longer among the rugged and pathless wilds of Western Virginia—than which it would be hard to imagine a place better adapted to wither the laurels of any military leader, in these times of steam and telegraph. The attaches on this Railroad are all accommodating and agreeable. Even the "colored persons" who put on the brakes, are polite and attentive.

10 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

The intelligence from the Coast yesterday, brought by passengers, was mostly based upon rumors of the supposed intended movements of the enemy and the preparations on our part for their reception. The gunboats continue their visits up Broad River and the Oosaw, keeping up an occasional shelling of some unprotected landing or plantation. On Wednesday some of their cruisers came up as far as Hogg's Neck and Boyd's Landing on Broad River and completely demolished the fine residence of Mr. J. W. GREGORIE, at Hogg's Neck, and the residence of Mr. FRIPP.

An immense eleven inch shell was brought down on the cars yesterday. It is of beautiful make, of very high finish, and quite a curiosity. It was found on CHISOLM'S Place, the scene of the fight on New Year's day, and was no doubt thrown from a Parrot gun. A brass plate is fitted in the centre. It looked rather dangerous to be handled carelessly, and our men should be very guarded in moving one of these explosive projectiles.

Accounts from Adams' Run represent all quiet in that neighborhood.

We have been furnished with the following correct list of casualties in the Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel JONES, in the engagement near Port Royal Ferry on the 1st instant:

COMPANY B, CAPT. A. P. WEST.

Killed—F. M. Riser, Andrew Bartley, Michael Plymail.

Wounded—Lieut. Boatwright, Sergeant E. A. Coach, Privates E. Marchant, R. Brooks, J. Minick, J. S. Hair.

COMPANY C, CAPT. W. L. WOOD.

Wounded—Sergeant George Weatherall.

COMPANY E, CAPT. JOSEPH N. BROWN.

Killed—Lieut. J. A. Power, Sam'l L. Boyd.

Wounded—Privates John B. Jones, R. B. Halk, W. H. Owings, J. H. Garrett.

COMPANY H, CAPT. CROFT.

Killed—Corporal Jason Eubanks, Private Darley Eubanks.

Wounded—Privates Peter Day, Calvin Cushman, James Weatherford, J. Jonkin.

COMPANY K, CAPT. D. C. TOMPKINS.

Wounded—Lieut. W. L. Stevens, Corporal N. J. Werts, Private R. Timmerman.

Total—Killed 7: Wounded, 18.

10 January 1862, 1

Movements of the Yankees on the Carolina Coast.

The city was full of rumors yesterday of the landing of the Yankees at various points on the Carolina coast between this city and Port Royal. We could trace none of them to a reliable source. We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from a Carolina officer to his friend in this city :

Grahamville, January 8, 1861.—I was out all day yesterday with part of my troop. One of my videttes came into my camp in hot haste, and stated that a Federal gunboat was in Boyd's landing creek, at the mouth. One of my men climbed up a tree very clear of leaves and moss. He was seen by the enemy, when two shells were immediately fired at him; one of them went into the marsh below him, and the other whistled over his head. My man came down in double quick. As soon as the case was reported to me in camp, I ordered a Sergeant with six men to go with me to reconnoitre the enemy. When I reached Boyd's landing the Federal boats had cleared out, and only some of their small boats were at the mouth of the creek. We expect every day to have an engagement with the enemy.—*Savannah News, 9th inst.*

The Charleston Courier.

10 January 1862, 2

The Executive Council.—In the State Convention on Wednesday, an election was held for the Executive Council, required by an Ordinance printed in this issue. The result was as follows: JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., ex-Governor W. H. GIST, and ISAAC W. HAYNE, members of the Council elected. W. W. HARLLEE, Lieutenant-Governor, a member *ex officio*.

The Columbia *Guardian* reports that the Convention has appropriated salaries of \$2000 each to members of the Council, and expresses its disapproval of this expenditure.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

On yesterday, as far as we could hear, all was quiet below. During the entire forenoon of Wednesday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mackay's Point. On the same day a flag of truce came over in regard to the body of the prisoner taken by us, who was mortally wounded in the fight of the 1st inst. By this flag of truce we also received intelligence of the death of one of our wounded men, who had fallen into the enemy's hands.

A battle, that lasts but a few hours, often affords a fruitful theme of comment and speculation. We have some incidents of the conduct of Lieut. Col. BARNES' Battalion of the 12th S. C. Regiment, in the fight on New Year's day, which are interesting, though a little late. The following are the Companies of the battalion:

Company A, Capt. McCORKLE, (York.)

Company B, Capt. MILLER, (York.)

Company H, Lieut. MOODY, (Pickens.)

Company I, Capt. CAMPBELL, Lancaster.

This fine battalion of our up country friends was posted behind a hedge and fence on the extreme right of our line. So well was the position chosen by Lt. Col. BARNES, that they were apparently unobserved by the enemy, who advanced obliquely across their front from right to left, in the direction of the Kean's Neck Road. As the Yankees showed themselves on the crest of a piece of rising ground, about 300 yards distant, a volley was poured into them, and the order to charge was given immediately afterwards. Quick as a flash, the boys cleared the fence and hedge, and, with a war whoop of yells, brought their muskets to the charge. The Yankees carried not, but executed the Sudley-Ford quick-step in such splendid style that our mountaineers utterly failed to overtake them. When the enemy had reached the cover of some high ground, and within range of the 12-inch Columbiads of the gunboats, they returned a hasty volley, which was harmless. In view of the enemy's movement still further on our right, Lieut. Col. BARNES filed his command towards CHAPLIN'S house, and deployed as skirmishers. Seeing the line extended, the enemy again advanced. In order not to shock their nerves too rudely, but one company on our side this time fired, and the color bearer of the Yankees was distinctly seen to fall, their line soon wavered, and then again fell back. Col. JONES' regiment (14th S. C. V.) having advanced in the rear of these skirmishers, Lieut. Col. BARNES ordered a second charge; but the Lincolnites, without waiting to see whether we had sabre or old fashioned bayonets, fled with the greatest precipitation. At this time the sounding of a bell was heard, and the shells began to pour in from the gunboat. We have already reported the casualties in Col. JONES' regiment. We append the casualties in the companies of Col. BARNES' battalion:

Company A, Capt. McCORKLE—Wounded—Private H. MCGWINN, slightly.

Company H, Lieut. MOODY—Wounded—Private DUKE, slightly.

Company I, Lieut. CAMPBELL—Killed—Private J. T. C. VALLANDINGHAM. Wounded—Private W. BARTON, Jr., seriously; Private A. A. CARKY, slightly. Total, 5.

We hear of a distressing affair which took place on last Monday night. Two members of Company E were sent from Pago Point in charge of three prisoners, who had been taken by our pickets. On their way to headquarters, the attention of the guards was diverted for a moment from the prisoners, who rushed on them. A fierce *mêlée* ensued, which resulted in the captives making good their escape, after inflicting severe injuries upon privates SMITH and BRADLEY—both from Lancaster. SMITH has since died, and his companion is seriously but not mortally wounded.

Confederate War Tax Office.

SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFICE will be open THIS DAY, from 9, a. m., to 2, p. m., to receive RETURNS OF TAXABLE PROPERTY within the Seventh Collection District, being that portion of the Parishes of St. Phillip's and St. Michael's lying west of King street and the Main Road from the Forks, under the Act of the Confederate Congress entitled "Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes and provide a War Tax for their redemption;" and that it will be open during the same hours, and for the same purposes, every day (Sundays excepted) until the first day of February next inclusive.

All persons neglecting to make their returns on property liable to this Tax, and held by them on the first day of October, 1861, will be assessed and double taxed.

The following are the classes of Property subject to the said Tax:

Acres of Land or Town Lots.
Shares.
Merchandise.
Bank Stock.
Railroad and other Corporation Stock.
Money at Interest.
Cash on hand or on Deposit.
Cattle, Horses and Mules.
Gold Watches.
Gold and Silver Plate.
Pianos.
Measure Carriages.
Bank or Corporation Stock not duly returned by Bank or Corporation.

W. E. MIKELL,

Tax Collector Seventh Collection District,
Office No. 9 Broad st., above Courtenay's Bookstore.
January 6 c mwf12

The Charleston Courier.

11 January 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

Passengers by the Savannah train report all quiet yesterday at the various posts. A rumor prevailed of an intended demonstration of the enemy in force on Stono, and several regiments had received orders to hold themselves in readiness.

We learn that the bearers of the flag of truce from the enemy, in relation to the exchange of a prisoner taken on the 1st instant, expressed much anxiety as to his fate, and upon learning of his death were very desirous of securing his remains to send them to his home in Michigan. His name was JOHN QUINCKY ADAMS. He ranked as Sergeant and was one of the party deployed as skirmishers. The enemy confessed to only one killed on the field, besides ADAMS, in the late engagement. This account, however, does not agree with the number of new made graves discovered by our men after the enemy had retired, and must therefore be taken with the usual allowance.

From a participant in the fight we learn that the enemy after firing a volley would immediately fall to the ground to avoid the effects of our fire.

Upon their first landing and while the skirmishers of the enemy were advancing, our men were posted behind a thicket concealed from observation and quietly waiting for the enemy to get within easy range of their muskets. When about one hundred and fifty yards distant a gun in the hands of one of our men went off accidentally, which at once put the enemy on the alert. Had it not been for this, it is thought the whole advancing party would have been killed or captured.

The officer bearing the flag of truce, a Lieutenant ELLIOTT, of a New York regiment, seemed very desirous of having a parley with our men.—When asked why he was desecrating the soil of South Carolina and fighting against our liberties, he responded by saying that they came to avenge the insult to their flag, the stars and stripes. Upon its being intimated that they had thrown away the most favorable opportunity for redeeming their honor by releasing MASON and SLIDELL, the officer said that was foreign to the subject and the conversation dropped.

It was rumored that Gen. SHERMAN had sent another flag of truce yesterday to General LEE in relation to the negroes on Port Royal Island, asking their removal from the Island in consequence of the small pox having broken out among them. We could not trace this, however, to a reliable source.

The body of Lieut. J. A. POWER, of Col. JONES' Regiment, passed through this city, yesterday, on the way to Laurens, for interment.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 January 1862, 4

THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS.—Virginia has 16 Generals in the Confederate Army; South Carolina 9; Louisiana 8; Georgia 7; Tennessee 8; North Carolina 6; Kentucky 7; Maryland 4; Alabama 4; Mississippi 4; Texas 3; Arkansas 2; Florida 1; Missouri none.

The Charleston Courier.

13 January 1862, 1

"LA CRIOLLA."—The former patrons of this establishment, which was destroyed by the late fire, and all who desire a good genuine Havana, or Meerschaum will be glad to know that they can again procure their usual supplies of Segars, Tobacco, Cherry Pipes, &c., at the new stand 89 Market-street, between Meeting and King.

The establishment is now under the direction of JOSE JARA, so long and favorably known to the old customers of "LA CRIOLLA."

The Charleston Courier.

13 January 1862, 2

Deserters.—We learn that four of the regulars at one of our posts on the coast, deserted on the morning of the 11th and have gone over to the enemy. They had received permission to go out in a boat for oysters, and were discovered soon after proceeding in the direction of the blockaders. A boat with sixteen men started in pursuit, but were unable to overtake the fugitives, the latter having sometime the start. They were last seen climbing the side of the enemy's gunboat.

13 January 1862, 4

Yankee Accounts.—The MUNCHAUSEN of the New York Herald furnishes, in the issue of the 7th instant, the following magnificent specimens :

The United States steam transport Vanderbilt, from Port Royal on the morning of the 3d instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing the important news of the victory over the rebels on the 1st instant, in a brisk fight near Port Royal Ferry, about twenty-five miles from Hilton Head, of which we before published the rebel account. The expedition which achieved this victory was a combined military and naval one, and was under the joint command of Brigadier-General I. I. Stevens and Captain Rogers of the flag-ship Wabash. The troops engaged consisted of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, Pennsylvania Round Heads, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Seventy-ninth New York Militia, Forty-seventh and Forty eighth New York Volunteers. The naval vessels consisted of the gunboats Ellen, Seneca, Pembina and Ottawa. Gen. Stevens' brigade advanced on Port Royal on the 1st instant, and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance of the rebels. The brigade was assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. General Stevens then followed up the blow until he arrived within six miles of the Charleston Rail Road. A flag of truce was sent by the rebels, who desired permission to collect and bury their dead, which was granted. One hour was allowed for that purpose, after which the rebels fell back upon the fortifications near the rail road, which are very extensive, leaving behind them one large gun, which they had spiked. The rebel force engaged was estimated at eight thousand men, under Generals Gregg and Pope. The Federal force engaged was four thousand five hundred men. Our loss was nine wounded—one mortally, Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, who has since died. The rebel loss is not positively known, but is said to be pretty large. The Union forces acted with great coolness and determination. General Stevens, who is now in possession of the mainland, is awaiting reinforcements, which should be forwarded without delay.

The Vanderbilt has a cargo of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven bales of Sea Island Cotton, gathered by our troops and the contrabands, and consigned to D. D. Tompkins, United States Quartermaster at this port. This is the first very heavy shipment of Cotton that has been made from Port Royal since the occupation by our troops.

14 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

All is quiet below. On Friday last a general court martial was convened at Pocotaligo, Brig. Gen. PRINCEWATON, P. A. C. S., presiding.

A report was current yesterday that one of the enemy's men-of-war had attempted to get into Georgetown; but we place no faith in it.

The blockading vessels, six in number, stood in a line across the mouth of our harbor, yesterday. They were apparently quite close in and could all be plainly seen from the city wharves. Since the *Elia Wadley* slipped through their fingers, the blockaders are getting watchful.

Our Harbor Batteries were busily engaged yesterday practicing with shot and shell. The reports from their guns attracted a number of observers to the water front.

THE HOSPITALS IN AND AROUND CHARLESTON.—If there were no other indication of the rapid aggregation of our troops upon the exposed sea coast, the multiplication of the hospitals around us would have afforded ample evidence of the fact. There are the Raper Hospital, the Sailor's Home, in Market street, the Marble Hospital, Franklin street, the Soldiers' Relief Hospital, Trapman street, the American Hotel Hospital, corner King and George streets, and the Wayside Hospital, King street, adjoining the Citadel.

But, besides all these, there is the Confederate General Hospital, lately opened at Rickersville. Although this institution has been in operation only one week, it already contains (after discharging several) about sixty patients. The German Rifle Club having generously tendered to the Government the use of the Schutzenplatz grounds and buildings, the offer was accepted by the Medical Director (Dr. KINLOCH), and the Hospital was organized under the superintendency of Surgeon F. M. ROBERTSON. Mr. RIKER has also given the use of the buildings of his India Rubber Factory, and these form a portion of the Hospital. Assistant-Surgeons KERTH and WARREN are the resident physicians, and the grounds are kept by Mr. KAMLAH, the Steward, whose lady acts as Matron of the Hospital. The Wards are four in number, called the Davis Ward, the Beauregard Ward, the Benjamin Ward, and the Trenholm Ward. The first named is the largest and the only one yet occupied. It is 90 by 60 feet, well warmed and ventilated, lighted by 33 windows, and has pleasant and spacious galleries on either side. Its capacity is for 100 patients. The other wards are smaller, but well arranged for the purposes for which they are intended. Altogether, the Hospital, when the arrangements now in progress are completed, will contain accommodations for about 300 sick. There is a full and well organized corps of nurses, assistants, Jundresses, etc., and every expedient has been adopted to secure the comfort and restoration to health of the soldiers who may be sent to the hospital. The diseases most common among the patients now under treatment, are measles and pneumonia. One soldier, a member of one of the North Carolina Regiments, died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday.

15 January 1862, 2

It is reported that measures have been taken in the Confederate Congress to establish a censorship over the press.

All papers whose conduct and management have given occasion for this proposition, with of course oppose it. Others may oppose it on principle, but the merits of the question cannot be properly estimated until the degree, extent, and details of the plan are given.

Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.—We are pleased to learn that this efficient corps, after having served three months on the coast, and then being relieved under the State Law of 1841, refused to leave the field, but continued to do duty without pay until a few days ago, when their increased numbers enabled them to again obtain a favorable position in the advance portion of our army of defence.

Also in
History

It is the intention of this Company soon to be mustered into Confederate service, and as a few more members will now be received, we recommend all young gentlemen having good horses to apply at once for admission into its ranks.—SHARPE'S breach loading carbines, with slugs and cartridge boxes, COLT'S navy revolvers, and the best of sabres, will be furnished to the members, and the Company has at its disposal also a limited number of new uniforms, holsters and valises, which will be issued to the first applicants.

The officers of the Company are: W. L. TRENHOLM, Captain; LEGARE J. WALKER, First Lieutenant; EDWARD H. BARNWELL, Second Lieutenant; and JOHN C. WARLEY, Cornet.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 January 1862, 2

THE GREAT SALE, by R. A. PRINGLE, of the goods composing the cargo of the steamship *Ellis Warley*, which lately ran the blockade so gloriously in the very face of the Yankee cruisers, takes place on Friday next. The goods offered form quite a valuable assortment, comprising many articles of great scarcity, and the sale will doubtless attract great numbers of country dealers to the city. A list of the articles to be sold will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

THE RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—This efficient city company, among the first called out last autumn, was lately relieved, in accordance with the State law of 1811. The company, however, refused to quit the field at the present crisis, and continued to do duty, though receiving no pay. After a short interval, its increased numbers enabled it again to be accepted by the authorities, and to obtain a favorable position in the army of defence. The company is now about to be mustered into the Confederate service, and meanwhile a few more members will be received, who will be furnished with Sharpe's Carbines, Colt's Navy Revolvers and Sabres, together with rifle slings and cartridge boxes. A few uniforms, valises and holsters will also be issued to the first applicants. The officers of the company are: W. L. TENHOLM, Captain; LEGARE J. WALKER, 1st Lieut.; EDWARD H. BARNWELL, 2d Lieut.; and JOHN C. WARLEY, Cornet.

The Charleston Courier.

16 January 1862, 2

A MAYNARD RIFLE.—FOR SALE, A SUPERIOR RIFLE of the above make. Also, a Shot Barrel belonging to same. It can be used as a Rifle or Shot Gun—complete with cartridges, in a mahogany case. Good for a thousand-yards. Enquire at **231 King-street.** * January 15

18 January 1862, 2

The Fleet at Port Royal.—By an arrival yesterday from the neighborhood of Broad River, we are informed that the large LINCOLN fleet, which has been stationed in Port Royal Bay and vicinity since the fight at that point, has suddenly disappeared. It is surmised that they have left to join the BURNSIDE expedition, or have gone on another raid against some point on the coast of Georgia.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 January 1862, 1

JOHN TYLER, the noble old Virginian, has not long survived the wreck of the Union over which, in its integrity, he once presided. His career has been strange and eventful, linking together, in a most singular manner, the period of the bitterest political agitation in the Past, with these present days of blood and revolution. Few men have obtained a larger share of popular honors. He was born in Charles City County, Va., in 1790.— Entering the political arena while still quite young, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature at the age of twenty-one, and five years later, to Congress. In 1826 he was chosen Governor of his native State, and before the expiration of his term of office was selected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. Soon afterwards he resigned his new position and went into voluntary retirement. In 1840 he was chosen Vice President, and upon the death of President HARRISON, became the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Upon the close of his term, in 1845, he returned to private life in Virginia. Thenceforward he took no part in public affairs until the opening of the present struggle. As soon as the last hope of an honorable peace had died away, aged as he was, he became one of the most zealous and efficient champions of the war, and he has died in the faithful service of the new Confederacy, which he aided in establishing. The whole South will deplore his loss as that of an honest statesman, a true patriot and a good man; while Virginia will mourn over his tomb, as that of one of her tried and trusted sons.

20 January 1862, 2

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Although we have already published a series of accounts of the brilliant style in which our brave troops repulsed the invaders at Port Royal Ferry on New Year's Day, the following narrative of the action, from the pen of the esteemed Chaplain of the 14th Regiment, is so clear and interesting, that we feel sure it will be most gratifying to our readers.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

I propose to relate the facts of the fight on the 1st instant, as far as I have been able to obtain them, both from personal observation and from the statements of my witnesses.

Two companies went down every morning to the entrenchment at the Ferry to support the artillery in case of attack, and remained until relieved next morning. Capt. Brown's and Capt. Owen's were on duty that day.

About half-past eight, a. m., I went down to the entrenchment. A few minutes after, Captain Brown came up from reconnoitering, and ordered the gunners to the guns, as a steamer was coming up. Soon after, five vessels, whether all gunboats I do not know, were seen to approach the shore some two or three miles below us, and two others opened fire on Page's Point, about a mile above the Ferry, occupied by a portion of Colonel DUNNOVANT'S Regiment. Our two companies retired a short distance from the entrenchment, where they would be less exposed to the fire, which was now occasionally directed toward our battery both from above and from below, and yet would be in supporting distance should the battery be charged by infantry. A tremendous firing was kept up against Page's Point, until about 11 o'clock, when several small boats left the two vessels, and approached the shore. When near the land, they suddenly returned, discovering that Col. DUNNOVANT'S men were awaiting their arrival. The firing was now renewed, and for an hour or more was exceedingly heavy.

About 12 o'clock, Capt. Brown's Company marched down and took a position behind a fence now running out from the river about half a mile below the battery, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy, should they attempt to march up from their landing. Capt. OWENS having already joined the Regiment. At 1 o'clock Capt. Brown joined the Regiment, which now marched down the Kean's Neck road, running nearly parallel with the Cooper river, and took a position behind a fence now bordering on an open field which extends very near to the river, about half a mile from our right. Capt. LEAK, of Virginia, placed two six-pounders in the road on our left wing, and opened fire upon the enemy, now visible in large numbers, marching up the river. The prisoner afterwards captured, stated that this fire was very effective, but gave no particulars as to numbers, so far as I know.

About a hundred skirmishers now started across the field with the evident intention of capturing the battery, not supposing, as the prisoner afterward said, that it was supported by infantry. When opposite our right wing, they were fired on, first by that wing, and then by the whole Regiment. They halted and returned our fire, and again started to advance, when a second fire stop-

ped them, some retreating and others lying down in the brown sedge. The latter rose and retreated one at a time, until probably twenty or thirty remained. Capt. TOMPKINS, Lieut. ALLEN and several others now went out and picked up a wounded man, above referred to, and saw several others dead. I mention this, because the correspondent of the New York Herald denies that they lost a man on the field, and only admits that one has died since.

Between our first and second firing, we heard heavy firing of musketry in the direction of our battery, followed by loud cheering. On enquiring I learned that four companies of DUNNOVANT'S Regiment (the 12th) had fired a large force of the enemy who were advancing toward our battery, and then charged their with the bayonet, driving them precipitately down to the river.

Near sunset we retraced our steps up Kean's Neck road, and turned in through CHARLIS'S plantation, Col. JONES leading the way, in a direction to strike the river a short distance below our battery. When the head of the column was near CHARLIS'S house, about midway between the road and the river, a fire was opened from the gunboats below the Ferry, which at once showed it to be impossible for us either to advance further or to hold a position so near to them. As we retraced our steps, Capt. TAGGART led his company to the left, to be more out of the range of the fire, when a large portion of the regiment left the road in the same direction, and in some disorder. At the call of Col. JONES they instantly returned to the road, and marched out of the plantation in excellent order, amidst a most terrific fire—shot and shell constantly falling on each side of us. One of the shells, which did not burst, has since been found to weigh a hundred and thirty-two and a half pounds. One of them exploded in our ranks, killing three in the field, and severely wounding seven or eight, five or six of whom have died since. The promptness with which the regiment obeyed the command to return to the road, and the order in which they marched out of the field, amidst so terrible a fire, was a very wonderful exhibition of coolness and courage by men, not one out of a hundred of whom had ever before seen an enemy's fire. I cannot give the particulars of the retirement of DUNNOVANT'S forces, who, as I should have mentioned before, were posted at CHARLIS'S house. I believe they lost one man on the field, and two or three have died since.

We now retired just beyond the range of the enemy's guns, and bivouacked for the night.—Early next morning we took a position about two miles from the Ferry, and waited till about 11 o'clock for the advance of the enemy, who all this time kept up a tremendous but random fire through the woods and plantations below us.—Hearing that they were advancing from another direction, we at once advanced to meet them, took a position in order of battle, and waited until near sunset, when we came to our present entrenchment, the location of which it is not necessary to mention.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent admits that they had six regiments, numbering 4,500 men, and estimates our forces at 8,000. We had not more than 700, though ample reinforcements were near enough to have come to our assistance, had we

needed them. He says they lost none killed, and but one of the wounded, a major, had since died, while our loss was heavy. Their loss in skirmishers, and what the artillery and Col. DUNNOVANT'S men killed, must have been at least one hundred. The loss of our two regiments, killed on the field and those who have died since, was not more than eleven or twelve. He says they followed up their victory, and are now within six miles of the railroad. We were under their fire from 9 a. m., until almost dark, 700 against 4,500, and yet they never ventured more than a quarter of a mile from the river. They returned to their boats that night, and have not been on the mainland since, except in small scouting parties, who never leave the water's edge more than a few hundred yards. I myself helped to remove some tents on the 4th inst., which had stood close the first, within half a mile of the Ferry. Every dwelling house that was near the river, below the Ferry, is burnt. The country, as far as the enemy have ventured, is as desolate as if a horde of savages had passed through it. Is this civilized warfare?

The spirit of our men throughout the day that we were under fire, and the next when awaiting the enemy's advance, was all that could be desired. "Again and again they called out—"A little more grape, Capt. LEAK," as his artillery was playing on the enemy. It is sufficient to say, they kept more than six times their number under the immediate protection of their guns, remaining all day within half a mile of those guns whose range was near two miles, killed, perhaps, ten to one, although we had only two six-pounders against some seventy-five heavy guns, according to the statement of the prisoner (the shells measure eleven inches in diameter); and, as we withdrew beyond the range of their fire, they returned to their boats, and have not since ventured over, except the small parties that have come by night and burned houses, and committed other depredations very near the water. We left one old smooth-bored gun, spiked, for want of proper harness to remove it.

Doublets, many interesting incidents escaped both my observation and enquiry. It is worthy of record, that A. B. WESTMORELAND, E. O. THOMAS, of Spartanburg, and W. H. CASO and R. H. YOUNG, of Laurens, promptly responded to Captain Brown's call for volunteers to go as pickets to the edge of the river, directly between the battery and the enemy. They had scarcely reached their post when they were fired upon, several balls passing very near them, one of which, a thirty-two pounder, they brought off with them. If I have said more about Captain Brown's Company, it is not from a disposition to make invidious distinctions among those who proved themselves "all, all honorable men," but because, living with them, I saw more of them. After we had left CHARLIS'S plantation, Lieutenant Colonel McGOWAN, of this Regiment, and Colonel MARTIN, of the 14th Regiment, returned to the field, and in spite of the incessant fire, brought off all our wounded. Major SIMPSON contributed greatly to the courage of the Regiment, by his example and his words, as he passed from place to place, exhorting the men to be calm and not waste ammunition by random firing.

I am, sir, &c.,

W. B. GARRON.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 January 1862, 2

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

We are not aware of a single instance of yesterday morning. The Savannah papers of yesterday morning contain a Federal boat party apprehended one of our pickets on Saturday night and fired on them. The picket returned the fire—some severely but his sticks being fired—upon the Federal picket. It was not known whether they received any damage. It was rumored that a considerable number of Federal vessels had made their appearance in the neighborhood of Savannah.

The Savannah News dated the report that the enemy's vessels have quit our Port. It says it quotes the following extract from a letter written since the alleged departure of the fleet:

"The vessels of the pickets report about forty or fifty vessels a few miles from Gregg's house. What they design to do is all conjecture. They say they have been driven together than usual by the recent bad weather, or the vessels may be a portion of the British fleet. Also, they may land at two points, Gregg's house and Boyd's, or at Bohls, J. A. and hence advance to take the railroad. But I do not believe that they will march far from under cover of their guns, unless they have an overwhelming force. If they do land in large numbers we will have them enough to send a force sufficient to drive them back to their vessels with the bayonet, which will be poorly paid."

Gregg's house is situated on Broad river where Alfred Jones, from Port Royal, entrance, Boyd's Landing is one of the landings used by the steamer plying between Charleston and Swanwick and is on a creek leading from Broad river, a little higher up the river than Gregg's. Both banks on a narrow branch of Broad river about three miles distant from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and is the nearest point accessible by water to the road. All three of the above landings are on the mainland.

The Pitts Royal correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of the various operations in the Cotton business at Port Royal:

The negroes everywhere in two districts are at work gathering, picking and rolling cotton. Thousands of them have been set at their task, for which they are paid at the rate of a dollar per week. Several points they deliver. They labor with a heavy hand, and are without remuneration. The owners and clerks have been disappointed for these reasons: first, they are not sufficiently machined, yet a long piece of work is rarely got out of them. This is proven by the fact that, long as they are, they have been paid over \$40,000 worth of cotton. Second, all the cotton has been laid off by the negroes themselves, and the bags made by them; it was then conveyed to the various hands, and no one having upon incomplete cotton. The only way of saving upon incomplete cotton had to be three places in the docks, and those the labor of the blacks were employed. The old drivers were generally forbidden to put on the hands and bring them up to the places where their labor was required.

The amount of cotton taken from each plantation is generally ascertained each day by the method with the farmer owner's initials, and an account kept both with the estate and with the negro so that at any time the government will be able to compare and have the owners who shall prove to have been loyal. The cotton found on these islands is, as is well known of a superior quality. It is worth an extra amount on the island and is picked exclusively to France, where it is mixed with silk and cottonized. The great defect of the crop, and the chief requirement, is great quantity, and the estate requires the greatest quantity of heavy stored in the cotton houses of the plantations; more even than from the covered than they to have been already secured.

Since the negroes have discovered that they will be paid for their cotton, they have brought in some that was buried in the interior, but mainly from the care to preserve and obtain as much as possible. I have heard some instances of their selling cotton in advance when their masters or the police soldiers contemplated any new improvements. As far as the planting of it is to be done in New York it is the opinion of those who have taken a day by any work of ordinary capacity, and the labor is by no means ordinary. Here the police officers and soldiers, as well as the negroes, are a whole corps of men, and the negroes are utterly incompetent to do anything without indignant supervision.

22 January 1862, 2

~~The Battle~~—Early yesterday morning in addition took place to the number of the Yankee vessels on this bar, some eight or ten sail having arrived on Monday night, which, with those previously blockading, makes some twelve or thirteen, most of which are visible to an observer from the wharves. The late comers are nearly all sailing barques and brigs, and some of them look like old craft, and do not resemble armed vessels in any respect. This antique appearance has made many suppose that they are to be used as a second stone fleet. They were, also, thought to be a part of the BURNSIDE expedition, and that an immediate attack was likely to take place in this vicinity, but as the telegraph brings information that the BURNSIDE flotilla was in immense force at Hatteras Inlet, on the 19th instant, we do not suppose that they have any connection with that affair. Our impression is that these vessels are all from the Port Royal fleet, and have been ordered here to enforce a more efficient blockade as they are strung in single file. It may be that their arrival at this moment is intended as a feint to distract attention while the BURNSIDE fleet attacks some point in North Carolina. The truth will, however, soon come out, and in the interval we must be ready for the foe at all points.

The Charleston Courier.

22 January 1862, 3

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

NOTICE.—ALL GOODS TO BE FORWARDED BY this Company, for Savannah and Way Stations on said Road, must be at the Office in Meeting-street, at 8 o'clock, A. M., or otherwise they will not be forwarded until the following day. W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent.

January 20

22 January 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST—LARGE INCREASE OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Some wonderment was occasioned in the city yesterday, by the sudden and rather unaccountable increase in the number of the Yankee vessels off this Bar—some eight or ten sail having arrived during Monday night—which, with those previously blockading, make some twelve or thirteen, most of which are visible to an observer from the wharves. The new comers are nearly all sailing barks and brigs, and some of them seem to be old craft, and do not resemble armed vessels in any respect. This decidedly primitive appearance has led many to suppose that they are to be used as a second stone fleet; but this is hardly probable. It is, we think, more likely that these vessels are all from the Port Royal fleet, and that they have been ordered hither merely to keep up a more efficient blockade, for they are strung in single file across the harbor entrance. Their arrival at this moment may be also a feint, intended to divert attention from the operations of Burnside's fleet. The truth will, however, soon come out; and, in the meantime, we have only to be ready for the enemy.

We get the following from the Savannah News of yesterday:

There were only three blockading vessels below last evening. One of them left yesterday morning and steamed towards Port Royal. For some days past Federal campfires have been seen on Tybee Island, within reach of the guns of Fort Pulaski, and yesterday forenoon a few shells were thrown from the Fort in their neighborhood, but with what effect is not known. There are no Federals seen on the Island, except their picket guard, and they keep well concealed and beyond the reach of our guns.

Mr. James A. Barron, of this city, with a man by the name of Jesse Ayres, formerly of Philadelphia, left the city on Wednesday afternoon last, intending to spend the night ducking. Their intention was to obtain a ducking boat at Fig Island light, and proceed to the opposite shore, but not to go below Fort Jackson, to hunt ducks in the river and creeks, and return in the morning. As they have not been seen or heard of since Wednesday evening, it is feared that they were captured during Wednesday night by the boats of the enemy, which are known to prowl about in the creeks between our river and Hilton Head during the night. We know Mr. Barron, who is a native of Baltimore, to be a true and loyal Southern, and can account for his absence only on the ground that he has been drowned or captured by the enemy.

23 January 1862, 1

[Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]
The Washington Female Prisoners.

The first person incarcerated at the prison was Mrs. Rose O. H. Greenhow, as she signs herself. She was arrested on the 11th of August of the last year, and has been confined in the prison ever since. Her husband was formerly employed in the State Department in this city. She is a woman of letters, and was born in the South, although brought up in Washington. She is confined in her own house, in one of the upper stories, and has the attendance of a servant, besides the company of her own daughter, an interesting girl of some twelve years. Besides these confined here were Mrs. Phillips, her sister, Mrs. Levy, and her two daughters, Misses Fannie and Lena.

Next in turn comes Mrs. Betty A. Hassler, who was born and reared in Washington. She possessed the least education of any woman ever confined in this prison. Her husband is a Southern man. She was released on parole by order of the Secretary of War.

Mrs. Jackson, the mother of the assassin of Ellsworth, has also been confined at this point. She came here with nothing but a flannel gown on, and wearing slave shoes. She was incarcerated but two days and nights. Miss Lilly Mackle, a daughter of Mr. Mackle, a clerk in one of the departments, and belonging to one of the most respectable families in Washington, was also confined here for two months.

Mrs. M. A. Onderdonk, who sometimes represents herself to be a widow, and sometimes a wife, was arrested in Chicago some time since, and after being confined here six weeks, was released on parole. Forty dollars were given her to pay her expenses back to Chicago, but instead of going there she went to New York. She was last heard of at St. Louis.

An English lady, Mrs. Elena Lowe, who was arrested in Boston, and whose son was with her, having come with a commission in the rebel army, has also been confined at this institution. The son was afterwards sent to Fort Warren, and she returned to England.

Miss Ellie M. Poole, alias Stewart, was arrested and brought to the prison the 11th of August, 1861. She came from Wheeling, where, after having been confined for some time in the prison there, she made her escape by tying the sheets together and letting herself down from the prison window. She has been in communication with the rebel leaders in Kentucky, advising them to make certain changes in their plan of operations.—When arrested the second time, within ten miles of the enemy's lines in Kentucky, \$7500 of unexpended money, furnished by the rebels, was found upon her person. She has been a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer and the Baltimore Exchange. Miss Poole is yet in confinement at the Sixteenth-street jail.

Among the number yet confined here is Mrs. Baxley, formerly a resident of Baltimore. She was arrested on the 23d of December. She had just come from Richmond, and had been in conversation with Jeff. Davis, from whom she had obtained a commission in the rebel army for her lover, Dr. Brown. She is, as she represents herself, a very "explosive" woman, and it was from this fact that her arrest took place on board the boat, while approaching Baltimore from Richmond.—This woman has refused to sleep under a blanket marked "U. S.," ever since her confinement here.

[From a Savannah Paper.]
From Cedar Keys, Florida—Reported Capture of the Town.

A gentleman just arrived from Florida informs us that the town Cedar Keys, Florida, situated at the Western or Gulf terminus of the Florida Rail Road, was taken possession of by the Yankees on Thursday last.

Cedar Keys is a small town with about thirty houses, and probably one hundred inhabitants.—The bar has nine feet of water, and is a good harbor for small vessels. At the time the Yankees took the place there were three schooners loading and five fishing smacks at the wharves. Our informant, who had an interest in one of the schooners, which was loaded with lumber and serpentine, felt confident that the owners of the vessels in port destroyed them rather than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Some time since the Confederate troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of Cedar Keys.

On Thursday night last, as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the town, Mr. Yulee, President of the Rail Road, went down with two companies of Infantry, to protect the property in the vicinity, and check the Yankee advance. A messenger from Cedar Keys was sent to Gainesville, Florida, the nearest telegraphic office, to telegraph to Gen. Trapier that the Federals had attacked the town, and asking him to send assistance. During Thursday firing in the direction of Cedar Keys was heard in the adjacent county, and a conflict had no doubt taken place between the Yankees and the Florida troops.

23 January 1862, 2

ANOTHER "STONE FLEET" FOR CHARLESTON HARBOR.

When day dawned yesterday, the number of the enemy's vessels had still further increased, some twenty-one, in all, being in sight. By close observation with powerful glasses, it was ascertained that the crews of the brigs and barks, the old fashioned build of which we noticed in our last issue, were busily engaged in stripping the hulks of portions of the rigging, spars, etc. This no longer left any room for doubt that this was really another detachment of the famous stone fleet, by which the wicked City of Charleston is to be "hermetically sealed." Indeed, a report prevailed yesterday afternoon that they had actually begun the barbarous work by scuttling one of their vessels between Beach Channel and the Rattlesnake; but we doubt whether such was the fact. Should the weather be moderate to-day, they will probably develop their plans, unless they determine to avoid observation, by sinking the old hulks at night.

24 January 1862, 1

Improved Projectiles.

Editors Courier:—In the *Courier* of the 21st instant, I find the inquiry, what has been done with my projectile? In answer I will state, that at an expense of nearly five hundred dollars I have succeeded in completing the invention to my satisfaction; but, as our military authorities have been too busy with more important affairs, I have not been able to succeed in introducing it in public service. I have obtained the rotation of the projectile from smooth bore cannons in perfection, and been able thus to double the veal of every gun with the usual rate of cartridge. At full ten degrees elevation I have thrown a forty-two pound projectile with six pounds of powder from a twenty-four pounder smooth bore cannon a range of three thousand two hundred and forty-nine yards, which exceeds the range of the Columbiad by four hundred yards.

I have thrown from the same cannon and with the same amount of powder, a fifty-six pound projectile at an elevation of twenty-eight degrees, a distance of four thousand four hundred and sixty-three yards, which is about the same as a Columbiad, which, however, uses double the quantity of powder. These ranges were obtained while experimenting. I have since come nearer the perfection of the principle. The great advantage of my invention will be, that percussion shells can be fired from smooth bore guns, which must explode on striking, and I am certain, that after the war is once over, my projectile will come into general use; somebody else, however, reaping the benefit of the same. The advantages of my projectile over all others are, that the weight and accuracy and penetration of the rifle cannon are obtained without the disadvantageous use of lead; that the facilities in use and loading of the smooth bore are retained, including the adaptability to hot shot, and that a percussion shell, can be had and used from any gun, which will be less subject to failure than any projectile now existing. All this I can easily demonstrate to any scientific artillery that is not blindly prejudiced. At Fort Royal I sincerely wished for my shell. But it is well to be philosophical, and I should not have intruded upon any body's leisure, if you had not made the inquiry. Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN A. WAGENER.

Charleston, January 23, 1862.

24 January 1862, 2

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN



LIEUT. LEGARE WALKER, OF THE RUTLEDGE Mounted Riflemen, can be seen daily from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., at the office of WARDLAW & WALKER, North Atlantic Wharf. He will be pleased to meet any one desirous of joining the above Company.

January 24.

25 January 1862, 2

The Blockaders.—The Yankee vessels off this bar, some seventeen in number, are still at anchor, but are having a most uncomfortable time, the weather being stormy and blowing a gale from the Northeast for two days past. This state of things has prevented them from making any movement, and we are still without any certain information in respect to the use they intend to make of their old hulks.

Cotton Seed Coffee.—We have been favored, by a friend, with a sample of *Cotton Seed Coffee*, prepared by Dr. H. RAVENEL, of Pooshee, Str John's Berkeley, which we had served up, at breakfast, yesterday morning, and found very palatable. The Cotton Seed is parched, and ground or powdered, as if it were the Coffee bean, and prepared for use accordingly. The aroma is very like that of Coffee, and in flavor it is similar to Coffee, but rather more like Broma. We have little doubt that a mixture of one-third or one-half Coffee, and the rest of ground or powdered Cotton Seed, would easily pass for good, if not pure, Coffee.

We have also tried Rye alone, and in mixture with one-third Coffee, and found both preparations good substitutes for the aromatic bean.

27 January 1862, 2

The Second Stone Fleet:—On Saturday last the weather having moderated, some of the steamers of the LINCOLN fleet towed to a position on or near the Rattle Snake Shoal, several of their old hulks, which were soon afterwards sunk. They continued this work up to yesterday evening, when they had placed five of their wrecks on the bottom and had four others ready, which were no doubt filled with water on Sunday night. The purpose of the enemy appears to be to throw obstacles in the way of vessels coming in or going out of this port, which may have to pass in the neighborhood of the Rattle Snake. There were three steamers and a bark blockading this port yesterday.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 January 1862, 2

MOVEMENTS OF THE REGULARS.—Company B, 1st Artillery, S. C. Army, Capt. ALFRED RHETT, returned to this City on Saturday last, from a point on the coast where they had been on service for a few days. They were all exposed during the late northeast rain storm, without tents or other comforts, but owing to the admirable discipline maintained, the whole Company look well and are in fine spirits.

There were some further movements of the Regulars, of which, for the present, we withhold any definite mention.

THE FIRST BATTALION OF PALMETTO CAVALRY, for the war, under Lieut. Col. JOHN L. BLACK, is now in service in the Third Military District of this State, and consists of the following companies, viz: Captains OWEN, NESBITT, TWIGGS, WALKER, TREZEVANT and SHARPE. Captains JOHNSTON, of Abbeville, and JONES, of York, having been recently mustered into this battalion, will join it in a few days, making eight companies. Two more companies are required to complete the regiment, which will be the First Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry for the war.

THE INVADERS AT WORK IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah News has obtained the following particulars of the recent raid of the enemy into Cedar Keys:

On Wednesday last, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a vessel of the Federal fleet came in sight, and anchored off the harbor. About that time the schooner Stag, which was ready for sea, commenced weighing anchor. As soon as the Yankees discovered this, they fired three shots at her, all of which fell short. The owner of the Stag then ran her ashore and set her on fire, the crew making their escape. The few soldiers, with a number of the ladies at Key West, attempted to make their escape in a flat, and to reach the railroad; but were unable to reach the shore. The Yankees perceiving their situation, sent out from the vessel three boats, who captured the flat, and put the men in irons. The men in the flat, some fifteen in number, having no arms, no resistance was made. The Yankees then went to the schooner Ann Smith, lying at the wharf, captured the captain, and attempted to tow the schooner out, but finding they could not succeed, they burnt her. The schooner Fanny was run up Crystal river, and succeeded in making her escape. The Federals burnt the wharves at Cedar Keys, with everything on them, including about fifty bales of cotton and about one hundred and fifty barrels of turpentine. The captain of the schooner Ann Smith, and some civilians who were captured, were released after two days' imprisonment, on taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States. The Yankees did not bombard the town, as has been reported, but destroyed all the property within their reach. It is supposed that they were informed, in reference to the property and unprotected condition of the place, by fishermen in the neighborhood.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 January 1862, 2

SINKING OF THE SECOND STONE FLEET.—On Saturday last, the weather having considerably moderated, some of the steamers of the LINCOLN fleet towed to a position on or near the Rattlesnake Shoal, several of their old hulks, which they soon afterwards began to sink. They continued at this work up to yesterday evening, when they had placed five of these wrecks on the bottom, and had four others ready, which were, no doubt, filled with water on Sunday night. The purpose of the enemy appears to be to throw obstacles in the way of vessels coming into or going out of this port, which may have to pass in the neighborhood of the Rattlesnake. There were three steamers and a sailing bark blockading this port yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO A MEMBER OF THE CALHOUN GUARDS.—We regret to learn that an accident of a most serious nature occurred to Mr. BERNARD E. BAKER, a member of the Calhoun Guards, on Saturday morning last. This Company, which has been on active duty since the 6th of November at the Race Course and James Island, and which was the first Company ordered on special service from the encampment at the Race Course, returned to the city, from James Island, about three weeks ago, since which time a detachment has been each day detailed for special guard duty at Gen. RIPLEY'S Headquarters. On Saturday morning, at three o'clock, when the relief watch was called, Mr. BAKER, who was in the second story, was woke up, and, thinking that he was on the ground floor, after shouldering his musket, marched out of the open window, and fell to the pavement below. The valuable services of Dr. COHEN, whose residence is in the neighborhood of Gen. RIPLEY'S Office, were immediately called into requisition. Mr. BAKER was found to have suffered very severely from the fall—which was about 18 or 20 feet high—but, as the injuries were internal, the physician could express no opinion as to the result. We are pleased to say, however, that at a late hour last evening, we learned that the symptoms were much more favorable, and that it was expected Mr. BAKER would survive.

THE BATTLE FLAG.—The papers are all discussing what kind of flag the South ought to adopt as the permanent ensign of the Confederacy. It seems to be generally agreed that the "Stars and Bars" will never do for us. They resemble too closely the dishonored flag of Yankee Doodle. Should the question remain undecided until Gen. BEAUREGARD redeems the pledge which he has given—to plant upon the stately column which towers aloft from Mount Vernon Place, in Baltimore, the battle flag given him by a lovely and exiled rebel of Maryland—we imagine that the battle flag will become *the* Southern flag, by popular acclaim. We are indebted to the cunning fingers of a lady friend for a small but very accurate and beautiful model of the battle flag under which our brave soldiers on the Potomac will yet march to victory. It may be seen at THE MERCURY office.

28 January 1862, 4

Sketches of the Campaign

Camp Lee, WAMPALAW Island, January 23, 1862.

After many weeks of most delightful weather, which made life agreeable to soldiers in the art of war, we are now called upon to partake of some of the inconveniences incident to days spent in a wet and intensely cold camp.

Our camp was on Tuesday the scene of considerable activity. Shortly after sunrise, half-past six o'clock, it became known to many, that a courier had arrived late in the night direct from the Headquarters of General Evans. By breakfast call it was no longer doubted that this arrival was immediately connected with the movement of the whole or a portion of our battalion, where, no one seemed exactly to know, save those, of course, who had the directing of our movements.

This suspense was, as might have been expected, of short duration, as the result will show.

A detachment of my Company, the Phoenix Rifles, the Colonel's pets, were called. Twenty in number, whose names had previously been read out, were soon ready according to orders, and on the move under Lieutenant Miles, to the chagrin of the remainder of the Company, who believed from the secrecy observed that there was work in prospect for them. Another detachment, though much smaller, under Sergeant Minott, which left about an hour afterwards, only served to increase the interest which was made evident in the morning. The former, I must mention, was detailed to act with a large force on one of the adjacent islands.

In the afternoon, further orders having been issued, the German Fusiliers, a detachment from the Charleston Riflemen, under First Lieutenant Madray, whom, by the way, I forgot to mention in my last as having taken a prominent part in the reconnaissance to Bear's Bluff, and a detachment from the Brooks Guard, under Lieutenant Lamotte, also left camp, taking the road to Bear's Bluff, as given out, on special service; the whole under command of Captain Lord, of the first mentioned Company.

Yesterday, I need scarcely say, was another rainy day. The gloomy appearance of things around us, caused by the departure of the Companies specified, and the continuous rain, was for a time enlivened by the return of Captain Lord's command, from the vicinity of Bear's Bluff, where they had spent a portion of the previous night in a hard shower, and had returned without the satisfaction of having secured any game.

The arrival in the afternoon of Major Boggs, of Col. Moore's Battalion, Col. Orr's Regiment, created considerable speculation as to whether we were to be reinforced or relieved. This subject, you must know, has been the topic of conversation for several days. Inquiry soon established the fact that Major Boggs had come to announce the arrival of his Battalion, and had reported for orders. A fine body of men constitute this Battalion, strong in numbers, and is for the present encamped about — miles below this place.

Thursday morning opened gloomy enough, as might be expected after the storm of wind and rain of last night, which has not even abated, and which I learn proved anything but agreeable to the detachment of the Phoenix Rifles who left us temporarily on Tuesday morning.

This party of observation returned to camp this afternoon, having accomplished more in reducing the weight in their knapsacks than they did in lessening the ammunition which their cartridge boxes contained. It was, however, a movement made, which, had it succeeded, would have proved a brilliant *ruse de guerre*.

In your excellent journal, under date of the 20th instant, I notice, in a letter from the Camp of Regiment of Rifles, the address of the Rev. Mr. Smanskiemeisen, where he alludes so pathetically to the demise of our mutual friend Coffee. We of 17th have missed him too, and many have been the regrets on account of his absence from the breakfast table, and his untimely death.

In a previous letter I had occasion to allude to the short comings of our Commissary. Subsequent investigation has cleared up the matter, and placed the fault where it belonged. On the contrary he has been indefatigable, and with great assiduity continues to devote himself to his duties.

That "hard times will come again no more," and that we will soon be remanded to the city, is the earnest wish of your correspondent.

FULL PRIVATE.

29 January 1862, 1

Scriptures for the Soldiers on our Coast.

Editors Courier:—You will please permit me to make the following statement for the information of the benevolent in the City and State: About a month ago I commenced the work of distribution among the soldiers on our coast, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Bible Convention. Several thousand copies of the Scriptures have been given away to needy and grateful soldiers, and thousands of copies are yet needed to meet the demand. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the benevolent for funds to enable the Committee to pay for the Scriptures, to be ordered from time to time from the publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., so that the good work of distribution, so successfully begun, may be continued until the destitute soldiers are supplied with the Word of Life. From several chaplains and commanding officers I have received encouraging letters, "That my gift of the Scriptures are highly prized by the soldiers; that the men have expressed the warmest hopes that the reading of the Scriptures may be the means of saving their souls, and hope that my benevolent labors may be richly rewarded." Now as this appeal is in behalf of our own soldiers, who should, at least, have the Scriptures to comfort them amid their trials, those who wish to aid this worthy object will please send or leave their contributions, addressed to me, or to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, N. R. MIDDLETON, Esq., at the Bible Society Depository, 67 Meeting-street, care Wm. N. HUGHES.

E. A. BOLLES,

General Agent South Carolina Bible Society.
Charleston, S. C.

29 January 1862, 2

Arrest of a Supposed Spy.—An individual who gave his name as JOSEPH MORRIS, was brought to this city Monday night, having been arrested in the vicinity of Pocatigo on suspicion of being a spy. He was, on his arrival, by order, taken to General RIPLEY's headquarters. General RIPLEY questioned him, but was unable to gain any definite information concerning the prisoner. He says he is from Savoy, France, and cannot speak English. He also asserts that he had a pass from some of the authorities, but that it was taken from him.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 January 1862, 2

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—*Mr. Editor:* Please permit me, through your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of \$55 for the use of those members of the Washington Light Infantry, Capt. LOGAN, of the Hampton Legion, who are from Georgetown District, contributed by the little girls of Plantersville. It will afford me much pleasure to procure such articles as will tend to their comfort, the value of which will be to them greatly enhanced, coming from the loving hearts and busy little fingers of the dear little donors.

Respectfully,

A. TOOMER PORTER,
Chaplain W. L. I. Volunteers.

30 January 1862, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVIEW.—The Review of the troops on Sullivan's Island by General RIPLEY and Staff took place yesterday morning on the beach fronting the Moultrie House.

The General and Staff, with a number of military and naval officers, embarked on the steamer *Planter*, Capt. RELYEA, about half-past ten, reaching the Island a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

The following Officers composed the Staff of Gen. RIPLEY on the occasion:—Captain LEO D. WALKER, Acting Adjutant General; Capt. HAMILTON, Captain HARLESTON, Captain MITCHELL, Captain WAGNER, Captain McCANTS.

In addition to other visitors, the following were observed: Commodore INGRAHAM, Adjutant-General S. R. GIST, Major HURSON LEE, Col. C. H. STEVENS, Col. DANTZLER, Capt. H. K. STEVENS, Capt. SEABROOK, Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, and others.

On arrival at the Island, the party, mounted on their horses, which had been brought with them, rode to the headquarters, and were received by Col. ORR, the commanding officer, who escorted them to the parade ground.

Here the troops were drawn up in line, and presented a magnificent sight. The day was fine. The long row of bayonets glittering in the sun, together with the statue-like forms of the men and their martial appearance; the German Huzzars, mounted on their noble chargers; the Bands of Music; all presented a scene well calculated to fill the patriot's heart with pride and an enemy with fear and respect.

The steamer *Randolph* had also arrived early in the morning, crowded with visitors, and among the spectators was included a number of ladies.

The troops were then reviewed by the General and Staff, both in line and on the march, after which they were dismissed. Gen. RIPLEY complimented the troops very highly upon their movements and their truly soldier-like appearance, saying that they reflected much credit on their officers and on themselves.

Two companies attached to Col. ORR's Regiment, Capt. PERRIN's and Capt. MILLER's, arrived from a camp on the coast just previous to the Review. They were met and welcomed by Col. ORR, who addressed them briefly, thanking them for the prompt and efficient manner in which they had performed the duty asked of them, and then excused them from appearing on Review in consequence of their having already undergone an arduous march.

The General and party returned to the city at an early hour in the steamer *Planter*, much gratified with the performances of the troops.

Visitors to the Island also returned at an early hour on board the *Randolph*.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 January 1862, 4

GOSSIP FROM HAVANA.

We make the following interesting extracts from a Havana letter of very recent date, just published by the *Mobile Tribune*:

You will want to know what I mean by dating my letters from "Secession Headquarters." Well, Secession Headquarters in Havana, is the Hotel Cubano, No. 15 Teniente Rey street, kept by our worthy friend Newcomb. It is exclusively the boarding place for Southerners. Our Confederate Agent, Chas. J. Helm, Esq., of Kentucky, and his family; the Hon. Beverly Tucker, of Virginia; Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia; Major Lewis, W. F. Scott and lady; — Green, Esq., of New Orleans; A. J. Matthews, of Pensacola; E. H. Wood, of Mobile, and John Inzerarity of the same place, are all staying here. We have also in Headquarters, Chas. Lecesno and family, C. D. Dickey and family, Mr. Kilchous and Mr. Belloc, of Mobile.

It would astonish any one to see and experience the kindness and facilities afforded Confederates by the people of this place. They are certainly entitled to the first corners in our hearts; where they are profuse and lavish in their attentions to the Southerners, they are equally as lavish in the contempt with which they treat the officers and officials of the late United States.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba has been here for the past week, watching the movements of the steamer Calhoun; which came in from New Orleans with 650 bales of cotton.

The Federal steamer is commanded by Captain Ridgely, and where American officers were once all the go, they are now never seen. The Hessians feel their disgrace so keenly, that they now shirk ashore about dusk, and go in a body to La Dornicinas saloon, where they can be found seated in some remote corner, always with their own crowd for their company; save sometimes, when Shufeldt will be with them. Don't you envy them the social position they occupy? The steamer Santiago de Cuba and her officers are used as spies in and around the island—glorious work for the navy of such a powerful nation as the late Uncle Sam. Mr. Crawford, K. C. L., the British Consul, has, and should have, the thanks of the Southern public for the kindly attentions he bestows on our people—as a matter of course unofficially.

The English navy officers express the most supreme disgust at the cowardly backing out of the Yankees in the Mason and Slidell affair. The Spaniards again complain of the seeming slight bestowed on their Government, in never having had a commissioner sent to Madrid. They claim that they would have long since recognized us, having the same institutions to uphold that we have. Our government should remedy the evil. Gentlemen from Europe say that the Spaniards are our warmest friends everywhere.

Mr. Giquel, formerly of New Orleans, lately hung out a couple of Confederate flags at his door, when Shufeldt sent a "whiffing" complaint to the Captain-General, who took no notice of it. Shufeldt tendered the services of a Federal vessel to the British Consul, to help to save a British line-of-battle ship, ashore at Rum Cay, but the offer was declined, and steamers were hired.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 February 1862, 1

Gen. Bonham Resigns the Office of General of the Confederates.

We learn from Richmond that General BONHAM has resigned his office as General of the Confederate States. The reason of his resignation we understand to be as follows:

General BONHAM was Major-General of the forces of South Carolina, when he received an appointment of Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, and was ordered to Richmond. He was appointed a Brigadier-General of no particular regiments formed into a brigade. Indeed, there were no regiments in the Confederate service at all in South Carolina when he was appointed. He went on to Richmond, however, with Col. Gregg's regiment of Infantry, sent on by the Governor of South Carolina. This regiment was put under his command; and then came Col. Kershaw's, then Bacon's, then Cassin's, and other regiments from South Carolina, which as they came, were, without discrimination, put under his command. Col. Gregg's regiment being enlisted for six months only, was disbanded by the expiration of its term of service, before the Battle of Manassas, whilst there were four other regiments under General BONHAM. General BONHAM remained in command of the four other regiments, and commanded them at the Battle of Manassas. He remained in command of them as his brigade, until October. At that time he was informed by the Executive that his existence, as an officer in the Confederate States, had expired when Col. Gregg's regiment was disbanded, on the ground, that his Brigade consisted of but two regiments—Col. Gregg's and Col. Kershaw's—and Col. Gregg's going home, his command and his office were dissolved. This was news to General BONHAM. He was newly told that his command consisted of only these two regiments. On the contrary, when he received his appointment of Brigadier-General, he received it without having the command of any regiment—and afterwards, when the South Carolina regiments came on successively, they were successively and without distinction placed under his command. A brigade may consist of five regiments, just as well as of two. Hence, being in command of five regiments as a Brigadier, he could not understand that one of them going out of the service dissolved his brigade and abolished his office. The Government seemed to have the same view of the matter when it allowed him to remain in command of the four regiments which remained

after Col. Gregg's regiment went home, and to fight the Battle of Manassas with these regiments, and to continue in command of them until the end of October, when it informed him that he had been commanding, and receiving pay and rations without any authority, for he was no officer at all of the Confederate Government; and then tendered him a new commission coeval with the departure of Gregg's regiment, of the 14th of July. His first appointment was of the 20th April, and put him at the head of the Brigadier-Generals—the oldest in the service. The second of the 14th July, put a dozen Brigadier-Generals above him—among them Gen. DAVID JONES, who is closely connected by marriage with the President. Strangely it happens that Gen. WALKER of Georgia, was superseded by Col. TAYLOR, another near connection. General BONHAM consulted all the general officers in the Army of the Potomac, and they all agreed with him, that such treatment of him was a wrong and an outrage. Gen. BONHAM then wrote the following letter to the War Department. It appears to us that he had no other alternative but to leave the service.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE 1ST CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Centreville, November 12, 1861.

Hon. J. B. Benjamin, Acting Secretary of War:

SIR: I have not expressed myself happily, if I have conveyed to your mind the idea that I maintain you can date the commission you now tender me so as to make "one commission overlap the other." I should more correctly express myself to say that, if the law is such as the President construes it, viz: such as to cause my commission to expire when Colonel Gregg's six months' regiment went out of service, and such as to admit of your giving me, on the 21st of October a commission, conferring rank from the 14th of July—I do not perceive why the commission should not be such as to prevent "loss of the rank," or "as to give the rank first assigned me."

I do not comprehend how my commission of the 20th April last, is not operative, but, desirous of remaining with my brigade, as the enemy is so near in our front, and may advance at any moment, I accept the commission now tendered. I desire, however, at the same time, respectfully to state that I shall ask leave to resign it as soon as something decisive shall take place, or we shall go into winter quarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

(Signed) M. L. BONHAM,
Brig. Gen'l 1st Brigade, 1st Corps,
Army of the Potomac.
(Official) JNO. WITHERS, A. A. General.

3 February 1862, 2

* *Spoils from the Lincoln Fleet.*—Within the last few days a large quantity of wrecked material, consisting of blocks, spars, &c., have been picked up in and near this harbor. These articles have undoubtedly come from the LINCOLN stone fleet sunk near this port, and which the winds and waves have been gradually breaking up. Many of the smaller specimens are being distributed over the city, and will in time be among the curiosities of the LINCOLN war, and others that are more valuable are being sold by the wreckers.

A portion of a whaling bark or brig, including the name "New England," was driven in against one of the Atlantic Wharves, (South,) on Saturday evening. It is no doubt from one of the submarine investments lately made off our harbor for the benefit of all Northern owners of old and useless hulls.

The drifting ashore of such a piece of a wreck or hulk, with the name "New England," may be taken as an omen by some.

SEGAR MAKERS WANTED.—WANTED
Eight or ten good Segar Makors; steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to F. MEYER, 311 King street, second door above George street.
1* February 3

4 February 1862, 2

THE RESIGNATION OF COLONEL ORR.—The following was the reply of General RIPLEY, accepting the resignation of Colonel ORR:

HEADQUARTERS, 2D MIL. DIST., S. C.,
CHARLESTON, January 24, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resignation, which I am, of course, obliged to forward.

I regret that I am to be deprived of the services of so able and so willing a coadjutor in the defence of this harbor. From the time you first reported to the present, I can assure you that, in the performance of the duty which devolved upon you, I have had your full and efficient support.

While I lose your co-operation here, the country will gain in the more extended sphere to which you have been called; and, meanwhile, I think the enemy's operations in sinking the "stone fleet" show, that our exertions in the harbor of Charleston, in which you have had full share since your resignation reported, have been successful. They do not dare to attack us by any ordinary means.

Yours truly and respectfully,

(Signed) R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
COL. JAMES L. ORR, Commanding Harbor Force.

The Mounted Regiment.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

I learn that in various quarters the impression prevails that the Mounted Regiment has been disbanded. This has been produced, in part, by the position of the companies formed under the Resolution of the Convention of 1861 (only a part of the Regiment), and, further, by persons who have desired to favor other Cavalry formations.

So far from being dissolved, this Regiment will be the only one formed by the State authorities. The Convention and Executive Council require the Cavalry to be arranged by Squadrons, and the exception has been made in favor of the Mounted Regiment, in consideration of its services and existing organization. The Council has further exhibited this liberal disposition, by granting to this Regiment an extension of time for mustering in, beyond the period allowed to other cavalry companies. This encouragement is further exhibited by other views expressed in a communication to me by their direction, through the Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., Chief of the Military, from which I beg leave to submit the following extract:

No. 6. "Any two companies, hereafter reporting, who will consent to be assigned to your command, will be ordered to report to you for service after being mustered in."

This is done with the understanding that they will have the privilege of joining the other companies in the election of the Field Officers.

My object in this communication is to furnish information to the companies being organized, and with which I have no other means of communicating, in consequence of the duties and confinement of camp life.

I desire to add, in conclusion, that there are now in camp eight companies, preparing for mustering into service, besides the two allowed by the Executive Council, as follows:

- Capt. D. BLAKE HEYWARD, Colleton District.
- Capt. H. D. EVANS, Barnwell District.
- Capt. W. M. BOSTICK, Barnwell District.
- Capt. W. F. PERCIVAL, Barnwell District.
- Capt. T. H. JOHNSON, Barnwell District.
- Capt. M. J. KIRK, Beaufort District.
- Capt. A. M. MARTIN, Beaufort District.
- Capt. W. G. SMITH, Colleton District.

Some are entirely ready; some need but two or three men; and some but a few more; and all expect to be ready when the time arrives.

Communications offering the two companies will reach me at Pocotaligo Postoffice, South Carolina.

WM. E. MARTIN, Colonel Mounted Regiment.

BOMBARDMENT OF RED BLUFF.

In our telegraphic column will be found a despatch from Savannah, alluding to heavy firing which had been heard in the direction of Red Bluff. We have been at some pains to ascertain what really did occur, and are enabled to present the following statement of the facts:

The firing which seems to have created so great a sensation in Savannah, was from the enemy's guns. A little before eleven o'clock, the Yankees—i. e., sailors, for it is thought that no soldiers were aboard—approached Red Bluff in two steamers and two gunboats, and began their old amusement of shelling the neighborhood. Their fire was exceedingly severe, and was maintained, almost without intermission, from eleven o'clock, a. m., until one o'clock, p. m. The enemy succeeded in burning all the houses within their reach; but, we are gratified to say, that nobody was hurt. Our troops had all left Red Bluff some days ago. Many of the shells and round shot of the gunboats were picked up at a distance of fully three miles from the muzzles which had sent them forth.

We learn further, that the marine obstructions near Red Bluff have been removed by the enemy, and that their sailors are now engaged in taking soundings of the neighboring channels. It is almost needless to say that our boys keep a bright lookout.

5 February 1862, 2

Army Portable Flat Boat.—Mr. E. B. STEPHENS, of this city, has invented and completed a new portable Army Flat Boat, which has been highly commended by our military authorities. It is intended for the ferriage of troops, wagons, horses, &c., from point to point in crossing creeks, rivers, &c., and can very quickly be taken apart or put together at short notice. The form of the boat is to be that of a large flat, 30 feet long by 10 wide, capable of accommodating at one time from sixty to seventy troops with their baggage, &c. It is put together with hinges and screw bolts.

The bottom is covered with manufactured water proof canvas. The great advantage of this Flat is that it may be transported in wagons to any desired point by the very short and simple process required to take it apart.

A very satisfactory trial has been made of the one already finished and lying at Southern Wharf, built to the order of the authorities. Several more we learn are in course of construction.

The Charleston Light Dragoons.—We have the gratification to state, on authority, that this very efficient and patriotic corps, commanded by our gallant and popular townsman, BENJAMIN HUGER RUTLEDGE, will, in a few days, volunteer for twelve months service. This Company, it will be remembered, performed long and efficient service at an exposed part on our coast last winter, and has been for several months past, and is now engaged in active service at the most threatened and expected seat of danger in the low country. If past self-sacrificing service and a willingness to go through equal and even greater sacrifices and dangers in the future, prove evidences of merit and patriotism in any corps, the Charleston Light Dragoons we should then pronounce justly merit and should receive such commendation.

Firemen, householders and citizens generally, will take notice that the Fire Alarm Telegraph will be tested this day between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The Charleston Courier.

6 February 1862, 1

Col. JAMES CHESTNUT, Jr., the Chief of the Military Department of the State, may be seen at the Ordnance Office, in Chalmers-street, for a few days.

8 February 1862, 2

The weather and the approach of summer admonish us that measures cannot be taken too soon for attending to the burnt region, in reference to health.

Vaults, cellars, &c., should be filled up immediately with proper materials, and the masses of rubbish which can furnish dust should be removed before the winds of March scatter them in our eyes and faces.

Death of two Confederate Pickets.—We learn that two of our pickets, in a short skirmish with some of the enemy near Boyd's Landing on Wednesday, were killed by one of the enemy's shells. Their names were GEO. W. FRIPP and—NOWELL. We did not learn to what regiment they belonged.

The Charleston Courier.

10 February 1862, 2

The Affair near Port Royal.—We published in last Saturday's Courier a statement of the killing of two of our pickets by the enemy. A friend who is acquainted with the circumstances connected with the affair gives us the following account:

Three of Capt. HOWARD's Beaufort District Cavalry Troop, while stationed at Mr. JNO. FRIPP's place on the Oaketee, were fired upon by a large number of the enemy. Our pickets reserved their fire until the enemy were within a distance of thirty yards. They then, as the enemy advanced, fired, giving them the contents of six barrels, loaded with buckshot. The enemy were immediately thrown into the utmost confusion and beat a hasty and disorderly retreat. But one of the pickets, a Mr. ROWELL, lost his life by the enemy's fire, at that time. Mr. GEO. FRIPP and a fourth picket were occupying the dwelling. Mr. FRIPP heard a noise on the first arrival of the pickets, and, rather imprudently, went to the window with a candle. As he came up a shot from the enemy passed through, striking Mr. FRIPP on the head and instantly killing him.

Mr. FRIPP was not a member of Capt. HOWARD's company.

The return fire of our men must have been effective, as the route taken by the enemy was traced the next day along the river shore, where there was much blood seen with the mark of toes in the sand, apparently from wounded men dragged along the ground.

Capt. HOWARD's pickets held the post till the next morning, moving about and displaying much gallantry and courage. The picket ROWELL, though shot through both arms, stomach and right leg, lingered until the next day. He was found by his companions grasping his gun, with both barrels cocked. He had evidently endeavored to discharge his gun after receiving his wounds, but his strength failed him. He died regretting that he could not give the enemy another shot.

The Palmetto Guard.—This fine and efficient Company, composed of some of the most gallant and active young men in our community, and commanded by our estimable and valued young fellow-townsmen, GEORGE LAMB BUIST, hooting at the bare idea of suffering a draft, will volunteer for twelve months service in the State. The Company is a branch of the Palmetto Guard, Captain CURRIER, which is attached to KERSHAW's Regiment, and which was among the first Companies which left this State to maintain our country's honor on the banks of the Potomac, and which so completely vindicated that honor on the memorable 21st of July, 1861, in the sanguinary and gloriously triumphant battle of Manassas Plains. The Palmetto Guard was formed in 1851, and has always been conspicuous for its patriotism. This branch of the Company has been in command of the siege train for over three months, with a full complement of men; has already been in action, and, from the character of the train, must of necessity occupy an advanced position. A better opportunity cannot be afforded to young men who may desire to volunteer for active service than to enlist in this gallant and efficient corps. We refer to the notice of the Company in another column of this morning's issue.

action in the ...

The Charleston Mercury.

10 February 1862, 2

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH, FEBRUARY 10—MAIN GUARD HOUSE.—On and after this date the ALARMS OF FIRE will be given by tolling the following Bells, to wit:

Bell at St. Michael's

Bell at Palmetto-Engine House

Bell at Orphan House

Bell at Arsenal

Bell at Railroad Work Shops.

Each Bell tolling the number of the Wards, and each Station Box in the Ward will toll the number of the Box from whence the alarm is given. The signs near the Station Boxes will indicate where the Keys are kept. None but responsible persons will have access to the Keys.

By order of the Committee:

CHAS. MACBETH,

M. H. NATHAN,

R. S. DWRY^{JA.}

February 10

11 February 1862, 4

The Hampton Legion.

Messrs. Editors:—Having received the sanction of the President for the re-organization of the Legion on a more extended basis, will you allow me to submit the plan on which it is proposed to organize it anew, through the medium of your paper to those who desire to enter the Confederate service for two years or the war. It is proposed to raise a force to consist of not less than two—and if possible, of four—regiments of infantry, each regiment to have attached a company of artillery and one or two companies of cavalry. Companies or regiments offering, will, of course, come in under their own organizations. I have now two fine batteries of six guns each, and one company of artillery mustered in for the war. The other two batteries have been ordered, and it is hoped can be obtained from England. If not, they will be furnished by our Government, as will also be the case with small arms. Should I be able to carry out my views, the Legion will consist of four full infantry regiments, two battalions of artillery under a Lieutenant-Colonel, and one regiment of cavalry. Any communications on this subject can be addressed to me at Manassas.

WADE HAMPTON, Colonel of Legion.

13 February 1862, 1

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.

The annual meeting concluded its session yesterday. We annex the result of the election and state of the poll. The first twelve are elected.

The Chairman of the Managers, in making his Report, produced the following document, and calling attention to the want of any evidence upon its face of the place from whence it came, or whom it was issued, stated the evidence upon which it was considered as proved to have come from the Executive Council, and submitted the same to the consideration of the meeting. The vote of the State, (276 votes) cast by proxies, was thereupon allowed:

[COPY.]

Resolved, That Thomas Ryan and J. H. Steinmeyer, Esqs., be appointed as proxies to represent the State in meeting of Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, to be held tomorrow, the 11th instant; and that this appointment will hold good for any other meeting of the said Road, until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Official extract from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. J. MOSES, JR., Secretary.

[ENDORSEMENT—COPY.]

I know the within to be the handwriting of the Secretary of the Governor and Council, and have no doubt that it is a true transcript from the proceedings of that body. I was not present when the resolution passed, but cannot doubt the authenticity of the extract.

(Signed) I. W. HAYNE,

One of the Executive Council.

February 12, 1862.

The vote of the State and City Council united numbers 547 votes.

The second Rule of the By-Laws—the organic law of the Company—was brought to the notice of the meeting, but no action was taken. It is as follows:

“RULE II.—No person but a citizen of the United States and a bona fide stockholder in his own right shall be a President or Director.”

PRESIDENT.	Votes
*W. J. MAGRATH.....	1130
DIRECTORS.	
*R. L. Singletary.....	1135
*W. C. Bee.....	1131
*R. Bradley.....	1128
*James H. Taylor.....	1118
*Henry Gourdin.....	1116
*Henry Bulst.....	1045
*Hon. C. Macbeth.....	879
*J. H. Steinmeyer.....	789
†T. D. Wagner.....	691
†C. T. Mitchell.....	683
†M. C. Mordecai.....	670
†Thos Ryan.....	652
†W. F. Hutson.....	435
†W. E. Martin.....	452
†Edmund Rhott.....	445
†G. W. Williams.....	416
Frederick Richards.....	396
Otis Mills.....	315
Scattering.....	20

*Received both State and City vote.

†Received City vote.

‡Received State vote.

13 February 1862, 1

WHEN BEAUREGARD IS GOING HOME.—During the reception of Gen. Beauregard by the citizens of Knoxville, on his passage through to assume the new command assigned him in the West, he stated that he had met a soldier from Louisiana, who asked him when he was going home. "When I left home," said the General, "I did not expect to be absent more than ten days or two weeks; but already nearly a year has elapsed, and I do not intend to turn my eyes homeward until the last Yankee is driven from our border."

The Charleston Mercury.

13 February 1862, 2

TWO GUNBOATS were reported yesterday to have been seen near the entrance of Georgetown Bay. They were, probably, reconnoitering.

13 February 1862, 2

A CARD.

Circumstances having induced a change in the name of the Hospital on King-st., lately known as the "Wayside Hospital," notice is hereby given, that the said Hospital will be hereafter known as the CITADEL SQUARE HOSPITAL, and all contributions designed for the above should be directed to the Hospital, in care of CHARLES LINING, Esq, Steward.

The Hospital is thoroughly organized under competent Officers and a Corps of Ladies and Gentlemen, who are efficient volunteer nurses.

February 13

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3*

14 February 1862, 2

Charleston Light Dragoons.

At a meeting of the Charleston Light Dragoons, held at the Charleston Hotel last evening, the following business was transacted:

The Company determined to volunteer for twelve months in Confederate State service.

A Committee of five was appointed, with plenary powers to receive and act upon all applications for service in the Company. The following members compose the Committee, and may be found at the counting room of the Chairman, Cornet J. W. O'HEAR, at Messrs. O'HEAR, ROPE & STONER'S, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock: Cornet J. W. O'HEAR, C. E. PROLEAU, GABRIEL E. MINIGAULT, J. G. HOEMES and E. C. HOLLAND. All information desired will be furnished by the Committee.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

BENJAMIN HIGER RUTLEDGE, Captain.

R. H. COLCOCK, First Lieutenant.

L. C. NOWELL, Second Lieutenant.

J. W. O'HEAR, Cornet.

THOS. W. MORDECAI, Ordnance Officer, resident in the city.

Extract from the Minutes.

JAS. H. MURRELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—The Company will furnish Col's army revolvers, sabres and holsters.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY WHO had packages sent down in care of the Quartermaster, with a view to sending to the residence of Mr. Little, Morris street, near Rutledge, for the same.

February 14

**PALMETTO GUARD VOLUNTEERS.
FOR SEIGE TRAIN.**

THE PALMETTO GUARD PROPOSE TO VOLUNTEER for Twelve Months Service in the State. They have command of the "Seige Train," and act as Field Artillerists. They desire to increase their ranks to one hundred members. Their Battery consists of four eight inch seige howitzers with a full complement of horses, ammunition wagons, traveling forge and equipments complete. They invite young men of the State to volunteer with them. The Company is in service and will receive volunteers immediately.

Applications may be addressed to Capt. G. L. BUIST, Pocomoke, S. C. One of the Commissioned Officers may be seen daily at the Office of Messrs. MACBETH & BUIST, 41 Broadstreet, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

13*

February 10

14 February 1862, 2

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

CAMP OF RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
 P.O. No. 10, February 13, 1862.
ALL FURLOUGHs TO MEMBERS OF THIS COM-
 PANY are hereby revoked. Those absent on
 furlough, and all new members, are ordered to report
 for duty at this Camp on or before Monday, the 17th
 inst. By order of Capt. TRENHOLM.
 February 14 3* FELIX WARLEY, O. S.

WILLINGTON RANGERS.

THE WILLINGTON RANGERS HAVING VOLUN-
 TEERED their services for the defence of the
 State in Confederate service, desire a few recruits to
 form the Company.
 Patriotic young men desirous of forming a good Cavalry
 Company, armed with double barrel guns, will
 please apply to WM. L. DISHER, Esq., or at the Re-
 cruiting Offices, at Dr. BURNHAM'S Drug Store, King-
 street, or at the Store of Messrs. MATTHIESSEN,
 O'HARA & CO; on East Bay. The Committee will be in
 attendance every night from 7 to 9 o'clock at OPPEN-
 HEIM'S HALL, corner King and Hudson-streets, to re-
 ceive subscriptions to the Muster Roll, and where all
 necessary information will be given at any time. Uni-
 forms will be furnished free. February 14

DIXIE RANGERS.

PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN ARE INVITED TO
 join us immediately to complete a new Company
 of Cavalry for Twelve Months Confederate Service in
 South Carolina. The larger portion of the requisite
 number have already signed the roll. We desire to
 complete the list and take the field at once. Call at
 the Recruiting Office, Meeting-street, opposite Pavilion
 Hotel, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.
 Horses will be furnished for those who are unable to
 procure them. A. B. MULLIGAN.
 February 14 3* LEONARD CHAPIN.

**VOLUNTEERS FOR THE HOLCOMBE
 LEGION.**

THE MOULTRIE GUARDS HAVING RESOLVED
 to form a Rifle Corps, for twelve months, for
 Staff Service, to be attached to the above Legion, it is
 desired to increase their Roll to the maximum allowed
 by law. Those desirous of uniting with them, can ob-
 tain all necessary information by applying to me, at
 75 East Bay, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily.
 February 14 3* B. W. PALMER.

UNION LIGHT INFANTRY.

Nemo me impune lacessit.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THIS COMPA-
 NY, held at Military Hall, February 11, 1862, it
 was determined to raise a Company of Volunteers for
 twelve months or the war, irrespective of any nation-
 ality or organization, except for the defence of South
 Carolina. It was further determined that on obtaining
 the requisite number, the present officers would tender
 their resignation, and an election be held for Company
 Officers.

All persons desirous of volunteering are invited to
 join those of the present company in the proposed
 formation. Information as to Bounties and so forth,
 will be furnished by one of the undersigned, at Captain
 RAMSAY'S office, 29 Broad-street.

DAVID RAMSAY,
 HENRY WALKER,
 ALEX. MACDONALD,
 GEORGE BROWN, } Committee.

February 12

3*

WILLINGTON RANGERS.



THE WILLINGTON RANGERS HAVING VOLUN-
teered their services for the defence of the State in
Confederate service, desire a few Recruits to form the
Company.

Patriotic young men, desirous of joining a good Cavalry
Company, armed with double barrelled Guns, will please
apply to WM. L. DISHER, Esq., or at the Recruiting Of-
fices at Dr. BURNHAM'S Drug Store, King street, or at the
store of Messrs. MATTHESEN, O'HARA & CO., on East
Bay. The Committee will be in attendance every night
from 7 to 9 o'clock, at OPPENHEIM'S HALL, corner King
and Hudson-streets, to receive subscriptions to the Muster
Roll, and where all necessary information will be given at
any time. Uniforms will be furnished free.

February 14

DIXIE RANGERS.



PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN ARE INVITED TO JOIN
us immediately to complete a new Company of
Cavalry for twelve months' Confederate service, in South
Carolina. The larger portion of the requisite number have
already signed the Roll, and we desire to complete the list,
and take the field at once. Call at the Recruiting Office,
Meeting street, opposite Pavilion Hotel, from 8 o'clock,
a. m. to 6, p. m., daily.

*Horses will be furnished to those who are unable to
procure them.*

A. B. MULLIGAN.
LEONARD CHAPIN.

February 14 8

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

CAMP OF RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
Pecotaligo, February 13, 1862.



ALL FURLOUGHES TO MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY
are hereby revoked. Those absent on furlough, and
all new members, are ordered to report for duty at this
Camp, on or before MONDAY, the 17th instant.

By order of Captain TRENHOLM.

February 14

3

FELIX WAHLEY, O. S.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

LIEUT. LEGARE WALKER, OF THE RUTLEDGE
Mounted Riflemen, can be seen daily from 10 a. m.
to 2 p. m., at the office of WARDLAW & WALKER, North At-
lantic Wharf. He will be pleased to meet any one desirous
of joining the above Company.

January 24

15 February 1862, 2

Let Charleston Troops Rally to the Defence of Charleston and the Vicinity.—We learn from a reliable source, that there is great need of Charleston troops, in Gen. EVANS' District. City troops are less subject to camp diseases than country troops, and from superior training are ready for prompt and efficient service. A military man from Gen. EVANS' headquarters, is now in the city, to urge the immediate organization of Charleston troops. Infantry, rather than Cavalry, is the great want of the service. If Charlestonians would save their city from assault, or defend it successfully, if assaulted, let them rally at once, under the gallant EVANS, the laurelled hero of Leesburg.

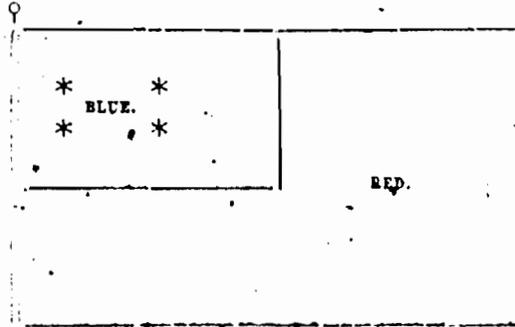
Let this be seriously taken as a note of warning.

Another Old Hulk Sunk.—The Yankee fleet off this port brought up an old bark on Thursday last, and sunk her to the South of the Rattlesnake Shoal, where her spars may be seen above water. The blockaders in sight have been for some time three steamers and a bark. These are all that are visible from the city, but it is said that some of their vessels are occasionally observed, cruising off shore.

15 February 1862, 2

The New Flag of the Confederacy.

We learn that the Committee of Congress, charged with determining and reporting a design for the flag of the Southern Confederacy, have adopted one which we reproduce in the sketch below :



It will be seen from the sketch that the flag is to be a blue "Union" on a red field; the stars being white, the national colors of red, white and blue being thus reproduced. There are four stars disposed in the form of a square within the Union.

The Committee have chosen the design from a great number and variety submitted to them. The collections of the designs offered to the Committee is quite curious—beehives, snakes, temples of liberty, and all sorts of devices figuring among them.

The design adopted, it is understood, is almost unanimously approved by Congress, with the exception of the stars and their arrangement, for which some of the members propose to substitute the constellation of the Southern Cross. It is understood that the other parts of the design will certainly be adopted by Congress.

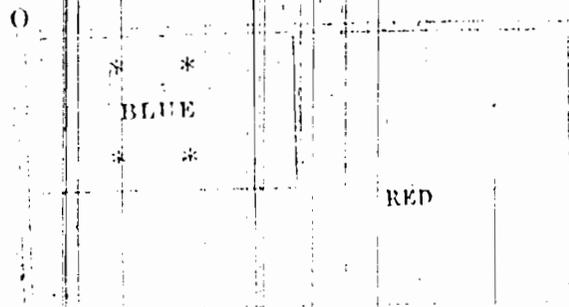
[Richmond Examiner.]

The Charleston Mercury.

15 February 1862, 1

The New Southern Flag.

We learn from the Richmond *Examiner* that the Committee of Congress, charged with determining and reporting a design for the Flag of the Southern Confederacy, have adopted one, which we reproduce in the sketch below:



It will be seen from this sketch that the flag is to be a blue "Union" on a red field; the stars being white, the national colors of red, white and blue being thus reproduced. There are four stars disposed in the form of a square within the Union.

The design adopted, it is understood, is almost unanimously approved by Congress, with the exception of the stars and their arrangement, for which some of the members propose to substitute the constellation of the Southern Cross. It is understood that the other parts of the design will certainly be adopted by Congress.

WITH DEEP REGRET, we learn, that Gen. BEAUREGARD is sick, in Nashville, of typhoid fever, or sore throat. This is certainly a most unfortunate event, happening, as it does, at the most critical juncture of the whole war.

The State authorities of North Carolina, notwithstanding the urgent need of troops at this juncture, have exempted from military service the employees of the daily newspapers in that State.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 February 1862, 2

BLOCKADES AND BARRICADES—ANOTHER OLD HULK SUNK.—The Yankee fleet, off this port, brought up an old bark on Thursday last, and sunk her to the south of Rattlesnake Shoal, where her spars may be seen above the water. The blockaders in sight have been for some time three steamers and a bark. These are all that are visible from the city, but it is said that some of their vessels are occas observed cruising off shore.

The Charleston Courier.

17 February 1862, 2

With deep regret we learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD is sick; in Nashville, of typhoid fever or sore throat. We understand that prayers were offered up in our several churches yesterday, commending him to the Divine protection.

17 February 1862, 2

WHAT OUR CITY TROOPS ARE DOING.—At this juncture very many of our city companies are either already on duty or preparing to take the field. In the 1st Regiment Artillery all the batteries are in service, viz: Lafayette Artillery, Washington Artillery, Marion Artillery, German Artillery, Companies A and B. The Rutledge Mounted Rifles, and Vigilant Rifles, are attached to this regiment. The first is on duty and the last is recruiting.

In the First Regiment of Rifles there are eight companies actively engaged in recruiting for the twelve months service, and for the war in South Carolina, as follows: Washington Light Infantry, Companies A and B (the members propose uniting with two other companies and form a "Battalion of Light Infantry for the war in South Carolina"); the Moultrie Guard, Jamison Rifles, Carolina Light Infantry, Emerald Light Infantry, Zouave Cadets and Sarsfield Light Infantry, are each filling up their rolls to the requisite number. Of the 17th Regiment, the Union Light Infantry, Charleston Riflemen, Sumter Guard, Jasper Greens and Cadet Riflemen, are recruiting as artillery. The Palmetto Guard are in the field as artillery.

The Charleston Light Dragoons and South Carolina Rangers are now in the service, and the "Willington Rangers" and "Dixie Rangers" are being formed. The three German infantry companies are uniting to form a single infantry corps.

The only volunteer infantry company which is being raised in the city at the present time for the war, is Captain CHICHESTER'S. His men will receive the different bounties offered by the Government, as soon as they are mustered into service. The company is now stationed at the fortifications near the Forks of the Road.

We would refer to the important orders from the Adjutant General in another column.

Charleston Light Dragoons.

At a meeting of the Charleston Light Dragoons, held at the Charleston Hotel last evening, the following business was transacted:

The Company determined to volunteer for twelve months in Confederate States service.

A Committee of five was appointed, with plenary power, to receive and act on all applications for service in the Company.

The following members compose the Committee, and may be found at the Counting Room of the Chairman, Cornet J. W. O'HEAR, at Messrs. O'HEAR, ROPER & STONEY'S, between the hours of 9 and 8 o'clock: Cornet J. W. O'HEAR, C. E. PRIOLEAU, GABRIEL E. MAMIGAULT, J. G. HOLMES and E. C. HOLLAND.

All information desired will be furnished by the Committee.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

BENJAMIN HUGER RUTLEDGE, Captain.

R. H. COLOOCK, First Lieutenant.

L. C. NOWELL, Second Lieutenant.

JAS. W. O'HEAR, Cornet.

THOS. W. MORDECAI, Ordnance Officer (resident in the city).

Extract from the Minutes.

JAS. H. MURRELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—The Company will furnish Colt's Army Revolvers, Sabres and Holsters.

*(Appears in Southern Mercury
See tomorrow's Mercury.)*

18 February 1862, 1

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—An affray took place Sunday night in Princess-street, in which MARIA ROUSE was struck over the head by a man named GRADY, with an artillery sword, fracturing the skull, and it is thought producing a mortal wound. It is believed that Rouse cannot recover. GRADY has been arrested.

brother

The Charleston Light Dragoons.

We are pleased to observe by a published abstract of the proceedings of this fine Corps, at a meeting held on the 13th inst., that the Company had determined to volunteer for twelve months Confederate States service, and that they are now engaged in making every arrangement necessary towards a thorough re-organization for that purpose. Their choice of officers is a decidedly acceptable one, and we doubt not will prove an additional incentive to such a rally as will fill their ranks with the required and more than the required number immediately. We re-publish the abstract alluded to above, and commend the subject to the immediate attention and consideration of those who may feel disposed to unite themselves with a gallant, well disciplined and efficient corps, for the defence and protection of our homes and firesides, of our wives, mothers, sisters, and indeed of all that we hold most dear and sacred on earth.

At a meeting of the Charleston Light Dragoons, held at the Charleston Hotel last evening, the following business was transacted:

The Company determined to volunteer for twelve months in Confederate State service.

A Committee of five was appointed, with plenary power to receive and act upon all applications for service in the Company. The following members compose the Committee, and may be found at the counting room of the Chairman, Cornet J. W. O'HEAR, at Messrs. O'HEAR, ROSEN & STONEY'S, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock: Cornet J. W. O'HEAR, O. E. PRIOR, GABRIEL E. MANUEVAULT, T. C. HELMES and R. C. HOLLAND. All information desired will be furnished by the Committee.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

BENJAMIN RUGER BUTLEDGE, Captain.

R. H. COLCOCK, First Lieutenant.

L. C. NOWELL, Second Lieutenant.

J. W. O'HEAR, Cornet.

THOS. W. MORDECAI, Ordnance Officer, resident in the city.

Extract from the Minutes.

JAS. H. MURRELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—The Company will furnish Col's army revolvers, sabres and holsters.

18 February 1862, 1

A Lincoln Hulk.—A private letter received in Savannah from St. Mary's, dated Friday last, says the bow and stern of a vessel had been cast ashore near that place some days previous. The stern is marked "Courier, New Bedford," and she is said to be one of the identical whalers recently sunk by the Yankees in the channel to Charleston harbor.

18 February 1862, 2

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

ALL WHO ARE DESIROUS OF AIDING IN REPELLING our common enemy can have an opportunity of joining the "WAGNER LIGHT ARTILLERY," now in actual service on "Wappoo River, Camp Heyward."

We wish to increase our number to one hundred men, and will give a bounty of Fifty Dollars to all who will join.

Apply to Magistrate WHITING'S Office, Chalmers-st., or to the undersigned at Camp Heyward.

CHAS. E. KANAPAUX,

February 18

3*

Captain W. L. A.

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.

 THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RESOLVED to raise a Company of German Volunteers for twelve months, or for the War, are desirous of procuring a few more Volunteers. A Committee will be in daily attendance at the Hall of the German Fire Engine Company, Chalmers-street, from 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAML. LORD, Jr.

R. ISERTEL.

J. H. HALSLOOP.

February 18

3*

ATTENTION! CHARLESTON RIFLEMEN.

ATTEND EXTRA MEETING THIS EVENING, AT Military Hall, at 7 o'clock. All exemptions and Medical certificates must be rendered at same time and place. Arms and equipments not yet returned will be received. The Treasurer will attend to pay off the men. Other business of importance will be submitted for consideration. By order JULIUS A. BLAKE, Captain.

February 18.

1*

SUARES, Secretary.

ATTENTION!

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE AND CONFEDERATE authorities, to obtain a COMPANY to take charge of a Siege Train, to act in conjunction with the Siege Train now in the field under the charge of the Palmetto Guard. The guns are now ready, and the necessary equipments nearly completed. I will be pleased to have applications from Companies as soon as possible. The term of service must be for twelve months, but may be under the Act of Confederate Congress of 21st August, 1861, for Local Defence.

I may be seen daily for a few days at Messrs. RAVENEL, HUGER & MILLIKEN'S, 14 East Bay.

C. K. HUGER, Lieut. Col. 1st Artillery.

February 17.

2*

The Charleston Mercury.

18 February 1862, 1

The First Congress of the Confederate States.
 The First Congress of the Confederate States
 of America meets to-day. We publish below a
 revised list of the members of the two Houses:

SENATE.

Alabama—†Clement O. Clay, †William L. Yancey.
Arkansas—†Robt. W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
Florida—James M. Baker, †Augustus E. Maxwell.
Georgia—Benjamin H. Hill, †Robert Toombs.
Kentucky—†Henry C. Burnett, †William E. Simms.
Louisiana—Thomas J. Semmes, Edward Sparrow.
Mississippi—†Albert G. Brown, James Pheasant.
Missouri—†John B. Clark, R. S. T. Peyton.
North Carolina—George Davis, William T. Dorrh.
South Carolina—†Robt. W. Barnwell, †James L. Orr.
Tennessee—Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
Texas—William S. Oldham, †Louis T. Wigfall.
Virginia—†Robert M. T. Hunter, Wm. Ballard Preston.

Those having the † prefixed have served in the
 United States Congress. The number of old Con-
 gressmen in the Senate will be fourteen. New
 Congressmen, twelve. Total, twenty-six.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	Dist.	MISSOURI.
1	Thomas J. Foster.	3	Casper W. Bell.
2	†William R. Smith.	4	A. H. Conrow.
3	John P. Bulls.	5	George G. Vest.
4	†J. L. M. Curry.	6	Thomas W. Freeman.
5	†Francis S. Lyon.	7	John Hyer.
6	Wm. P. Chilton.	NORTH CAROLINA.	
7	†David Clopton.	1	†W. N. H. Smith.
8	†James L. Pugh.	2	Robert R. Bridgers.
9	†Edward L. Dargan.	3	Owen R. Keenan.
ARKANSAS.		4	T. D. McDowell.
1	Felix I. Batson.	5	Thomas S. Ashe.
2	Grandison D. Royston.	6	Arch. H. Arlington.
3	Augustus H. Garland.	7	Robert McLean.
4	Thomas H. Hardy.	8	William Lunder.
FLORIDA.		9	B. S. Galtier.
1	James B. Dawkins.	10	A. T. Davidson.
2	Robert B. Hillon.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
GEORGIA.		1	†John McQueen.
1	Julian Hartridge.	2	†W. Percher Miles.
2	O. J. Munnerlyn.	3	L. M. Ayer.
3	Hines Holt.	4	†Milledge L. Bonham.
4	Augustus H. Kenan.	5	James Farrow.
5	David W. Lewis.	6	†Wm. W. Boyce.
6	William W. Clark.	TENNESSEE.	
7	†Robert P. Philippe.	1	Joseph T. Heskell.
8	†Lucius J. Gartrell.	2	William G. Swan.
9	Hardy Steckland.	3	W. B. Febbs.
10	†Augustus R. Wright.	4	E. L. Gardenshire.
KENTUCKY.		5	†Henry S. Foote.
1	Alfred Boyd.	6	†Merillith P. Geetry.
2	John W. Crockett.	7	†George W. Jones.
3	H. E. Read.	8	Thomas Meneese.
4	Geo. W. Ewing.	9	J. D. O. Atkins.
5	†James S. Christman.	10	†John Y. Wright.
6	T. L. Burnett.	11	David M. Currie.
7	H. W. Bruce.	TEXAS.	
8	S. S. Scott.	1	†John A. Wilcox.
9	E. M. Bruce.	2	O. O. Herbert.
10	J. W. Moore.	3	Peter W. Gray.
11	Robt. J. Beckwith.	4	B. F. Sexton.
12	John M. Elliott.	5	M. D. Graham.
LOUISIANA.		6	Wm. B. Vaught.
1	Charles J. Villers.	VIRGINIA.	
2	†Charles M. Conrad.	1	†M. R. H. Garnett.
3	Duncan F. Kenner.	2	John R. Chambliss.
4	†Lucian J. Dujre.	3	James Lyons.
5	John P. Lewis.	4	†Roger A. Pryor.
6	†John Perkins, Jr.	5	†Thomas S. Upcock.
MISSISSIPPI.		6	John Goodoy, Jr.
1	J. W. Clark.	7	J. P. Hencombe.
2	†Reuben Davis.	8	†D. O. De Jarnett.
3	Israel Welch.	9	†William Smith.
4	H. C. Chambers.	10	†A. R. Boteler.
5	†O. R. Singleton.	11	John R. Baldwin.
6	E. Barkdale.	12	Walter R. Staples.
7	†John J. Meitas.	13	Walter Proston.
MISSOURI.		14	Albert G. Jenkins.
1	W. M. Cook.	15	Robert Johnston.
2	Thomas A. Harris.	16	Charles W. Russell.

Those marked with the † have been members
 of the United States Congress. The number
 of old Congressmen will be thirty-three. New
 Congressmen, seventy-two. One vacancy, oc-
 casioned by the death of JOHN TYLER. Total, one
 hundred and six.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 February 1862, 2

ATTENTION !

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE AND CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES to obtain a Company to take charge of a SEIGE TRAIN, to act in conjunction with the Seige Train now in the field, under the charge of the Palmetto Guard. The Guns are now ready, and the necessary equipments nearly completed. I will be pleased to have applications from Companies as soon as possible. The term of service must be for 12 months, but may be under the Act of Confederate Congress of 21st August, 1861, for Local Defence.

I may be seen daily for a few days, at Messrs. RAVENEL, HUGER & MILLIKEN'S, No. 14 East Bay.

C. K. HUGER,

February 17 2* Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Artillery.

The Charleston Courier.

19 February 1862, 1

First Congress of the Confederate States
 The Permanent Congress of the Confederate States, to meet for the first time on the 18th of February, has just been completed, by the elections in Kentucky for the House of Representatives. The following is the revised list:

SENATE.

Alabama—†Clomont C. Clay, †William L. Yancey.
 Arkansas—†Robt. W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
 Florida—James M. Baker, †Augustus E. Maxwell.
 Georgia—Benjamin H. Hill, †Robert Toombs.
 Kentucky—†Henry O. Burnett, †William E. Simms.
 Louisiana—Thomas J. Semmes, Edward Sparrow.
 Mississippi—†Albert G. Brown, James Phelan.
 Missouri—†John B. Clark, R. S. T. Peyton.
 North Carolina—George Davis, William T. Dortch.
 South Carolina—†Robt. W. Barnwell, †James L. Orr.
 Tennessee—Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
 Texas—William S. Oldham, †Louis T. Wigfall.
 Virginia—†Robert M. T. Hunter, Wm. Ballard Preston.

Those having the † prefixed have served in the United States Congress. The number of old Congressmen in the Senate will be fourteen. New Congressmen, twelve. Total, twenty-six.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	Dist.	MISSOURI.
1	Thomas J. Foster.	3	Casper W. Bell.
2	†William R. Smith.	4	A. H. Conrow.
3	John P. Ralls.	5	George G. Vest.
4	†J. L. M. Curry.	6	Thomas W. Freeman.
5	†Francis S. Lyon.	7	John Iyer.
6	Wm. P. Chilton.	NORTH CAROLINA.	
7	†David Clopton.	1	†W. N. H. Smith.
8	†James L. Pugh.	2	Robt. R. Bridgers.
9	†Edw. L. Dargan.	3	Owen R. Keenan.
ARKANSAS.		4	T. D. McDowell.
1	Felix I. Batson.	5	Thomas S. Asho.
2	Grandison D. Royston.	6	Arch. H. Arrington.
3	Augustus H. Garland.	7	Robert McLean.
4	Thomas B. Hanly.	8	William Lander.
FLORIDA.		9	B. S. Gaither.
1	James B. Dawkins.	10	A. T. Davidson.
2	Robert B. Hilton.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
GEORGIA.		1	†John McQueen.
1	Julian Hartridge.	2	†W. Porcher Miles.
2	C. J. Munnerlyn.	3	L. M. Ayer.
3	Hines Holt.	4	†Milledge L. Bonham.
4	Augustus H. Kenan.	5	James Farrow.
5	David W. Lewis.	6	Wm. W. Boyce.
6	William W. Clark.	TENNESSEE.	
7	†Robert P. Fripp.	1	Joseph T. Heiskell.
8	†Lucius J. Gartrell.	2	William G. Swan.
9	Hardy Strickland.	3	W. H. Tebbs.
10	†Augustus R. Wright.	4	E. L. Gardenshire.
KENTUCKY.		5	†Henry S. Foote.
1	Alfred Boyd.	6	†Meredith P. Gentry.
2	John W. Crockett.	7	†George W. Jones.
3	H. E. Read.	8	Thomas Menapsee.
4	Geo. W. Ewing.	9	†J. D. C. Atkins.
5	†James S. Chrisman.	10	†John V. Wright.
6	†F. L. Burnett.	11	David M. Currin.
7	H. W. Bruce.	TEXAS.	
8	S. S. Scott.	1	†John A. Wilcox.
9	E. M. Bruce.	2	C. O. Herbert.
10	J. W. Moore.	3	Peter W. Gray.
11	Robt. J. Breckinridge.	4	B. F. Sexton.
12	John M. Elliott.	5	M. D. Graham.
LOUISIANA.		6	Wm. H. Wright.
1	Charles J. Villere.	VIRGINIA.	
2	†Charles M. Conrad.	1	†M. R. H. Garnett.
3	Duncan F. Kenner.	2	John R. Chambliss.
4	Lucien J. Dupre.	3	James Lyong.
5	John F. Lewis.	4	†Roger A. Pryor.
6	†John Perkins, Jr.	5	†Thomas S. Boccock.
MISSISSIPPI.		6	John Goode, Jr.
1	J. W. Clapp.	7	J. P. Holcombe.
2	†Reuben Davis.	8	†D. C. DeJarnett.
3	Israel Welch.	9	William Smith.
4	H. C. Chambers.	10	†A. R. Boteler.
5	†O. R. Singleton.	11	John B. Baldwin.
6	E. Barksdale.	12	Walter R. Staples.
7	†John J. McRae.	13	Walter Preston.
MISSOURI.		14	Albert G. Jenkins.
1	W. M. Cook.	15	Robert Johnston.
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Those marked with the † have been members of the United States Congress. The number of old Congressmen will be thirty-three. New Congressmen, seventy-two. Total, one hundred and six.

The Charleston Courier.

19 February 1862, 3

**FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.
VOLUNTEERS WANTED.**

TEN ABLE MEN FOR THE LAMAR BATTALION
OF ARTILLERY, now at Fort Johnson.

Apply to Lieut. ROBT. J. MILLAR,
or Sergt. MOSELY, Pavilion Hotel.

February 19

The Charleston Mercury.

19 February 1862, 2

THE QUOTA OF TROOPS FROM CHARLESTON.—

This is the day appointed by the State Authorities for the enrollment into the service of the quota of troops from the city of Charleston. The recent news is enough to convince all that we have but two alternatives—hard fighting or submission to the Yankees, who call us rebels. It is not difficult to say which the Men of Charleston—they who inaugurated, and who, thus far, have so nobly sustained this revolution—will choose.

DEFENCE OF THE CITY.—

Captain T. G. BOAG, by order of Gen. RIPLEY, is raising a company specially for the defence of this city and the vicinity. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of entering the service, can enroll their names at the Pavilion Hotel.

The Charleston Courier.

20 February 1862, 2

Lieutenant-Colonel W. RANSOM CALHOUN will take command at Fort Sumter this day.

We are authorized to state that upon the return of the Palmetto Guard to South Carolina, when their present term of enlistment expires, Captain CUTHBERT will proceed forthwith to re-organize the corps for the war in the Confederate service.

It is time that traitors, spies, and submissionists remaining in any of our cities, were marked and watched or arrested. It is worse than folly at this time to expel such creatures, and give them the privilege of joining our enemies and their friends.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 February 1862, 2

THE CITY TROOPS IN THE SERVICE.—Yesterday the general orders for the organization of the city troops for twelve months' service went into effect. About 1400 men were furnished, exclusive of the First Regiment of Artillery, which may be set down at about 600 more—making a total of 2000 men as the quota for the metropolis. A large proportion of this force was raised by volunteering. What was feared might result from the operation of this military act—the breaking up of our old military organizations—has, happily, been obviated by the order published in another column. By it, our native and adopted citizens are privileged to rally around their favorite corps, and thus stand, as in times past, shoulder to shoulder, as “bands of brothers.” We hope that within the period prescribed by the order, all our old companies will have completed their rolls. The courteous manner in which Adjutant-General Gist discharged his onerous duties on this occasion, was very gratifying to our citizens.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.—We deem this a proper time to state that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to raise funds for the support of the families of our twelve months' soldiers, have determined to levy a tax of 40 per cent. on the General State Tax, which will provide means for four hundred families. The amounts will be paid out monthly on the certificate of the Captain of the Company in which the party serves.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to the following letter from the Secretary of War :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
WAR DEPARTMENT. }
RICHMOND, February 12, 1862. }
Capt. C. E. Chichester, Charleston, S. C.

SIR: You are authorized to raise a Company of Artillery, for three years or the war, in conformity with the regulations of this Department.

The Company will elect its own officers.

Respectfully,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

The Company has been placed, for the present, in charge of the artillery above town, where those wishing to enter at once on active service can apply.

21 February 1862, 1

Our enemies are relying on our divisions and on traitors amongst us, more than on their own resources. Let us watch and weed out the traitors, spies, and submissionists, and present a united and unbroken front. Let every man not in the field be a vigilant detective against treason.

We have received the first report of the Executive Committee charged with the Free Market in New Orleans, one of the best and noblest charities of that city of charities. We find on the list of the Committee the well known and honored name of D. I. RICARDO, who is never found wanting or reluctant when good deeds are required. A friend in this city, an "Israelite indeed," has taken a deep interest in this market, and is actively considering the ways and means of establishing a free market in this city for the benefit of deserving families of soldiers in active service. We believe that such an institution, well organized and guarded against imposition, would do more good than any other mode of relief, and we shall be pleased to report its establishment, or receive any hints and communications concerning it.

21 February 1862, 1

From Richmond.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, February 20.—President Davis has issued the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in Humiliation, Prayer and Thanksgiving before that God that has safely conducted us through the first year of our national existence. We have been enabled to lay anew the foundations of free Government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide-spread limits personal liberty and private rights have been duly honored; a tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people, and the hundred victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who Ruleth the Universe. We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity, but it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of Events to order it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an exception to the rule on Divine Government, which has prescribed afflictions as the discipline of nations as well as of individuals. Our faith and perseverance must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits. It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only giver of all victory, and, humbling ourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgment. Then may we surely trust in Him, that He will perform His promise, and encompass us as with a shield.

In this trust and to this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the twenty-eighth day of February, instant, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship, to humble themselves before Almighty God in prayer for His protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies and from the hands of all that hate us.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twentieth day of February, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President :

(Signed) WM. M. BROWN, Secretary of State, *ad interim.*

21 February 1862, 2

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C.,
FEBRUARY 19TH, 1862.—Having been informed that many of the patriotic citizens of Charleston are willing to contribute their LEAD WINDOW WEIGHTS to the Confederate Government, for war purposes, I respectfully invite those persons to send me their names and the situation of their houses. Those contributing will have the weights removed by careful workmen and iron weights substituted for them.

F. L. CHILDS, Captain Corps of Artillery.

February 20

3*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.—MILITARY DISTRICT, SO. CA.—CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.—No one is authorized to purchase CORN, HAY or FODDER in the interior of this State, and for the use of this Department without written authority.

Parties selling will do well to ask for such authority.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE, Captain and Assistant Q. M.

February 20

c

3

The Charleston Courier.

24 February 1862, 1

NEW CAVALRY CORPS.—At a meeting of a new Cavalry corps, held at Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening, February 22d, it was resolved that the name of the Company should be the "Ashley Dragoons." The following officers were then chosen:

C. J. COLCOCK, Captain.

G. C. HEYWARD, First Lieutenant.

J. D. AIKEN, Second Lieutenant.

See advertisement in another column.

24 February 1862, 2

Inauguration Day.—Saturday last was inauguration day, when our young Confederacy (God bless it!) was organized with a permanent Constitution, and as a permanent Government, JEFFERSON DAVIS, the hero statesman and incorruptible patriot, was then installed as President, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the gifted and patriotic Georgian, as Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, for the ensuing six years. With an able cabinet around him, an outraged people in arms for their homes and altars, and brave and able Generals to lead them to battle and to victory, notwithstanding recent reverses, we augur well of the success, civil and military, of Mr. Davis' administration, and are hopeful of the future. Let us, one and all, stand by the Chief Magistrate of our choice and, by a united support, A STRONG FULL, A LONG FULL AND A FULL ALTOGETHER, strengthen his hands for the great and, we trust, the triumphant and glorious work before him.

That we are a Government *de facto* is now a fixed fact, and our recognition, by European nations, must speedily follow as a corollary. At home, we are hopeful, too, of auspicious results. With the wisdom and generalship of LEE, and the gallantry of RIPLEY and EVANS, *et id omne genus*, aided by armed Palmettendom, we count not on defeat, but have nothing but victory in our eye. We have a strong faith that God will PROSPER THE RIGHT; and if so, we shall be safe and triumphant.

The Irish Battalion.—The organization for the defence of our city goes on, cheerfully. We are gratified to be able to announce that the "Irish Battalion" has been formed, and will be arranged by order of the Adjutant General, in the following manner: One Company out of the "Irish Volunteers," Capt. EDWARD MAGRATH; one Company out of the "Emerald Light Infantry," Capt. COURTE-NEY, and the "Jasper Greens," Lieutenant ARM-STRONG; one Company out of the "Montgomery Guards," Capt. BROWNFIELD, and the "Sarsfield Light Infantry," Capt. HEYWARD; and one Company raised by Capt. RAMSAY. The efficient and active co-operation of many have contributed to this good work, and very much is due to the energy of one, whose unflinching zeal, in whatsoever he undertakes, was herein enlisted, heart and soul.

There is a double pleasure, which we are sure all interested will feel, in this prompt rally to the rescue for the honor and safety of our old mother city. Primarily, of course, that she will be girt about by so strong a wall of stout arms and gallant hearts. But not less animating and grateful is the thrill of gratulation which it will excite, at the noble endorsement which it furnishes of Irish character.

Gallant, high-toned, generous Ireland! What page in freedom's struggle stands unrecorded with thy patriotic offerings? Where has the banner of resistance to tyranny, been given to the breeze, and Irish hearts not leaped with a bound, and upheld, amid the battle's storm, its consecrated folds? When Southern Independence shall have been made secure, no sweeter notes will charm the ear, than those struck from Erin's Harp, beneath the Palmetto's verdant shade.

From Savannah.—Passengers by the Savannah Rail Road train yesterday afternoon report that the heavy firing heard in that direction on Saturday was the firing from the enemy's gunboats on one of Commodore TATNALL's steamers whilst making a trip to Fort Pulaski.

The blockaders off the Coast fired a salute on Saturday in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday.

A report was in circulation on Friday that a skirmish had occurred at GARDNER'S Corner. We could not learn particulars.

24 February 1862, 3

ATTENTION! ASHLEY DRAGOONS.

ATTEND A MEETING OF YOUR CORPS AT MASONIC HALL, corner of King and Wentworth streets, This (Monday) Evening, at half-past seven o'clock. As business of importance is to be transacted, every member is desired to be present. By order of the meeting. E. H. GADSDEN, Secretary *pro tem.*

February 24 *1

DIXIE RANGERS.

ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR CORPS THIS EVENING, the 24th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Military Hall.

By order of Capt. MULLIGAN.
February 24 * W. E. JENNINGS, Secretary.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN MUSTERED into Confederate Service, are now on active duty. A few more Members will be received. Apply for information at JNO. FRASER & CO'S, Central Wharf.

February 24 †

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 9, A. F. M.

 A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF THIS Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, This Evening, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Members will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Candidates for Degrees are hereby notified to attend.

By order of W. M.
February 24 *1 S. VALENTINE, Secretary.

ATTENTION!

PARISH MOUNTED RANGERS.

 MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL CALL at Rikerville, sign the Pay Roll and receive their pay; also, bring with them Company property, as the Company has been disbanded.

J. CHRISTOPHER, Captain.

February 24 *1

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



THIS COMPANY HAVING DETERMINED, BY Resolution, on Saturday evening last, to move for Camp on Thursday next, the 27th instant, an adjourned and final Meeting of the Corps, on business of paramount concern, will be held at Military Hall, To-morrow Evening, the 25th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. Members wishing to apprise themselves of the anterior and prospective movements and arrangements of the Company, can adopt no better course than to attend this Meeting.

By Resolution of the Company and by order of Lieut. L. C. NEWELL, Presiding. JAS. H. MURRELL,
February 24 *2 Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.

PERSONS NOW IN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP AND those who have performed recent public service with this Corps, are notified that amounts to their credit on the Pay Roll will be settled by the Secretary and Treasurer. Any who may have resigned, or who may have become detached for service in any other Corps will, by resolution of the Company, be required on being paid off to deliver up their weapons.

JAS. H. MURRELL,
February 21 Secretary and Treasurer.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 February 1862, 3



AT A MEETING OF A NEW CAVALRY CORPS, held at Masonic Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 22d, it was resolved that the name of the Company should be the "Ashley Dragoons." The following officers were then chosen :

C. J. COLCOCK, Captain.
G. C. HEYWARD, First Lieutenant.
J. D. AIKEN, Second Lieutenant.

—o—
ATTENTION!

ASHLEY DRAGOONS.

AT TEND A MEETING OF YOUR CORPS, AT Masonic Hall, corner of King and Wentworth-streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. As business of importance is to be transacted, every member is desired to be present.

By order of the Meeting.

E. H. GADSDEN, Sec'y *pro tem*.

February 24

1*

DIXIE RANGERS.



AT TEND A DRILL OF YOUR CORPS THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, February 24th, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall.

By order of Capt. MULLIGAN.

W. E. JENNINGS, Secretary.

February 24

1*

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



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By resolution of the Company, and by order of Lieut. L. C. NOWELL, presiding.

JAS. H. MURRELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 24

2

The Charleston Courier.

25 February 1862, 2

A Plea Against Whisky.—The following extract from a letter lately received by a citizen from a friend in the interior, utters the sentiments of all good citizens:

"These abominable stills, I fear, will be the ruin of the country if there is not a stop put to them. I think it a safe estimate to say that there are eight hundred distilleries in operation in this State, and it is a low estimate to put at four bushels of corn for each still per day. That makes them consume thirty two hundred bushels of corn a day. Why, at that rate, how long would it take to reduce the country to starvation? Lord help us, for I fear our rulers won't."

27 February 1862, 1

Drunkenness.

The resolution of our City Council requesting the Mayor to shut up all shops and bar-rooms where intoxicating drink can be procured, has received the cordial commendation of every philanthropist and patriot.

Much distress would have been prevented, and many lives saved, had this measure been enforced months since. But better late than never, and we are confident that this action will be followed by the most beneficial results.

Drunkenness is the master evil of the times. This degrading and damning vice stands head and shoulders above all other vices. The growth and spread of all other forms of iniquity may be attributed to the alarming prevalence of that accursed sin.

The magnitude of this evil demands the interference of authority. The strong hand of power should be laid heavily on those who make and those who sell intoxicating liquors. Every distillery should be broken to pieces, and every dram-shop closed. This conversion of grain into fluids that destroy both soul and body yields such large and certain profit, that under the stimulus of avarice, hundreds have embarked in the devilish occupation. Distilleries have multiplied with terrible rapidity since our difficulties began. We may form some idea of the rate at which distilleries have increased from the fact that corn, in five months, has advanced from thirty-three cents a bushel to one hundred cents. If they continue to increase in the same ratio during the coming five months, that cereal will reach a ruinous price, and the consumption of corn by these infernal machines will bring upon our country and our cause more grievous calamities than would accompany our subjugation to the LINCOLN despotism.

Our women have displayed a noble spirit by the cheerful alacrity with which they have given up their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, at the call of patriotism. Our volunteers have been made strong and brave and patient by the warm, heroic words of cheer and counsel, that loving lips have spoken to their hearts. They have committed these objects of their affection and pride to the care of the country. The country has accepted the responsible charge, but how has it performed its trust? How has it discharged the high obligations it assumed? The mother, the wife, the sister, were willing that the support and ornaments of their homes should run the risk of disease in the camp and death on the field of battle, but they never reckoned upon their disgracing their name and dishonoring our sacred and glorious cause, by beastly intoxication. That they died resisting tyranny, and fell with their arms stained with the blood of the foe, would be a rich consolation, and afford strength for the anguish of the bereavement; but who can give comfort to those tender and loving ones if their sons and husbands go back to them confirmed drunkards?

If this vice is permitted to spread unchecked, it will breed opposition to our cause whose potency will soon make itself felt. Our women will array themselves against it, and spare no pains to induce those they love to stay at home and pursue their callings. And we could not blame them if they took this position, if, in giving their children and husbands to the country, they gave them to disgrace here, and everlasting misery hereafter.

We would urge upon our authorities the duty of crushing this huge monster. It threatens us with more terrible woes than all the power of Lincolnism can inflict. And when we achieve our independence, what will it be worth to us if the strength and glory of our land are turned into weakness and disgrace? This domestic foe must be fought, conquered and exterminated. Let those who have the power put it into exercise with promptitude, energy and firmness.

The Charleston Courier.

27 February 1862, 2

Our Position and our Defence.—We are gratified to learn, from high military authority, that there is no foundation for the alarming rumors which have been afloat in this city for several days; and that there is no just cause, at present, for apprehension. Our brave, wise-headed and wise-hearted General, ROBERT E. LEE, we are authorized to say, feels every assurance of his ability to defend Charleston against any force, now at the disposal of the enemy, if our people will but rally, with proper spirit, to the standard of their invaded country. A confidence is also entertained that the enemy do not meditate any immediate assault on our city—they must be largely reinforced before they dare attack us.

Let us not, however, relax our vigilance or preparations for a Saragossa defence, if necessary; and in the mean time, let every able bodied citizen who can be at all spared from civil duties or home cares, not only play the soldier, *but volunteer for the war*. As soon as the military organization, now in progress, shall have been completed, five thousand additional troops will be raised for the war, and we invoke every true hearted son of Charleston and South Carolina, fit for military duty, to enrol himself under the glorious banner of the Stars and Bars, and strike the stalwart and victorious blow for liberty and Southern independence. South Carolina expects every man to do his duty—and that expectation fulfilled, the Vandal foe will be driven discomfited from her shores, now polluted by the foot of foul and cruel invasion.

We are further gratified to be able to say, on authority, that our cherished and generous sister city, Savannah, enjoys a prospect, every whit as favorable as our own, and that she is able to repel three times the hostile force, now arrayed against her, but too politic to strike without a certainty of victory.

Let our people then be of good cheer, but still let them gird on and burnish their armor for battle—above all let them trust in God, and have their arms and keep their powder dry.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 February 1862, 2

THE CLOSING OF THE BAR ROOMS.—The Mayor issued orders yesterday to the Lieutenants of Police under his command to notify the proprietors of all bar rooms in the City to close up to-day, and to keep closed until further orders. We learn that several of the proprietors of bar rooms intend to test the legality of the action of the City authorities in the matter.

A CARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

DEAR SIR: I desire, in behalf of the Committee, gratefully to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of a donation of \$30 from Capt. V. M. Randolph, C. S. Navy, for relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

Yours, respectfully,

J. K. SASS, Treasurer.

27 February 1862, 2

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.

MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS ARE HEREBY ORDERED to report for service at Camp, at Coosawhatchie, To-Morrow, the 28th instant, fully accoutred and equipped, for active and immediate duty.

By order of Capt. B. H. RUTLEDGE.

February 27

J. H. MURRELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN MUSTERED INTO Confederate service, are now on active duty. A few more Members will be received. Apply for information at

February 25

tuths

JNO. FRASER & CO'S,
Central Wharf.

The Palmetto Rangers.

At an adjourned meeting of the Palmetto Rangers, held to-day at Williston, Capt. H. D. EVANS was called to the Chair, and J. B. ARMSTRONG and W. W. GRAHAM requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following paper was received, approved, and ordered to be published:

The following is a history and list of the Palmetto Rangers, from their organization, early in November last, until the present time:

When the enemy's sail was first seen on our coast, we organized ourselves into a Corps of Light Cavalry, tendered our services to His Excellency F. W. PICKENS; and they being accepted, we were ordered to march at once to the coast, and report to Gen. LEE, or Confederate General Commanding, at or near Pocotaligo. Accordingly, on the 16th of November last, we took up the line of march for that point; and, camping at Camp Blnaker, and learning while there that Gen. LEE was in Brunswick, Georgia, we reported to Gen. RIPLEY, in Charleston, and he ordered us to report to Col. WM. E. MARTIN, Commanding Mounted Regiment, at Pocotaligo, which order was complied with; and he (Col. MARTIN) put us on duty, where we remained until we were relieved, on the 7th Inst., by order of General PEMBERTON. Having previously learned that our services could not be continued as State troops, we petitioned the State and Confederate authorities to allow us credit for the service already rendered, and to receive us for Confederate service for the unexpired term of our enlistment, which petition was approved and recommended by the State, but refused by the Confederate authorities—they requiring us to enter the service for twelve months, from the day of mustering in; and this decision, though in our judgment unwise and unjust, was the fiat that sealed our fate. But, notwithstanding, it was painful to our feelings to leave our friends, who had just arrived to take our places, we feel the comfortable assurance that no Company in the State has, in the same brief period of time, performed more hard and dangerous duty than the Palmetto Rangers. The following is a list of the Rangers. Those names marked with an asterisk are dead:

- H. D. EVANS, Captain.
- P. G. GUIGNARD, First Lieutenant.
- S. S. WISE, Second Lieutenant.
- H. F. EASTERLING, Third Lieutenant.
- W. W. GRAHAM, First Sergeant.
- W. W. PITTS, Second Sergeant.
- JUDSON BRODIE, Third Sergeant.
- V. Y. S. ADSTIN, Fourth Sergeant.
- R. W. MILLER, Fifth Sergeant.
- J. B. ARMSTRONG, Commissary Sergeant.
- A. J. WEATHERSBEE, First Corporal.
- R. L. EVANS, Second Corporal.
- N. ASHLEY, Third Corporal.
- J. W. HAIR, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Armstrong, W E | Mack, W R |
| Ashley, F | Mack, J N* |
| Axson, R E | Matthney, B |
| Blanton, G A | Matthews, R W |
| Braxton, W | McElmurry, J A |
| Hirt, W D | McWhorter, E P |
| Canady, J W | Meyer, T H |
| Carson, David | Owens, Alfred |
| Claton, W M | Peacock, N W |
| Corley, T F | Ready, M |
| Dyche, G H | Riley, J W |
| Drey, R M | Shelton, J W |
| Evans, J O | Stansel, J N |
| Gardner, J O | Stevenson, D* |
| Green, G W | Stroman, O J |
| Herr, O O | Tarrant, M R* |
| Hair, David | Wall, M D |
| Hair, D W | Weathersbee, S |
| Hankson, J P | Woodward, E J |
| Hickson, J T | Woodward, J A |
| Holman, E O | Woodward, N W* |
| Hugh, D-D | Woodward, W W |
| Hugh, P | Woolley, A |
| Johnston, N M* | Woolley, D |
| Keale, W J | Woolley, J |
| Keel, J M | Woolley, R |
| Kitchings, J R | Yon, G A E |
| Kitching, J J | Yon, P |
| Kitching, W F | Yon, R |
| Killingworth, P | Yon, W |
| Lord, W R | Graham, S G |

On motion, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps be tendered to the patriotic citizens near Blnaker's, for their generous supply of provisions, and kindnesses generally; also, to all others, who so hospitably fed and housed us, while going to and returning from the coast.

H. D. EVANS, Chairman.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
W. W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Williston, February 29.

LEAD is very scarce, and the Confederate Government is anxious to obtain all that can be had, to make cartridges. There are hundreds and thousands of houses in the country in which there are from one to five hundred pounds of good lead in the shape of window weights, etc., which might be taken out and made to perform a more efficient service than they are now doing. The weights can easily be replaced with iron, or something else, and the lead put to a much better use. If the people throughout the country would act upon the suggestion, thousands and tens of thousands of pounds might be turned over to the use of the Confederate soldiers, and the very supply thus obtained may have great influence in determining the issue of the contest. Will each householder constitute himself a committee of one to ascertain and report how much lead there is about his premises which he can possibly spare for the use of the Confederacy?

The Charleston Mercury.

3 March 1862, 2

ONE INSTANCE OF "DASH."—We have the following from a gentleman, recently from Florida:

The Yankees, who hold Cedar Keys, have been in the habit of sending out barges with armed crews for various purposes. Some days since, some Confederate soldiers, not having the precepts of the defensive policy in mind, determined to lay in ambush for one of these Federal boating parties. So they loaded their rifles with ball-cartridges, and, after fording bayous and crossing creeks, finally ensconced themselves behind a convenient sand hill, where they lay in wait.— Soon after two barges, with "the flag" flying, approached quite near, and the riflemen, at a given signal, poured a deadly volley into each boat.— For fear of accident, they re-loaded and gave them another round. Upon a close observation, they found that only four oarsmen remained in one boat and but two in the other. As each boat had come up with ten oarsmen, the inference is that fourteen Yankees were "hurt."

SACRILEGIOUS BURGLARY.—On Thursday night some person or persons, as yet unknown, broke into Grace Church, Wentworth street, and also into the Glebe street Presbyterian Church. Having gained access to the interior of the Churches, with a view, most probably, of carrying away the silver silver plate, in which the thieves were unsuccessful, the collection boxes, &c., were broken open and plundered. The robbers gained nothing for their trouble at Grace Church, and pocketed only a few dollars from the Glebe street Church. A liberal reward for the detection of the thieves will be paid jointly by the Vestrymen of both Churches.

Since writing the above, we have learned that some boys have been arrested on suspicion, and lodged in jail for examination.

ETAU BATTALION, COMPANIES A AND B, Washington Light Infantry, are under orders, and will leave this morning.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAUGHT.—Nine of the thirteen Yankee prisoners who recently escaped from confinement in Columbia were returned to their old quarters on Friday—a portion of them were caught in Fairfield District, and the others in Union. We learn that the citizens of Union are in pursuit of three more.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 March 1862, 1

Fort Donelson.

Although "a miss is as good as a mile," so far as the immediate result is concerned, yet it is often a matter of comfort and encouragement to know that the mark of success has nearly been hit, and to ascertain the precise reason why it has *not* been hit. Our readers will find crumbs of comfort, we think, in reading, this morning, General PILLLOW's lucid report of the Fort Donelson affair.

CALEB CUSHING ON THE WAR.—In a lecture delivered in the fanatical city of Boston, last week, the following language was used by that artful politician, CALEB CUSHING; but we imagine that few of his hearers coincided with the concluding sentiment:

The question for consideration was, whether the effects of it was to be less on the insurgent States or on foreign powers than on us. It depended on us whether the country should emerge from the war in better or worse condition, and particularly on us, the people of Massachusetts. In all the comparisons which could be made, the people of the loyal States have the advantage, in organization of government, in prestige, legitimacy, flag, financial credit, superior numbers, a greater aggregate of available wealth, munitions of war, and in the means of attack, both by land and sea, soldiers not less brave, and as well drilled. To balance all these advantages, the insurgent States had but one thing—the desperation of men threatened, or thinking they are threatened, with confiscation, subjugation, and death, and women filled with the horrors of servile insurrection and massacre. Let these ideas be removed and peace will be restored, and order and submission, the integrity of the Constitution will be vindicated, and the Union re-established.

Mr. Cushing said he was rejoiced to know that these views were those of the President, held in good faith, and they were also the views of Congress, embodied in a resolution passed by that body. To that end the people of Massachusetts had sent their sons into the field, and sympathized with them in the sorrows of the hospital or of prison, applauded them while living, and mourned them when dead. To conclude, he said, contribute to this victory of the vindication of the Constitution and the re-establishment of the Union, by casting from you all imaginary schemes of philanthropy, and socialistic theories of equality, and by a religious devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

BEAUREGARD'S SAGACITY.—A Richmond correspondent of the *New Orleans Crescent* relates the following singular instance of the sagacity of the brave BEAUREGARD:

As for Columbus, I repeat my confidence in the genius of Beauregard. If the place can be held by human pluck and skill, he will hold it. To show his military intuition, I will tell you a fact which came to me lately from the Chief of his Staff. Do you remember a story in the Yankee papers about an interview between McClellan, Lincoln, and a third person, whose name was not given. McClellan told Lincoln of the trap he had laid to catch our forces at Mason's and Munson's Hills, and said that it must inevitably have succeeded, but for the treachery of some person who threw up rockets to give the rebels warning in time to get out of the way. "Only two persons," added McClellan, "knew of this plan; one is myself, the other is now in this room." This other person is believed to have been Adjutant-General Thomas, who, about that time, lost his high position in the United States Army. In truth, though, poor Thomas was as innocent of treason as an unborn babe. When the Yankee advance upon Munson's Hill began, rockets were thrown up by the various divisions to notify each other that they were in motion. Of course this was at night. Gen. Beauregard, seeing the rockets, suspected something was in the wind. He therefore caused his Chief of Ordnance, Capt. Alexander, to be waked up, and told him that, while he was entirely ignorant of the meaning of these rockets, he was satisfied that we ought to throw up rockets too. Alexander threw up the rockets, the Yankees suspected foul play, became alarmed, and took the back track. Hence the mysterious story concocted by the Chinese imagination of the Yankees.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 March 1862, 2

CHARLESTON TROOPS IN SERVICE.—We have made up with much care the following statement of the soldiers from the Metropolis. We propose re-publishing it on Saturday, and would be glad if captains of companies would note inaccuracies, if any, on or before Friday, the 7th.

Second Regiment S. C. V., Centreville, Va.

Brooks Guard, Captain Rhett.....100 men
Palmetto Guard, Captain Cuthbert.....120 "

First Regiment S. C. V., Suffolk, Va.

Richardson Guard, Captain Boag.....80 men
Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. Barksdale..65 "
Irish Volunteers, Capt. Parker.....100 "
Volunteers, Capt. Haskell.....65 "

Hampton Legion, Occoquan, Va.

Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Logan, 120 men
Washington Light Artillery, Major Lee..150 "
German Light Artillery, Capt. Bachman..120 "

For State Defence.

German Artillery, Co. A, Capt. Werner....80 "
German Artillery, Co. B, Capt. Harms....80 "
Rutledge M. Riflemen, Capt. Trenholm...80 "
Washington Artillery, Capt. Walter....100 "
Lafayette Artillery, Capt. Kanapaux.....70 "
Marion Artillery, Capt. Parker.....80 "
Wagner Artillery, Capt. Kanapaux.....70 "
Charleston Lt. Dragoons, Capt. Rutledge, 80 men
South Carolina Rangers, Capt. Jeffords, 100 "
Ashley Dragoons, Capt. Colecock.....80 "
Willington Rangers, Capt. Disher.....80 "
Dixie Rangers, Capt. Mulligan.....70 "
German Hussars, Capt. Cordes.....70 "
Washington Light Infantry, Company A,
Capt. Simonton.....80 "
Washington Light Infantry, Company B,
Capt. Lloyd.....80 "
Palmetto Guard, Capt. Buist.....100 "
Beauregard Light Infantry, Capt. White, 100 "
Arsenal Guard, Capt. Estill.....100 "
Charleston Riflemen, Capt. Blake.....68 "
Union Light Infantry, Capt. Ramsay.....68 "
Irish Volunteers, Capt. Magrath.....68 "
Irish Volunteers, Capt. Courtenay.....68 "
Irish Volunteers, Capt. Heyward.....68 "
Charleston Light Infantry, Capt. Simons..68 "
Sumter Guard, Capt. King.....68 "
Calhoun Guard, Capt. Miles.....68 "
Bee Rifles, Capt. Kinlock.....68 "
Duryea Guard, Capt. Murden.....68 "
Marion Rifles, Capt. Sigwald.....80 "

Total.....3180 "

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry and Rifles, 22 companies—total, 1750 men
Light Artillery, 9 batteries - 60 guns.... 870 "
Mounted Troops, 7 companies.....560 "

This does not include the many who have joined scattered companies from the neighboring parishes and districts. Boat Companies, now being organized, are necessarily omitted.

We learn that the quota for Charleston for the war draft will be about 600 or 700 men.

HOPE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—At an extra meeting of the Hope Fire Engine Company, held last evening, it was unanimously resolved that the Company tender their services to the Citadel Square Hospital as night nurses, and that three members be appointed each night for this purpose. This is a very commendable move on the part of the Hopes; and we are pleased to learn that the Vigilant Fire Company have also tendered their services, and have been acting as attendants on the sick for some weeks.

5 March 1862, 1

Fernandina Occupied — A dispatch received here yesterday states that the enemy had landed on Cumberland Island, and sent forward a detachment to occupy the town of Fernandina. Most of the citizens abandoned the place some weeks ago, and the military was withdrawn from Amelia Island (on which Fernandina is situated) about ten days since; consequently no resistance was offered. If the enemy should not burn the place, they are welcome to it, as they will reap but little benefit from its possession.—*Savannah Republican*.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 March 1862, 1

THE ENEMY AT FERNANDINA.

A despatch received in Savannah on Monday states that the enemy had landed on Cumberland Island, and sent forward a detachment to occupy the town of Fernandina. Most of the citizens abandoned the place some weeks ago, and the military was withdrawn from Amelia Island (on which Fernandina is situated) about ten days since; consequently no resistance was offered. If the enemy should not burn the place, they are welcome to it, as they will reap but little benefit from its possession.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 March 1862, 2

GENERAL LEE arrived in Charleston yesterday,
and, we understand, starts for Richmond to-day.
"Reliable" says the General goes to take charge
of the Portfolio of War, in the new Cabinet.

6 March 1862

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



HEADQUARTERS, March 4, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States, through the Secretary of War, has called on me as Governor of South Carolina to furnish five more regiments for and during the war.

Now, then, under this requisition, I do hereby call for men to come forward as volunteers, individually and separately, or by companies now formed of not less than sixty-eight aggregate to each company, and to be organized according to the principles laid down in the resolutions of the Council hereunto attached. Tenders of service will be made in writing to the Adjutant-General's office, in Columbia. Those volunteering as individuals will be formed into companies as soon as possible, the officers to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

The Secretary of War, in his requisition, says that "each soldier will receive a bounty of fifty dollars when the Regiment or Company is mustered into service, and will be allowed transportation from his home to the place of rendezvous," and will be clothed, supplied and armed at the expense of the Confederate States. No man liable to duty will be allowed to enter any other company now in service for any term, less than the war, until this requisition for five infantry regiments be complied with. If these Regiments are not formed by volunteers by the 20th instant, then a conscription will be made to meet the balance of the requisition, upon principles which will be announced in general orders of detail, issued by the Chief of the Military Department, in conjunction with the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

I need not make an appeal to the people to meet this requisition. The country is in danger. We have met with reverses. There is no alternative. We must fight for our homes and our altars. No people are fit to be free unless they are willing to march through the perils of severe conflict and battle. This State was the cradle of the revolution. Let her sons now hang out their battle flags from every home. Let us make the State one entrenched camp, and, if we are to fall, let every free man find at least a soldier's grave. Let all come to their country's call. If we are brave and true, there is no permanent danger. Without difficulty and peril, independence itself would not be valued. No people were ever free without dangers and struggles. Our true safety is to meet every danger with more indomitable courage, and to rise higher with any and every disaster. In the war of our first revolution, South Carolina passed through far more desperate trials. Under the guide of the God of Battles, we must rise to our destiny, and from our very defeats gather renewed strength in the defence of our firesides and of our homes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this the 5th day of March, in the year of [L]our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the State of South Carolina the eighty-sixth. F. W. PICKENS.

Resolved, by the Governor and Council, That in view of the recent requisition for troops for the war by the Confederate Government, no person not now under orders, subject to military duty in South Carolina, shall be permitted to enter Confederate service for a longer time than for the war.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Military Department, together with the Adjutant-General, proceed at once to devise a scheme by which all arms-bearing white male inhabitants of South Carolina, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, shall be enrolled, as well as those now in service for a longer period than the war, as those not in service, from which roll the troops raised shall be selected, by lot, except such volunteers as shall come in as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, That individual volunteers, for infantry service, will be received until the 20th of March instant, who shall be organized into companies, battalions and regiments—all officers to be appointed and assigned by the Governor and Council, and the troops so organized shall be mustered immediately into Confederate service.

Resolved, That infantry companies already formed, in accordance with Confederate regulations, volunteering for the war, will be received with their own company officers—the field officers to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

Extract from the Minutes of March 3d.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Secretary.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 March 1862, 1

The President and our Seacoast, River and Naval Defences.

Our readers have already noticed the imputations cast by President DAVIS, in his Message, upon the Provisional Congress, by the plain insinuation that the required appropriations had not been made for the creation of a navy, and that the present deficiency of troops was caused by the early legislation of Congress. The corrections of these charges and the vindication of the Provisional Congress from all blame, by Messrs. CONRAD and MILES, the Chairmen of the Naval and Military Committees, have been briefly published in the abstracts of Congressional Proceedings. These incidents, and the necessity of such explanations, form a fitting commentary upon the secret sessions. They constitute an agreeable episode to the earnest and successful efforts of the President's friends to prevent the publication of the records.

The President also seems to speak with gratification of the efforts he has made to build up our navy. He says:

The workshops and artificers were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime, to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish. * * * * *

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended.

They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited, as they were, at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. * * * * *

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practicable task, EVEN IF THE REQUIRED APPROPRIATION HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE PURPOSE. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory progress in preparation, and a certainty of early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

Being ourselves totally unable to see any cause of gratulation in the condition of our navy or river defences, we beg leave to submit a few facts and observations upon them.

During the last days of the first Congress, at Richmond, which was in September, the Government sent in its proposed appropriations for naval, coast and river defences. Our readers will remember that Congress cannot, by the Constitution, either originate or increase any appropriations. They must be called for by the Government. The object of this provision of the Constitution is to make the Government responsible for all expenditures. Now, how much money, do our readers suppose, the Government required for our naval, coast and river defences? Why, the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars! Great

indignation, we are informed, existed in Congress at the insignificant amount called for. It was equivalent to saying that no money was required. This pitiful sum would hardly put afloat one first class iron-clad gunboat. Under the pressure of members of Congress; the Government was induced, at length, to ask for two millions of dollars. The amount called for ought to have been ten millions. If we could not build speedily a navy, we could have bought one already built. We might have had, by this time, ten or twenty *Sunters* scouring the ocean of our Yankee foes, and sending our name to the four quarters of the world. As it is, can any one tell what has been done with even the two millions of dollars the Government called for and appropriated in September, and when it will be available?

In regard to the "efforts" which have not been "spared" to employ the ship yards and skilled mechanics of the South for the prompt creation of a navy, and to show how the Executive Departments "have done all which human power and foresight could enable them to accomplish" at home, we would simply state that there are some half dozen ship-yards in Charleston, under the superintendence of educated shipwrights, and capable of employing ship-carpenters, who could be procured here, and might have been engaged for the last year in building gunboats. There are the Messrs. MARSH & SON, KIRKWOOD & KNOX, the JONES BROTHERS, JAMES ADDISON, C. & F. DEONAN, C. BRANDT. These are shipwrights and boat builders. There are riggers and joiners and carpenters in numbers, who might have been at work. The foundries and workshops of Messrs. CAMERON & Co., J. M. EASON & BROTHER, W. S. HENERY & Co, SMITH & PORTER, LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON and South Carolina Railroad Workshops, could have turned out largely of engines, machinery and plating. But all efforts on the part of these skilled mechanics to get contracts, and supply the military necessities of the country, were long unavailing. Their proffers were steadily declined. The following is a specimen of the unsparing efforts of the Naval Department, acting in subserviency to the views of the President. The country will appreciate the fatigue consequent upon such exertion: . . .

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
RICHMOND, January 2, 1862. }

Mr. James G. Marsh, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: This Department cannot at this time engage in the construction of a war vessel, upon the plan presented by you. The plan embraces features which are regarded as new and eminently useful, and which the Department may hereafter, when less taxed than at present, adopt.

The model is returned, in accordance with your request, by express.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Within only the last six weeks has it been attempted to employ the shipwrights and boat-builders of Charleston. Many gunboats might have been constructed, and are not. Recently, we learn, that some few contracts have been given out. But they are not all employed now. Let our readers, from these facts, judge of the extraordinary foresight and unsparing efforts of the Executive concerning the Confederate Navy.

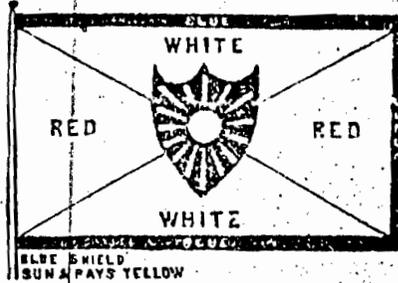
The Charleston Mercury.

6 March 1862, 1

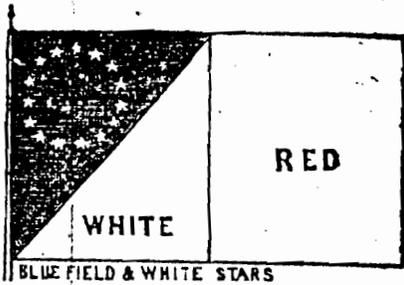
THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

There is no mistaking the very general dissatisfaction existing with the "Stars and Bars," adopted, in the early stage of this revolution, by the Provisional Congress, as the Confederate Ensign. A cognate variation of the United States flag, similar in idea, pattern and color, acquitting strongly at "reorganization," and undistinguishable at a distance by sea or land, it is suited neither to the taste for national independence, the sectional feelings, nor the practical uses of the Southern Standard. Congress itself, stimulated, we presume, by the action of the Army of the Potomac, at its last session took the matter again in hand. The committee sat and reported a flag, which has been erroneously published as adopted by Congress—red field and blue union, flecked with four white stars, intended to indicate the four corners of a St. Andrew's Cross. We are informed that this flag was not adopted, or any other; but that the body having shown a preference for another ensign, transferred the whole subject over to the new Congress, now in session. Our readers may have noticed, among the committees of the new House of Representatives, one "on the Flag and Seal." The matter is, therefore, open for determination. Below we give cuts of four designs.

the Potomac, adopted by Generals BEAUREGARD and JOHNSON, to avoid mistakes of troops in future. Though rich and handsome, it is objectionable to some religious denominations—the Israelites, if not the Roman Catholics—in a country in which Church and State are separate. It, therefore, is not likely to be chosen.

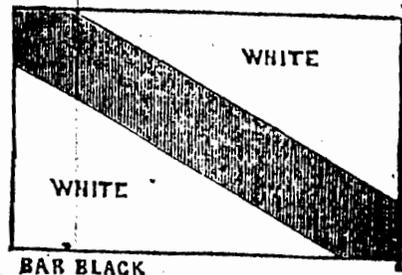


The third is unique and handsome. The division is similar to that of the old Knight Templars flag, but the colors and centre are different. The sun, with a ray for each State, dispenses with the borrowed stars, while emblematic of latitude of our country, source of our agricultural wealth, and also of the warmth and geniality of Southern character.



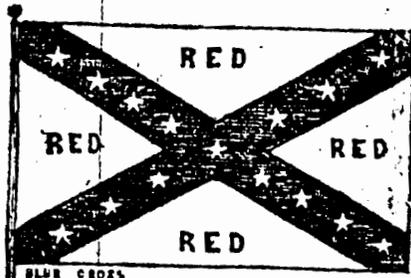
BLUE FIELD & WHITE STARS

The first is that for which the Provisional Congress indicated a preference, without adopting it. Although handsomer than the "Stars and Bars," and unlike any other standard, it has a look of singularity of design which we do not fancy.



BAR BLACK

The fourth and last is a flag of peculiar dignity and simplicity. It is altogether unlike the ensign of any other nation, and especially unlike that of the Yankee nation. Those who imagine that a flag should be symbolical, will find in the colors of this one—white and black—an obvious significance. Such a standard would typify our faith in the "peculiar institution," and be an enduring mark of our resolve to retain that institution while we exist as an independent people. For maritime uses this proposed flag, although it discards the everlasting Yankee stars and the worn out combinations of "red, white and blue," would be distinguishable at as great distance as any other that can be devised.



BLUE CROSS
WHITE STARS

The second is the Battle Flag of the Army of

the Union Jack of all these flags is similar to the ensign itself, as in the French, Spanish, and other naval service. The pennant streaming to the wind could readily be made.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 March 1862, 1

THE WAR ON THE COAST.

Passengers by the Savannah train yesterday afternoon brought the report that Brunswick had been taken by the enemy, but the Savannah *Republican* flatly contradicts the statement, saying that at the last accounts from that place, no enemy was in sight. The *Republican* also says:

Passengers who arrived here by the Gulf Road confirm the occupation of Cumberland Island and Fernandina by the Federals. They landed on Cumberland Island Sunday last, and took possession of the deserted works. All the cannon had been previously removed. Lieut. Col. Holland, and eight men, who were on the island to secure some remaining property, when the Federals landed, were captured. On the same day, other vessels landed troops at Fernandina, and took possession of the place. All the citizens had retired and taken their moveables with them. A good portion of our lighter guns, which the troops were unable to move in time, fell into the hands of the enemy.

A report reached town last night, by the cars, that the enemy had also shelled St. Mary's, and destroyed the greater portion of the town, the few citizens left there finishing the remainder before leaving; after diligent search, though, we could find no reliable authority for the statement. There were but few persons left in the place, and the enemy would hardly destroy it unless some resistance should be offered, which is not probable. There were twenty-one Federal vessels in St. Andrew's Sound Sunday afternoon.

The Savannah *News* of yesterday says:

The few Yankee vessels in Wall's Cut and its vicinity yesterday, seemed all with steam up, and moving about in every conceivable direction. An immense smoke was also visible in the same direction, and rising from a considerable surface, as if they were burning off the marsh or Daufuskie Island. Perhaps our own Musquito fleet had something to do with the fire.

A draft took place at Savannah on Tuesday. The *Republican*, in alluding to it, says that the "Mitchel Guards" promptly volunteered, and adds:

The crowd was very large on the ground, but few others were added to the voluntary list.— There were many allens, not subject, and a regiment or so of invalids, who double-quickened manfully to the officers' stand when excuses were called for. We had no idea of the sanitary condition of our population before.

The Charleston Courier.

7 March 1862

Volunteers for the War.

The Proclamation of the Governor and the Resolutions of the Governor and Council, in relation to five additional regiments for the war, were published here this morning.

I volunteered for the war on the 4th February last, but have not yet been attached to any Company—being on special duty under Gen. Evans. Under both the Confederate and State authority, persons can volunteer singly—to be afterwards formed into Companies. I desire to have comrades from both the City and the State.

The Governor has called for five Regiments of Infantry more for the war, and under the Resolutions of the Governor and Council, of the 3d instant, volunteers are demanded from the arms-bearing class from the ages of eighteen to forty-five, as well those not yet volunteered, drafted or in service, as those now in service for a less period than the war, including those for local defence. No more volunteers or drafted men will be taken for a less term than the war.

As the war will last in South Carolina—on the soil of our homes—as long as elsewhere; as South Carolinians should be willing to defend the Confederacy anywhere, as do soldiers from other States; as we should, as Southern people, never consent to be subjugated in any portion of its limits; and, as even twelve months or local service men, must and will, if the war lasts, be called out again, and for service till the close, and our independence achieved, all should now, unhesitatingly volunteer for the war. Let the patriotism and honor of South Carolinians prevent any conscription or draft. If a sufficient number of volunteers for these Regiments are not obtained by the 20th instant, a CONSCRIPTION will be made. The conscription will embrace all parties of the class referred to, including the Fire Department.

Fifty dollars bounty, beside money for uniforms and clothes, monthly pay and the best arms, will be furnished by the Confederate Government.

The indigent families of volunteers are and will be provided for by the State and by Voluntary Associations.

I will take pleasure in receiving lists of volunteers, and forwarding them to the Adjutant-General.

The commissioned officers will be well chosen and assigned by the Council—a better method than the electioneering system.

Earnest attention is called to the Proclamation of the Governor and the Resolutions of the Council.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Charleston, March 6, 1862. 33 Broad-street.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 March 1862, 1

From Savannah.

THE OCCUPATION OF FERNANDINA BY THE ENEMY.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—On Sunday last, as the last train of cars was leaving Fernandina, a gunboat appeared between the Island and main land, and fired several shells at the town and departing train. One shell fell in a passenger car, killing two persons instantly, and wounding a third.—The town of Fernandina had been evacuated, and is now, no doubt, in the possession of the enemy.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 March 1862, 2

PERSONAL.—Among the late arrivals in Charleston, from foreign parts, is Mr. ANTONIO SALCEDO, who has been absent from the city for several months. Early last fall Mr. SALCEDO visited the West Indies on business, and, returning, left Havana for Nassau on the British steamer *Salvor*, November 13th. The *Salvor*, it will be remembered, was captured by the Yankee steamer *Keystone State*, and though flying British colors, was taken to Philadelphia, and, with her cargo, was confiscated. By this rather unceremonious process Mr. SALCEDO lost heavily. After a long detention at Philadelphia and elsewhere, he was allowed to proceed to Havana, whence he came to Charleston—how, it is needless to say.

Smokers will be rejoiced to learn that Mr. SALCEDO has not returned empty handed. He brings 30,000 Havana segars of choice brands for *La Criolla*, the establishment of JOSE JARA, 89 Market street.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS.—The Charleston Light Infantry, Captain SIMONS, are now in camp at Magnolia, and invite applications for membership either at the camp ground or at Mr. W. H. BOYDING'S, King street, where all information will be given. WM. MASTERMAN, Secretary.

Every member who has signed the roll, is hereby ordered to report forthwith at the Camp, for duty. The election for officers will take place on Friday, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 March 1862, 1

THE BEE RIFLES.

SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, March 5.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

In your issue of last Tuesday you committed an error, in stating the number of the Bee Rifles to be 68 men, whereas they number only 41, rank and file.

The following is the roll:

JNO M. KINLOCH, Captain.
JOS R. THOMLINSON, Second Lieutenant.
W. G. INGRAHAM, Third Lieutenant.
T. S. GAILLARD, 1st Sergeant.
F. M. KINLOCH, 2d "
F. E. SALINAS, 3d "
B. W. WARREN, 4th "
A. CALDER, 5th "
S. FRASER, 1st Corporal,
C. L. O'GORMAN, 2d Corporal.
R. A. HORTON, 3d "
S. V. V. BREESE, 4th "
D. P. JOHNSTON, 5th "
W. B. SEABROOR, Jr., 6th "

PRIVATEES.

Balley J H	Miller W O
Bunch Jac N	Moise O F
Burns H T	Moses H O
Bowman N	Murray J
Bowman R	Porter Jos H
Bristow E H	Rodgers S H
Bristow R N	Robertson Jno P
Corcoran J A	Rivers O H
Cooke H F	Seignious Jno P
Douglas G A	Sims J
Force A W	Sims J H
Freer F M	Thomlinson R
Kirby J	Yates O O

A CARD.

HARDEEVILLE, March, 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Please acknowledge in your paper the receipt of the following articles of Clothing, through Mrs. Oswald, from the Ladies' Relief Association of Walterboro', to wit: 3 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 3 pair pants and 14 pair woolen socks, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

A. C. IZARD, Captain Gist Rifles.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 March 1862, 1

THE GUNBOATS which ascended the Tennessee river are said to have been covered with an iron-clad roof, and to have been built on the Western waters. In this respect they are essentially different from the gunboats now in the neighborhood of Savannah and Charleston. It is said that the covered gunboats could not possibly be made at the North and sent by sea South; for, being altogether top-heavy, they would founder in the first wind. Extensive machine shops are necessary for their erection, contiguous to the waters on which they are intended to operate. The gunboats on the coast are sea going steamers, the lightest drawing over six feet of water, but few covered to any extent with iron, and these draw too much water, and are too heavy and unmanageable (being propellers) to attempt the ascent of a river, far into a hostile population, with their crews mainly exposed to sharpshooters that might be collected on the banks.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—There is no weapon as valuable for close fighting as the double barrel shot gun. The truth of this conviction was fully established by the battle at Fort Donelson, where the greatest havoc of the field is said to have been effected by this kind of weapon. We believe there is no lack of double barrel shot guns in the Southern States. If it be objected to them that they are not so effective as other weapons at long distances, we reply that the soldiers of the South are not going to fight at long distances hereafter. However much we may desire to keep the Yankees at a distance in time of peace, we must bring them to close quarters in time of war, if we ever expect to equalize their advantage of numbers.

8 March 1862, 2

FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON.

In accordance with public notice, a meeting of citizens was held on Saturday evening, 8th instant, at the City Hall, to organize a "Free Market of Charleston," in aid of the families of Soldiers, Privateersmen and Sailors engaged in the State and Confederate service, with provisions and other necessaries, during the continuance of the war. The Mayor of the city was to have presided, but was prevented by temporary indisposition, wherefore the Hon. H. D. LESNESSE was called to the Chair, and G. W. LOGAN was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by a few pertinent and eloquent remarks, in words to the following effect:

The purpose, my friends, which has brought us together, have been made known through the public prints, namely: to establish a Free Market for the families of our Soldiers and Sailors during the existing war. Such an object is not only attractive and interesting to the philanthropist, but also of great public importance—to supply the daily necessaries of life to the wives and children of our brethren, whose daily labor has hitherto furnished their supplies, but who are now going forth to engage in the sacred duty of driving the invader from our soil, or at least keeping him from despoiling our venerable city—to assure the minds of these men against the harassing and paralyzing apprehension of leaving behind, those so dear to them, exposed to the misery of want of adequate sustenance. Such an undertaking must enlist the sympathy and nerve the energy of every benevolent nature, and at the same time serve the interest of the State by promoting the spirit and efficiency of her defenders. It needs no extended remarks to commend it to your earnest consideration and hearty support.

Mr. RICHARD YEADON then addressed the meeting at great length, giving a lucid and full account of the plan which has been so eminently successful in accomplishing the same objects in our sister city of New Orleans. He introduced statements from the Report of the New Orleans Executive Committee, showing the large benefits which had accrued, to the population from the truly patriotic efforts of those with whom the measure originated; pleaded the cause of our own brave soldiers and sailors with zeal and fervor, and concluded by offering to the consideration of the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, We are now engaged in a war of defence against a powerful and vandal enemy, and it is absolutely necessary that every effort should be made, and all our energies devoted, to defend our beleaguered and imperilled city, and to bring the present war to a speedy and victorious conclusion:

And whereas, in order to that end, it is expedient and necessary that the soldiers and sailors, who are in the military and naval service of the country, should have their hearts cheered, and their arms nerved, in the hour of battle, by the assurance that their wives and children are duly cared and provided for at home, while they are perilling their lives in the common cause; be it, therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is expedient forthwith to organize a FREE MARKET IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON to supply the families of volunteers and soldiers, and privateersmen and sailors, in the service of the State of South Carolina, or of the Confederate States of America, with provisions and necessaries, free of charge, during the continuance of the existing war.

2. That the citizens of Charleston, and of the State at large, be respectfully invited and earnestly solicited to make contributions in money and in kind, according to their ability, for the establishment and maintenance of the FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON.

3. That an Executive Committee, to consist of eleven persons, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to organize and govern THE FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the order, direction and management of the same, with power to fill vacancies in their own body.

4. That a General Committee, to consist of forty persons, be also appointed, by the Chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to superintend and manage THE FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON, under the direction of the Executive Committee, with power to fill vacancies in their own body.

5. That the City and State authorities, and especially the Commissioners for the relief of the families of soldiers, be, and are hereby earnestly solicited to patronize and support THE FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON, by contributions of money and other appropriate aid.

These resolutions were seconded by Mr. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, and, without further discussion, were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The Chairman then nominated the following citizens upon the Committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

RICHARD YEADON.	GEORGE M. COFFIN.
Rev. P. N. LYNCH, D. D.	Rev. WM. B. YATES.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.	BENJ. MORDECAI.
Rev. A. TOOMER PORTER.	JAMES TUPPER.
JOHN H. HONOUR.	JAMES ROSE.
	WILLIAM H. HOUSTON.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

ROBT. GOURDIN.	J. B. CAMPBELL.
Hon. W. A. PRINGLE.	H. W. SCHRODER.
CHARLES T. MITCHELL.	E. H. RODGERS.
FLEETWOOD LANNEAU.	ARCHIBALD MCKENSKIE.
JOHN PHILLIPS.	GEORGES HACKER.
I. S. COHEN.	A. O. ANDREWS.
R. B. RHETT, Jr.	WM. RAVENEL.
C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.	JOHN DOUGHERTY.
R. M. MARSHALL.	JOHN F. O'NEILL.
WM. M. MARTIN.	WILLIAM M. LAWTON.
JOSEPH PREVOST.	JOHN MARSHALL.
Rev. H. S. JACOBS.	ROBERT ADGER.
F. D. FANNING.	ELIAS HORLBECK, M. D.
D. F. FLEMING.	A. H. HAYDEN.
W. H. OILLILAND.	J. W. CALLWELL.
Rev. THOS. O. RICE.	R. C. OILCHRIST.
Z. B. OAKES.	WM. C. HEE.
JOSEPH PURCELL.	B. O. PRESSLEY.
JAMES S. GIBBS.	R. S. DURYKA.
BENJAMIN MORDECAI.	Hon. JOHN SCHNIERLE.

On motion, it was then unanimously resolved that the Hon. H. D. LESNESSE (the Chairman of the meeting) be added to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. W. B. YATES, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the city papers; and, on motion of J. B. CAMPBELL, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

H. D. LESNESSE, Chairman.

GEO. WM. LOGAN, Secretary.

8 March 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL REGIMENT

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND,
MARCH 6th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.

I. ALL STOREKEEPERS, OR OTHER PERSONS, HAVING any Spirituous or Malt Liquors in their custody or possession, are hereby ordered to remove the same from this Island on or before **MONDAY NEXT**, under the penalty of having them destroyed.

II. The vending, giving, or distributing, of Spirituous or Malt Liquors upon this Island, is strictly prohibited. Any permission for that purpose, heretofore given to the Sutler, or other persons, is hereby revoked.

III. The introduction of Spirituous or Malt Liquors upon this Island is positively prohibited, except upon a certificate of the Surgeon that it is necessary for medical purposes, approved by the commanding officer. Any person who shall presume to bring any Spirituous or Malt Liquors on this Island, except as aforesaid, shall be court-martialed.

IV. The Provost Marshal is required to strictly enforce this order.

By order Col. MARSHALL, Commanding the Forces on Sullivan's Island.

JO. HERRY SLOAN,

March 8 8 Adjutant Orr's Regiment Rifles.

Legare's Plantation.

JAMES ISLAND, March 8d, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE JOHNSON RIFLEMEN, HELD at this Camp, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That H. O. JOHNSON, a private in this Company, who deserted from this Camp on the 9th of February, be dishonorably expelled, and his name stricken from the list.

Resolved, That we publish these proceedings in the daily papers of Charleston.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sergeant S. WOODY, Acting Sec'y.

March 8

1*

The Charleston Mercury.

8 March 1862, 2

PERSONAL.—General PEMBERTON, commanding the District of South Carolina and Georgia, is in this city. He is staying at the Charleston Hotel.

General S. R. GIST, after an absence of one week at the State Capital on urgent official business, returned to this city on Saturday.

Assistant Adjutant General A. JORDAN was in Memphis on the 5th instant.

General BRAGG has left Mobile for Tennessee upon the invitation of General BEAUREGARD, to consult upon the plan of campaign for the defence of the Mississippi Valley.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 March 1862, 2

THE TRAITORS' PRISON IN RICHMOND.—Mr. Botts and the other traitors to the South, recently arrested in Virginia, under the proclamation of martial law, are confined in a place known as McDaniel's negro jail. This jail is a handsome four-storied brick building, with barred windows, situated at the foot of Shockoe hill, in Blankinship's alley. By reason of an abrupt angle in the alley, the jail, though within fifty yards of Franklin-street, is entirely shut out from view. The only point from which it is at a distance visible, is a portion of the valley south of the Central Railroad depot. The rooms are of good size, have open fire-places, and are each furnished with a bed, washstand, etc. The prisoners are all confined in separate rooms, and are permitted to supply, with their private means, any luxuries their tastes may suggest. Mr. Botts occupies a back room in the second story, which commands a view of several acres of the valley, with occasional glimpses of the creek. The prisoners are regularly served with their meals, and are said to fare much better than soldiers in the field. Besides a guard at the front and rear ground floor door of the jail, a sentry is posted on each floor, to prevent any attempt at escape, or communication among the prisoners.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 March 1862, 3

ATTENTION!



ALL MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS, NOW IN THE city, are requested to attend at the Military Hall **THIS EVENING, March 8th, at 7 1/2 o'clock.** A call is also made upon all young men of the city, who desire to do duty on the outposts of the country, to enlist forthwith, for three years or the war, and avoid conscription.

The muster rolls will be carried to the meeting for signature, and found daily at Bissell's Store, corner of King and Wentworth-sts.

Transportation and clothing furnished, in addition to a bounty of **FIFTY DOLLARS** paid each recruit when mustered into service.

By order:
March 8

Capt. CUTHBERT,
1*

COMPANY No. 6.

EMERALD LIGHT INFANTRY AND JASPER GREENS.



ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, IN VIEW OF THE requisition on South Carolina for 5000 more troops "for and during the present war," have issued the following order:

"2. Accepted Companies, only, will be permitted to recruit for *Twelve Months'* service, until they have the required number."

Persons wishing to enter the service for twelve months, before the requisition "for the war" is ordered, would do well to apply at once, as only a few recruits can be received into my command. Apply daily to me at **THE MERCURY OFFICE**, between 10 and 12 and 4 and 6 o'clock.

March 4 tuths WM. A. COURTENAY, Captain
Commanding Sixth Company.

ATTENTION, DIXIE DRAGOONS!



ALL MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS NOT NOW IN Camp, are ordered to report for duty immediately. The company are encamped at Camp Gist, five miles from Charleston, near the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

By order of

Capt. A. B. MULLIGAN, Commanding.

March 7

ATTENTION! ASHLEY DRAGOONS.



ALL MEMBERS ABSENT ARE HEREBY ORDERED to report for duty, at Camp Geddes, on **MONDAY MORNING next, the 10th instant.**

March 7

U. J. COLOOCK, Captain.

ATTENTION!

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS WHO HAVE NOT REPORTED for duty, are hereby ordered to do so immediately, at Camp near Coosawhatchie.

By order Capt. RUTLEDGE.

J. H. MURRELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

March 5

The Charleston Courier.

11 March 1862, 1

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S LEGION, }
March 1st, 1862. }

To John Heriot, Esq., Matanzas, Cuba:

MY DEAR SIR:—Some months ago, I received, through your hands, the very beautiful Flag which the ladies of Matanzas did us the honor to present to the Legion, and I have since then been most anxiously seeking an opportunity to make our acknowledgments to the fair donors. But the cessation of all regular communication between our country and Cuba, has deprived me of any such opportunity, and I am thus forced to take this public method of returning our thanks to our kind friends of Matanzas, in the hope that this may perchance reach their eyes, and tell them how gratefully we received their beautiful present; how proudly we shall bear it in the battle, and how reverently we shall cherish it. It is peculiarly gratifying to us that this flag comes to us from the fair women of a foreign clime; for this fact excites the hope that our career has not been altogether unknown; whilst, at the same time, it nerves our hearts to strive to prove worthy of the approval of those fair women who know so well how to reward brave men. In behalf of the Legion I beg to make, through you, our profound and grateful acknowledgments for the honor done us, and I assure the ladies of Matanzas, who have entrusted to us so precious a gift, that we shall cherish it for their sakes, and, if need be, defend it with our lives. WADE HAMPTON, Colonel Legion.

The Charleston Courier.

11 March 1862, 2

Cannon Firing.—Reports from guns of heavy calibre were heard in this city at an early hour Monday morning, which, it is supposed, proceeded from some of the Yankee war vessels near the Bar. At daylight it was discovered that a steamer and sailing barque had been added to the blockaders, and it may be that a salute was fired on their arrival. Various reports have been circulated in reference to this matter, but nothing more than the above is known with certainty. There were three steamers and two sailing barques off here yesterday.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 March 1862, 2

THE LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY.—After many delays, which to some extent are incident to volunteer formations, this venerable corps, with its youthful roll of officers and privates, is ready to be mustered into service. Captain KANAPAU, whose name has been with this corps for two generations, has shown great energy in standing to his colors, and merits success. We are pleased to hear that M. P. O'CONNOR, Esq., for many years Second Lieutenant in the Lafayettes, has received a call to the First Lieutenancy, and has accepted this responsible post. There are others who are identified with the Lafayettes, who will not fail to earn distinction should an opportunity offer. Whenever *les Artilleurs Français* unlimber before the enemy, we shall be impatient to hear the news.

CANNON FIRING.—Reports from guns of heavy calibre were heard in this city at an early hour on Monday morning, which it is supposed proceeded from some of the Yankee war vessels near the Bar. At daylight it was discovered that a steamer and sailing bark had been added to the blockaders, and it may be that a salute was fired on their arrival. Various reports have been circulated in reference to this matter, but nothing more than the above is known with certainty. There were three steamers and two sailing barks off here yesterday.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—We learn that, on Sunday last, two unsuccessful attempts were made to set fire to the residence of Maj. W. LAVAL. The villain, who was endeavoring to accomplish this crime, took occasion to steal sundry articles of little value, that were about the premises.

13 March 1862, 1

Savannah and Charleston to be Burnt by the Yankees.—The Savannah Republican says:—

We learn from a passenger who arrived from Jacksonville who had been at Fernandina, that the Yankees landed at the latter place some 3,000 men. He learned from a gentleman who reached Jacksonville a short time before he left, and who effected his escape from Fernandina by wading through the marsh and swimming over the main, the following items. Immediately after the landing of the Federals, they went to work pillaging the houses of those who had deserted them and fled. Those who remained they did not disturb, many of whom professed to be Unionists, among them this informant. By pretending to be a staunch Union man, he managed to get information from the Federal officers that their intention is to lay Savannah and Charleston in ashes in less than thirty days; that they were expecting the arrival of ten thoroughly iron clad steamers, and thirty others partially iron-clad, when they would immediately proceed to take both these places.

While our troops were withdrawing from the Island, and were preparing to remove their guns, information was communicated to the blockading vessels at Fernandina, by a fisherman, when one of the steamers immediately started for Warsaw, and soon after the fleet arrived and entered the harbor. The guns were mostly dismounted from the batteries, and but a few men were superintending their removal.

Previous to the arrival of the fleet a large steamer appeared, bearing down to one of the batteries with a French flag at half mast; when within hailing distance she lowered the French flag and ran up the Stars and Stripes, and ordered Col. Holland to come on board, at the same time running out her guns. As soon as Col. H. got on board she immediately steered Northward.

Capture of the Steamer Magnolia.—The New York Herald of March 7th says:—

The details of the capture of the rebel steamer Magnolia, with 1,600 bales of Cotton, by the South Carolina, while attempting to run out of Mobile, is given in our Ship Island news. She threw overboard about two hundred and fifty bales her entire cargo consisting of 1,400 bales of the valuable staple. She was bound for Havana. The capture of a dozen or more oyster boats, on their way to New Orleans, will considerably diminish the supply and increase the price of this delicious article in the Crescent City of rebellion.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 March 1862, 2

THE ASHLEY DRAGOONS.—This fine Corps was mustered into Confederate service yesterday, by Lieut. RUSSELL, of the Confederate Army.

We are informed by that officer that this is the first Company that he has mustered in; unconditionally, for the war! We hope their patriotic example will be followed by all others now preparing for service.

The Ashley Dragoons are encamped near the city, and will receive a few more recruits. The following is a list of their officers:

C. J. COLCOCK, Captain.
GEO. C. HEYWARD, First Lieutenant.
JOS. D. AIKEN, Second Lieutenant.
JAMES STONEY, Chaplain and Third Lieutenant.
H. PINCKNEY, Orderly.
T. A. FULLER, Second Sergeant.
WM. T. SANDERS, Third Sergeant.
T. S. HEYWARD, jr., Fourth Sergeant.
E. H. GADSDEN, Fifth Sergeant.
WM. SIMMONS, First Corporal.
R. F. WARNOCK, Second Corporal.
B. F. SCOTT, Third Corporal.
JOHN COLCOCK, jr., Fourth Corporal.

GERMAN HUSSARS.—An election for officers to command the company, who have volunteered, was held at their camp, on Sullivan's Island, yesterday, the 12th. The following officers were elected:

THEO. CORDES, Captain.
HENRY BISCHOFF, 1st Lieutenant.
CLAUS VOLMER, 2d " "
CHAS. FRENDR, 3d " "
HANKE WOLKEN, Orderly Sergeant.
GEORGE GERKEN, 2d " "
J. H. HARKEN, 3d " "
E. IL. EBERHARDT, 4th " "
J. BISCHOFF, Quarter-Master Sergeant.
J. D. WULBERN, Clerk.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 March 1862, 4

IMPORTANT FROM THE COAST.

The Savannah *Republican*, of yesterday, learns from a passenger who arrived from Jacksonville on Tuesday, and who had been at Fernandina, that the Yankees landed at the latter place some 3000 men. He learned from a gentleman who reached Jacksonville a short time before he left, and who effected his escape from Fernandina by wading through the marsh, and swimming over to the main, the following items: Immediately after the landing of the Federals, they went to work pillaging the houses of those who had deserted them and fled. Those who remained they did not disturb, many of whom professed to be Unionists, among them this informant. By pretending to be a staunch Union man, he managed to get information from the Federal officers that their intention is to lay Savannah and Charleston in ashes in less than thirty days; that they were expecting the arrival of ten thoroughly iron-clad steamers, and thirty others partially iron-clad, when they would immediately proceed to take both of these places.

While our troops were withdrawing from the Island, and were preparing to remove their guns, information was communicated to the blockading vessels at Fernandina, by a fisherman, when one of the steamers immediately started for Warsaw, and soon after the fleet arrived and entered the harbor. The guns were mostly dismounted from the batteries, and but a few men were superintending their removal.

Previous to the arrival of the fleet a large steamer appeared, bearing down to one of the batteries, with a French flag at half-mast; when within hailing distance, she lowered the French flag and ran up the Stars and Stripes, and ordered Col. Holland to come on board, at the same time running out her guns. As soon as Col. H. got on board she immediately steered northward.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 March 1862, 4

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

NINTH REGULAR MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, March 11, 1862.

City Council met this day at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Banks, Coble, Chaffee, Edgerton, Gilliland, Hume, Ravenel, Rodgers, Robinson, Riggs and Williams—13 members.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and confirmed, and the budget disposed of as follows:

Applications of J. H. Hoffman, A. Hernholm, and D. W. Ohlsndt, each for a Liquor License No. 1. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Mayor read a letter from Prof. B. Melchior, recommending the establishment of a School of Arts and Trades, which was received as information; and the following resolution was offered by Alderman Riggs, and adopted:

Resolved, That the communication of Professor Melchior, offering his services to institute a school for the promotion of arts and trades, merits our attention, and we cordially recommend his views, but the present disturbed state of public affairs will not allow us to do more than to offer him our thanks for his praiseworthy design in devoting his time and talents to so commendable an object.

The following report from Lieut. Wilson, Commanding Lower Wards Police, was received as information:

MONTHLY REPORT of the 1st Lieut. Commanding L. W. Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrested in the City of Charleston, during the month of February, 1862, and the cause of their arrest.

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Assaulting Policemen.....	1	..	..	..
Assault and Battery.....	2	..	1	..
Deserters.....	6	..	..	..
Disturbing the Peace.....	15	..	10	2
Gambling.....	..	..	4	..
Harboring Slaves.....	..	..	1	2
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	124	5	2	1
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	16	2	2	..
Larceny.....	2	1	3	2
Applicants for Lodgings.....	6	2	..	..
Runaways.....	..	..	7	6
Selling Spirituous Liquor to Slaves.....	4	..	..	..
Slaves without Pass.....	..	..	9	..
Improper Ticket.....	..	..	4	..
Slaves loitering in Groceries.....	..	..	13	..
Slaves in unlawful assemblies.....	..	..	1	4
Slaves sleeping out without ticket.....	..	..	5	1
Stabbing.....	4	1	..	..
Trespass upon Premises.....	11	..	4	1
Vagrants.....	1	..	..	..
Violation of City Ordinances.....	12	..	6	2
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	52	3	42	29
Non-payment of Capitation Tax.....	..	..	2	2
Totals.....	256	14	126	53

Total number of Arrests.....	448
Amount of Fines Imposed at Mayor's Court.....	\$923.70
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....	156.70
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....	156.70
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....	434.91

	WHITES.		BLACKS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Delivered to Owner.....	..	..	23	30
Referred to Magistrate.....	10	1	1	..
Referred to Recorder.....	8	..	..	..
Committed to House of Correction.....	19	1	..	1
Committed to Work House.....	..	..	34	10
Discharged.....	49	11	12	2
Paid Fine.....	41	..	7	..
Sent to Roper Hospital.....	1	1	..	..
Soldiers sent to Post.....	128	..	..	..
Total.....	266	14	126	52

Nett amount of fines collected at the Mayor's Court, for the month of February, 1862, as per Morning Report Books of Upper and Lower Wards, and paid to the City Treasurer, One Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Seventy Cents (\$156.70).

Respectfully submitted, J. BAUGHMAN WILSON,
1st Lieut. Commanding Lower Wards Police.
Received, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy cents, as per above report.
S. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.
March 11th, 1862.

The Charleston Courier.

14 March 1862, 2

No citizen has gone more without office, for South Carolina and the South, since the commencement of the present war, than A. J. GONZALES. A volunteer aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD during his command in this city, he rendered constant and important services, which have been acknowledged. Afterwards he acted as Inspector General on Morris' Island, and on important posts on our coast, laboring diligently through the summer in places deemed dangerous to health and life.

He spent two months in Richmond, directing and urging the foundry operations, which gave us some valuable supplies of ordnance. That some of these pieces of ordnance were lost at Port Royal was not the fault of any engineering or plan of Gen. GONZALES.

Others of them are still in place and service for us at important posts which have been constructed by him, and have been approved most flatteringly by competent Engineers and Generals.

He labored with characteristic ardor and devotion in equipping, organizing and drilling the "siege train," now in the field, and has been lately employed on a military commission under authority of our Executive Council.

Through all this course of service he has gone without regular commission or position, although every list of appointments has contained names of men less qualified.

In December last, a memorial, urging his appointment, was voluntarily presented by many respectable citizens of our seaboard districts, and endorsed by Generals. One of the Generals, now in this State, has repeatedly expressed his high appreciation of General GONZALES as an ordnance officer, and his special fitness for the useful post of Chief of Ordnance on a Division Staff.

Similar testimonials have proceeded, we believe, from the State authorities, but no answer has been returned.

We rejoice that we have citizens willing to serve the State in this way, but we do not consider it desirable that offices should be bestowed so as to increase the necessity for such service.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 March 1862, 1

Naval Defences for Charleston Harbor.

The success of the Iron "Turtle" *Virginia*, near Norfolk, ought to stimulate our people to some movement of a similar kind at this port.— What is to prevent either, or both, of the fine ships *Mackinaw* and *John Ravenel* from being razed down and strengthened, machinery put in to each to drive a screw, a gun-deck put on, and then roofed over, turtle-like, with railroad iron? Would not either of them be a match for the blockaders off this port?

Our people ought to be up and doing at this critical juncture. Nothing ought to be left undone to break up the blockade; and patriotic men, instead of buying up the vessels in port for speculative purposes, ought rather to afford every facility in their power to make the most of the *materiel* at hand for war purposes.

These two ships, to which we have alluded, can certainly be made available, with proper exertion on the part of our people. If it is said the machinery cannot be made at this time by our mechanics, why not take the engines out of some of the smaller steamers in port, and place them on board either or both these vessels? The motive power need not be extraordinary, as the vessels would not proceed very far out to sea, but be used chiefly for local defence.

Should any of our public spirited citizens see fit to act upon these suggestions, we have in our possession certain facts, of a character not proper to be made public; but which it would be well not to overlook, in the inception of a naval enterprise of this character.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 March 1862, 1

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CAMP SPARKS, JAMES' ISLAND,)
Headquarters, 20th Regiment, S. C. V. }

MY DEAR SIR: Accept, if you please, the thanks of the 20th Regiment, S. C. V., for the liberal and acceptable gift of one hundred pounds of Coffee, which you have made to it. It is a most timely and useful present, and of great benefit to our convalescent soldiers.

Let me congratulate you upon the distinguished successes which have since the war refreshed the honors won long ago, and so nobly worn, of the commercial house with which you are connected. Its energy has shown to the world the fraudulent pretences of the Lincoln blockade; while its enterprise proves that Southern men can and will yet gather to themselves the legitimate and enviable *eclat* of the merchant princes of by-gone days.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

LAWRENCE M. KRITT,
Colonel 20th Regiment, S. C. V.

THEODORE D. WAGNER, Esq.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 March 1862, 1

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

We get the following interesting paragraphs from the Savannah papers of yesterday:

Rumors have been current that the troops in Florida are to be withdrawn. We are credibly informed that such is not the case, and that they are not only to remain, but every man in the State is determined to come to their aid, and fight to the death. At last accounts from Fernandina, a battle was being fought on the mainland between the Federalists, 3,000 strong, and our forces, numbering about 2,000.

The enemy's attack on St. Mary's was followed by some very successful guerilla fighting on the part of our men. Capt. Clark, of Col. Davis' Mounted Regiment, of Florida, and a number of volunteer citizens, started from Callahan station on Wednesday night last to intercept a Federal gunboat which had gone in pursuit of the little steamer *Hayd Thues*. After travelling twenty miles to the bluff, in the vicinity of Alberdi's Mills, they found that the gunboat had passed up beyond that point. They then galloped four miles further up, to another bluff, to await the return of the boat, and, after hitching their horses at a convenient distance, they reentered about a half mile along the edge of the bluff, each man taking a tree, and with their Maynard rifles and double barrel shot guns. As the enemy's gunboat got within 60 yards, the first of the ambuscaded line opened, and the fire told with deadly effect upon the thickly crowded decks of the gunboat, causing great confusion and excitement among the Lincolnites. Considerable excitement prevailed on board, as they saw their comrades falling. Officers cursing officers, and men cursing officers. The Yankees used their ordnance, but with no effect, the shot striking the tops of the trees. They used their navy pistols also, but with no damage other than slightly wounding a horse that was hitched about 250 yards from the edge of the bluff. Our men fired from one to five shots each. One of them, a volunteer, a noted hunter and excellent marksman, fired five times, and each time selected his man—the one with the most brass buttons on, as he expressed it. After each shot, he did not get a glimpse of his object. An hour intervened when the boat was attacked again by Capt. Lang's (of Canalea Co.) company, who were similarly ambuscaded on a bluff about eight miles distant. The Yankees took to the hold of their vessel when they found it too hot on deck for them.

A negro, who had been a prisoner of the Yankees, and escaped from Amelia Island to the camp near Fernandina, states that he was made to assist in burying 47 of the Yankees, and reports that there were 10 wounded. The steamer *St. Mary's*, Capt. Greenhorn, is safe in the St. John's River. It is said she has been taken far up that river and there sunk by her gallant Captain.

15 March 1862, 2

Capt. N. L. CORTE was among the first of citizens of South Carolina who resigned from the United States service to engage and aid the cause of the South.

He is an experienced navigator, thoroughly acquainted with our coast, and is also an expert ordnance officer. His services have been in constant requisition since the secession of this State, and he is still in service without adequate position or commission.

Were all our Brigadiers as well qualified as he is we would not suffer as many reverses and retreats as have been witnessed.

The Charleston Courier.

15 March 1862, 2

LEAD WANTED.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. }
ORDNANCE OFFICE, CHARLESTON, March 14, 1862. }

THIS DEPARTMENT IS IN WANT OF LEAD, AND
appeals to the patriotic citizens to rid us of the *ruthless*
speculator; will pay 12 cents per pound for any Lead de-
livered at the Citadel.

W. G. EASON,

March 15 •5• A. Ordnance Officer, S. C.

The Charleston Courier.

17 March 1862, 1

I acknowledge the receipt of sixty nine dollars from a benevolent and pious German merchant, who desires no publicity to his name. This sum is to be appropriated to the purchase of German and English Bibles, Tracts, and other religious books for the use of the members of the German Artillery Company, Captain BACHMAN, in Hampton's Legion. I thank the donor for the interest he exhibits in behalf of the spiritual welfare of his countrymen in the camp, and will cheerfully comply with his request. * * * JOHN BACHMAN.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 March 1862, 1

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

A despatch was received by a gentleman in Savannah, from Baldwin, Florida, on Friday morning, stating that the enemy had landed about 2,000 men at Jacksonville, and are erecting breast-works around the city. Their objects extend some three miles out. There is a call for our aid of an attack about being made upon them. The citizens of Jacksonville, previous to leaving it burnt, in addition the property mentioned in our last issue the Robinson block, the Jackson House, and other buildings.

The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by Mayor Howe, which excited the indignation of the people:

TO THE CITIZENS OF JACKSONVILLE.
Citizens, in the present trying crisis, much thought and anxious inquiry has been devoted by the City Council, the citizens, and several of our friends from the country, including Gen. S. K. Pyles and Staff, to ascertain and determine what, under all the circumstances, is best to be done, and will best promote the safety, comfort and happiness of the people.

On yesterday evening, a portion of the City Council, held an interview with Gen. Pyles and his Staff, and, after full discussion and patient deliberation, it was unanimously determined that, inasmuch as all the Confederate troops, arms and munitions of war upon the St. Johns river and in East and South Florida generally, are ordered away, and that the East and South should be abandoned, it is useless to attempt a defence of the city of Jacksonville, and therefore, upon the approach of the enemy, it should be surrendered. This having been decided upon for the sound and proper course to be pursued, Col. M. White Smith suggested that the Mayor should make it known to the citizens by proclamation, and this suggestion being fully considered in my all presence,

I, therefore, conformably thereto, make known to you that all defences will be immediately withdrawn from the city and the St. Johns river, and no military force will be kept on duty, except for police purposes, and such force will be supplied by details drawn from our citizens.

I advise any assiduously interested individuals to remain at their homes, and pursue their usual avocations, and I call upon all good citizens to give their aid and counsel for the preservation of good order throughout the entire community. It is the opinion of our most experienced and intelligent citizens (and I think a correct one), that if the enemy meet with no resistance, private property will be respected, and unarmed citizens will be allowed to pursue their usual occupations.

I trust, therefore, that our whole population will act with becoming prudence, and that no unnecessary provocation may be given, that may furnish a reason for violence from any quarter. And if, after we have offered no resistance, and given no just provocation, violence should be committed, the whole blame will rest upon the aggressors. Every citizenable to perform police duty, is hereby required to look to his own necessities to go on duty, upon receipt of notice of the Chief of Police.

March 7, 1862. H. H. Howe, Mayor.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 March 1862, 2

THE EXEMPTION OF PRINTERS.—The Virginia Legislature has very properly passed a bill exempting from military service "one editor and one assistant editor of each daily newspaper, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify on honor to be indispensable for the conducting the publication of a daily newspaper."

18 March 1862, 1

A Superb Present.—We had the pleasure of examining yesterday, at the establishment of Mr. ARCHIBALD MCKENZIE, corner of Church and Chalmers streets, a very gorgeous set of Cavalry equipments, presented to Gen. R. S. RIPLEY by our esteemed fellow countryman, now in Liverpool, Mr. CHARLES K. PRIOLEAU, in token of the General's distinguished services rendered to South Carolina in the present war. The equipments consist of a very fine Bridle, Saddle, Shabrack or Saddle Cloth, &c., all of the most exquisite workmanship and manufactured in London to the express order of Mr. PRIOLEAU. The whole design and finish certainly equals, if not surpasses, anything of the kind we have yet seen exhibited.

The Bridle is made of the very best russet leather, with steel bit, dragoon attachment, &c., complete, while the buckles are richly chased with heavy gold, and the letters C. S. A. beautifully inlaid around the trunk of the Palmetto tree, all worked with the same precious material. Underneath the letters, and crossed, are the sword and baton worked in gold.

The Saddle is also of extra finish and design, with the usual cavalry holsters, and some new improvements in the seat and crupper, showing great skill and superior workmanship.

The Shabrack, or Saddle Cloth, however, attracted the marked attention of visitors and elicited the spontaneous admiration of all. It is made of the very finest black cloth, and finished off with tasteful and patriotic representations of the Palmetto State and the Southern Confederacy worked in gold as before. It is bordered by two rows of gold lace bound with scarlet, and from an inch to an inch and a half wide. In each corner is a Palmetto tree with two Confederate flags entwined, and the letters C. S. A. worked in the trunk. At the base is again the sword and baton, and the whole production having the appearance of singularly good taste and elegance, combined with the greatest durability. It is well worth a visit.

We are suffering greatly from the scarcity of iron. There are a large number of cast away cannon in our city. We suppose that there are at least one hundred old guns here, many of which have been serving for years in the useful capacity of posts at the corners of our streets. Our most skilled workers in this metal are of the opinion that these guns can be converted into formidable weapons. Why not put them into service forthwith.

The Charleston Courier.

18 March 1862, 2

Steam and Naval Defences.—J. W. Jones (florist), a citizen whose successful efforts and contributions for the public good have been mentioned more than once in the *Courier*, and have deserved more general notice than they have received, writes us the outlines of a plan of harbor defence.

For reasons which will be appreciated, we do not publish his outline at present. It has, however, been stated in the *Courier* within the last two years, in some reference to the designer to whom Mr. JONES credits the original suggestion of the idea, or mode, which he adopts.

The remarks of Mr. JONES and any other information at our disposal and not proper for publication, is at the service of the builder, or contractor, who will go in for the work in earnest.

We present the following extract from the communication of Mr. JONES :

"That Mr. Y. Doodle will soon duplicate the Virginia, with some improvements, may safely be concluded. With his great resources, his great energy, and the immediate stake at jeopardy, he is not likely to sit down quietly and see his navy destroyed, and the blockade raised, without making herculean efforts to maintain his supremacy on the sea. His wooden navy, his iron clad gunboats, his mortar fleets, are but as so many soap bubbles before such vessels as the Virginia—steam rams and big guns are the only things now likely to be used. There will now be a race between the Feds and the Confeds as to which shall first be able to build these iron rams, and in the greatest number. Time now is everything.

"I ought to premise that I am neither a mechanic nor a ship builder, and therefore liable to be mistaken in the feasibility of the plan I propose. I do not expect to build a Monitor or a Virginia, but merely something that will clear our harbors, rivers and other inland waters, of these pestiferous gunboats, that prove such 'teasers' to us."

The Charleston Courier.

18 March 1862, 2

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S
OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 17, 1862.—Esti-
mates wanted for the CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL
BUILDINGS in Summerville, to accommodate two hun-
dred and fifty patients. Plans and specifications can be
seen at the Medical Director's Office, Broad-street, near
the Bay. Estimates to be handed in before *Thursday,*
the 20th March.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

March 18

3

18 March 1862, 2

DEATH OF COL. RANDOLPH SPALDING.—We regret to learn that Col. RANDOLPH SPALDING died in this city, of a long illness, after a long illness. He was a gentleman of a noble and generous and liberal minded man never lived. His numerous friends will sincerely mourn his loss, and many a heart will miss the sympathy and open-hearted generosity.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Col. RANDOLPH SPALDING and family, and those of James H. Graybill, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former, on the residence of the latter, corner of Oglethorpe street, fronting Oglethorpe Square, THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 March 1862, 2

AMONG THE MANY who, since this contest began, have constantly and ungrudgingly bestowed all their energies for the advancement of the Cause, without ever having received adequate acknowledgment of their services, is Gen. A. J. GONZALES. Our readers know how zealous and unremitting have been his labors in providing defences for the security of our seaboard; yet, while honors and military rank have been showered upon others far less deserving, he has, thus far, gone unrewarded. We sincerely hope that a fitting commission will ere long be conferred upon this skillful and indefatigable officer.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 March 1862, 4

Col. Randolph Spalding, of Ga., an aid to Gen. Walker, died of pneumoia in Savannah, on Monday.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 March 1862, 2

ATTENTION!



MEMBERS ARE HEREBY PEREMPTORILY ORDERED to return immediately to the office of the Captain, No. 13 Exchange-street, their ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, BLANKETS, OVERCOATS, &c., &c.

The names of delinquents will be sent in to the proper authorities. Undress Uniforms will be purchased from those not disposed to assist in equipping the Volunteers.

By order JULIUS A. BLAKE, Captain.
March 19

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.



SPECIAL AND FINAL ORDER.

MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS WHO ARE STILL DELINQUENTS at their Service Rendezvous, are particularly ordered to report themselves at Camp at Coosawhatchie, by THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, on which day they will positively be mustered in.

By command of Lieut. L. C. NOWELL.
JAMES H. MURRELL, Secretary and Treas.
March 18

GERMAN HUSSARS.



THE GERMAN HUSSARS HAVING VOLUNTEERED in the service of the Confederate States, for twelve months, for local defence, and being stationed at present on Sullivan's Island, are desirous of receiving a few more Recruits. For information apply to Lieut. H. BISCHOFF and BOELMANN & SONS.
March 17

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS, authorizing an increase of membership to the number of 125 men, the undersigned will be found at the office of Messrs. WILKINS & BARNWELL during the morning, to receive Volunteers. Recruits will be received. Twenty five Dollars every six months. Commutation for Clothing will be paid.
Lieut. EDWARD H. BARNWELL.
March 17

19 March 1862, 2

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF COLONEL RANDOLPH SPALDING.—The funeral of the late Col. Randolph Spalding, of McIntosh county, which took place in this city yesterday, was most solemn and impressive. The Rev. Mr. McBae, Rector of St. Johns (Episcopal) Church officiated. At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the military and citizens repaired to Oglethorpe square. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the procession, which was immense, proceeded to move from Oglethorpe square, in the following order:

Music.

Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of Augusta.

Pall Bearers. | Hearse. | Pall Bearers.

Wm. H. T. Walker and Staff, and the Division Staff of Maj. Gen. Henry R. Jackson, and the entire Staff of all the Brigades.

Relatives of deceased, and citizens in carriages.

8th Regiment Georgia Troops.

9th " " " "

10th " " " "

3d Battalion " "

under command of Lieut. Col. A. B. Nunnally.

The remains were escorted to Laurel Grove Cemetery, and deposited in the vault of the Hon. John E. Ward.

The Charleston Courier.

21 March 1862, 2

Deceased Volunteer.—LEWIS BAXTER, of Orangeburg, who, was a member of Colonel KEITT's Regiment of Volunteers, died within the past few days on James' Island; and his remains were brought to this city yesterday. The father of the deceased was with the body, and appeared to be at a loss how to get the remains of his son transported to the Rail Road. We would suggest, that some of our citizens should take this matter in hand and see that suitable arrangements are made for such cases.

We cordially invite attention to the womanly appeal and affectionate admonitions of "One of Carolina's Daughters," who pleads eloquently and earnestly for four worthy objects, and has sent us five dollars towards each—twenty dollars in all. These objects are the Gunboat Scheme, Temperance Tracts, Religious Tracts, and Bibles for the Soldiers. We shall take pleasure in aiding all of these and other praiseworthy efforts for the welfare of the soldiers, and the public defence, by receiving and acknowledging and applying donations as directed.

The keeping of a list of Districts, separately, as proposed by our fair correspondent, would add largely to the labor of this office, already burdensome for our reduced force.

We respectfully propose that arrangements be made to keep these lists in and for each District, and the amount in the aggregate for Districts can be reported through the *Courier*, if desired. There are associated efforts and agencies in operation for the circulation and supply of Bibles, and Religious and Temperance Tracts, and all donations for either, or all of these objects, could be advantageously applied through the proper agent or association.

21 March 1862, 2

News from the Coast.—Information was said to have been received here last evening that the enemy had landed in force at Buckingham Point, on the mainland, six miles from Bluffton. Our troops there are under the command of General DRAYTON. An engagement was expected, and reinforcements have been ordered to that quarter. We have great confidence in our ability to repulse the enemy, should he make the advance in that direction, as a large force can be congregated there in a very short time.

We publish elsewhere the copy of instructions found with one of the thieving operators from the Yankee herd at Port Royal, who was lately captured by some of our pickets. We are indebted to Brigadier-General N. G. EVANS for this precious document, and we think commanders of all departments and posts would do well to publish all similar documents, showing the nature and character of the war we are called to meet, and the purposes and propensities of the plundering invaders who use "the Union," and all that sort of sentimental cant, as veils for their stealing.

There is just enough of show of courtesy and civilized warfare kept up in some places by the Yankees to deceive the unthinking and to delude foreigners.

The revelations that have been made at Port Royal, Hatteras, Roanoke, Newbern, Nashville, and other places that have fallen within their power temporarily, show us the real character of this war.

These revelations cannot give us any deeper conviction of the thorough degredation of the large mass of the race that is urging this war against us. We have long been convinced that our language had no terms low enough to measure and record that degredation.

Those who have doubted or who have believed, against all indications, that our enemies were only mistaken, and were honestly waging a war for supposed necessities of political position, will now see their error.

Planters who remain exposed to the visits of the Cotton stealers, will see the necessity of prompt measures for removal or destruction. Planters who are hesitating about the next crop, will see, also, the imperative necessity of immediate decision, which we hope and believe will, by a large majority, if not by unanimity of all true Southerners, be against Cotton planting for a crop.

We refer to several extracts and reports on this subject.

The brilliant entertainment of ladies and gentlemen amateurs, in behalf of the Gunboat Fund, will be repeated this evening, at the Hibernian Hall.

Those who were prevented from getting in the hall last evening, will do well to attend at or before the hour of opening the hall.

21 March 1862, 2

Our Generals at Home.

If the fighting qualities of the South had been developed since this war began to the same extent that the ability to find fault has been brought out, we would have discomfited the enemy in every contest, and, smitten with terror and dismay, he would now be suing for peace. By a strange oversight, or a judicial fatality, the military genius of the country is without place and power, pursuing painful callings, and employing itself in reading the latest telegrams on bulletin boards, and in circulating the tidings communicated by the silent wires. We have not lost a battle that would not have been won had these CÆSARS been at the head of our troops; we have not gained a single victory that would not have been more brilliant, and whose fruits would not have been vastly richer, if they had lead the army into action. According to these warriors born, no single battle has been fought with that skill and spirit and intrepidity that justify the faintest praise and the least rejoicing.

At the beginning of the struggle it was reasonable to fear that men would be elevated to positions for which they were not qualified. But the war has lasted long enough to enable us to distinguish the ignorant, and pretentious and incompetent from those who are fitted by abilities, and temperament and training, for conducting campaigns and fighting battles. It is passing strange, it is wonderful, that though the war has extended almost through a twelvemonth, our interests and destiny are still entrusted to Generals without brains, without energy, without courage. The men who could and would have marched on to Washington, forced LINCOLN and his Cabinet, and all the inhabitants to flee for their lives, delivered Baltimore from the grasp of the tyrant, and raised Maryland from the dust, sacked Philadelphia, and New York, and Boston, and brought the war speedily to an end, the men who could and would have done these great and glorious things, have been overlooked, and restive under the stirrings of their mighty spirits, are obliged to wield pens, flourish yard-sticks, wag their tongues, and hang about offices.

It is time these captains were drawn out of their obscurity, and raised to the dignities which nature designed them to occupy and adorn. Their claims have been ignored too long. The country is in peril. The enemy menaces our lines in immense hosts completely equipped and commanded by skilled and enterprising Generals. If that powerful army penetrate our lines of defence in Middle Tennessee, and throw itself between the armies of the East and West, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah are in imminent danger. These unknown captains must be sent into the field. They must be made Generals. The unqualified men at the head of our armies must be removed, and their places filled by men who have the talents, the energy and the courage the crisis demands.

That they have not shouldered a gun since the struggle opened, is no reason why they should not be entrusted with the command of our armies. It has not been from lack of interest in the cause, or because they are wanting in valor that they have been content to stay at home during all these months of commotion and trouble. It were mean and criminal to make such charges against them. Could such men be expected to go into the ranks? Nature placed a sword in their hands; would we have them throw contempt upon nature, by casting aside the sword, and taking a rifle? They were made not to follow, but to lead; not to fight themselves, but to make others fight.

And were they to enlist as privates in a moment of sublime patriotic fervor, they would only damage the cause they have at heart. A sense of degradation would weigh upon their spirits, paralyze their mighty energies, impair their courage, and make them reckless in the hour of danger. They would find it impossible to bring themselves down to a level with the common and severe duties that devolve upon a private soldier. Their minds would be teeming all the while with splendid plans, and so absorbed would they be in magnificent achievements, that when acting as sentinels, or as pickets, any one could take their guns out of their hands, and they would go on sleeping in happy ignorance of the circumstance. No, it is wrong and unjust, to call into question their patriotism or their pluck, on the ground that they prefer criticising the movements, and plans, and battles of Generals in command, to imperilling their precious lives in camp and field. They are willing to do all in their power for the cause of independence, but they will not consent to demean themselves. And in refusing to take their places in the ranks, they are true to their instincts and aspirations. They are not to suffer blame for staying at home, the country is criminal for neglecting to avail itself of their genius and energy and vast resources.

When we think what those men might have done had they been entrusted with the conduct of the war, our heart is filled with wrath and indignation. How is it happened that their distinguished abilities have been ignored? Why has not the country had the benefit of their judgment, their foresight, their invincible courage? Who is responsible for their being at home in the enjoyment of domestic delights, and in the agreeable prosecution of their lucrative vocations? The President must look to this matter. The cause needs their services. We need a great victory. A brilliant success at this time would turn croakers into heroes, and dry up the tears our JEREMIAHS are shedding in copious showers. Make yourselves known, ye, fireside braves; assert your qualifications, and let the country hear that we have an abundance of FREDERICKS and NAPOLIONS. Rise and occupy the exalted position you were created to fill, and gladden the heart of the country with the light of your genius.

The Charleston Courier.

21 March 1862, 2

The Creatures we have to Fight.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, }
Adams' Run, S. C., March 19, 1862. }

Editors Courier—In order to let the civilized world know the character of the enemy we are fighting, I would ask you to publish the enclosed instructions found on the person of the captive, BENJ. WILLIS, of the State of Maine, U. S.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

N. G. EVANS,

Brigadier General, C. S. A.

[copy.]

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. RESIDENT AGENT, }
Hilton Head, S. C., February 8, 1862. }

Mr. Benj. Willis, Port Royal—Sir—You will proceed to North Edisto Island with Colonel Noble, and assist Mr. Gideon Reynolds and Mrs. Braiton in collecting Cotton and other property on that Island, and performing such other service as they may require.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

(Signed)

WM. H. REYNOLDS,

Lieut. Col. 1st Reg. R. I. Artillery, U. S. Resident Agent.

21 March 1862, 4

Let the Southern planters decide which of the two to choose. Plant Corn and be freemen, or plant Cotton and be subjugated! That is the naked question.

Later from Havana.—The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in New Orleans from a friend in Havana:

Havana, March 1.—Two steamers from New Orleans, the Whitmore and Florida, arrived here last Sunday, loaded with Cotton. The Magnolia has not arrived, and we fear has been captured, as she was chased by three Federal cruisers.

The news of the Federal victories, by the last steamer, has had a most depressing influence on our Spanish friends, who seem to regard the cause of the South as lost. We Southerners have no such fears, and feel satisfied that the next news will be of Federal defeats and glorious victories for us.

We had a great dinner on Saturday last, the 22d ult., to celebrate the inauguration of the President. We had some good speeches on the subject, and kept it up until ten o'clock, when we left for home.

The *Augusta Constitutionalist*, referring to the appeal of Governor PICKENS in behalf of provision crops, says:

The importance of planting largely of provisions the present year cannot be too frequently placed before the farmers and planters of the South. A full crop of Cotton is the certain downfall of the South; a bountiful supply of provisions is to secure her safety and independence.

Let patriotic planters everywhere unite in enforcing these views.

22 March 1862, 1

NEWS FROM THE COAST

Passengers by the Savannah train Friday afternoon confirm the attempted landing of the enemy on the coast near Bluffton. It was reported that our forces there had been reinforced by troops from Georgia, and that the enemy had been driven off, after having effected a landing at Red Bluff, under cover of their gunboats.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Friday, gives the following account:

Official information was received yesterday of the landing of one thousand of the enemy at Bluffton, early in the morning. Later accounts, brought by passengers on the Charleston train, state that a courier arrived at Hardeeville in the afternoon with intelligence that fifteen thousand had landed from their steam boats and were preparing for a march upon the rail road.

It is about time they were planting their feet on *terra firma*, and we only hope they will be allowed to get somewhat into the "bowels of the land" before they are attacked.

There was considerable bustle in the city last night, indicating that some of the Georgia Boys were about to have a chance to participate in the fight. We shall, perhaps, hear of important developments during the day.

The Savannah *News*, of Friday morning, publishes a statement of this affair, and closes with the assurance of the assistance of our Georgia friends should it be needed. It says:

Early yesterday morning the report of heavy guns was heard in this city from the Southeast. As these reports have of late been often heard little attention was paid to them. By the arrival, however, of the Charleston train last evening, we learn that Federal troops had been landing yesterday forenoon at a point in South Carolina called Red Bluff, some eight miles from this city. It is said that they landed some seven thousand men under cover of their guns. Our informant, who came to this city last evening, states that he saw a Carolina regiment proceeding to Red Bluff, and that every preparation had been made to give the Federals a suitable reception. Bluffton is but twelve miles from Red Bluff, and it is important that the rail road between this city and Charleston should be protected. If Carolina needs the assistance of Georgia all she has to do is to call on us for assistance, and it will be willingly and cheerfully rendered. Our destiny is the same, sink or swim, our fate will be enrolled together, whether for weal or woe.

The Charleston Courier.

22 March 1862, 1

HEADQUARTERS HOLCOMBE LEGION, }
[ORDERS No. —.] . March 17, 1862. }

The following General Orders are hereby published for the information of this command :

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C., }
Adams' Run, March 16, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.]

The General Commanding announces to his command the gallant conduct of Sergeant Langdon Cheves Kibler and Private Francis Pickens Shealy, of Company H, and Private John Moore Carson, Company C, Holcombe Legion, who, at an intimation from their Commanding Colonel, readily volunteered on a hazardous reconnoissance, bravely executed their instructions, and succeeded in making captive Lieut. Col. F. P. Bennett, of Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieut. Kirby, of Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, and a citizen of the enemy.

By order of Gen. EVANS.

A. L. EVANS, A. A. G.

The Colonel Commanding heartily endorses the encomium thus pronounced by Gen. EVANS, and he returns his thanks to the three men above named, not only for the service rendered, but for the brave conduct of three men capturing three others whom they had every right to think were as fully armed as themselves.

P. F. STEVENS,

Colonel Holcombe Legion.

The Charleston Courier.

22 March 1862, 2

The women of the West are offering their preserve kettles and other utensils of suitable metal in response to the call of Gen. BEAUREGARD for bell metal for casting.

Can the husbands, and brothers and sons of such women be conquered?

Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. FERGUSON, who was on Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, during his command in this city and for some time after, is on a furlough home.

He is Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry.

The Marion Rifles.—This fine Company, which is commanded by our efficient fellow-towasman, Capt. C. B. SIGWALD, is now in camp at an important post, and is composed of as noble spirits as any organization that has been formed for the purpose of ejecting the insolent and unprincipled invader, who would now fain desolate our fair land. The corps was organized when our present difficulties first commenced, and may be regarded as a Company formed from its commencement for service. It was, during a great part of the winter of '61, stationed at an important outpost, and there erected a battery which now, in honor of the command, bears the name of "Fort Marion." For highly prized services rendered in that campaign the Company has received the special commendation of those high in authority, and who are the best qualified judges of military efficiency. Directly after the return of the Sixteenth Regiment from the Race Course, in December last, the Company organized for Confederate service, and again on the 31st of the same month went into camp, was mustered in on the 6th of January, and now hold, as we are informed, a position as right flankers of Col. C. H. STEVENS' Regiment. The Marions are now in for unconditional service for the war, and although having a very full roll at present, yet invite a few more recruits to carry them to the maximum allowed under a recent order, the number being 125. Fifty dollar bounty is allowed, and uniform and equipments furnished. We invite attention to a notice of the Company in another part of this day's Courier.

22 March 1862, 2

Capture of Three Yankees by Three Men of the Holcomb's Legion, on Edisto Island.—This, we learn, was quite a daring act, in all probability saving the captors themselves from capture. Three privates of the Holcombe Legion left early, Saturday morning; and after spending the whole day and part of the night, in seeking a good place, on the water, for landing, they returned to Mr. GRIMBALL's place, Pineburg, and Sunday morning they crossed over to Jehossee, and thence to Edisto. Having advanced but a short distance they saw something approaching, and secreting themselves by the side of the road, allowed, what turned out to be a buggy, with three occupants, to get opposite to them, when they stepped out pistols in hand. The chief Yankee, a Lieutenant-Colonel, attempted to draw his pistol, but was warned to desist and to yield his weapon, the only one possessed by the Yankee trio—and it was soon surrendered. The Yankees being then captured, the gallant captors made their horse and buggy make good speed down to Watts' Cut, where they met our Jehossee Pickets, who assisted in bringing the captives into our camp. Had our men not met these Yankees so soon, they would have gone within the circle of the enemy's pickets, reported by the prisoners to be in force, and very little beyond the place of capture.

The prisoners are the Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. BENNETT, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieutenant KIRBY, of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and a Down Easter, sent as a Government Agent to "collect Cotton and other property", as his commission stated.

The Charleston Courier.

22 March 1862, 2

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES
can be accommodated with BOARD and pleasant
Rooms, by applying at the CAROLINA HOUSE, in
Broad-street. 2* March 22

The Charleston Mercury.

22 March 1862, 1

The Richmond Cabinet and The Charleston Mercury.

"Be furious, envious, slothful, mad or drunk,
Slave of a wife, or vassal to a punk:
A Switzer, a High Dutch, or a Low Dutch bear,
All that we ask, is but a patient ear."

Pope—In. Hor.

When the false policy of the President of the Confederate States in carrying on the war, and his incompetency in carrying out even that policy, were developed, there were two courses which could be pursued with respect to him. The one was, to expose the falsity of his policy, and the weakness of his administration; and thus, through the pressure of public opinion, the public press and Congress, to drive him into a wiser and more vigorous conduct of the war. The other was, to cover up his weakness and incompetency, and defend and support his absurd and fatal policy, hoping for reform and new lights—at any rate, for something to turn up.

The latter course was pursued by a majority in Congress. The veil of secrecy was spread over the proceedings of that body. The President was thus shielded from responsibility to the people. They were able to know nothing of his actings and doings with respect to the legislation of Congress. What measures for carrying on the war he arrested by his vetoes or his influence in Congress—what calls he made on Congress for carrying on the war—what reports were made or measures proposed by his administration—were studiously concealed from the people; and, in the meantime, the incense of flattery went up in clouds, to veil from the people his true characteristics.

We thought this course wrong. When the Provisional Congress elected Mr. DAVIS President of the Confederate States, it is clear that they knew nothing about him—most probably he did not know himself. A man in one situation may be competent to its duties—but, elevated to a higher and more difficult situation, he may be totally incompetent. Temptations, too, which, in an inferior office, cannot move, in a higher, may utterly overthrow individual integrity. If Congress had made a mistake in placing President DAVIS at the head of our affairs, the true course, it appeared to us, was to rectify the error, not to conceal it. If he was amenable to control—control him. If not—discharge him. The people of the Confederate States were engaged in a struggle in which life, liberty and institutions, were all involved. In securing these objects, no man, or set of men, should be permitted to imperil the cause of the people and country. To risk success on a weak and incompetent Executive, was worse than folly. It was a madness which might involve ruin. The people had a right to know the actions of their Representatives and their Executive. Concealing them, only fomented the weakness or perversity which endangered our cause. Supporting them, would not reform or improve, but only render inveterate their errors and fatitudes.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY determined, to the extent of its ability, to expose the false policy of President DAVIS in carrying on the war, and the weakness, indifference or incompetency of his administration. It was fully aware of the immense disadvantages under which it labored. Some of the very facts on which its opinions were based, could not be disclosed. The consequence was, it was assailed and belied. It was charged with faction, spleen and malignity; and men and presses which, for the last thirty years, have advocated every compromise by which the rights of the South were betrayed, and the section weakened and endangered, undertook to arraign the fidelity of THE CHARLESTON MERCURY to the great Cause now at issue, in which, for thirty years, it has been engaged. It was aiding the enemy. They only were faithful to the cause by pandering to a course of policy, which any child, who knew the facts, might have perceived, must lead us to great disaster, if not ruin. At length, time has developed all the evils we feared and dared to anticipate; and we stand fully vindicated in the eyes of all honest and impartial men. Our army on the Potomac was brought to nought by inactivity. Our coasts are invaded and occupied. Our insufficient preparations, after six months of daily warning, leaves our armies in the Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys in imminent peril of being overwhelmed by superior numbers and energy. Defeat and disaster attend our arms.

We spoke the truth, to open the eyes of the people and to check the impending evils. We spoke in vain. The evils have come. In this state of things we really have very little heart to criminate the Executive. The success of the cause is our sole aim. If the Executive would demonstrate, even at this day, by its acts, that it was, at least, aware of its past negligence and incompetency, and was about to redeem its follies by future energy and fidelity—we would not say a word to impede its course. We would cordially support it. But, on the contrary, we see it continuing the same men in power, under whose auspices our disasters have occurred. We see the unworthy attempt made to cast on others the responsibility of its failures. We see the same fulsome adulation—of President DAVIS—"a hero!"—"a patriot-statesman!"—"a second GEORGE WASHINGTON!"—bubbling up from the press; whilst the most reckless mendacity is resorted to by partizans to cover his delinquencies. We see, too, that the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs offers a bill in the House of Representatives, with the approbation of the President, appointing a head to the army. The bill passes, and the President vetoes it, and, without authority of law, sets up a new officer over the army. The people, the press and Congress must save the country from the impracticable incompetency of the Executive. Our cause must be made triumphant, in spite of his follies.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 March 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

The streets were in a fever yesterday afternoon, with rumors of an attack by the enemy in the neighborhood of Bluffton. Various statements were attributed to the passengers by the Savannah train, but we could not satisfy ourselves that any action had taken place. The Savannah *Republican*, of yesterday, has the following on the subject:

Official information was received here yesterday of the landing of one thousand of the enemy at Bluffton, early in the morning. Later accounts, brought by passengers on the Charleston train, state that a courier arrived at Hardeeville in the afternoon with intelligence that fifteen thousand had landed from their gunboats and were preparing for a march upon the railroad.

There was considerable bustle in the city last night, indicating that some of the Georgia boys were about to have a chance to participate in the fight. We shall, perhaps, hear of important developments during the day.

Most of our readers have probably already heard of the capture, on Edisto Island, of Lieut. Col. BENNETT, of the Fifty-sixth Pa. Regiment, Lieutenant KIRBY, of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment, and a Mr. WILLIS, an "U. S. Government Agent" to steal cotton from the sea-islands. These worthies had wandered in a buggy about three hundred yards from their camp near the Bailey House, when they were pounced upon and carried off in triumph by three of our Frog-Level scouts. Up to this time we have been silent with regard to this capture, in compliance with a request from Headquarters. In this connection, the following letter and enclosure from Gen. EVANS will be read with interest:

HEADQ'RS 3d MILITARY DISTRICT, }
ADAM'S RUN, SO. CA., }
MARCH 19, 1862. }

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

In order to let the civilized world know the character of the enemy we are fighting, I would ask you to publish the enclosed instructions, found on the person of the captive, Benj. Willis, of the State of Maine, U. S.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

N. G. EVANS,

Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

[COPY.]

HEADQ'S U. S. RESIDENT AGENT, }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., }
FEBRUARY 8th, 1862. }

Mr. Benj. Willis, Port Royal:

Sir: You will proceed to North Edisto Island, with Col. Noble, and assist Mr. Gideon Reynolds, and Mr. Bralton, in collecting cotton and other property on that Island, and performing such other services as they may require.

Very resp'y, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) WM. H. REYNOLDS,

Lt. Col. 1st Reg't., R. I. Artillery,

U. S. Resident Agent.

[A true copy.]

N. G. EVANS, Brigadier-General Commanding
3d Military District, S. C.

The Charleston Courier.

24 March 1862, 2

THE GENERAL COMMANDING THIS MILITARY DISTRICT, having signified to the Mayor of Charleston that some LABORERS are immediately wanted to COMPLETE THE MILITARY DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, the Mayor has appointed a Committee to organize and supervise the desired force: and in each Ward for the purpose of obtaining some Laborers.

The Committees consists of the following gentlemen, viz:

For Ward No. 1—George S. Bryan, John Klinek, Thos. R. Eggleston, John Ravenel, and Charles H. West, Esqrs.

For Ward No. 2—The Hon. M. C. Mordecai, James M. Wilson, J. W. Caldwell, E. M. Beach, and W. C. Courtenay, Esqrs.

For Ward No. 3—George H. Ingraham, Thomas J. Kerr, A. J. White, W. C. Bee, S. S. Howell, and B. W. Force, Esqrs.

Ward No. 4—W. J. Bennett, Theodore Huchet, Benj. Mordecai, F. Richards, Thos. Ryan, T. G. Simons, Jr., George M. Coffin, A. H. Hayden, L. T. Patter, and Z. B. Oakes, Esqrs.

Ward No. 5—John H. Honour, George S. Hacker, W. H. Houston, M. P. Matheson, John Marshall, Samuel Y. Tupper, J. Reid Boylston, and Samuel Hart, Esqrs.

Ward No. 6—Edward Sebring, Wm. Robb, Dr. Geiger, J. H. Kalb, J. A. Sanders, and F. A. Blum, Esqrs.

Ward No. 7—J. Clarence Cochrane, H. F. Strohecker, R. W. Disher, H. A. Duc, and F. Whitney, Esqrs.

Ward No. 8—H. L. Foomer, W. L. Webb, O. L. Folker, and B. McCall, Esqrs.

The Ward Committees are requested to canvass their Wards and ascertain what number of Laborers can be obtained. They are authorized to offer Twelve dollars per month for able bodied Laborers. Food, Shelter and Medical attention will be supplied, and the Laborers placed under the care of kind and prudent managers.

The Ward Committees will report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee at 12 M. on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, at the City Hall. The Ward Committees are requested to meet the Mayor and the Executive Committee at the Council Chamber, City Hall, This Afternoon, at 5 o'clock, precisely.

March 24

The Charleston Courier.

24 March 1862, 2

A Presentation at the Camp of Instruction.—On Friday last Gen. EVANS visited the Camp of Instruction, in St. Andrew's Parish, in command of Lieut. Col. ELLISON CAPERS, and after review and dress parade presented the Evans Guard, Captain GOODING, with a sword captured at the battle of Leesburg. The Evans Guard was named in honor of the General, and in recognition of this distinction, and also as an incentive to future honorable achievements, he presented the corps with the above token of the trust and confidence he reposed in them. The sword bears the inscription: "Capt. PIERSON, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers," above which has been added by the General, "Presented to the Evans Guard by Brigadier-General N. G. EVANS, March 22d, 1862. Captured at the battle of Leesburg, Va., October 21, 1861."

Captain EVANS' Special Aid, and a brother of the General's, acted as spokesman, and in the name of General EVANS presented the sword, amid the cheers of the company and the spectators.

Captain GOODING received the trust in behalf of his command, returning his thanks for the honor conferred, and pledging his company to show themselves worthy, whenever opportunity offered, of the name they had chosen.

The occasion was a very pleasant episode in camp, and the ceremonies of presentation more than usually interesting.

The Charleston Courier.

24 March 1862, 2

The Three Yankees, Captured by a Squad of the Holcombe Legion.—The name of the LINCOLN agent, from *down-East*, "to collect Cotton and other property", *down South*, recently captured by a squad of the Holcombe Legion, is BENJAMIN WILLIS. The pilfering rogue ought to be made to dance to the tune of Dixie, every hour in the day, during his captivity, in order to teach him, that there is no longer any such *national air*, as Yankee Doodle, in these diggings.

The capture of the three Yankees, BENNETT, KIRBY and WILLIS, by KIBLER, SHENLY and CARSON, reminds us somewhat of the capture of Major ANDRE, in our Revolutionary war with Great Britain, by PAULDING, WILLIAMS and VAN WERT.

The following letter, republished from Friday's *Courier*, will show the commission and office of the *down-Easter* WILLIS:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Adams' Run, S. C., March 19, 1862.

Editors Courier—In order to let the civilized world know the character of the enemy we are fighting, I would ask you to publish the enclosed instructions, found on the person of the captive, Benj. Willis, of the State of Maine, U. S.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

N. G. EVANS,

Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. RESIDENT AGENT,
Nilton Head, S. C., February 8th, 1862.

Mr. Benj. Willis, Port Royal:

SIR—You will proceed to North Edisto Island, with Col. Noble, and assist Mr. Giffen Reynolds, and Mr. Braiton, in collecting Cotton and other property, on that Island, and performing such other service as they may require.

Very resp'ly, your ob't serv't,

(Signed) WM. H. REYNOLDS,

Lt. Col. 1st Reg't, R. I. Artillery,

U. S. Resident Agent.

[A true copy.]

N. G. EVANS, Brigadier-General, Commanding
3d Military District, S. C.

24 March 1862, 2

NEWS FROM THE COAST.

The visit of the enemy on Friday to Buckingham Point was of short duration. The movement was evidently intended as a feint or a simple reconnaissance of our lines and forces near Savannah. The enemy's landing force, which appears to have been small, retreated to their gunboats on the appearance of our troops without making any further demonstration. These movements are, however, supposed to indicate an advance in force very shortly. They are probably endeavoring to discover some weak point near Savannah previous to making an attack.

A private letter from Hardeeville, Saturday, March 22, says: "At daylight yesterday morning it was discovered that the enemy was landing troops at Buckingham Point, about five miles from Bluffton. Reports stated the force to be about fifteen hundred. Our troops, under the command of Gen. DRAYTON, immediately advanced to meet them, and a battle was thought imminent. The enemy, however, without making any further advance, re-embarked on board of their gunboats. Our troops were badly chagrined and disappointed at not having an opportunity to engage the enemy. This morning not one of the enemy can be seen. Four of our pickets, belonging to PHILLIPS' (Ga.) Legion are missing, and are supposed to be either cut off or captured, the latter more probable. Reinforcements from our friends on the Georgia side and from points on our coast arrived on the spot in less than one hour from the time of the reported landing of the enemy."

The Savannah *Republican* of Saturday gives the following account:

We had considerable commotion among our military for the last twenty-four hours, and accounts from the Carolina coast appeared to warrant the conclusion that a battle with the Federals was imminent. The latter were reported to have landed near Bluffton, with the evident intention of a movement upon the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry were promptly dispatched from this post, and the expectation was general that yesterday would not pass without a fight, on a greater or less scale. As the day progressed, however, matters assumed a more pacific aspect. Nothing was heard of the fight, and by noon it was ascertained that the entire body of troops from the Georgia side had received orders to return.

The report now is, that after a feint at landing, the enemy again went aboard his ships and cleared off. What the movement means, if anything, we are unable to say, but in any event he is closely watched and will hardly take us by surprise. We shall probably hear of him at some other point on the coast in a day or two—perhaps Skidaway Island.

Passengers by Sunday's train report another attempt at landing near Bluffton, on Saturday morning, by a small party of the enemy. They disappeared, however, without giving our troops an opportunity to try them.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 March 1862, 2

FROM THE COAST BELOW.—The enemy continue to make feints of an attack in the neighborhood of Bluffton, but, as far as we can ascertain, there has been no movement of importance on the part of either of the hostile armies posted below Charleston and Savannah. Passengers from the vicinity of Bluffton, who reached the city yesterday, stated that a small body of Yankees (not more than fifty) had landed near Bluffton on Saturday, and remained on shore, under the cover of the guns of their steamers, for about two hours, after which they returned to their boats.

25 March 1862, 1

The Yankee Deserter.

Peter Jones, a native of Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and a member of Company H, Captain C. McElvain, 97th New York Regiment under command of Colonel Henry Gus, is the name of the Federal deserter from Fernandina. He states that the men were cruelly treated by their officers, and ill clad and fed—their rations consisting of very hard and black bread, made of shorts or bran, he did not know which, and a scanty supply at that. The officers, however, fared sumptuously, and were indifferent as to the condition of those under their command. For the most trivial offence they were put under guard and made to carry a 32-pound shot ten hours. He was determined on the first opportunity that presented itself to desert, and states that the men generally were dissatisfied. They were principally drafted, and promised \$8 a month; volunteers were to receive \$11. He had been in the service five months, and all he got was a \$25 Treasury note, which he sold while on his way to Waynesville for \$5 to a gentleman who wanted it as a curiosity.

Being sent for water outside the guard line, he found a boat near the rail road bridge, in which he crossed over to the main, and followed the line of the rail road.

He says that the Federals were encamped east of the town of Fernandina, and were not allowed to enter it. That about 2000 composed the expedition, and were under the command of General Wright. He learned in camp that a gunboat had gone up the St. Mary's river, and lost some forty men killed and sixteen wounded.

While at Port Royal he did not see much Cotton there, but a great number of horses, sheep, cows, &c., that were captured, and did not see more than from two to three hundred negroes. The Federals were drilling the negroes as soldiers daily.

There were a few stores at Port Royal, and some of the officers had their families living there. Occasionally you could see strangers from the North visiting the place from curiosity. The buildings erected there were small temporary wooden affairs. There was no building in brick going on. The principal work was in making defences of the place.

There was a great deal of sickness among the troops, principally typhoid and shingles fever, and a large number of deaths occurring.

None of the regiments were full on the 1st of February, when he was at Port Royal, he heard there were 20,000 troops at that point, but does not believe there were that many.

It was with some difficulty we could glean the little we have given above, as the deserter seemed afraid to communicate anything. Though, apparently, a simple and ignorant subject, we think he needs looking after and deserves the good keeping he has met with.—*Savannah Republican.*

25 March 1862, 2

An Appeal.—Carpenters, who may be disengaged at present, and owners of carpenters, who in all probability may not find themselves so fortunate as to be able to employ their hands acceptably or profitably within the next few weeks, may answer an urgent call on their patriotism, and confer at the same time, an appreciative benefit to our common cause, by undertaking the erection of certain necessary public works at a certain station, which is accessible by both easy and quick communication with the city. Subsistence and all requisite expenses to and fro, we are authorized to say, will be made by the Government. This appeal, we are confident, will be promptly and enthusiastically responded to when we state that to meet it, will but confer well being, and many comforts on a number of our most prized and brave defenders. Information in regard to transportation and other details, can be supplied through this Office.

New Barbette Carriage for Heavy Guns.—Capt. JOSEPH A. YATES, C. S. A., stationed at Fort Sumter, a native of this city, exhibited yesterday, at Gen. RIPLEY'S Headquarters, a beautiful model of a new barbette carriage for heavy guns, invented by himself. It revolves on a circular traverse, thus having the advantage of doing away with the eccentrics. When it is run into battery, the carriage comes down on the works, relieving the usual strain upon the axle-tree. There is no strain on the wheels. The gun is elevated or depressed by means of an oscillating screw, and gives a great advantage in loading, firing, &c. Another great merit is its simplicity and economy of force required for its working. The traverse is so simple and so well adapted to the purpose, that but five men are required to work a 10-inch Columbiad or other heavy gun, where formerly ten or more were necessary. The rollers traverse on a half round, thus obviating all friction.

The invention, we learn, has met the decided approval of Gen. RIPLEY and other military officers who have examined it. The inventor has obtained permission to proceed to Richmond with his model and lay it before the War Department. He refuses to take out a patent, his only desire being to have the invention tested, and if found a good one, to have it adopted.

We wish our young townsman the fullest success in his mission.

Sale of a Cargo.—A small cargo of assorted goods was sold yesterday, at the store of Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR, on Broad-street, which brought the following prices: Cream Tartar, \$2.10 per pound; Codfish, 24 cents per pound; Lead, 15 cents per pound; Blue Stone, 40 to 43 cents per pound; Tobacco, 26 to 35 cents per pound; Sulphuric Acid, 72½ cents per pound; Turks' Island Salt, sold by measure, at \$3.75 to \$4.10 per bushel; White Zinc Paint, dry, 8 cents per pound; Starch, 13 to 16 cents per pound; Mackerel, No. 3, \$19.50 per barrel; Honey, \$1.25 per gallon; Claret Wine, \$5 to \$7.50 per case; Champagne, \$16 to \$19 per dozen; Tailors' Twist, \$1.50 per spool; Sewing Silk, black, said to be damaged, \$16.50 per pound; Envelopes, assorted, \$8.50 per thousand; Matches, \$9 to \$10.25 per gross; Umbrellas, English Silk, \$3 to \$4.55 each.

The Broo's Artillery, with a muster roll of 182 for the war, went off on Sunday to rejoin General JOHNSTON'S army. Up to the time of volunteering this Company, composed of "the bone and sinew," mechanics and working men of Charleston, had been singularly exempt from mortality. Although kept in open tents until in January, as a portion of VAN DORN'S flying column, not a member of the corps had died, except one killed last spring. On furlough lately they have been less fortunate, having lost three fine men by disease.

Mrs. MARY P. PERRY, a venerable matron of three score and three years, a sufferer from the Great Fire, and now a "refugee" from this city, sends us from Sumter District 520 musket balls, cast by herself from such scraps and pieces of lead as she could pick up. She expresses her determination to do more according to opportunities.

We do not know any better disposition of this offering—valuable in itself, and more valuable at her example—than to place this bag of balls at the disposition of Capt. CHILDS of the Ordnance, and commander of the Arsenal.

He will please send an order for it, if deemed desirable.

All house keepers and patriotic women can do some for the cause by preserving and presenting lead, and where it is not convenient to make the balls, the lead in scraps will be received.

25 March 1862, 4

SOLDIERS' DIRECTORY.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Object.—“To provide garments for our soldiers in the field, and hospital stores, and other comforts for the sick and wounded,” since amended to include sailors. Public meeting every Monday morning at the Depository, in Chalmers-street. Officers meet every day, Sundays excepted, at same place. Open from 10 to 2 o'clock. President, Mrs. George Robertson, residence corner Smith and Beaufain-streets.

LADIES' AUXILIARY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Object.—“To furnish whatever aid might be required by our sick and wounded soldiers.” Public meeting every Tuesday morning at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in King-street, opposite Beaufain-street. Officers meet every day, Sundays excepted, at same place. Open from 10 to 2 o'clock. President, Mrs. Leonard Chapin, residence Meeting street, next to Artesian Well.

LADIES' CLOTHING ASSOCIATION.

Object.—“To provide warm under garments for our troops in active service.” Public meeting at the Hall of the South Carolina Society, Meeting-street, on the 24th of each month. Officers meet every day, Sundays excepted, at No. 2 Ladson's Court. President, Miss Hester T. Drayton, residence No. 2 Ladson's Court.

HOSPITALS.

Marine Hospital, Franklin-street. Physician, Dr B. Rhett.

Roper Hospital, Queen-street, below King-street. Physician, Dr. W. C. Horlbeck.

Soldiers' Relief Hospital, Trapmann-street, between Queen and Broad-streets. Physician, Dr. W. H. Huger.

Soldiers' Home Hospital, corner King and Society-streets. Physician, Dr. J. R. Mood.

Citadel Square Hospital, corner King street and Citadel Square. Physician, Dr. Pelzer.

Rikersville Hospital, Rikersville Village, above the Forks of the Road. Physician, Dr. R. T. Logan.

SURGEON-GENERAL, SO. CA.

R. W. Gibbes, M. D. Office Columbia.
The Board of Exemptions for Charleston District meets daily from 12 to 2 P. M. at the Surgeon-General's Bureau, third story of Confederate District Court Building, Chalmers-street. J. D. Bruns, M. D., Secretary.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR, C. S. A.

R. A. Kinloch, M. D. Office Broad-street, opposite Bank of Charleston.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR, C. S. A.

J. J. Chisolm, M. D. Office — Hayne-street.

CHIEF MILITARY DEPARTMENT, S. C.

James Chesnut, Jr. Office Columbia.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF S. C.

S. R. Gist. Office Confederate Court House, Chalmers street.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, S. C.

S. L. Glover. Office — Hayne-street.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL, S. C.

Joseph Walker. Office second story State Court House.

PAYMASTER, S. C.

John Hauckel. Office corner East Bay and State Wharf.

C. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. D. N. Ingraham, office Southern wharf.

ARMY.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Second Military District, South Carolina, Charleston; Headquarters, Southern wharf.

QUARTERMASTER.

Hutson Lee office, East Bay, opposite Adger's wharf, up stairs, over H. E. Vincent's store.

COMMISSARY.

H. C. Guerin, office Accommodation wharf, one wharf above Queen-street.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

B. C. Pressley, office corner of Broad and Church-streets.

HOTELS.

Charleston Hotel, Meeting-street, from Hayne to Pinckney-streets.

Mills House, Meeting-street, corner of Queen-street.

Pavilion Hotel, Meeting-street, corner of Hasell-street.

Waverly House, King-street, opposite Beaufain-street.

Calder House, Church-street, corner of Queen-street, South side.

Commercial House, Church-street, corner of Queen-street, North side.

Mansion House, Broad-street, next to St. Michael's Church.

Victoria Hotel, King-street, corner of Princess-street.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Mrs. Dibble, King-street, near Wentworth-street.

Mrs. Finney, Broad-street, near Meeting-street.

Mrs. Jones, King-street, near Horlbeck's Alley.

Mrs. Wilson, Wentworth-street, opposite Grace Church.

Mrs. Cheney, East Bay, near Broad-street.

Mrs. Hughes, King-street, near George-street.

Miss Catonet, King-street, near Wentworth-street.

Mrs. Groves, Queen-street, near East Bay.

Mrs. J. Robertson, Church-street, below Tradd.

POSTOFFICE.

East Bay, at the foot of Broad-street.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

No. — Broad-street, South side, next corner of Church-street.

EXPRESS OFFICE.

No. — Meeting-street, opposite Hayne-street.

PAPERS.

Courier Office, No. 111 East Bay, above Broad-street.

Mercury Office, No. 4 Broad-street, near East Bay.

The Southern Lutheran, Broad-street, near Church-street.

SOLDIERS' CHAPEL.

Morris-street, four doors below St. Philip-street. Open every Sunday morning.

SOLDIERS' BOARD OF RELIEF.

For the families of volunteers. Office Market Hall, corner Market and Meeting-streets. Open every Friday.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 March 1862, 2

YANKEE DOINGS AT RED BLUFF AND BLUFFTON.

—The Savannah *Republican* states that the enemy, Thursday last, landed in small force at Red Bluff, but made no particular demonstration. Saturday last, they shelled the bluff, but did not land; no Confederate soldiers were at the place. On the same day they landed at Bluffton and broke open two stores and pillaged them. Some skirmishing has taken place, resulting in the loss of a few horses on our side; what is the loss of the enemy is unknown.

BRIG. GENERAL S. R. GIST.—Our readers received yesterday the announcement of the appointment of this gentleman to the post of a Brigadier Generalship. During the last sixteen months Gen. GIST, as the Adjutant and Inspector General of this State, has discharged the extremely laborious and the difficult duties of his office, with both ability and fidelity. When he came to his position, the State had just seceded from the United States. The whole military formation of the State had to pass through his hands, when the State stood alone in her sovereignty, and Fort Sumter stood threatening our city, with none but State troops to reduce it. From that time to this, in organizing our forces, his labors have been incessant. At the battle of Manassas he served as amateur Aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD, and rendered service on the field. We are satisfied that if a cool head, courage and energy can achieve for him more honor in the field, and fresh services to his State, he will win the one and perform the other. The General has our best wishes for his future success.

CITY COMPANIES MUSTERED IN.—The Charleston Light Infantry, Capt. T. Y. SIMONS, Sumter Guard Volunteers, Capt. H. C. KING, and the Calhoun Guard, Capt. F. T. MILES, were mustered into Confederate Service at the Magnolia Parade Ground, on Monday afternoon.

THE NOBLE OLD VETERAN, Commodore TATTALL, received orders on Saturday last to repair forthwith to Norfolk, to take command of our iron sheathed marine battery, the *Virginia*. The Commodore, accompanied by his two sons, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, *en route*. They will probably depart by the Northeastern train this morning.

BRIG. GEN. PEMBERTON arrived in the city last night. He is staying at the Charleston Hotel.

26 March 1862, 2

The Ladies' Gunboat.—We have had a brief conversation with the gallant and able Captain INGRAHAM, and learn from him that he is empowered, by the Confederate Government, to build all necessary iron-clad war steamers, for the defence of the harbor of Charleston, and will do so as soon as workmen and materials can be procured. It is therefore unnecessary for the ladies to undertake the Herculean enterprise of an iron-clad war steamer, which Capt. INGRAHAM says would cost \$200,000. We therefore recur to our original idea, and shall devote the Ladies' Gunboat Fund to the building of the gunboat "*Palmetto State*," which may be done at a cost of between \$30,000 and \$40,000; and follow it up with "*The Lovely Sue*," and if funds sufficient be subscribed, with a fleet of gunboats, which Capt. INGRAHAM thinks will be very serviceable, each with two heavy guns, in harbor defence. Although our gunboats will not be iron-clad, they will yet be very strong and formidable.

~~Do~~ WE INVITE PROPOSALS FORTHWITH, TO BUILD THE FIRST LADIES' GUNBOAT, "THE PALMETTO STATE."

26 March 1862, 2

Yankee Iron clad Steamers.—The Navy Department of the North has advertised to receive proposals until the 24th of this month, for the construction of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defence. These vessels, except those for the Mississippi river and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi by paddle wheels. The hulls will be wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature to resist the heaviest shot and shells. Those for the Mississippi are not to draw more than six feet of water, when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six 11-inch guns. The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet of water when fully armed and equipped, at which draft they are to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than two to four 11 inch guns. The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two 15 or 20-inch guns. The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

26 March 1862, 2

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.—A correspondent from Hilton Head writes, that the breastwork which has been in progress for some time, is nearly finished. It is seven miles long, and reaches across the Island. A ditch of spring water surrounds it, which is crossed by drawbridges. It is built in a zig-zag form, and cannon are placed to sweep off the enemy. Ten thousand men will be able to hold it against one hundred thousand rebels.

The following prisoners, who belonged to the Ninth Regiment S. C. Volunteers, Col. HEYWARD, and who were captured near Port Royal, have reached New York in the steamship *Baltic*, from Hilton Head: JOHN CRUISE, D. W. NOBLES, BAILEY MATHEWS, LEVI NOBLES, JOHN MATH- EWS, PATRICK LANGFORD, GEORGE J. LANGFORD, LEWIS M. LANGFORD, MATTHEW W. JENNINGS.

The Charleston Courier.

27 March 1862, 2

Lead Contributions.—Capt. F. L. CHILDS, C. A., commanding the Arsenal in this city, has accepted with thanks the bag of bullets sent to the Courier office by Mrs. Mary B. [redacted] and will be pleased to receive similar offerings, either in lead or balls, from all who can contribute.

Many citizens have offered their window weights, for which iron weights will be substituted if desired. If this is not desired a receipt will be given for the lead, and it will be accounted for. Some of the school boys have discovered a small mine of lead in the tops or casings of some inkstands.

A liberal and patriotic citizen has tendered to Capt. Childs the watering pipes from his house. This offer has been accepted in the following reply, which we publish for the information of all, and as an example for all.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., March 21, 1862.

To [redacted], Esq., Sir:—The offer of your lead piping is cheerfully and thankfully accepted on the terms proposed by you, viz: that it shall be replaced by the Confederate States after the war.

Please permit the bearer to remove it, and note the quantity taken up by him on this letter.

Please preserve this letter as evidence of agreement made on the part of the C. S.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

F. L. CHILDS,

Captain C. A., Commanding Arsenal.

The Charleston Light Dragoons.—We are gratified at being able to state, from information received from Coosawhatchie, that this very efficient corps, commanded by our gallant fellow-citizen, Captain BENJAMIN HUGER KUTLEDGE, was, on Tuesday morning last, mustered into Confederate service in the Division commanded by Gen. JOHN C. PENBERTON. We have been promised the Roll of the Dragoons, as mustered in, and hope to enjoy the pleasure of publishing it in a short time.

The Charleston Courier.

27 March 1862, 2

WANTED, TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF three years, **FIFTY NEGROS**, males and females, (the latter preferred) and from 12 to 25 years, to work in a Cotton Factory in Georgia. The factory is located near a Rail Road, in one of the healthiest portions of the State. For further particulars enquire at **45 Hayne-street.**

March 24

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The Charleston Courier.

27 March 1862, 2.

Bells for Cannon.--The churches of Sumter, viz: the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, have patriotically given the bells which call them to worship, to the Light Artillery Company recently organized at that place, and composed of detachments from Chesterfield and Sumter Districts. The bells weigh upwards of fifteen hundred pounds; and are to be converted into howitzers, carrying twelve pound balls, by JOHN ALEXANDER & Co., of Columbia, S. C.

Two good Maynard Rifle barrels, large and small bore, may be obtained on application to J. M. HAPFOLDT, 45 State street. Price, \$60 each.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 March 1862, 4

BELLS FOR CANNON.—The Churches of Sumter, viz: the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, have patriotically given the bells which call them to worship to the light artillery company recently organized at that place, and composed of detachments from Chesterfield and Sumter Districts. The following officers have been selected: H. R. Garden, Captain; Wm. Colt, First Senior Lieutenant; S. M. Pringle, First Junior Lieutenant; G. E. Colt, Second Senior Lieutenant; W. A. McQueen, Second Junior Lieutenant. The bells weigh upwards of fifteen hundred pounds, and are to be converted into howitzers, carrying twelve pound balls, by John Alexander & Co., of Columbia.

28 March 1862, 2

Cols. JONES and R. G. M. DUNOVANT, commanding regiments of S. C. Volunteers, have resigned, and we hear rumors of other resignations of Colonels on account of a late appointment.

EDMUND RUFFIN, the patriarch of Southern rights, has given five hundred dollars towards a gunboat, iron clad.

The Charleston Courier.

29 March 1862, 1

THE CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Letters and packages hereafter intended for the officers, or any of the members of this corps, must be directed, till further notice, to Grahamville, South Carolina, the office at Coosawhatchie having been discontinued: 1

29 March 1862, 2

FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.,
CHARLESTON, March 28, 1862.

[ORDERS No. 238.]

I. PURSUANT TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM Hon. JAMES CHESTNUT, JR., Chief of the Military Department, the persons appointed in the various Wards of the City take the Enrollment required within their respective Wards, will, in addition to their previous instructions, "Take as separate lists an enrollment of the FREE MALE NEGROS between the ages of sixteen and sixty within their respective Wards: and also an enrollment of all MALE SLAVES between the ages of sixteen and sixty, designating by whom said Slaves are owned."

By order Brigadier-General DESAUSSURE.

LOUIS D. DESAUSSURE, Aid-de-Camp.

March 28

2

FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.,
CHARLESTON, March 28, 1862.

[ORDERS No. 237.]

PURSUANT TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OF THE 27th inst., from Hon. JAMES CHESTNUT, JR., Chief of the Military Department, the persons appointed in the various Wards of the city, take the enrollment required within their respective Wards, will in addition to their previous instructions, TAKE ON SEPARATE LISTS AN ENROLLMENT OF ALL CITIZENS BETWEEN THE AGES OF FORTY-FIVE AND SIXTY-FIVE.

By order of Brigadier-General DESAUSSURE.

LOUIS D. DESAUSSURE,

March 28

2

Aid-de-Camp.

31 March 1862, 1

FROM NEW SMYRNA, FLA.

The Yankees Meet with Hospitable Graves.

Forty Killed—Two Wounded—One Taken
Prisoner—The Pilot Hung!

NOBODY HURT ON OUR SIDE.

[From the Savannah Republican, 20th Instant.]

On Saturday last the 23d inst., the Federal gunboat, which had been dispatched to New Smyrna, from information given at St. Augustine that two companies had gone to that place to protect some arms that had been landed there, sent in boats to attack our troops. A company of thirty men, under Captain OWENS, awaited their approach, and then with steady aim and rapid fire succeeded in killing forty, mortally wounding two, and taking one prisoner—the remaining nine of the fifty-two that were sent made their escape to the gunboat. The negro pilot that brought the gunboat was also captured and immediately hung to a tree. The Yankees sent in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which was granted on condition that they give up the negroes they had stolen, when seven negroes were soon forthcoming.

The Boulevards of Charleston.—Yesterday, we again visited the strong and admirably constructed lines or earthwork fortifications, on Charleston Neck, traversing them in company with Governor PICKENS, Gen. RIPLEY, and Capt. RAMSAY, the Engineer in charge.

It is the suggestion of Gen. R., and we heartily endorse and embrace it, that these noble works, when completed, should never be demolished; but, even after the return of halcyon days of peace, they should be allowed to stand *in perpetuum rei memoriam*, and both as ramparts of defence in any future war, with our adjacent or any other foreign foe, and as an attractive *promenade* place of pleasure resort for both sexes of our population. We could not convert them into a spacious street and mart of commerce, like the *Boulevards* of Paris, but they would continue to be real *Boulevards* or *ramparts*, and serve for both ornament and defence.

Landing at Page's Point.—A private letter received in this city, Saturday morning, states that the enemy were landing in force at Page's Point. Passengers by the Savannah train Sunday afternoon, however, report all quiet there.

Captain W. A. OWENS, the hero of the gallant exploit, near New Smyrna, Florida, reported in this issue, is well known to many readers, having been until lately a resident of Fairfield, his native District.

He is daring and fearless and has been from the first dawn of manhood, an uncompromising advocate of Southern Rights.

Governor PICKENS yesterday, in company with Gen. RIPLEY, visited the new line of fortifications above the city and the defences in the harbor. The Governor, we understand, intends paying a visit to all our defences on the coast.

31 March 1862, 2

Seizure of more Rice Boats.—By a letter received in this city on Sunday, we learn of the capture in Bull's Bay of four more rice boats. The vessels captured are the *George Washington*, Capt. FINEGAN, *Lydia and Mary*, Capt. LEONARD, *Julia Warden*, Capt. KROEG, and DOAR's sloop.

The officers and crews of the captured vessels, with the exception of the *Lydia and Mary*, are believed to have been made prisoners.

The *George Washington* and *Lydia and Mary* belonged to our fellow-townsmen, Mr. JAMES VIDAL.

Capt. LEONARD, of the *Lydia and Mary*, writes on Friday to Mr. VIDAL as follows: "The Yankees have taken the *George Washington*, Capt. FINEGAN and crew; also the *Julia Warden*, Capt. KROEG. They burnt Mr. DOAR's sloop near the Lighthouse on Cape Romain. I have ran the *Lydia and Mary* in towards Oyster Bay, and will endeavor to get assistance from Major MANIGAUULT's Battalion to keep off the enemy until I can get her into Sautee." On the envelope, dated Saturday morning, Capt. LEONARD says: "The Yankees have taken

Arrival.—Governor PICKENS, accompanied by his Secretary, Col. F. J. MOSES, Jr., arrived in this city Saturday morning, and are stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

31 March 1862, 2

Arrival of Yankee Prisoners.

On Sunday morning eight hundred prisoners captured on Edisto Island, reached the city by special train, on the Savannah Rail Road, and were lodged in jail, by order from General RIPLEY. The news of their capture by a small force of our own troops from General EVANS' division, was received Saturday morning. The movement which resulted successfully, was made Friday night. Our men encountered the pickets of the enemy, consisting of two companies of the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, between three and four o'clock Saturday morning, and after a short fight, killing one and wounding one, the balance of the pickets surrendered. But one of our men was wounded.

We are indebted to a young friend for the following account of this daring and gallant affair :

ADAMS' RUN, S. C., March 20, 1862.

Yesterday our gallant General (N. G. Evans) having received information that the enemy was posted in strong numbers on Edisto Island, near the cut which divides the Island from Jehoske, determined to give them a surprise. Nelson's Battalion, Moore's Battalion, a part of the Howland Legion, and a detachment of the Washington Artillery, under Lieut. Salvo, were charged with this important mission, all under the command of Gen. Evans. The General, upon starting, in his usual calm and dignified manner, addressed his men a few words of cheer and good advice, and at dusk the Palmetto Boys composing this little army were wending their way towards the Yankee camp, whistling and singing as they went. They crossed over to Edisto about eleven or twelve o'clock last night. This morning, at early dawn of day, they rushed upon the enemy. One was killed outright, another wounded, and twenty-one captured. We lost not a single man. Our boys behaved bravely.

One of the prisoners taken says that there are about seven or eight thousand of the enemy on the Island. When we remember this and the small force on our side, the expedition proved a daring one, well contrived, and well executed.

Col. P. F. Stevens and Major Palmer were in the fight.

The following are the names of the prisoners captured, with the name of the company and regiment to which they belong:

Company F, 55th Pennsylvania Regiment.

First Lieutenant Mr. Elbenny; First Corporal, Saml. Morehead; Privates, Noah Fisher, Nicholas Cameron, Jno. L. Taylor, Westley Cameron, Andrew Fauch, Abraham S. Coy, L. J. Thompson, Robt. H. Krutzer, Saml. Campbell, Jno. Stedley.

Company H, 56th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Privates, Jno. Werning, Thos. Lockard, Crestley Whitaker, Walter E. Garlinge, Jno. Mars, Isaac Ream.

Our men having successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, returned Saturday to camp.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 March 1862, 2

HIS EXCELLENCY, Governor PICKENS, accompanied by General RIPLEY, visited the fortifications around the city yesterday. The firing at two o'clock was a salute in their honor from one of the neighboring artillery camps.

DOINGS OF THE YANKEES AT SANTEE.—A report has reached this city, stating that a Yankee launch from their fleet came in near Cape Romain last Saturday, and destroyed several coasting vessels which were loaded with rough rice. A sloop belonging to Mr. DOAK, and a schooner belonging to a Mr. THOMPSON, were mentioned as being among the vessels captured and destroyed.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire a few minutes before three o'clock Saturday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a small portion of the roof of a blacksmith's shop at the Northeastern Railroad Depot. The engines promptly responded to the call, but the fire was extinguished before they reached the ground.

THE RESIDENCE OF W. GILMORE SIMMS BURNED.—We regret to learn that the valuable residence of Wm. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., at Midway, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, was entirely consumed on Saturday last. The fire was discovered at daylight, and the flames spread so rapidly that the family were compelled to leave the building without saving anything.

BRIGADIER GENERAL S. R. GIST.—We learn that the Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina, upon whom the President has recently conferred the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, has not, as yet, received orders from the War Department. For the present he will give his attention to the closing up of the unfinished business of the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, preparatory to the conscription to take place on the 15th of April. We hear a report that a "Palmetto Brigade"—to be composed, perhaps, of the "five regiments for the war," to be raised in this State—will be placed under the command of General GIST.

MORE YANKEES BAGGED ON EDISTO ISLAND.—At midnight, on Friday, a body of our troops landed on Edisto Island, with a view of making a little "raid." At 3 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, they attacked the enemy's picket guard, consisting of 50 men. Our boys succeeded in killing one, wounding one and making twenty-one of the Yankees prisoners. This neat little exploit was accomplished almost without loss on our side, three of our men having been slightly wounded. The captives were brought to the city yesterday.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 March 1862, 2

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.—BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, is singularly jubilant over the reported occupation of Beaufort, N. C., by the Yankee troops. "Charleston," says he, "is now perhaps the only important break in our possessions on the Atlantic seaboard from Norfolk to Mobile; for it is probable that our flag is now flying over Savannah. It is believed, too, at Washington, that New Orleans has been recovered by General BUTLER; so that, perhaps, at this moment the only Southern seaports of any account left in possession of the rebels are Norfolk, Charleston and Mobile. The fate of the first may be sealed now upon a very short notice by Gen. McCLELLAN, and our re-occupation of the other two may be hastened or delayed to suit our convenience."

THE COLLETON RANGERS.—This cavalry corps, numbering seventy-six men, were on Wednesday last mustered into the Confederate service for the war, by Lieut. RODGERS, of Gen. EVANS' Staff, at Jacksonbrough, on the C. & S. R. R. The officers are all men of experience, having served in that capacity since the opening of the war. The Orderly is the popular Representative in the Legislature from St. Bartholomew's Parish, and the company is composed mostly of the sturdy farmers of Colleton; men who, from their earliest boyhood, have been trained to the horse and the use of the rifle. They are to be armed with SHARP'S carbine rifles, and expect to form a part of the squadron of cavalry to be commanded by that accomplished gentleman and efficient officer, Capt. C. J. COLCOCK, now commanding the Ashley Rangers. We predict for this company a bright career. Below will be found a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers:

ARCHIBALD L. CAMPBELL, Captain.
SAXBY CHAPLIN, First Lieutenant.
CAMPBELL G. HENDERSON, Second Lieutenant.
STOHO R. PERRY, Third Lieutenant.
W. H. BRYAN, Orderly Sergeant.
J. M. CROSBY, Second Sergeant.
O. T. CANADY, Third Sergeant.
E. G. PADGET, Fourth Sergeant.
W. R. DAVIS, Fifth Sergeant.
W. F. WEBB, First Corporal.
A. E. CONNELLY, Second Corporal.
J. S. FRAYSSE, Third Corporal.
JENKINS JONES, Fourth Corporal.
C. J. DAVIS, Chaplain.
A. J. SEMACKS, jr., Commissary.

The Charleston Courier.

1 April 1862, 3

**WANTED, BY THE CHARLESTON
LIGHT DRAGOONS, a BUGLER, who must
thoroughly understand his instrument. To such a
one of good character good compensation will be al-
lowed. Apply at this Office. March 31**

The Charleston Mercury.

1 April 1862, 2

General N. G. EVANS arrived in the city last evening, from his Headquarters at Adams' Run.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—The friends of our brave Creole leader will be delighted to learn that he is now perfectly recovered from his recent illness.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE YANKEES WERE BAGGED ON EDISTO.—A correspondent sends us the following with regard to the capture of Yankee pickets last Saturday, on Edisto Island:

Gen. Evans is fond of a joke, and hearing that a good body of the vandals were posted as an advance guard at a certain point on Little Edisto, he determined to pay his respects to them in person. For this purpose, Nelson's Battalion, Moore's Battalion, a portion of the Holcombe Legion, and Lieut. Salvo's detachment of the Washington Artillery—all under the immediate command of Col. F. F. Stevens—were, about six, p. m., of the 28th, seen moving forward from their different camps, whistling in high glee, in expectation of fun ahead. About twelve o'clock the advancing force had safely crossed from Pineberry to the Island over a bridge of boats. The General remained with a reserve at Pineberry, while another reserve was held at Bears' Island. Col. Stevens led the attacking force, and at the first gray peep of day came upon the enemy, who were well posted in a dense copse. One of the Yankee sentinels bawled out—"Who comes there?" "Friends!" was the reply, when one of our unthinking volunteers, in true simplicity cried—"They are not friends—they are Yankees!" and the Yankees "smelled a mouse," fired, and the fight commenced. It was vigorously kept up for a half hour or so, when the Yankees gave way and retreated in wild disorder through the woods. One of the enemy was killed, one mortally, and another severely wounded, and counting the one severely wounded, nineteen prisoners were taken. It is probable others were wounded, for the rifles cracked sharply and continuously for about half an hour. Our forces returned yesterday without the loss of a man and without any accident worthy of note.

The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1862, 1

CHARLESTON, March 29, 1862.

To Captain F. L. Childs, Confederate States Arsenal:

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me to tender to you all the lead pipe connected with the water works, at my residence, (which can be removed without disturbing my floors or walls) as a free gift to my beloved and imperilled country, to be cast into bullets for her defence, against the vile foe, now committing ravages and outrages in our land, only paralleled in the warfare of Goths, Huns and Vandals against ancient Rome.

I am, my dear sir,
Very respectfully, &c.

RICHARD YEADON.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., March 31, 1862.

To Richard Yeadon, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your patriotic letter, of the 29th instant, offering the lead pipes, at your residence, to be cast into balls for the defence of our beloved country.

I accept, with much pleasure and many thanks, this free gift of a devoted patriot, valuable in itself and more so in its spirit; and sincerely hope that the aim of our brave soldiers may be as true as the heart of the generous donor.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

F. L. CHILDS, Captain C. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., April 1, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I am requested, by Colonel J. GORGAS, Chief of Ordnance, to furnish you, for publication, with the enclosed copy of a letter, received, by the Honorable Secretary of War, from four clergymen of Marietta, Georgia, tendering the bells of their Churches, to be cast into cannon for the Confederate States.

The offer of these Reverend gentlemen has been accepted by the War Department.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

F. L. CHILDS,
Captain Corps of Artillery, Com'dg Arsenal.

MARIETTA, GA., March 17, 1862.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary:

SIR:—The several Congregations of the town of Marietta, Georgia, viz: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, having resolved to present their Church bells to the Government of the Confederate States, to be converted into cannon for the public defence, have charged the undersigned with the duty of tendering the same. We therefore take pleasure in stating to you, that they are subject to your order, whenever the Government shall think proper to make use of them, for the purpose already mentioned.

With fervent prayers for the success of our cause, we are, with great respect, yours, &c.,

E. PORTER PALMER,
Pastor Presbyterian Church.

T. B. COOPER,
Acting Pastor Baptist Church.

SAMUEL BENEDICT,
Rector St. James' Church.

ALEX'R. GRAHAM,
Pastor Methodist Church.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

WEIGHTS OF THE SEVERAL BELLS.	
Presbyterian Church.....	lbs...740
Episcopal Church.....	333
Baptist Church, about.....	150
Methodist Church, about.....	400
Total.....	1623

2 April 1862, 2

Heavy Firing.—Several very heavy guns were heard about 11 o'clock last night, out at sea, in the direction of the blockading vessels. The discharges were very rapid. We are unable to explain the cause of the firing.

Returned.—Four negroes, comprising part of the crew of a rice boat recently captured, (Captain FINEGAN's) arrived in the city yesterday, having been released by their captors. By earnest begging to be allowed to return to their old home where they were born, and to their owners whom they regarded as their best friends, they succeeded in gaining permission to return. Some one or two of the crew remained. Captains FINEGAN and KROEG have been retained as prisoners.

The Free Market of Charleston.—The Committees of Collection, charged with the duty of waiting on our citizens, for contributions of money or in kind, or both, are now fully organized, for the several Wards of the city, and are commissioned to commence their work, THIS DAY.—We have the New Orleans Executive Committee, in their able and interesting report, pronounced the Free Market enterprize "the noblest charity extant", combining patriotism and benevolence in the extension of relief and support to the suffering families of our gallant soldiers and seamen, enduring the perils and privations of war, while many of us are in comfort and even luxury in our homes; and we trust that our fellow-citizens, of all ages, classes, sexes and conditions, will shew their appreciation of the noble project, by contributions, according to their ability. Liberality will be estimated by ability, and the widow's mite, bestowed of her penury, will be justly regarded as even more than the large donation of the rich. *Bis dat, qui cito dat*—he gives twice who gives promptly, and we appeal to the Charleston public, young and old, male and female, white and colored, bond and free, to come up at once, and without delay, to the aid of this holy enterprize, and by immediate donations to set it forthwith in full and successful operation. Let us, by assuring our patriot warriors and gallant tars, that their families will be cared for, by us who are in our homes, while they are fighting our battles, cheer their hearts and strengthen their arms to vanquish the vandal foe, foe alike to the freeman and the slave; whose invading foot, and plundering hand, now pollutes the coast and desolates the sea-island homesteads of the Palmetto State.

2 April 1862, 2

Later from Florida:—We are informed that the steamer *St. Mary's* and the yacht *America*, after the occupation of Jacksonville, by the Yankees, were run up to Dun's lake and sunk by the Confederates.

The Yankees dispatched in pursuit the steamer *Darlington* and a gunboat, and, while these vessels were in the lake, endeavoring to raise the sunken vessels, some good citizens obstructed Dun's creek, a narrow channel connecting Dun's lake with the St. John's river, by felling trees. At our latest reports, preparations were made to give the Yankee crews that went up a good reception with rifles. We commend the example to all who are near the banks of rivers, occupied by the Yankees.

The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1862, 2

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C.,
APRIL 1, 1862.—All persons having serviceable arms in their possession, will render good service to the Confederacy and receive a fair price in cash for their property, by offering them for sale at this Arsenal. Muskets, either flint or percussion, Rifles of any gauge over half an inch, Double Barrel Shot Guns which will chamber three large buckshot, Revolving, Horse or Duelling Pistols will be gladly purchased.

F. L. CHILDS,

Captain Corps of Artillery, Commanding Arsenal.

April 1 7*

The Charleston Mercury.

2 April 1862, 1

The speed with which we can build and put afloat two or more iron-sheathed war steamers for service in this harbor, is the chief agency upon which we must rely to save our city from capture. Until the Yankees can send an iron-plated fleet against us, we have little to fear. But they will prepare that fleet with all the desperate energy, which their successes in the past and their hopes for the future can inspire. We must be ready, when they come, to meet iron with iron. To complete our preparations in the shortest possible space of time, extraordinary and combined efforts, both of Government and people, must be put forth. The work should be pushed forward, night and day. Every other scheme of mechanical industry should be subordinated to the active prosecution of an enterprise, upon the success of which the fate of every dollar's worth of property in Charleston is likely to depend. Let the planters heed, and, without a moment's delay, respond to the Government's call for white oak timber. Let no man withhold his personal aid in having the thousand and one necessary equipments for such a war steamer ready, when the vessel itself is in a condition to receive them; and let the ladies continue, as they have begun, to stimulate, by their influence and example, the exertions of those who have in charge the several branches of the all-important work.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 April 1862, 2

"CONSULAR" EXEMPTIONS.—We are informed that the number of "Protections" issued by the various Foreign Consuls in this city reaches a total of 600 or 700. We had not imagined that European Powers had so many true and loyal subjects—*arms-bearing* men—under the shade of the Palmetto. It becomes an interesting inquiry how far these exemptions will diminish the number of our "voters."

The Charleston Mercury.

2 April 1862, 4

CHURCH BELLS FOR CANNON.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., April 1.

To the Editor of the *Charleston Mercury*;—I am requested by Colonel J. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, to furnish you, for publication, with the enclosed copy of a letter received by the honorable Secretary of War, from four clergymen of Marietta, Georgia, tendering the bells of their Churches to be cast into cannon for the Confederate States.

The offer of these reverend gentlemen has been accepted by the War Department.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. CHILDS,

Captain Corps of Artillery,

Commanding Arsenal.

(Copy)

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary:

Sir: The several congregations of the town of Marietta, Georgia, viz: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist—having resolved to present their Church bells to the Government of the Confederate States, to be converted into cannon for the public defence, have charged the undersigned with the duty of tendering the same. We, therefore, take pleasure in stating to you that they are subject to your order whenever the Government shall think it proper to make use of them for the purpose already mentioned.

With fervent prayers for the success of our cause, we are, with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

E. PORTER PALMER,

Pastor Presbyterian Church.

J. B. COOPER,

Acting Pastor Baptist Church.

SAMUEL BENEDICT,

Rector St. James' Church.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Pastor Methodist Church.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

Weights of the Several Bells.—Presbyterian Church, 740 lbs.; Episcopal Church, 233 lbs.; Baptist Church, about 150 lbs.; Methodist Church, about 400 lbs.—is 1623 lbs.

The Charleston Courier.

3 April 1862, 1

Reasons for European Indifference.—We can hardly expect that other nations, *not parties* in this struggle, will feel as intensely as we do who *are*. Would we do so ourselves were we merely spectators, deeply interested ones, to be sure, but still *only spectators*? Let us, in order to obtain a proper understanding of the matter, endeavor, if possible, to place ourselves in the position of European governments. Let us try to see with *their* eyes, and from their stand-point. Let us remember that what to us is a real heart-trying and vital contest, is to them only a historical event, a striking movement which they contemplate from afar, in which it is true they have an interest—an interest to be affected by the solution of the question now pending the arbitrement of the sword on this continent. Outside of that interest their feeling is simply one of excited curiosity, as ours was in regard to the India outbreak or the Crimean War. Apart from that interest, the records of battles or sieges, advances or retreats, are simply matters of news to them, as were the events in India or the Crimea to us. What seems an age to us is but "a little year" to them. Questions of great weight and moment in our eyes appear to them, perhaps, trivial. They cannot understand all our feelings or interests. Do or can we understand or appreciate all *theirs*? Their writers, politicians, and journalists make some awful blunders when they indulge in reference to the geographical, political or social situation of things in this country. Do our people never make blunders in reference to European matters, geographical, political, social or historical? Do we not know that they have become surrounded by a net work of circumstances, the growth of ages, the result of geographical position, of the conflicts of race, of the war of systems, of the rivalries of princes, of the differences in religion and social development? Do we not know that every leading power in Europe is founded upon conquest or diplomacy, upon force or fraud? That thus every power dreads revolution, and recoils from the idea of disintegration? Could we have reasonably expected that England, which had just crushed India with an iron hand, or Louis Napoleon, whose throne rests upon a volcano, which may at any time break out in fury, would rush forward to applaud, sanction and recognize, what must appear to the eyes of Europe as revolution and disintegration, an example and incitation to a similar movement among their own people? Could England, that had led the outcry against slavery, be the first to virtually ally herself with a new republic, avowedly determined to defend and perpetuate that institution? Could we expect the proud fabric of British power and British wealth to at once acknowledge its weakness, and, within a few brief months, bow down at the footstool of King Cotton, in humble acknowledgment of his supremacy and its dependence? Not quite, we think.—*Washington Journal.*

The Charleston Courier.

3 April 1862, 1

Resigned.—It appears that Colonels Jones and Dunovant have resigned their posts in the army on account of the promotion of a certain officer over their heads. We can but think the action of the Confederate authorities in this matter unwise. Both Col. Jones and Col. Dunovant are experienced and tried officers, and were in common fairness entitled to the preference in the appointment of a Brigadier from South Carolina. At the same time the man selected (Gen. S. E. Oist) is of the true military stamp and will prove himself worthy the distinction conferred upon him and the confidence reposed in him. We regret that our esteemed and valuable Colonels could not resign in their own self-respect to remain in the discharge of their duties to which they were so admirably adapted. The health of the country and the interests of the Union are really the paramount considerations.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 April 1862, 1

The President and Conscription.—Better Late than Never.

The President charged the legislation of the Provisional Congress, as the occasion of the present deficiency of troops. Our readers read, in our issue of the 31st March, the Message of the President to Congress, recommending a conscription to carry on the war. It is decidedly a move in the right direction, and should long since have been taken. But our readers will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that this very measure was passed in the Provisional Congress, and opposed by the President and Administration. The measure was, we learn, introduced by General TOOMBS, of Georgia, and supported with earnestness by him and others. It was urged that volunteering could be relied upon for carrying on only a short war; that by the compelled inaction and mismanagement of the Army of the Potomac, volunteering and re-volunteering were not promoted; that the vast preparations of the enemy demanded corresponding preparations on our part to meet them; that our preparations were totally inadequate; and that, unless our forces were immediately and largely increased, we must encounter defeat and disaster; that the war, by its management, was clearly drifting into a long war, and that the Confederate Government, which ought to conduct it, should be armed with power independent of the States, to carry it on. With such reasons, and many others, the bill was pressed for adoption. President DAVIS and his whole Administration opposed it. The Secretary of War and other friends opposed it. Seeing that it could not pass, General TOOMBS ceased to press its adoption; and now, after the calamities it was designed to prevent have occurred, and we have been driven back everywhere by the superior numbers of the enemy, President DAVIS comes forward and proposes it *de novo*. Well! it is too late to save Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee from being overrun, and the thousands who have been killed or beggared by the inroads of the enemy, from their calamities; but the cause is strong and hard to kill. The people are active and have generals; it is not too late to build up an army to expel the enemy. We are pleased that the measure is recommended. But if President DAVIS had had a high sense of propriety, he would have referred to the bill which he had opposed, and, by his influence, defeated in the Provisional Congress, and recommended it to the consideration of the present Congress. But this would have been an acknowledgment of his fallibility, and would have taken from him the air of energetic, patriotic originality, which the introduction of the measure, by a formal message, may produce. As it is, we are glad to see any awakenings to the necessities of the country, and any demonstrations of vigor in carrying on the war, whether proposed by him or any one else, whether consistent with his former policy, or adopted late through a wise change. It is due, however, to the Provisional Congress, which has been charged by the President with the responsibility of an inadequate number of troops in the field, that the truth should be known concerning the efforts of the Congress to supply troops by conscription, and the reason of their failure.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 April 1862, 2

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

To hasten the construction of iron-clad war steamers for the defence of the coast and harbors of the State, there is urgent need of white oak timber. The authorities call on the planters to assist them in supplying this want *at once*. The timber should be from 8 to 14 inches square, and if brought to any water course or line of railroad, will be gladly received by the Government. Let each planter see to it that he contributes at least *one* piece of timber to the iron-clad steamer, and there will be abundance in our ship yards.

THE TRIBUTE TO WM. GILMORE SIMMS.—As inquiries have been made by several friends of our distinguished author, where and how contributions towards the tribute to him, suggested in our paper of the 1st inst., can be made, we would state, for the information of all disposed to aid this noble object, that any sums left at this office, with the editor, or enclosed under cover to him, will be properly taken care of.

CAMP GAMES.—Every volunteer who has been in service, has realized the tedium of camp life. Between reveille and breakfast—between morning and evening drill—there is waste time, which might be used advantageously at such manly exercises as cricket, base ball, foot ball, quoit pitching, etc. A recent visit to some of our camp, showed several parties enjoying a quiet hour at pitching quoits in a shady grove. Cannot some of our hardware dealers have a supply cast, and let our soldiers know where they can be procured? Cricket and base ball bats are also wanted, and a few dozen substantial foot balls would, we are sure, find ready sale. For want of such things, the time of the soldier is mainly spent in playing cards.

THE FIRING ON TUESDAY NIGHT.—There is no doubt that the firing heard on Tuesday night, was occasioned by an attack of the blockading steamers upon a vessel, of some kind, endeavoring to run the blockade.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 April 1862, 2

NEWS FROM THE COAST.—We learn from a gentleman who arrives from our camp at Port Royal, yesterday, that about one hundred Yankees, with two pieces of artillery, effected a landing at Port Royal Ferry, on Tuesday morning. General PEMBERTON, to whom our pickets reported that the enemy were landing in force, immediately ordered his troops in position to attack. Col. JONES' Regiment, in advance of our troops, soon came in sight of the enemy, when they retired under cover of their gunboats without an exchange shot on either side. Before the coming up of Colonel JONES' Regiment, the enemy destroyed the dwelling of Mr. HENRY STUART, at Page's Point.

The gentleman also reports that three negroes, the property of Mr. P. GIVEN, had arrived at our camps, having succeeded in making their escape from Port Royal. These fellows report that the negroes on the Islands had been put to work under Yankee overseers, and were planting corn and would soon commence the planting of cotton; that they were worked from sunrise to sunset, and were not allowed the usual privilege of a "task," as they were under their lawful masters.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 April 1862, 2

NOTICE.

— 0 —

MR. DAVID LOPEZ, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED General Superintendent of the State Works, is fully authorized, by the terms of his appointment, to make purchases of machinery, tools, and other things necessary to construct and put in operation the Foundry and Workshops at Greenville and elsewhere, to employ workmen and others necessary for putting the works in full operation, and the State guarantees the payment of all purchases for such purposes.

WM. H. GIST,

Chief Construction and Manufactures.

April 3

8

3 April 1862, 4

GENERAL TRAPLER.

(From the Savannah Republican of Wednesday.)

This gallant Carolinian, who has been assigned to duty for some months past in the military department embracing Middle and East Florida, has, at his special request, been relieved of that command, and ordered to report himself forthwith for duty under General A. S. Johnston, in the west.

It may not be amiss to avail ourselves of the occasion of his departure from this section of the Confederacy, to offer a few remarks touching his administration of military affairs in Florida. We feel an additional obligation upon us to do so, from the fact that in publishing the accounts of the evacuation of Fernandina and other points on the Florida coast, we accompanied them with the remark that General Trapler at least owed it to the country and his own reputation to offer some satisfactory explanation of the movement.

Upon further examination of the facts connected with the course of General Trapler in Florida, we are convinced that he has suffered unjustly in the public estimation—that he did the best he could for his department with the means furnished him, and that if blunders were committed (which we do not believe,) they were the blunders of others, for which he is in no wise responsible.

On the first point, viz: his defence of the coast, it is only necessary to look for a moment at the force that was furnished him by the Government, to obtain a full explanation of all short comings in his department. He had few cannon, and literally next to no troops at all, to defend a coast over a thousand miles in extent. This is a fact which, we apprehend, no one will dispute.

With regard to the evacuation of Fernandina and Jacksonville, it is only necessary to state a fact to put all complaints to rest. The order for those movements came from the War Department, through his superior, General Lee, and his sole responsibility in the matter was as to the manner of its execution.

On this latter point, we confess that our own mind is not fully satisfied. The loss of over half our heavy guns on Amelia Island, it appears to us, can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of gross mismanagement somewhere. It may not have been on the part of the commanding General, and it is due to truth to say that the order was some days reaching him, thereby allowing but a short time for the work of evacuation. It is also alleged that whilst the guns were transported to their positions over the firm and level beach, the enemy's fleet being in sight, they could not be taken away over the same track, and consequently had to be hauled by such teams as were at their command, and very indifferent ones at that, across the sandy ridges of the island, where roads had to be cut a considerable portion of the journey.

Of the propriety of the evacuation of all the points on the eastern coast of Florida, there are no two opinions among military men. It was not only right, but a necessity. There was but little there to defend, and had it been much, there was no force competent to protect it; whilst, on the other hand, the points on the coast above having been evacuated previously, a flank movement of the enemy would have readily cut off our garrisons and forced them to surrender.

We argue the cause of General Trapler simply on the facts, and with no other motive than justice to a soldier. We never saw him in our lives, and know but little of his military qualifications; but it is very clear to our minds that the testimony does not make out a case against him; and hence, as a public journalist we feel it to be a duty to volunteer in his defence. The reputation of an officer is too dear to him to be sacrificed without a cause, and upon mere notions, disappointments, or prejudices of those who imagine they have suffered at his hands. The people of Florida, and others, who would reflect upon him, are doubtless honest in their views, but even honest men may be mistaken, and it is the part of true friendship to point out the error.

The Value of Church Bells.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Confederate States solicits the use of church bells as they are spared during the war, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defence. While copper is abundant, the supply of tin is deficient to convert the copper into bronze. Bells contain so much tin that two thousand four hundred weight of bell metal, mixed with the proper quantity of copper, will suffice for a field battery of six pieces. Those who are willing to devote their bells for this patriotic purpose will receive receipts for them, and the bells will be replaced, if required, at the close of the war, or they will be purchased at fair prices.

- Bells may be directed as follows:
- Richmond Arsenal, Richmond, Va., Captain B. G. BALDWIN.
 - Fayetteville Arsenal, Fayette, N. C., Captain J. C. BOOTH.
 - Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., Captain F. L. CHILDS.
 - Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Lieutenant Colonel W. G. GILL.
 - Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala. Captain J. L. WHITE.
 - Columbus Depot, Columbus, Miss., Major W. R. HUNT.
 - Atlanta Depot, Atlanta, Ga., Lieutenant M. H. WRIGHT.
 - Savannah Depot, Savannah, Ga., Captain R. M. COYLER.
 - Knoxville Depot, Knoxville, Tenn., Lieutenant P. M. McCLUNG.
 - Baton Rouge Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La., F. C. HUMPHREYS, Military Storekeeper.
 - Montgomery Depot, Montgomery, Ala., C. G. WAGNER, Military Storekeeper.
- The Government will pay all charges to these places, and receipts will be promptly returned to the proper parties. Persons and congregations placing their bells at the service of the Government are requested to send a statement of the fact, with a description and weight of the bell, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, at Richmond, for record in the War Department.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 April 1862, 1

THE WAR IN FLORIDA—SHARP SKIRMISH NEAR JACKSONVILLE.

We learn from the Monticello Family Friend that on Monday a small detachment of Colonel Dilworth's regiment attacked the picket guard of the Yankees, near Jacksonville, killing four and capturing three. Lieut. Strange, of Lake City, an officer in one of the companies from that place, was severely wounded, and has since died. A day or two previous to this skirmish, our men brought in two prisoners. All five are now at Tallahassee.

Col. Dilworth has taken temporary command of the military department of Florida, General Trapier having received orders to repair elsewhere. It having been ascertained that a small picket guard of the enemy was located at a certain church in the suburbs of Jacksonville, Col. D. detailed Lieut. Strange, with thirty men, to attack them. The two sentinels were first shot down, when the remainder of the pickets (five in number) sought shelter in the church. The building was immediately attacked, the door burst open and our men rushed in; after killing two, the remaining three surrendered. A negro, the property of a lady in the neighborhood, was also captured with the party, and has been placed in jail. There are fifteen hundred Yankee infantry in Jacksonville, and it is supposed about one thousand men aboard the gunboats. Instead of rushing to the aid of their picket guard, when attacked by our men, they all sought safety aboard their gunboats.

4 April 1862, 1

Our Policy towards the President.

If the policy of the President of the Confederate States be wise, support it. If not wise, oppose it. Is there any other course to realize a vigorous Executive? We think not.

If the policy of the Executive is weak in its movements, and slow and feeble in its organization, and Congress and the people support it, right or wrong—wise or unwise, what is the consequence? The President, when he is supported all round, can have no reason to suspect his fallibility. He will go on in his feebleness and incompetency. Our armies will be defeated, and our cause embarrassed and endangered, if not overthrown.

On the contrary, Congress and the people are dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration, and they enforce the provisions of the Constitution under our system of government; they warn, rebuke, instruct, counsel and encourage the Executive; we have no right to infer that he will be deaf to fair constitutional intervention of co-ordinate branches of the Government. Above all, we have no right to suppose that he will not respect the public opinion of the country and the voice of the people. His power is not his own, nor is the cause his. They both belong to the people. Now we beg leave to ask, which is the proper course for Congress and the people to pursue?

We know very well that there are some who will deny that the policy of President DAVIS has been unwise, or that his military organizations have been slow, and feeble, and inefficient. Well! let them act on their opinions. Let them praise him the more—the more we are deficient in arms, and saltpetre, and lead, and troops, and gunboats, &c., and are consequently beaten in the field; but what right have they to complain of, or rebuke our course, based on a contrary judgment? Do they think us captious or unjust?—we think them weak supporters of Executive imbecility, and, thus far, its creators. Do they presume to talk of our abetting our enemies?—we have only to point to the enemy's triumphs in the Executive policy they support. Do they hint of treason?—we might with more propriety declare that it exists in the late victories of our enemies, won, in every instance, by superior over interior military means and preparations, on the part of those whose business it was to prepare. But we deprecate all such criminations and recriminations. We assert, simply, that those who think President DAVIS' war policy has been hitherto unwise and most disastrous, and his conduct of the war weak and incompetent, not only have the right, but, in Congress and out of Congress, are bound to use all their efforts to

overrule his inefficiency, and to obtain a vigorous prosecution of the war. This is their plain personal and constitutional duty. And we utterly deny that this course means "despair of the Confederacy." It means hope—the only hope, *if the Executive incompetency exists.* How can shutting our eyes to follies and failures make them cease to exist? How can this give heart or strength to our cause? We only intensify follies, increase disasters, and drag down ruin with a more hideous accumulation on our own heads. Sift to the bottom all the silly ravings and vain imputations against those who have striven to call into action the resources of the Constitution, and the intervention of the people, to lead or drive President DAVIS into a vigorous conduct of the war, and you will find that they all rest on this—*President DAVIS is not inefficient.* Their position is—President DAVIS is a great, energetic War-President; a second WASHINGTON! and he has done all that WASHINGTON could have done to defeat our foes. *Therefore, it is "giving aid to the enemy;" it is treason to the great cause of the Confederacy to assail, impugn, blame or disparage him.* The morality of the logic is conclusive, if the logic itself is good. But we deny the logic. We deny the premises. We affirm that President DAVIS is not a great and energetic War-President. He is not a second WASHINGTON. On the contrary, we maintain that, looking at our cause as he received it—vigorous, buoyant and victorious everywhere—and looking at it now, after but one year of his direction and control; defeated repeatedly, because of totally inadequate preparations on sea and land; and the whole South threatened to be overrun; he has proved himself totally incompetent to the great duties of his office. Such being the state of things, according to our apprehension, to expose his follies, to prove his incompetency, and to call upon Congress and the people to direct, rectify, sustain and enforce a policy required by our necessities, is not "aiding the enemy;" it is the only way to defeat them; it is not "treason," it is the only course of fidelity; and it may be the means—perhaps the only means—by which, in the providence of God, our institutions and liberties may be saved. Our task has been made more laborious; our pathway to independence is overflowed with blood by the incompetency of our President; but our great cause is not desperate. We can make it successful in spite of the Presidents on either side of the Potomac—and we will. For the eyes of the people are at last opened, and public opinion is felt in Richmond. Signs of improvement are manifest. We are a great people, and have a just and a strong cause. Able Generals have an earnest people behind them.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 April 1862, 2

GOVERNOR PICKENS' VISIT TO THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF GENERAL EVANS.—GOV. PICKENS, accompanied by General EVANS, visited the Military District of the General, on Wednesday last, and after stopping at Adams' Run, went to Headquarters, and spent the night at Toogoodoo, with the hospitable family of Captain ISAAC WILSON, whose plantation was his Excellency's birth-place. The next morning early, the Governor reviewed the Regiment of Colonel ELFORD, stationed with the hearing of the enemy's guns. He gave them a stirring address, urging an immediate enlistment of the Regiment for and during the war, which was welcomed by them with three hearty cheers for Governor PICKENS. He then visited the old Brick House, the residence of his great-grand-father, by the mother's side. This house is as perfect as it ever was in all its former stateliness, although built by Landgrave MORTON, more than two hundred years ago. The Landgrave was, we understand, a maternal ancestor of the Governor, who, as he strayed about the ancient homestead, plucked sweet orange blossoms from the trees in the yard which was the play ground of his boyish days. His Excellency then proceeded, after General EVANS had joined him, to visit Colonel MOORE'S Regiment, and the Holcombe Legion. The latter he found drawn up in full feather, to receive him. He, and the brave hero of Leesburg, rode side by side in review of this noble Legion. The Governor addressed them, and alluded feelingly to the name so handsomely selected for it by the gallant Colonel. He said this name was very dear to his heart; that a banner had been prepared to be presented to the Legion, and he well knew that under that banner they would go in for the war, and if the contest continued, he felt assured the brave men before him would not fold it at the end of twelve months, but that they would spread it to the breeze, and fight together under it while a single shred remained, be it for twelve months or twelve years. Long or short, they would be in for the war; waged for Freemen's Rights, they would conquer, or fill the soldier's grave! This was responded to, by the Cavalry and Infantry with one wild burst of enthusiastic cheering that made the welkin ring. The Governor alluded to the fact that the gallant Colonel before him had, at least, won his spurs in the first brush with the enemy, and that they stood in hearing of his guns, and almost near enough to smell the flash of his gunpowder. The Governor, with General EVANS, then proceeded to Pineberry Point, and inspected the batteries near Mr. GRIMBALL'S place, and directly opposite Jehossee Island, within but one mile and a half of the enemy.

The shelling from their gunboats was distinctly heard where his Excellency slept the evening before, surrounded by a body guard of cavalry which the careful and vigilant General EVANS had furnished for his protection.

Editorial Correspondence of the Courier.
ADAMS' RUN, Yesterday, April 3, 1862.

I left Charleston yesterday, via the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, on a visit to the Hospitals at this place, escorting one of the Florence Nightingales of our city, to her post of benevolence and patriotic duty, to be a ministering angel, for the relief and comfort of the sick soldiery. There was a large crowd of soldiers and others on board of the cars, for Adams' Run, and other stations on the line of the road. On arriving at the Rail Road station, some three and a half miles from this village, we found Brigadier-General NATHAN G. EVANS, of the Confederate service, commanding the Third Military District of South Carolina, and Dr. F. M. GEDDINGS, Superintendent of the Adams' Run Hospital, awaiting us, and a carriage ready for our immediate destination. The General welcomed us, and ordered "Personne", (who accompanied us), and myself, accommodation at Headquarters, where we partook of a good substantial dinner, to which hungere gave a keen relish, and after nightfall of a delicious coffee—both meals being seasoned with social converse, frequent anecdote and conundrum, and attic wit. After dinner, in company with our Florence Nightingale, we visited the Hospitals, for which we were bearers of both money and supplies, and were much gratified with the accommodations and arrangements, for the comfort of the sick. The Hospitals are five in number, located in fine buildings, the summer residences of the villagers (the planters of the Islands and other neighboring Parishes), with airy and cleanly chambers, and comfortable cots, beds and bed clothes. The Hospitals are under the charge of Dr. F. M. GEDDINGS, of our city, assisted by Dr. JAMES EVANS (a brother of the General), and Dr. LINGARD FRAMPTON, (the liberal endower of 8000 volumes to the Library of the College of Charleston), a volunteer assistant, who all give most assiduous care and skillful attendance to the sick. The number of sick is now fifty-seven, measles, the scourge of the camp, having been the chief disease, with a desperate proclivity to typhoid fever. The treatment has been generally successful, only some fifty cases having terminated fatally, in a command of —, and a sick list of —, in the course of about three months.

The bodies of the dead have all been removed, by tender and sorrowing relatives and friends, to the place of interment, where affection will do its best to soothe and comfort the bereaved. The war of defence against the unprovoked and unprovoked invaders. We conveyed with many of the sick and convalescent, and found them all patient—the latter hopeful and grateful. The very presence and kindly word of our female companion seemed to cheer the sick soldier, with rekindled hope of new comforts and ultimate recovery.

Among the sick was a prisoner, named SILAS GOLLITZER, captured in Major PALMER's recent gallant skirmish with the foe in this vicinity. This prisoner, a Pennsylvanian by birth, lies prostrate on his back, with a severe wound in the elbow joint, which has been skillfully re-sected. He is attended and nursed with as much care, as if he were one of our own gallant defenders. He is a wretched invader of our once peaceful and prosperous but now desolate sea island homesteads. He is cheerful and grateful, and says that he is much more tenderly treated, by our physicians, than he and others were by his own; and professes to be sick of the unholy war, in which he has been engaged. I remarked to him, that it was strange, how men who were constantly discharging muskets, rifles, and cannon against one another, yet benevolently attended the wounded soldier, and put him on his legs again to renew the fight against his benefactors. His reply intimated

that he at least would prove an exception to the rule of renewing the war, against his kindly captors and good Samaritans. I told him that all we desired was peace with him and his countrymen, our late brethren and now bitter and thoughtless foes—peace with eternal separation—that we would prefer death to reunion with the North, and that although we might possibly be subjugated, and made subjects and slaves, yet we could never be fellow-citizens of our conquerors. Our Sister of Charity thereupon spiritedly repelled the idea of subjugation, saying we would prefer death to such a hateful alternative. I commended her patriotic mettle, but reminded her that I was speaking of only a remote possibility, (potentia remotissima), and merely with a view to impress on my auditor the utter hopelessness of re-construction, at the same time telling him that we could no more be licked into renewed fellow-citizenship with him, than he with us.

In the same hospital was RANSOM HENDERSON, a Spartanburg volunteer, with a slight wound in the arm, in fine spirits, and ready with the extracted ball, (which was taken by Dr. G. from his (Dr. G's) pocket and shown us), to re-load his rifle, and crack away with it at the enemy on the first opportunity. Gallant fellow! we wish him a speedy chance to carry out his brave resolution. The Hospital is much in need of clothing, and the attention of the benevolent and liberal is called to the fact.

Gen. EVANS' command extends from Rantowle's to the Ashepoo River, embracing John's and Wadmalaw Islands, (where there are also Hospitals for the sick). He is fully sensible that he holds the key of Charleston, and will do tout son possible to strengthen his position, and make of Adams' Run another Thermopylae, himself being its LEONIDAS, before Charleston shall be taken or invested by land.

I have been kindly favored, by the General, with the perusal of Colonel P. F. STEVENS and Major PALMER's reports of the late successful exploit of the Holcombe Legion, under their field officers, Col. P. F. STEVENS, Lieutenant-Colonel SHINGLER, and Major PALMER and GARLINGTON, and postea of Colonel NELSON's and Major MOORE's commands and a detachment of the Washington Artillery, under Lieutenant JAMES SALVO, resulting in the killing, wounding and capturing of twenty-one of the enemy. A Lieutenant-Colonel is believed to have been among the slain. Major PALMER's report does ample justice to his junior Major, (the Hon. A. C. GARLINGTON) as well for his wise counsel as his gallantry and efficiency in action, and to Major EOW and Henry SHINGLER for their services as guides and as soldiers, and to Rev. JOHN D. GAZLIPSON and Mr. LEWIS for brave and efficient aid. The report is a just and manly statement of the gallant achievements of the Holcombe Legion, and of the gallant conduct of its officers. Lieutenant-Colonel SHINGLER, (the Hon. St. John's Berkeley, General M's grand-nephew and adopted son,) and he has fully and nobly vindicated his MARION blood and collateral descent from the Swamp Fox of the South. General EVANS regards him as one of the best and most efficient of his officers.

The Holcombe Legion is encamped some four miles from this place, almost in sight of the enemy. Its commander is the gallant Colonel (and Rev.) P. F. STEVENS, like Bishop Polk, now a member of the Church Militant. WM. P. SHINGLER, Esq., is its efficient Lieutenant-Colonel, Messrs. F. G. PALMER and A. C. GARLINGTON are the senior and junior Majors and Captain WM. DUBOSE (a stu-

dent of divinity), Adjutant, all of whom shared with their gallant soldiery in the maiden victory, and are wearing the laurels of the Holcombe Legion.

Among the trophies captured by the register book of Company F, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, most of whom are recorded as farmers, and several stand of arms, boxes of ammunition, and various accoutrements. I have been presented with a cartridge and ball attached, captured on the brilliant occasion.

I intend to visit the camp of the Holcombe Legion and breakfast with my nephew Major P., and my namesake Dr. R. Y. DWIGHT, to-morrow morning, (also a great-great-grand-nephew of General M.)

Dr. D. left a lucrative practice in St. James' Goose Creek, first volunteering and serving as a private in the Palmetto Guard, Captain G. L. BUIST, at Pocatigo, and subsequently joining the Holcombe Legion, as a private. He fills at present, the office of private Secretary to Colonel STEVENS. Dr. D. has two gallant and talented brothers, serving as privates in the Army of the Potomac, Mr. CHARLES STEVENS DWIGHT, of the Palmetto Guard, a Blue Ridge Engineer of high reputation, and Mr. WM. MOULTRIE DWIGHT, of Captain GASSON'S Company, Kershaw's Regiment, both of whom were in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas—Mr. CHARLES DWIGHT having captured a Yankee, and Mr. MOULTRIE DWIGHT having been severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the latter well fought conflict, and glorious victory of the Confederate Army. Mr. MOULTRIE DWIGHT will soon receive a commission from the Executive Council, commensurate with his merit. Mr. CHARLES DWIGHT has hitherto steadily refused promotion in the military line; but he ought to be tendered by our Executive Council, a promotion (unsolicited) as Military Engineer, (in which capacity, he has acted for General BEAUREGARD, with the high approbation of this distinguished officer), in the State service; and Dr. R. Y. DWIGHT ought in like manner, to be tendered either military promotion or a Surgeon's place. Messrs. C. and M. DWIGHT have just re-enlisted as privates in the Army of the Potomac. The brethren are a trio of talent, gallantry and merit, worthy of their MARION descent, (from ISAAC MARION, General M's eldest brother), and deserve and should receive position and promotion from the powers that be.

Several letters have been captured with the prisoners or taken in the late exploit of PALMER. Two of these letters I have read. One is from WM. P. PATTERSON, (seaman) a live prisoner, dated 29th ult., ("Verona Postoffice, Pennsylvania, to Mr. THOMAS GRIFFITH"), and among other things discloses the weakness of the marauding party, of which he was one, and how easily "the rebels could, had they known the fact, have driven them in the ocean". Another was found on the person of JONAS RITCHIE, one of the slain, from his brother, EMANUEL RITCHIE, and it confidently counts on our speedy subjugation, and return to loyalty!!!!

At Headquarters, "Personne" and myself have had the pleasure of social intercourse and enjoyment, with Capt. THOMAS D. EASON, Ordnance Officer, HENRY EASON DOTTERER, Esq., Assistant Ordnance Officer, LOUIS J. BARBOT, Artillery Engineer, Capt. J. D. TREZEVANT, of the Fort Motte Rangers, Capt. A. L. EVANS, (another brother of Gen. E.) Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. SIDNEY A. LEGARÉ, volunteer Aid, and Capt. JOHN H. ROGERS, a brave and whole-souled Virginian, a special Aid of General EVANS, besides the General and the Physicians before mentioned. With such companionship, you may well imagine that time has moved on swift and halcyon wings.

The Charleston Courier.

5 April 1862, 1

Southern Iron.—There is reason to believe that some of the Cabinet officers, at Richmond, will learn something of Southern resources. In a late debate, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, stated:

In the States of Georgia and Alabama, there were large deposits of iron which had only been partially worked, and the experimental developments of them, so far as they had gone, were of the most satisfactory and promising nature. An official report of the iron product of Georgia showed that the quality of the ore was the best that had ever been used in that State from any other source, and he had no doubt that the iron in Alabama was quite as good. Specimens of the Georgia ore had been sent to Liverpool and had there been manufactured into Colt's pistols, and other like superior articles of manufacture. The best razors that he ever knew were manufactured from the iron ore of Georgia. The interest was a vast one in different parts of the South, and invited the favor of the Government.

The Charleston Courier.

5 April 1862, 2

Visit to the Fortifications.—Governor PICKENS has just finished a tour of examination into the condition of the defences on the Coast generally, and to-day visits for that purpose Cole's Island and James Island.

5 April 1862, 4

The Women of Mississippi in Motion.—Natchez, March 29.—The girls, one hundred and three rank and file, each in herself a Joan of Arc or a Maid of Saragossa, have completed their military organization, and in for the war. They will leave here by steamer for New Orleans on Monday morning. Give them a warm embrace. Hurrah for Mississippi!—*New Orleans True Delta*, March 30.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 April 1862, 1

BEAUREGARD'S CALL FOR BELLS.—The New Orleans *True Delta* publishes the following letter from GEN. BEAUREGARD to the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in that city:

JACKSON, TENN., March 20, 1862.

Dear Father:—Your favor of March 14th has just been received.

The call which I made on the planters of the Mississippi Valley, to contribute the bells from their plantations to be cast into cannon, is being so promptly met that I am in hopes of being spared the necessity of depriving our churches of any of their sacred appendages.

Our wives and children have been accustomed to the call, and would miss the tones of "the church going bell." But if there is no alternative we must make the sacrifice; and should I need it, I will avail myself of your offer to contribute the bell of St. Patrick's Church, that it may rebuke, with a tongue of fire, the vandals, who, in this war, have polluted God's altar. Let me thank you for the expression of kindness and regard towards myself, with which your letter abounds. I can only hope that the day is not far distant when peace will once more bless our country, and I shall visit again a quiet home.

I remain, very truly, yours,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com'g.
Father Mullon, St. Patrick's Church, N. O.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 April 1862, 1

The Government We Live Under.

What kind of Government have we set up, in these Confederate States? This is an important question to every man in the Confederacy. There are men found who maintain that we rightfully live under a despotism; and that JEFFERSON DAVIS is our master. They say that he is elected President for six years. His competency properly to fill the office, is not a matter for discussion. To discuss it is treason. Therefore he is an irresponsible Executive, to whom obedience only is due—he is our despot.

On the other hand, it is believed that JEFFERSON DAVIS is simply an agent of the Confederate States, under a written Constitution. By that Constitution he has certain limited powers. He can make no laws, and he cannot appoint to a single office without the consent of another Department of the Government. That, by this Constitution, he is bound, from time to time, to give an account of his actions and doings to Congress and the people, and for delinquency can, if necessary, be legally impeached and turned out of office.

Now, which of these two views are right? They are practically those upon which—one or the other—the Confederate Government must be administered.

In our simplicity, we had once supposed that the entertainment of such an alternative was, in our day, an impossibility to any Southerner. As the Executive was amenable to Congress, we imagined that Congress would do its duty. Hence, if the Executive was presumptuous, or silly or incompetent, Congress would interpose its power, and check his presumption—neutralize his folly, and supply his incompetency. But the majority in Congress took a different view of its duty. By tolerating and supporting, it fostered the follies and incompetency of the Executive; and by hiding them from the people, it made them inordinate if not inveterate. The people, who looked to their representatives in Congress for light and information, were kept totally in the dark as to the characteristics of their Chief Magistrate as practically developed in the conduct of the Government. Consequently, they have said and have done nothing, because they knew little and hoped for the best. Practically, therefore, without responsibility to Congress or the people, the President is now said to be rightfully a despot. Presences call the people of the Confederate States

"his people." They laud him as a second WASHINGTON; and the carpings at WASHINGTON are graciously quoted as applicable to him; and, finally, it is proposed, that all papers which presume to discuss his policy or characteristics "*shall be suppressed.*" So far we have gone. Whether we will go farther, in full imitation of the LINCOLN Government, and put the liberty of the press and of persons under the bayonet, time will develop. The public, however, should mark the announcement of such views.

Violence is ever the ready resort of all tyrannies. We have thought that it was the great object of free governments to rectify evils in government without violence. The powers of government are broken up and divided amongst different agencies, so that some may check and control others; and thus peaceably enforce the object of all government—the liberties and safety of the people. The Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary, constitute co-ordinate branches of the government. But now, it seems, to exercise any of the agencies of government to check or stimulate the Executive represented in President DAVIS, is flagitious—is abominable—is treason in the eyes of some modern republicans of the Confederate States.

We have ever thought that responsibility to the people was the essence of all free government. But to call President DAVIS to account, or to consider his competency in carrying on their war, or to demand that it should be more vigorously carried on, is, on the part of the people, a matter of supreme impertinence, and a flagrant betrayal of their cause to their enemies. The political parasites and pimps around him in substance say: Down with discussion!—down with the press!—down with the people! Hurrah for JEFFERSON DAVIS! He is the Government. He is the Cause. The people of the Confederate States are his people. His views cannot be questioned. To hear is to obey!

Such are the signs around us. They may be worse; but before they are so, the great cause of Southern independence and liberty will not allow itself to be strangled or overthrown by incompetency and stupidities—venal self-seekers, or base panders to Executive power. It will rise up and control and regulate the Executive, and make it subservient to the great purpose of its creation—the redemption and salvation of the Confederate States.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 April 1862, 2

GENERAL PEMBERTON arrived in this city yesterday. General S. R. GIST came down by the afternoon train from Columbia.

AN ALARM OF FIRE, yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, was caused by the burning of a chimney in the Upper Wards.

Ex-Gov. GIST sets a good example by planting 1700 acres in corn and no cotton.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARD.—We are glad to see the name of this favorite corps resumed, by the coalition of the junior Coltic companies under one organization. Capt. COURTENAY is now in command, and we hope to hear of the "Guard" being mustered in before many days.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—From every quarter comes the response, "For the War." Twelve months' men are changing their term of service, and we have no doubt but that it will soon be a rare thing to see or hear of a company that does not intend to "see it out with the Yankees." We see no good reason, however, for delaying the organization of such twelve months' men as have been "accepted."

THE BEECH HILL RANGERS (Mounted Rifles) from Colleton District, were mustered into service on Monday. The following are their officers:

W. G. SMITH, Captain.

— LARISSY, First Lieutenant.

G. W. RAYSON, Second Lieutenant.

ALBERT WILLIS, Brevet Second Lieutenant.

LADIES' GUNBOAT FAIR.—The following gentlemen are requested to act as Senior and Junior Managers of the Ladies' Gunboat Fair:

Senior Managers.

Hon. W. ALSTON PRINGLE,	Rev. WM. B. YATES.
Hon. M. C. MORDECAI.	JOS. WALKER, Esq.
JAS. KOME, Esq.	GEO. ROBERTSON, Esq.
WM. RAVENEL, Esq.	ROBERT GOURDIN, Esq.
J. J. MCCARTER, Esq.	GEO. M. COFFIN, Esq.
JAS. R. PRINGLE, Esq.	WM. H. HOUSTON, Esq.
RICHARD YEADON, Esq.	JOHN W. CALDWELL, Esq.
ELIAS HORLBECK, M. D.	

Junior Managers.

RICHARD CALDWELL, Esq.	Col. ROBT. S. DURYEA.
Rev. A. TOCNER PORTER.	WM. S. ELLIOTT, Esq.
Col. A. O. ANDREWS.	A. A. ALLEMONG, Esq.
FRAN. N. BONNEAU, Esq.	CHAS. MOISE, Esq.
F. J. POROHER, Esq.	DAVID RAMSAY, Esq.
CHAS. W. GRAVES, Esq.	M. P. O'CONNOR, Esq.
J. LEGARE YATES, Esq.	H. S. HAYDEN, Esq.
R. B. RHETT, Jr., Esq.	W. D. H. KIRKWOOD, Esq.
B. J. WHALEY, Esq.	

7 April 1862, 2

The Enemy have Abandoned Little Edisto.—We learn, from Adams' Run, General EVANS Headquarters, that the enemy, admonished by the severe punishment, inflicted on them by the HOLCOMBE Legion and their compatriots of NELSON'S MOORES' and SALVO'S commands, and especially, by the intrepid and heroic PALMER, have vanished from Little Edisto, the scene of the brilliant victory of our troops above named. Little Edisto is a small inlet, separated from the main Island, by the Little Edisto river.

Governor PICKENS, on Saturday, visited the fortifications on the lines in St. Andrew's Parish; Wappoo Cut, Elliott's Cut, Secessionville and James' Island, accompanied by Brigadier-General DESAUSSURE. We learn that the Governor expressed much gratification at the efficient and rapid progress making in the works.

Metal for Cannon.—The agent of the Confederate States, who has been collecting bell metal for artillery, has, we are informed, already procured in Georgetown, (S. C.,) and vicinity, over four thousand pounds. All in that region are giving with the greatest liberality.

7 April 1862, 2

METAL FOR CANNON.—The agent of the Confederate States, who has been collecting bell metal for artillery, has, we are informed, already procured in Georgetown, S. C., and vicinity, over (4000) four thousand pounds. All in that region are giving with the greatest liberality.

SCHOONER CAPTURED AND BURNED BY THE YANKEES.—The schr. *Leonora*, of this port, from Nassau, N. P., with an assorted cargo, was chased ashore at Lockwood's Folly, near Smithville, N. C., a few days since by the blockading steamers and a sailing vessel. The Captain set fire to the schooner, but the Yankees came to her in their barges, put the fire out, and took what they wanted, after which they burned her to the waters' edge.

• **THE BLOCKADING VESSELS** off Georgetown and Santee, are, we learn, in the habit of sending their launches into the creeks and streams back of Cape Romain, and near the mouth of the Santee river. They are piloted by runaway contrabands.

8 April 1862, 1

The Enemy have Abandoned Little Edisto.—We learn, from Adams' Run, General EVANS Headquarters, that the enemy, admonished by the severe punishment, inflicted on them by the HOLCOMBE Legion and their compatriots of NELSON'S MOORES' and SALVO'S commands, and especially by the intrepid and heroic PALMER, have vanished from Little Edisto, the scene of the brilliant victory of our troops above named. Little Edisto is a small islet, separated from the main Island, by the Little Edisto river.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 April 1862, 2

[COMMUNICATED.]

COLONEL WILLIAM D. DESAUSURE.—South Carolina has no truer son, nor the Confederacy a more gallant soldier, than the able commandant of the 15th Regiment S. C. Volunteers. His coolness and courage on the battle field have been severely tested. As an officer in Mexico, from the bombardment of Vera Cruz to the gates of the city, he displayed all the qualities of an accomplished officer and tried soldier, in many a hotly contested battle, such as Contreras, Churubusco, etc., when the (once) gallant SNIEDS ordered the "Palmettos to the front." No truer band of Spartan heroes ever made a forlorn hope more glorious than the "Richland Rifles," commanded by their brave young Captain.

After his return, the appointment of a Captaincy of dragoons in the Regular U. S. Army was offered him and accepted, and for five or six years he filled his position admirably on the frontiers, where he was stationed at the time his native State resumed her separate independence as a free and sovereign Commonwealth. He resigned and came home, and was appointed a Major of Cavalry in the Regular Army of South Carolina, which commission he now holds, as well as the Colonelcy of one of the best regiments in the service. He would make a capital Brigadier General, and is entitled, much if not more than many others who have for months held such positions, without the claims or capacity, as far as one can judge, which Col. DESAUSURE possesses. *But his day will come*, and if opportunity offers, at the head of his regiment will show by deeds that all is true which has been said.

BY ONE WHO HAS SEEN HIM TRIED.

[COMMUNICATED.]

COLONEL RICHARD DE TREVILLE.—At a time when every military ability possessed by the country should be brought into requisition, one of the ablest military heads in this State stands without military position or employment—a West Point man, who graduated some thirty years ago, was the very head of his class, an old army officer, a man who, in civil life, has illustrated every employment to which he has addressed himself, with conspicuous ability, both as an accomplished lawyer and statesman. The country needs such men to serve her now in the field. And such a man is Colonel R. DE TREVILLE, the late commander of the 17th Regiment, S. C. M. The State can ill afford to dispense with such abilities at this time. As one who served under him for some months, with opportunity for observation and the forming of an opinion, I have little hesitation in saying that for *head work*, in the thoughtful conception of plans and strategy, and in a thorough comprehension of the true points of weakness and of strength in the military positions about him, and, indeed, of the whole plot of the war on this coast, he has few equals in the service of the State. A laborious, thoughtful student, for years an active, astute man in the world, possessing great observation and knowledge of men, and of a high order of natural ability, he could scarcely fail to be otherwise. Having served in Gen. EVANS' Division, I have not a doubt but that this able commander could add his own to the testimony I take pleasure in laying before the public, as to the capacity of Col. DE TREVILLE.

The Confederacy, I repeat, needs such men, and needs them in a higher and wider field than that given by a Colonelcy. A general popularity is no test of military ability or discipline, and reserve of manner is no criterion of folly. The country wants able soldiers, not boon companions or plausible politicians. The cause in which we are all engaged, has already suffered grievously from the neglect of this fact. Let the evil be mended, and let ability be sought wherever it is to be found, and the cause of the country will be advanced. This, and this alone, causes me to pay tribute to the eminent capacity of an officer whose acquaintance is but slight.

W. E. L. MOIRE,
by letters and books,
and M. S., edited
MILES.

The Charleston Courier.

9 April 1862, 1

~~Movements of the Enemy.~~ We are informed that a detachment of the Yankees, about fifty in number, landed at Bull's Island, on Saturday last. They shelled the woods before coming on the land.

The object of the expedition has not yet developed itself.

9 April 1862, 2

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C.,
APRIL 8, 1862.—Proposals for the manufacture of **FIVE**
THOUSAND CANTEENS are invited until the 17th
instant.

F. L. CHILDS,

Captain Corps of Artillery Com'dg Arsenal.

April 8

5*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S
OFFICE, CHARLESTON, APRIL 7th 1862.—Estimates
are wanted in this Office for **GREEN MARSH**, to be
furnished twice a week. Parties offering to Contract
will state the quantity and the price for one hundred
pounds.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE,

April 8 2 Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The Charleston Mercury.
Wednesday, 9 April 1862, 1

DESCENT OF THE YANKEES ON BULL'S ISLAND.—
We are informed that a detachment of the Yankees—about fifty in number—landed from their boat on Bull's Island last Saturday. They shelled the place before coming ashore. The purpose of their expedition is not known.

11 April 1862, 2

Important from Mexico.—Col. PICKETT, formerly so well and favorably known as American Consul at Vera Cruz, and more recently as Confederate diplomatic agent in Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans. He is on his way to Richmond. Col. PICKETT confirms the telegraphic report of the withdrawal of England from the tripartite intervention in Mexico. The English troops had already re-embarked. There was still a large English fleet, carrying about 700 guns, at Vera Cruz. It was supposed that this fleet would soon leave for our Gulf ports.

The Mexican authorities have imposed a tax of ten dollars a bale on Cotton brought to Matamoras *in transitu*. In addition to this there is a charge of five dollars a bale for lighterage.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 April 1862, 2

SOLDIERS' BREAD.—Some excellent specimens of bread for the troops have been left at our office for the inspection of the public. It was baked in a portable camp oven, got up by that indefatigable officer, Colonel C. H. STEVENS, of the South Carolina Volunteers, and was manufactured for him by Mr. W. S. HENRY, at his Iron Works, on Meeting street. It is capable of baking a barrel of flour at a time, which will turn out 240 loaves. The specimens before us appear to be thoroughly done, and free from those injurious properties which, usually attach to this kind of food, when hastily prepared in camps. This oven can be easily transported by two horses, and its cost, we are informed, is about three hundred dollars. Its general introduction, it seems to us, would add very much to the health and comfort of soldiers in the field.

VESSELS ASHORE.—The large Yankee sailing vessel which, as we mentioned a few days ago, had got ashore, laden with cotton, furniture, &c., stolen from the Sea Islands, has become a total wreck. On Friday last Mr. JAMES HOPKINSON was watching the vessel going to pieces, when, strange to say, the first article he distinguished floating ashore was a bale of his own cotton! Some articles of furniture, marked E. M. S. (E. MIKELL SEABROOK), also floated ashore.

At an early hour on Saturday last a schooner was noticed outside the Bar, making rapidly for the land, and it was soon discovered that she was pursued by the blockading steamers. When off Long Island, the Captain, probably thinking that he would be unable to escape if he kept on, placed his craft on the beach. She is said to be a vessel formerly known here as the *Samuel Adams*, and is supposed to have a cargo of salt and other merchandize. The weather has been boisterous since she got ashore, and, in consequence, a steamer sent to her aid had to return without reaching her. Most of the cargo will probably be got out of the vessel, but the schooner is, no doubt, disabled. She was shelled for some time by the enemy after she got ashore.

14 April 1862, 1

Evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida, by the Federals.

Several gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday, who left Lake City on Wednesday last.— They state that the Federal troops evacuated Jacksonville on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, taking all their guns, ammunition and provisions with them. They had commenced to throw up entrenchments on the north side of the town, but an express arrived, and shortly afterwards all their tents were struck and their troops embarked on board three of their gunboats and sailed down the river. Previous to leaving the Federal troops reported that they had been ordered to reinforce their army at Tybee, to which point they had been ordered. It is estimated that the Federals had in Jacksonville from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

The Confederates, our informant says, had a camp of troops some ten miles from Jacksonville, commanded by Col. Davis, and that an express train had arrived at that point on Wednesday, bringing the information that the Federals had evacuated Jacksonville. As soon as this was known, the Jacksonville Light Infantry and a Florida cavalry corps occupied the town.

The Federals, upon their departure from Jacksonville, took with them one hundred and twenty-five loyal Union men from the town, and also a number of negroes. Among the whites who fell with the enemy were *Joseph Remington, Philip Fraser, C. S. Emery, J. W. Price, C. L. Robertson* and *O. L. Keen*. The latter was the keeper of the Judson House, and had been loyal to the South until that building was destroyed by the Southerners, when he went over to the Federals.

Col. Titus, well known as having been connected with the Lopez expedition at the capture of Cardenas, and latterly connected with the unfortunate Gen. WALKER, in his South American expedition, our informant says, had gone over to the Federals, and had made an effort to recruit a company in Jacksonville for the Lincolnites. Col. Titus is a native of New York, but has long resided in the South, and some years ago married a lady of Florida, connected with one of the best and most influential families of that State.

While the Federals occupied Jacksonville their officers gave themselves up to the grossest licentiousness and dissipation. Our informant says there was no meanness to which they did not resort, and no smoke-house or hen roost within their reach that they did not rob. They indulged in every species of vice, and visited the negro hovels, where they nightly held their disgusting orgies.

For ten days previous to the departure of the Federals, a number of the owners of escaped slaves went into the town under a flag of truce and claimed them. In every instance they were given up and restored to their masters. A Mr. BRANNING went in and demanded his negroes. He was told that he must take the oath of allegiance to the Union, but he sternly refused to do so, when, after a parley, his negroes were delivered up, and assistance tendered him to take them.

Two Yankees were captured, a few days since, a short distance from Jacksonville. They pretended to be deserters, but their story was not believed, and they were sent to Tallahassee. They report that the male slaves were set to work on the fortification north of the town, and that the females had all been placed in jail.

A widow lady named Haddock, residing some few miles from Jacksonville, had all of her property destroyed and all her negroes stolen. The Federals ascertained that she had two sons in the Confederate army, and went to her house hoping to capture them. They failed in the object, and while in her residence destroyed all her furniture. Some drunken Federal soldiers with their knives killed a horse, that was attached to a buggy which was standing before her door. We are informed that many other similar outrages were committed by the Federal troops.

15 April 1862, 2

[From the Savannah News, April 14.]
**Evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida, by
the Federals.**

Several gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday, who left Lake City on Wednesday last. They state that the Federal troops evacuated Jacksonville on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, taking all their guns, ammunition and provisions with them. They had commenced to throw up entrenchments on the North side of the town, but an express arrived, and shortly afterwards all their tents were struck and their troops embarked on board three of their gunboats, and sailed down the river. Previous to leaving, the Federal troops reported that they had been ordered to reinforce their army at Tybee, to which point they had been ordered. It is estimated that the Federals had in Jacksonville from 1500 to 2000 men.

The Confederates, our informant says, had a camp of troops some ten miles from Jacksonville, commanded by Col. Davis, and that an express train had arrived at that point on Wednesday bringing the information that the Federals had evacuated Jacksonville. As soon as this was known, the Jacksonville Light Infantry and a Florida cavalry corps occupied the town.

The Federals, upon their departure from Jacksonville, took with them 125 loyal Union men from the town, and also a number of negroes. Among the whites who left with the enemy were Joseph Remington, Philip Fraser, C. S. Emery, J. W. Price, C. L. Robertson and O. L. Keen. The latter was the keeper of the Judson House, and had been loyal to the South until that building was destroyed by the Southerners, when he went over to the Federals.

Col. Titus, well known as having been connected with the Lopez expedition at the capture of Cardenas, and latterly connected with the unfortunate Gen. Walker, in his South American expedition, our informant says, had gone over to the Federals, and had made an effort to recruit a company in Jacksonville for the Lincolnites. Colonel Titus is a native of New York, but has long resided in the South, and has by some accounts married a lady of Florida, connected with one of the best and most influential families of that State.

While the Federals occupied Jacksonville their officers gave themselves up to the grossest licentiousness and dissipation. Our informant says there was no meaness to which they did not resort, and no smoke-house or hen-roost within their reach that they did not rob. They indulged in every species of vice, and visited the negro hovels, where they nightly held their disgusting orgies.

For the days previous to the departure of the Federals, a number of the owners of escaped slaves went into the town under a flag of truce and claimed them. In every instance they were given up and restored to their masters. A Mr. Branning went in and demanded his negroes. He was told that he must take the oath of allegiance to the Union, but he stoutly refused to do so, when, after a parley, his negroes were delivered up and assistance tendered him to take them.

Two Yankees were captured a few days since, a short distance from Jacksonville. They pretended to be deserters, but their story was not believed, and they were sent to Tallahassee. They report that the male slaves were set to work on the fortification North of the town, and that the females had all been placed in jail.

A widow lady named Haddock, residing some few miles from Jacksonville, had all her property destroyed, and all her negroes stolen. The Federals ascertained that she had two sons in the Confederate army, and went to her house hoping to capture them. They failed in their object, and while in her residence destroyed all her furniture. Some drunken Federal soldiers with their knives killed a horse that was attached to a buggy, which was standing before her door. We are informed that many other similar outrages were committed by the Federal troops.

15 April 1862, 2

Our Strong City.—With our noble and formidable breast-works on the Neck, our impregnable Sumter and other strong fortifications in our harbor, our lines in St. Andrew's Parish, and our other numerous defences, all manned by Palmetto Boys, led by brave and skillful commanders, we may congratulate ourselves that Charleston has indeed become "a strong city." Well then may we cite and appropriate the following passage from the Prophet Isaiah, ch. xxvi., v. v. 1st and 12th:

In that day shall this song be sung in the land of Judah. We have a strong city; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks.

Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us; for thou also wrought all our works in us.

Brigadier-General W. G. DESAUSSEURE has been appointed Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, as will be seen by an order published in this issue.

We have in the South iron of excellent qualities and in abundance, yet one year of war has elapsed without any official effort to increase or extend the product of the mines.

We have Cotton in abundance and to spare, yet one year of war has passed without any effort to apply Cotton to warlike uses.

We have shipbuilding materials in abundance to have our own ships.

Schooner Destroyed.—The schooner *Sir Robert Peel*, with a valuable cargo, while approaching the coast off Georgetown, (S. C.,) some days since, was chased by the enemy, and the Captain had to set fire to his vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the Lincolnites.

Col. HAGOON'S Regiment, which has been stationed since August last at Cole's Island and Battery Island, passed through our city yesterday.

The members of this regiment, after months of arduous duty, are on their way home, under furlough for a short time. The regiment originally consisted of ten companies, but has been reorganized, and now numbers thirteen companies, eleven of which go into the old organization, and the remaining few will seek other organizations. Col. HAGOON, we understand; has been elected to the command of the old organization, which will soon be full.

The events of the war are emphatically calling on all good and true sons of the South to prepare for the field, and especially for partizan service in the field.

We have never been fairly defeated in the field, and we possess a country and a population specially adapted to guerilla warfare. The most daring and effectual feats of the partizans of the Revolution were performed in South Carolina, after the coast had been occupied by the foe.

It is time that full and authoritative encouragement were given to this mode of warfare and defence.

15 April 1862, 1

THE NEWS OF THE WAR.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *Republican* of yesterday stoutly depicts that martial law has been proclaimed in that city. Governor BROWN has issued an urgent proclamation to the militia of Georgia, in which he says:

The term for which part of the State Troops entered the service has expired, and they have not all re-enlisted, but part of them have returned to their homes. This has weakened our force on the coast. I have informed the Secretary of War of the condition of our army, and have invited him to take the entire charge of our defences. He has replied that he is not able, at present, to send troops to take the place of those who are retiring, and has appealed to the State to continue to provide, as far as possible, for her own defence. At this critical juncture Fort Pulaski, which was defended by Confederate troops, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the city of Savannah is menaced by a heavy force. The fall of Savannah would make the defence of the State more difficult. In this emergency I again appeal to your patriotism and your State pride, to fill up, at once, the places made vacant by the retirement of troops lately in service. When Georgia is invaded, her strongest fortresses taken, her commercial metropolis beleaguered by a hostile force, and her very existence as a State threatened, who will remain longer at home?

With regard to the surrender of Fort Pulaski, the *Republican* says:

We have thus far not a word officially from Fort Pulaski, yet all, except a few very incredulous individuals, have yielded the point of its fall. The Confederate authorities have declined all applications for a flag of truce, and we shall probably be kept in suspense until the New York or Boston papers, accidentally spirited over the line, shall enlighten us. The garrison was 413 strong, officers and men. Thirty have been detached, leaving the number at the time of the surrender 383, or 24 officers and 359 men. Lieuts. Cole, of the Oglethorpes, and Bashler, of the German Volunteers, were in the city.

Reports from below state that the enemy are removing their battery from Jones' Island, near Venus' Point, we presume, a little higher up the river. If it be possible to prevent such encroachments, it should be done, and few things are impossible if we but use the means and energy at our command.

Two vessels—a brig and schooner—were lying at Venus' Point yesterday, and a number in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski. Saturday last a steamer was seen to pass from the Fort to the fleet off Tybee, and some suppose she was taking off the prisoners for shipment to headquarters, or to some northern place of incarceration.

EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, BY THE YANKEES.

Gentlemen who arrived in Savannah on Sunday, having left Lake City, Florida, on Wednesday last, report that the Federal troops evacuated Jacksonville on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, taking all their guns, ammunition and provisions with them. They had commenced to throw up entrenchments on the north side of the town, but an express arrived, and shortly afterwards all their tents were struck and their troops embarked on board three of their gunboats and sailed down the river. Previous to leaving the Federal troops reported that they had been ordered to reinforce their army at Tybee, to which point they had been ordered. It is estimated that the Federals had in Jacksonville from 1500 to 2000 men.

The Confederates had a camp of troops some ten miles from Jacksonville, commanded by Col. Davis, and an express train had arrived at that point on Wednesday, bringing the information that the Federals had evacuated Jacksonville.—As soon as this was known, the Jacksonville Light Infantry and a Florida cavalry corps occupied the town.

The Federals, upon their departure from Jacksonville, took with them one hundred and twenty-five loyal Union men from the town, and also a number of negroes. Among the whites who left with the enemy were Joseph Remington, Philip Fraser, C. S. Emory, J. W. Price, C. L. Robertson and O. L. Keen. The latter was the keeper of the Judson House, and had been loyal to the South until that building was destroyed by the Southerners, when he went over to the Federals. Col. Titus, well known as having been connected with the Lopez expedition at the capture of Cardenas, and latterly connected with the unfortunate Gen. Walker, in his South American expedition, our informant says, had gone over to the Federals, and had made an effort to recruit a company at Jacksonville for the Lincolnites.—Colonel Titus is a native of New York, but has long resided in the South, and some years ago married a lady of Florida, connected with one of the best and most influential families of that State.

While the Federals occupied Jacksonville their officers gave themselves up to the grossest licentiousness and dissipation. Our informant says there was no meanness to which they did not resort, and no smoke house or hen roost within their reach that they did not rob. They indulged in every species of vice, and visited the negro hovels, where they nightly held their disgusting orgies.

Two Yankees were captured, a few days since, a short distance from Jacksonville. They pretended to be deserters, but their story was not believed, and they were sent to Tallahassee. They report that the male slaves were set to work on the fortification north of the town, and that the females had all been placed in jail.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 April 1862, 2

THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The practice of extortion has become so common now-a-days, that even the news boys, we are told, have become affected by the epidemic of greed, and are demanding *ten cents* for THE MERCURY on the railroads, &c. We have been informed that some of them represent that the papers cost them more than formerly. Such is not the fact. Though the prices of all kinds of printing materials have been frightfully increased "of late," this newspaper is supplied to news dealers as cheaply as ever. It may be proper to add, that those who sell THE MERCURY on the railroads, do so "on their own hook," not being connected with, and, of course, in no degree controlled by this office.

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE — Brigadier-General WILMOT G. DESAUSURE, recently in command of the 4th Brigade, has been appointed Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina, in place of General S. R. GIST, who is about to take the field as Brigadier General in the Confederate States army. General DESAUSURE is peculiarly fitted for the duties of this office, and we have no doubt but that his administration will be satisfactory to the military, which, at this time, is the State itself.

Due notice will be given when the new Adjutant General assumes the duties of his office.

IN OUR NOTICE, yesterday, of the wreck of the Yankee vessel loaded with cotton and furniture, from the sea islands, we mentioned that Mr. JAS. HOPKINSON had seen a bale of his own cotton floating ashore. To prevent any erroneous inferences, it is proper that we should say that Mr. H., in abandoning his plantation, had burned all his cotton. The bale marked with his name, and found floating ashore, had been picked, ginned and baled by the Yankees themselves.

16 April 1862, 2

Gen. P. Johnston and staff arrived in the city yesterday, and took rooms at the Charleston

Col. CHARLES H. SIMONTON, who has been appointed to the command of the Eutaw Regiment, was serenaded at the Mills House on Tuesday evening, by the regimental band. He acknowledged the compliment earnestly and eloquently.

We shall soon be gratified in reporting the full organization of the Eutaw Regiment, which will bear the flag that waved gloriously and victoriously at Cowpens and Eutaw.

16 April 1862, 4

The Confederate Prisoners.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes to that paper as follows, concerning the Confederate prisoners taken at Winchester and now confined in the Baltimore jail:

The most of them have been in the Confederate service for the last nine or ten months, and are now re-enlisted for the war. The officers say that all the Virginia troops now in the field have re-enlisted for the war. I have conversed with most of the above officers, and find them to be highly intelligent men, and some of them have the manners of highly educated and polished gentlemen. On their arrival here they were placed in the city jail, where they will remain for the present. The city jail is a building of enormous proportions, built of stone, with white marble facings. It is about the size and height of the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, and its magnificent towers and turrets give it more the appearance of a castle of feudal times than of a prison. On entering its spacious corridors, I found the prisoners grouped around one of General Dix's clerks, who was taking down their names. The men were not at all disinclined to converse, and talked freely of the battle in which they had been taken prisoners.

They are all comfortably clothed, and apparently in good spirits. They all had Virginia bank notes, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,500 or \$1,800, but stated that they had not been paid for the last two months. Having been allowed to do so, many of them sent their Virginia bank notes out to-day and had them exchanged for United States money or silver at a heavy discount. At present they have to put up with the common jail fare—brown bread to eat, and molasses and water, under the name of coffee to drink. But arrangements are being made by the military authorities here by which they will have proper food. Their washing will be done for them and everything else done to render them comfortable. The men are to be allowed to walk in the spacious yards of the jail, and the officers will be paroled and allowed to go about the city.

The officers who were in the battle of Manassas declare that the battle of last Sunday was far bloodier than that, and far more hotly contested. They marched from Mount Jackson to Strasburg, and from Strasburg to near Winchester, where they met Gen. Shields' forces and the battle took place. I infer, from what they said, that it was General Jackson's idea that General Banks was endeavoring to form a junction with General McClellan at

Centreville, and that, in order to prevent this, or, at least, to retard it, General Jackson returned to Winchester and fought this battle.

The officers speak in the highest terms of Gen. Jackson. They say he never sends his men into battle, but always leads them and then the men follow his example.

In reply to my question what the Confederate officers generally thought of our Generals, the officers answered that General McClellan was regarded as the first General in America, with the single exception of General Beauregard. But as to our other Generals they claimed they were not equal to theirs. The war of the abolitionists on McClellan was watched with the greatest interest at the South. It was believed there that if the abolitionists succeeded in getting McClellan deposed from the chief command, there was no man in the North who could control the Northern armies in such a way as to defeat the Southern armies. It is generally believed by the officers of the Confederate army that President Lincoln now controls the movements of the Union armies, and that the victories of those armies, the fruits of McClellan's plans, are now over—that without the controlling mind that has heretofore planned the campaign, the Union armies will be beaten in detail.

During the whole day the jail has been besieged by crowds of persons in all conditions of life, anxious to see the prisoners. None, however, except relatives are allowed access to the inside. Many ladies call in their carriages, and not being allowed to enter, walk past the windows, looking at the prisoners through the bars.

[There is no doubt of the general correctness of the above statement; as it is confirmed from other sources. Upon one point, however, the writer is entirely wrong. The prisoners have certainly not been restricted to prison fare—brown bread and molasses and water. The sympathies of a large number of our citizens were freely elicited in their behalf. The sum of nearly five thousand dollars was subscribed for their relief, and whatever the military authorities may have done; it is certain that others, by permission of the authorities, have thought to provide most liberally for the comfort of these young Virginians; many of whom have friends, and not a few relatives, who reside in this city. It is now understood that the prisoners are to be removed at an early day to Fort Delaware. They, we are assured, will greatly regret the change, whatever may be the reasons that actuate the Government in ordering their removal.—Eds. M. N. S.]

16 April 1862, 4

[From the *Albany Constitutionalist*, April 15.]

The Seizure of the Cars at Big Shanty.

A gentleman who arrived here last night from Atlanta, gives us the following statement in regard to the seizure of cars at Big Shanty, on Saturday last:

The train was composed of freight, mail, and passenger cars, and had stopped at Big Shanty for breakfast. The engineer, Mr. Jeff Kunc, and the conductor, Mr. W. Fuller, were eating at a table where they could see the train. Hearing the engine exhaust, they looked up, and saw it, the tender, and three box cars moving off. They, accompanied by Mr. Murphy, foreman of the Atlanta Machine Shop, immediately gave chase on foot, and ran a distance of four miles, where they found a hand-car and some train hands. Mounting this car, the party continued their pursuit, until they were thrown from the track, in consequence of a rail having been torn up by the fugitives. As soon, however, as the car could be replaced, they resumed their journey, and reached Etowah, a distance of twenty miles from Big Shanty, where they found an engine belonging to Mark A. Cooper's Iron Works, and getting on that proceeded to Kingston, where they procured a Rome Rail Road engine, and continued the pursuit until they captured the rascals. The down express train was met on the way, and the engine of that train joined in the chase. Several times the pursuers came in sight of the fugitives, but the latter had taken a number of cross-ties with them, which they were dropping along the road as they went, thus impeding the progress of the former.

At Ringgold, there was a militia parade, and a number of men on horseback volunteered to join in the pursuit. When the fugitives passed Dalton they did not cut the telegraph wires, as they had previously done, and dispatches were sent to Chattanooga, from which place a train with soldiers was sent out to meet them.

The bridge burners, for such it appears they were, came to Atlanta on the Friday night train; and desired to be waked up early the next morning to go to Big Shanty. At that place, they were seen walking very leisurely up to the cars, and seizing their opportunity, they made off with a portion of the train, as already described. After proceeding some distance, they cut loose two of their cars, and set the other on fire. When the pursuing engine got up with them, they were out of fuel and water; they had picked up some wood on the way, and had burned all the oil, and whatever they could get hold of to throw into the fire-box. They were eight in number, and, it is said, were sent by General Mitchell, the Federal Commander at Shelbyville, Tenn., to destroy the rail road bridges along the route, so as to prevent reinforcements being sent to the Confederates in Tennessee.

Great credit is due to Messrs. Kunc, Fuller and Murphy, for the extraordinary exertions which they made to re-capture their stolen cars. Their pursuit was fraught with much danger, as the bridge burners had thrown many obstructions on the track, torn it up in two places, and, it was feared, would reverse their engine and run into those pursuing them.

A part of these facts were witnessed by our informant, and the balance he obtained from the employees of the rail road. The trick of these Yankees was certainly a very daring one, but was fortunately, not successful.

17 April 1862, 4

Gunboat Responses.

Editors Courier—I herewith enclose you a check for thirty-five dollars, subscribed by the ladies of this place and neighborhood, for the gunboat to be built, by the ladies of this State. The fund was made up by my daughter, and she encloses you the names, which you can publish or not, as you think best. JAS. D. BIVINGS.

The subscription was got up by Lizzie Bivings.

Mrs. H. E. Bivings.....	\$3	Mrs. Steading.....	1
Miss Hattie Bivings.....	1	Miss E. Caldwell.....	1
Miss Addie Bivings.....	1	Miss Eliza Crocker.....	1
Mrs. M. M. Bivings.....	1	Miss Ellen Crocker.....	1
Miss S. E. Bivings.....	1	Mrs. M. L. Dobbins.....	1
Carolina Bivings.....	1	Mrs. Coan.....	1
Mrs. E. Morris.....	1	Miss Jennie Coan.....	1
Mrs. M. Hawkins.....	1	Miss Carrie Coan.....	1
Miss Sue Hawkins.....	1	Miss Laura Coan.....	1
Miss Nancy Hawkins.....	1	Mrs. M. Mauldin.....	1
Miss Law Hawkins.....	1	Mrs. Hadden.....	1
Miss Jane Hawkins.....	1	Miss Margaret Hadden.....	1
Miss Nancy Arthur.....	1	Miss Lizzie Hadden.....	1
Miss Sarah Arthur.....	1		
Mrs. E. Davis.....	1	SERVANTS.	
Mrs. Mary Davis.....	1	Ritter.....	1
Mrs. Sarah Davis.....	1	Harriet.....	1
		Mary Moore.....	1

Crawfordsville, S. C., March 24, 1862.

Editors Courier—I have raffled my wax doll, "Eva Eve," for \$12.50, which I send you to help to build the gunboat. ZELIME LABORDE,

A LITTLE GIRL OF TWELVE SUMMERS.

Columbia, April 15, 1862.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 April 1862, 2

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C.—APRIL
16th 1862.—Wanted immediately at this Arsenal,
SEVERAL GUNSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.
F. L. CHILDS,
Capt. Corps of Artillery, Commanding Arsenal.
April 17 4*

18 April 1862, 1

Somehow or otherwise, notwithstanding the blockade—which is sufficient, according to RUSSELL and Exeter Hall—good things find their way into Charleston.

The enterprising proprietor of La Criolla, JOSE JARA, has lately received supplies of the best Cologne of the old and famous FARINA brand, and good Turkish Tobacco.

Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, April 7, 1862.

Captain F. L. Childs:

DEAR SIR:—I send you by my servant, Edward, little over three hundred lead bullets for the bore. I moulded them myself, for though my parents will insist on my sticking to Latin and Greek, when I cannot fix my mind on anything, but the fight going on; yet I am not too young to aid you with means to kill the Yankees. Please accept my gift, and give them to General Evans' men, who captured the last lot of prisoners. Tell the soldiers that the boy who moulded them requests each bullet to do its own duty, shoot low and direct—do not waste them. I will send another lot when I can get the lead.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE E. GIBBES.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., April 7, 1862.

Master George E. Gibbes:

DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge your very patriotic gift of three hundred bullets, to be used in ridding the coast of our Yankee foes, and while thanking you in the name of our brave soldiers for the acceptable donation, I heartily join you in the wish that each bullet may make a Yankee bite the dust.

Very respectfully, F. L. CHILDS,

Captain C. A. Commanding Arsenal.

21 April 1862, 1

News from the Coast.

The "Stono Scouts," (an independent company) Captain J. E. L. WALPOLE, had some brilliant skirmishing with the enemy on Friday and Saturday last.

On Friday morning about 11 o'clock two of their gunboats appeared off North Edisto, one manned by about twenty United States marines, the other filled with negroes. As the boats approached, four of the scouts who were out on picket duty, fired upon them, which was kept up for about a quarter of an hour.

The enemy returned the fire with spirit, but did no damage beyond barking a few trees, &c. They drew off, however, in quick time. One man was distinctly seen to fall after the fire of our men, and it is supposed three others were wounded, as in pulling off three oars were seen to be thrown up for the purpose of saving them. These parties had come for the evident purpose, of saving some of the Cotton thrown on the beach from the wrecked vessel off Edisto.

One of the scouts, as the boats moved off, ran to the beach and waved his hand as an invitation to them to return. The challenge was refused.

Friday night they returned with about two hundred men, a battery and a howitzer. The party landed on the place of Mr. WILLIAM SEABROOK, at Haulover, and drove in Capt. NESBIT's pickets, belonging to Col. BLACK'S Cavalry Regiment.

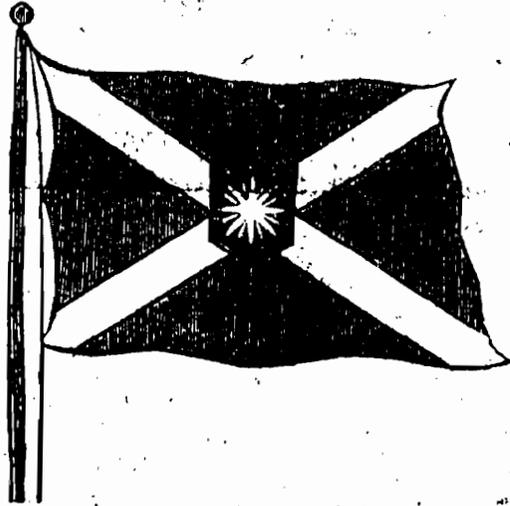
The Stono Scouts, with a portion of Capt. NESBIT'S command, marched to the place, intending to charge the enemy, but finding them too strongly posted and provided with artillery, and our men having only rifles and sabres, Capt. NESBIT ordered all his men but the scouts to retire.

The scouts then dismounted and engaged the enemy with their long range rifles, doing good execution. Only six men were engaged on our side, and fought the enemy for about half hour. Three or four of the enemy were seen to fall. One of our men, Mr. JOHN B. WADLEY, was severely wounded in the shoulder.

The enemy returned to his gunboats, taking off his dead and wounded.

On the return of the scouts to the scene of the engagement they discovered a great quantity of blood in various places, and marks of where they had dragged the wounded through the sand. Col. MEANS' regiment had been ordered up, but arrived too late, the enemy having left.

21 April 1862, 1



The New Flag of the Confederacy.

The Committee appointed by Congress to choose a suitable flag for the Confederate States, has at last closed its labors, and recommended for adoption the design given above. The flag is thus described in the terms of English heraldry:

On a field *gules* (red); a saltier *argent* (white); a Norman shield *azure* (blue), charged with a sun or (yellow).

The new ensign is certainly rich, brilliant, and easily distinguishable. The Sun has been very frequently urged as the proper emblem for the South, and the rays, which are to be alternately long and short, will suffice to represent the separate sovereignty of the States. Many would have preferred a more simple arrangement, to consist of two colors only; but, inasmuch as the Committee's device in no wise resembles the flag of the Yankees, we suppose that it will be generally well relished by the people. The new flag, however, has yet to receive the sanction of Congress, and may be rejected altogether by that body.

21 April 1862, 2

A **SRIRMISH** occurred early last Saturday morning on John's Island, in which one of our men, Mr. **JOHN B. WHALEY**, a member of Captain **NESBIT**'s mounted corps, was seriously, if not mortally wounded. It appears that three companies of the enemy attempted a landing, with two pieces of artillery. They were fired upon by twelve of our men who were posted as pickets in the neighborhood. The fire was returned, and as our men fell back, Mr. **WHALEY** received a ball through his body. Up to one o'clock on Saturday he still survived, but fears were entertained that his wound would result fatally.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOORE has our thanks for kind favors.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the down train on the South Carolina Railroad had reached within thirty-three miles of Charleston, between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, the engine and one of the passenger cars were thrown from the track, in consequence of the switch not being properly adjusted. Two of the cars were badly smashed, and Mr. **JOHN AHRENS**, Mr. **JOHN SPAIN**, and Mr. **MAT. SHEA**, were so badly injured as to cause their death almost immediately. Some other passengers were slightly wounded.

21 April 1862, 1

Personal.

In giving an account of the evacuation of the town of Jacksonville, the reporter of this paper stated on the authority of a gentleman from Florida, that Col. TITUS was among the citizens who had deserted the Southern cause and had gone with the Federals. A responsible correspondent also sent us a copy of a letter addressed by Col. TITUS to Col. EDWARD HOPKINS, which was construed by persons in Florida as an abandonment of the Confederate cause by Col. TITUS. These statements having appeared in the News, it is not just to Col. TITUS that we should before our readers the following card, sent to him for publication. The statement of the reporter was published as a matter of news, upon what he believed to be reliable authority. We very cheerfully afford Col. TITUS space in our columns to repel so foul an imputation and set himself right before the public. We desire you, however, to understand that in doing him justice we are in no degree influenced by his threats.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances compel me to answer, through the circular, with a prompt denial of the many charges promulgated against me by designing and unprincipled men. I have been charged through a licentious sheet, called the "Cotton States," published at Ocala, with having gone over to the Federal authorities. Such a slander, and the gross injustice done me by this scribbling editor, needs but little comment from me. I pronounce the author a liar, and totally unfit for my consideration. Under the belief that West Florida was to be abandoned by the Confederate Government, and her military operations discontinued, I did direct a letter to Col. Edward Hopkins, stating that, under the circumstances, it was not my intention to follow a retrograde army, as I was informed by officers of the Confederate army that orders were received to leave the State of Florida. I was ignorant at the time to be pursued without a moment's warning. I was at my plantation, with my family and negroes and effects, without means of transportation, and no notice of the order until part of the army had commenced a retrograde movement. I also stated that it was my intention to remain about my social avocations, and, in the absence of our army, to submit, having no other prerogative. What deep humiliation have I suffered.— Who struck the first blow and fought the first battle in this great and trying struggle for Southern rights on the plains of Kansas? and ever, no matter what clime lot had placed me in, I never yielded one inch to the principles that were all the State of my adoption; but have retained every endearing sentiment that binds man to another for this, our common cause. The abuse of the Northern press was but a comment; but when the irresponsible press of my own State, through rumors without one spark of truth, assailed me from prejudice or malice, I saw but one remedy. It is true that much of my early life was spent in the North, but I was born in a slave State, and my parentage before me, faithful to the institutions of this, my county, were ever instilled in my breast, and when I shall be far from myself as to sacrifice her interests, I shall no longer be alive. I am no politician, and do not crave the opinion of any man in regard to my course in not following the army on their evacuation of the East, but shall, at all times, stand ready, under the proper military organization, to defend my hearth-stone against any invasion, come from what quarter it may.— My zeal will grow less; no reverses of our arms will change my position in regard to the welfare of my country.

H. T. TITUS.

Ocala, April 11th, 1862.

21 April 1862, 2

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., APRIL 16th, 1862.—Wanted immediately at this Arsenal several GUNSMITHS and MACHINISTS.

F. L. CHILDS,
Captain Corps of Artillery Comding Arsenal.
April 17 4*

DESERTED FROM HIS POST, AT CAMP Evans, on or about the 1st April, 1862, J. P. WHELISS, a Private of Capt. R. Press Smith, Jr.'s Company, First Regiment Infantry, C. S. P. A. Said Wheliss is 20 years of age, five feet seven inches; has dark eyes, dark hair, fair complexion. It is supposed he has enlisted in one of the Companies forming for the Navy.

E. N. FULLER, JR.,
Lieutenant Commanding Co. E, First Infantry.
April 14 6

The Charleston Courier.

22 April 1862, 2

Col. H. T. Titus, of Florida, asserts in a card that he has not gone over to the Yankees, as charged by Florida papers.

22 April 1862, 2

Inglis Artillery.—Darlington District, which like all Districts of the Pee Dee section of the State, has entered nobly into the war, has lately added a full and efficient corps to active service on our coast. The name "Inglis Artillery," is in deserved compliment to Chancellor JOHN A. INGLIS, of Chesterfield, and to his gallant son, WILLIAM COWPER INGLIS, who was one of the earliest martyrs of our cause in Virginia.

This Company now enrolls seventy men or more, in addition to the following officers:

F. F. WARLEY, Captain.
WM. E. CHARLES, Senior First Lieutenant.
WM. H. JONES, Junior First Lieutenant.
WM. K. RYAN, Senior Second Lieutenant.
T. B. LOGAN, Junior Second Lieutenant.
R. B. NETTLES, First Sergeant.
JNO. W. WILLIAMSON, Second Sergeant.
JAS. M. NELSON, Third Sergeant.
C. BACOT LAW, Fourth Sergeant.
JAS. T. SUMNER, Fifth Sergeant.
K. D. CHARLES, Sixth Sergeant.
GEO. E. McCALL, Quartermaster.
GEO. W. EARLE, First Corporal.
A. A. McP. HAMBY, Second Corporal.
W. M. BACOT, Third Corporal.
C. COKER, Fourth Corporal.
S. A. BROWN, Fifth Corporal.
G. C. WHEELER, Sixth Corporal.

The Charleston Courier.

22 April 1862, 2

WANTED AT ONCE, A BRICK LAYER,
who understands putting up an Oven or Bakery,
to whom good wages will be paid punctually. Apply
to Captain T. WATSON, Jr., A. C. S., Fort Johnson.
April 21 4*

22 April 1862, 4

Troubles at Port Royal.

The New York Herald, in its Port Royal correspondence, gives some significant reports of the trials and troubles attending the Yankees in the occupation of other people's property. We give some extracts, under date of 27th March:

Small pox prevails to an alarming extent among the negroes in Beaufort and on the island. There are now twenty-five cases in the small pox hospital, under the care of Dr. Waldock, of Boston, Mass., who came out with Mr. Pierce. He is an able physician, and very successful in cases of that loathsome disease. Having made a specialty in this practice, to a certain extent, he brings a large experience and a thorough knowledge of its character and the proper mode of treatment. He has lost but few cases. He is now engaged in vaccinating the negroes, and has already treated between five hundred and fifty and six hundred men, women and children. Besides small pox, the negroes are afflicted with fevers to a greater extent than usual. Quite a number have died, and the sick lists are increasing. The physicians attribute this great increase of sickness and mortality among the blacks to the change in the kind, quality and quantity of their food. A glance at their regimen while under their masters and at work, and the present, under quartermasters' care, will satisfy every one that the present system is radically wrong, and will result in killing all the contrabands, if continued. The allowance to field hands, when working, on the plantations South, is one peck of corn (inground) and three pounds of meat—either pork, beef or bacon—per week. The meat was not given to those not working. The negroes were then fat and healthy, and suffered comparatively little from disease.

When Captain Lilley took charge of the contrabands at Beaufort he allowed them the following articles, and in the quantity specified:—Fifty pounds of beef or pork, five pounds of coffee, twenty pounds of rice, eight quarts of beans, three quarts of molasses, and Indian meal *ad libitum* to the one hundred rations. Six children were entitled to one ration. Rice and beans were issued alternately. Under that system the negroes lived better than ever before—had enough to eat, and were healthy and willing to work. Capt. Lilley had 556 negroes under his charge, and during the two months he controlled them but five died, four of whom were children and the fifth an old man who had passed his eighty-first year. That was the result of his system.

On the 20th of January Capt. Fuller took charge of the contrabands, and began to issue full soldiers' rations to each and every one, counting children, and the consequence is the bills of mortality have increased to an alarming extent, and the negroes are rapidly becoming worthless and unable or indisposed to work. A soldier's ration is one pound and a quarter of beef or pork, eighteen ounces of bread, rice, beans, sugar, molasses, soap, candles, pepper, vinegar, salt, &c., in proportion, valued in the aggregate at forty cents per day, or for five hundred and fifty-six men, women and children, \$222.40 per day, for rations alone. Capt. Lilley's rations may be valued at \$45 per day, or perhaps less. Now, in the first place, there is not a soldier in the army that can or does eat his ration daily. No man can eat twelve hard biscuits a day, be-

sides his pound and a half of pork or beef, his potatoes, &c., furnished him. Nor can the negro do it with safety. Nevertheless he is glutton enough to eat all his pork and beef daily, and is killing himself as rapidly as possible. It is a continual thanksgiving feast with him, and he will fail to endure it just as a white would who eat his Christmas or Thanksgiving feast every day. There is a limit to human endurance, and the contrabands are finding it out very rapidly. Laying aside the more important humanitarian aspect of the question, the frightful expenditure incurred in feeding the negroes in this sumptuous and unusual manner, should be taken into consideration. The United States Government is feeding at least twenty-five thousand negroes daily, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars per day, and at the expense of the negro's health and comfort as well. Now, with the regimen furnished by Captain Lilley, which is much better than the negro has ever before enjoyed, and which costs about eight or nine cents per day to each, the same number of men might be fed for \$2,250 per day, saving the Government each and every day the comfortable sum of \$7,750—an item of considerable magnitude. I don't propose to enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject, but merely refer to it in order to suggest that it might occupy the time of some of the intelligent gentlemen among the missionaries very profitably to themselves and to the public. And if they will only investigate the subject in a thorough manner, and make a report, they will be of some real service to the contrabands if they can suggest a bill of fare for the negroes which will be cheap and nutritious. I call upon them, or the Commander-in-Chief of the department, to investigate this subject. It needs it much.

Another matter might be investigated by the authorities at Beaufort. What parties are authorized to put into circulation one dollar notes issued by the Atlantic Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts? I had occasion yesterday to make a small purchase of Chauncey Robbins & Co., Beaufort, and received as change for a ten dollar Treasury note a five dollar Treasury note and four one dollar bills of the Atlantic Bank, Boston, with some specie. I am informed that this firm is putting out these notes in large quantities, which go into the hands of soldiers and negroes, who cannot use them unless they are given in trade again to Robbins.

Some of the notes are endorsed as follows:—“Received of Chauncey Robbins, who receives two and a half per cent. from the bank for putting them into circulation,” or words to that effect. The notes, of course, will never return to the bank when once in negro hands after our forces have left the island, and the bank will be the gainer thereby. If that is the object of this issuance of notes by Robbins it is too sharp practice to be long allowed; and if the bank is a party to the transaction it is equally guilty in attempting to swindle the poor contrabands. I have heard of negroes selling one dollar notes on the Atlantic Bank for fifty cents, as they look at them in the light of shipplasters. General Stevens ought to put a stop to the further circulation or issuance of notes by the above firm at once, and thereby protect the soldier and contraband. Another question? Has any Government officer who is interested in the banking institution anything to do with the circulation of the above notes, directly or indirectly? I dislike to refer publicly to such acts, but I know of no other way of calling attention to them.

22 April 1862, 4

The Silverton Artillery.

The following company is one that has served twelve months in the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and have now re-enlisted for the war as artillery under Captain FRED. SANDERS, who has served his country faithfully as First Lieutenant in Company G, of which a majority of his company were members. It is a company of the best material, and we have no doubt but that they will demonstrate the fact as soon as an opportunity presents itself. The following is a list of names of the noble men who bravely signed for the war:

FRED. SANDERS, Captain.
G. W. STALLINGS, First Lieutenant.
R. T. SANDERS, Second Lieutenant.
S. C. L. BUSH, Third Lieutenant.
J. R. HALFORD, Orderly Sergeant.

PRIVATES.

G. F. All.	W. M. Meyer.
G. P. Bush.	J. A. Meyer.
B. F. Baxley.	Frank Muns.
P. Botterson.	Wm. Moody.
N. B. Bush.	R. W. Morris.
C. M. Browning.	J. H. Morris.
W. H. Brown.	Richard Morris.
Barhy Baughman.	Henry Morris.
T. M. Baughman.	Elisha Morris.
Jesse Baldwin.	Wm. Norris.
W. E. Broom.	James Ohver.
J. M. Baxley.	W. H. Parker.
G. W. Black.	C. C. Rush.
Josiah Black.	W. C. Rountree.
J. G. Barker.	A. M. Rountree.
W. M. Brunson.	G. F. Ray.
Benj. Boyett.	O. B. S. Ray.
Jasper Bennett.	Elias Ray.
Jeff. Bush.	W. J. Sanders.
W. L. Connolly.	G. C. Sanders.
H. W. Connolly.	S. L. Sanders.
Wiley Connolly.	Jesse M. Sanders.
Henry Evans.	B. O. Sanders.
S. W. Eaves.	B. M. Sanders.
J. F. Faulkenstein.	E. B. Sanders.
J. A. Ferguson.	Jones M. Sanders.
Osborne Fail.	W. P. Stallings.
C. C. Hayne.	A. J. Stallings.
G. W. B. Hallman.	M. E. Stallings.
Wm. Holland.	J. P. Sindersine.
D. R. Howard.	Hansford Still.
A. H. Harden.	R. F. Still.
R. S. Jackson.	W. C. Turner.
F. W. Layton.	Ed. Williams.
Ancil Lowe.	Wyatt Weatherbee.
J. L. Long.	

Messrs. Editors:—In behalf of the "Carolina Artillery" I have the honor of enclosing you a check for \$60, to aid in building the ladies' gunboat. We take pleasure in contributing our mite to their noble work, but would take greater pride in being assigned a place at the guns when it is accomplished.

THOMAS K. LEGARÉ,

Captain Carolina Artillery, Lamar Battalion.

[The "Carolina Artillery," Capt. T. K. LEGARÉ, is from Orangeburg District. It is composed of men who have served in HAGOOD's Regiment, which was called out before the attack on Fort Sumter. Most of the members have not visited their homes for eight months, and have re-enlisted for the war, and been assigned to Major T. C. LAMAR's Artillery. They are well drilled both in infantry and artillery service, having been in the batteries at Cole's Island. They have contributed sixty dollars to the building of the gunboat.]

CAROLINA ARTILLERY.

THOMAS K. LEGARÉ, Captain.
WILLIAM W. LEGARÉ, Senior First Lieutenant.
B. MANLY SHULER, Junior First Lieutenant.
J. BENSON CONNOR, Second Lieutenant.
A. A. CONNOR, First Sergeant.
E. J. SMOAK, Second Sergeant.
T. P. NORRIS, Third Sergeant.
J. A. FELKEL, Fourth Sergeant.
E. E. BRUCE, Fifth Sergeant.
L. P. RAST, First Corporal.
M. N. RILEY, Second Corporal.
W. J. D. MOORER, Third Corporal.
G. E. BOLEN, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Ash, W. G.	Kennedy, J. M.
Ayers, D. A.	Lynch, W. R.
Baxter, S. F.	Metts, O. V.
Bair, J. G.	Metts, H. C.
Bair, F. W.	McAlhany, J. W.
Bair, F. A.	Miller, A. V.
Berry, A. F.	Morrell, A.
Balentine, B.	Meddows, J. W.
Brickle, V. V.	Myers, B. D.
Bozzard, W.	Myers, W. V.
Bolten, M. W.	Myers, J. F.
Bolten, J. F.	Nettles, J. W.
Bozzard, F. K.	Ott, J. D.
Bruce, J. C.	Pearson, J. E.
Bruce, S. V.	Pearson, J. H.
Bruce, T. W.	Pickering, E. M.
Bruce, F. A.	Pike, J. C.
Byrd, S.	Pooser, J. M.
Byrd, D. W.	Pooser, W. H.
Champy, A.	Rast, F. M.
Church, W. A.	Rickenbacker, J. D.
Collier, O. D.	Riley, J. M.
Dantzler, A. P.	Riley, J. B.
Fairey, S. P.	Riley, W. B.
Fairey, W. J.	Reedish, W. H.
Fairey, A. H.	Roberts, J.
Fairey, J. W.	Robinson, M.
Fogle, L. A.	Staley, E. S.
Fogle, G. J.	Shuler, R. G.
Garick, J. P.	Shuler, R. L.
Grimes, J. S.	Shuler, J. E.
Griffiths, S. T.	Smith, W. W.
Hartsog, A. J.	Syffit, A. J.
Herron, A. J.	Syffit, C. W.
Hitchcock, L. W.	Smoak, J. H.
Hunt, L. D.	Way, J. D.
Hunt, A.	Wannamaker, W. H.
Hughes, M.	Wolfe, H. L.
Hutto, J. B.	Wolfe, J. J.

Zeigler, J. D.—Total 92.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 April 1862, 2



FARM AT FLAT ROCK, N. C.

—FOR RENT, A VERY ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Flat Rock, convenient to the Church, Post Office, and only a few miles from the Stage Road, leading from Greenville, S. O., to Asheville, N. O. It contains about 160 acres farming and pasture land, mostly cleared.

On the premises is a fine DWELLING HOUSE, containing 16 Rooms with standing Furniture, Bedding, &c; also, all necessary out-buildings.

The location is in every respect desirable for climate, health, society and scenery.

A few NEGROS now upon the farm, will be hired with it.

Apply to

WM. O. BEE & CO.

April 22

tuths

No. 14 Southern Wharf.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 April 1862, 2

POUNTING THE YANKEES ACROSS PORT ROYAL FERRY.—We have received authentic intelligence from Pocotaligo, fully confirming the statement brought us on Tuesday by our special Reliable Gentleman, and mentioned in our issue of Wednesday. The facts are these: Early on Tuesday morning, Capt. LEAKE, of the fine Virginia battery, went to Port Royal Ferry with two field pieces, and fired into a small house on the farther side of the river, which was known to be occupied by the enemy's pickets. Eight rushed out and fled. Several shots were fired after them, and some of Capt. LEAKE's men say they saw the Yankees pick up and carry off one of their number; whether killed or wounded is not known; nor is it known whether any were killed in the house.

OUR THANKS are tendered to the Fort Sumter Band for the compliment of a delightful serenade given last night to the Office of THE MERCURY.

PERSONAL.—Col. PRESTON, of BEAUREGARD's staff, arrived yesterday at his home in Columbia. He comes, we believe, from Corinth.

THE MARION FIRE COMPANY.—The Columbia *Guardian* publishes a correspondence between Governor PICKENS and the Marion Fire Company, in which the fire alarm bell of the Company is tendered to the Governor to help on the good work of cannon making. The Governor graciously accepts the proffer.

The Charleston Courier.

28 April 1862, 2

ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES
FOR COMPANY A, GERMAN ARTILLERY, must be
sent to Pocotaligo Station, Charleston and Savannah
Rail Road. D. WERNER, Captain.

April 28

3*

28 April 1862, 4

German Artillery, Company B.
CAMP HUGER, ON THE COAST, S. C.,
 April 21, 1862,
Headquarters German Artillery, Company B.
Editors Courier:—You will permit me a small space in your valuable paper, by relating an episode in our camp life. The usual monotony of which, for the last five months, had been but seldom broken, except by an occasional visit of a Yankee gunboat in our neighborhood, and listening now and then to the Yankee drum and fife, without ever seeing an enemy, was very agreeably disturbed on the 12th inst. The company had been ready for some time to be mustered into Confederate service; and the first of April was the day appointed for that purpose, when, as your readers know, the enemy effected a landing at a point on the coast, near Port Royal Ferry, on which account the mustering of our company had to be postponed.

Gen. Gregg, under whose command the company is, had kindly promised to do us the honor to muster the Company himself in Confederate service, and at the same time present a flag, which the ladies of Charleston had prepared for our Company, but was prevented doing so on account of urgent military business. In his place, Capt. L. C. Haskell came in our camp, and accepted us in the service of our young Confederacy.

After the ceremony was over, Capt. Haskell, in a very neat and appropriate speech, presented the beautiful flag in the name of the ladies, to the Company.

Capt. Harms accepted the flag, and said:

"Captain, I receive this beautiful Flag from your hands, as a token from the ladies of Charleston, that the German Artillery is kindly remembered by them. Our last Flag was shattered by a shell at Hilton Head, surrounded by the noble men who fell there in defence of their adopted home. In the name of those gallant men who are now here, and who were mostly in that action, I promise you and the kind donors, that this Flag shall never be stained in our hands; it shall lead us to victory or death, and as long as a heart is throbbing in our bosoms, we will follow it and defend it to the last."

Then turning to Sergeant Kléncke, in whose keeping the Flag was entrusted, he said:
 "Sergeant, in your hands I put this sacred trust; I know from experience that the Flag is safe; that you will never quit it as long as life remains."

The Company received the Flag with three enthusiastic cheers, and there is no doubt that they will again, should occasion offer, stand to their Flag to the last, and bring it off victorious.

The following is the list of names of the members mustered into Confederate service:

- H. HARMS, Captain.
- F. MELCHERS, Senior First Lieutenant.
- H. KLATTE, Junior First Lieutenant.
- J. STELLJES, Senior Second Lieutenant.
- C. F. HENCKEN, Junior Second Lieutenant.
- H. HARENBURG, First Sergeant.
- C. F. LUBS, Second Sergeant.
- H. AHRENS, Third Sergeant.
- C. M. HEISSEN BUTTEL, Fourth Sergeant.
- J. BULLWINKEL, Fifth Sergeant.
- C. H. KLENCKE, Sixth Sergeant.
- H. SCHRODER, First Corporal.
- H. D. LUBS, Second Corporal.
- F. D. KLENCKE, Third Corporal.
- H. BULLWINKEL, Fourth Corporal.
- F. H. ZERBST, Fifth Corporal.
- H. FINK, Sixth Corporal.

PAIKATES.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| N. Ahrens. | H. F. Albers. |
| G. H. Bullwinkel. | M. Bullwinkel. |
| H. Bruning. | J. H. Ballke. |
| F. Bepjes. | H. Brunjas. |
| J. H. Berger. | J. Bense. |
| H. Deesebrook. | A. Dreyer. |
| H. Ehricks. | H. Feldthuseu. |
| C. Grabau. | E. L. Harten. |
| C. H. Hartz. | J. Heinrichs. |
| G. Hecken. | F. Junge. |
| W. Jurs. | H. Kahra. |
| J. Kornahrens. | H. Kerster. |
| C. Klatte. | C. H. W. Kurth. |
| J. J. W. Luden. | J. Luitjen. |
| L. Lelchea. | L. Luitjen. |
| C. H. Meyer. | Cord Meyer. |
| C. D. Meyer. | H. Meyer. |
| J. W. Meyer. | C. Mohrtans. |
| J. Marjenhoff. | J. E. Ohlandt. |
| F. Puckhaber. | A. Roebnitz. |
| E. H. Rickels. | H. Schlondorff. |
| H. Schoper. | C. Seebeck. |
| W. Schröder. | H. Splencken. |
| C. Steffens. | H. Blunkel. |
| H. Schnepel. | J. G. Strobel. |
| F. W. Thieling. | C. H. Tiencken. |
| Pl Windheim. | D. Wellbrock. |
| J. H. Zehe. | |

The Charleston Mercury.

28 April 1862, 1

The Fall of New Orleans.

New Orleans has fallen—the great iron-clad steamer, the *Mississippi*, is destroyed—her companion, the *Louisiana*, is supposed to be at the bottom of the river—and the *Manassas Ram* has disappeared from public vision. This is the news of this morning; and this, the last feature of the War. With it, we suppose our last struggle for the command of the waters has terminated. By July, the iron clad steamers of the enemy are to ride in triumph on river and sea. The fate of Memphis is no longer doubtful, and the whole Valley of the Mississippi must be at the mercy of the enemy.

To this point the military policy and administration of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has reduced the fortunes of the Confederate States.

What is in store for us in the future, it is impossible to predict. But one thing is certain. Without improvement in the conduct of our affairs, the same fate must follow us still—on land, as on water; and Nashville, Huntsville and New Orleans cannot be the last of our disasters.

But our disasters are not vital. We have two magnificent armies still in the field. We have a people in earnest, inhabiting an immense country, which cannot be held down, even if overrun. Much remains for hope, and much to cheer. Let energy give life to our counsels and actions, and we fear not the result.

A brave and great People can bear, and have borne, much of disaster, peril and suffering at the hands of one man—inecompetent, perverse. But there is an end to endurance, and the People of the South cannot afford to be destroyed. And they *will* not. There are strong arms, and stout hearts, and means enough in the land, to achieve our Independence beyond peradventure. But we must rise to the times. The wisdom and strength and energy of the country must be brought into play. All obstacles that stand in our path must be mastered or swept aside, without hesitation, fear or remorse. The administration of our affairs MUST be reformed and energised. The end must be achieved. And nothing can be allowed to interpose, or to balk our fortunes as a People.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 April 1862, 1

The Defence of this Place.

Is Charleston to be saved? Then no time is to be lost in obstructing efficiently the harbor against the ingress of gunboats, and in securing Morris Island against the erection of the enemy's batteries of Parrott guns and heavy mortars for the reduction of Fort Sumter. Fort Pulaski teaches us the effect of such batteries on strong walls of brick. The passage of the enemy's gunboats by the Louisiana Forts shows the incapacity of fortifications to stop their progress. Charleston can be defended. But the defence is one of herculean labor, for no obstructions will suffice, but such as are strong and immovable. We are satisfied the General commanding this department is fully alive to the importance of this work, and has been anxious to accomplish it. But he must be provided with the force and be permitted to devote his great energies to the task. Two thousand laborers put under General RIPLEY, for four weeks, would, we believe, save Charleston from attack by water. Is it worth the effort? We ask our citizens. We ask our Governor and Council. We ask our Convention. In a short time it may be too late. It is late now.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 April 1862, 2

HON. WM. PORCHER MILES.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting the immediate representative of Charleston on the street. His arduous labors as Chairman of the Military Committee, seem to agree with him. He is looking well and speaks cheerfully of our affairs.

30 April 1862, 2

CAMP OF THE RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
Focotaligo Station, April 28, 1862.

Messrs. Editors—I am surprised to learn, from a letter received to-day at this Camp, that a report has obtained currency in the city, to the effect that two members of my Company had deserted to the enemy. You will oblige me by publishing my contradiction of the rumor, and my unqualified declaration that there is no foundation whatever for it. I have the most implicit confidence in the loyalty of all of my men, and cannot refrain from denouncing the malice of the idle gossip, whichever it may be, which has in this case so gratuitously invented the slander of worthy gentlemen and true soldiers, engaged in the defence of those who are defaming them.

W. L. TRENHOLM,

Capt. Comd'g Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.

30 April 1862, 2

LOST, ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST.,
in Broad-street, between the Postoffice and Friend-
street, a STEEL OR HALTER CHAIN, the property of
Gen. Ripley. A liberal reward will be given by the ser-
vant who lost it, while riding. 1* April 30

The Charleston Mercury.

30 April 1862, 1

Is Charleston to be Saved?

Charleston is not difficult of defence against land attacks. So long as we have the rivers and harbor, a respectable force can hold it against heavy odds, and concentration is easy. General LEE is said to have expressed the opinion that the field-works thrown up for its defence were strong to an extent almost ridiculous. But of what avail are field fortifications while the city is exposed to the ingress of iron-clad gunboats by the water approach. So long as the entrance to our roadstead is unobstructed, the labors on land, however well directed, are labors thrown away, or expended for the benefit of the enemy. Charleston can be saved but in one way, and that is by keeping the Yankee fleet out of our water approach. We believe that the harbor can be efficiently obstructed, and that within a short time—time enough to save it from water attack. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD may employ their land forces, and the malaria of our summer will cooperate in preventing an attack by land, for some time, at least.

But to save Charleston from the gunboats, energy is necessary on the part of our State authorities and our citizens. The task is one of great magnitude, requiring a large force of hands, and great courage and zeal in the expenditure of labor. Gen. RIPLEY has performed an immense amount of efficient work within his military district. He has contended with great difficulties in the obtainment of sufficient force. He has stretched his authority to the utmost in helping himself, when others should have supplied him. He has been employed on labors not so vital as the harbor defences; and, unless he receives at once the force needed, and is put in the way of obstructing the harbor, Charleston will, in all probability, fall. He has done all that a man could do to get at this work long since. He has not had the opportunity. It is now late, but we trust not yet too late.

Our people and the State authorities must make up their minds either to throw the ordnance of our Forts into the sea, and blow them up, evacuating Charleston to the enemy, or they must see that our harbor is obstructed and Fort Sumter secured from Parrott guns on Morris Island. The time has fully come to face this alternative, and the sooner we get to a conclusion the better. Croakers are a useless class. We repeat that, in our opinion, Charleston can probably be saved by prompt and untiring energy.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 April 1862, 2

THE RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

CAMP OF RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, }
POCOTALIGO STATION, 28th April, 1862. }

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:—I am surprised to learn from a letter received to-day at this camp, that a report has obtained currency in the city to the effect that two members of my company had deserted to the enemy.

You will oblige me by publishing my contradiction of the rumor, and my unqualified declaration, that there is no foundation whatever for it.

I have the most implicit confidence, in the loyalty of all of my men, and cannot refrain from denouncing the malice, or the idle gossip, whichever it may be, which has in this case so gratuitously invented the slander of worthy gentlemen and true soldiers, engaged in the defence of those who are defaming them.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. TRENHOLM,

Captain Commanding Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.

A PICKPOCKET—(for the credit of our city, we will not say pickpockets)—is at large in Charleston. Yesterday a gentleman from Edgefield had his pocket picked of \$56 and an order on the Postmaster at Columbia for \$14. The inference is irresistible that one of the Yankee soldiers from the Sea Islands below has made his way to the city, and, finding it difficult to get back again, has resumed his former civic occupation in our midst.

1 May 1862, 1

NEWS FROM THE COAST.

The Savannah *Republican* says: "A report was brought to town on Tuesday evening, by passengers on the Charleston Road, that the Federal gunboats had shelled out the garrison from a small battery of two guns, a few miles above Pocatigo. General EVANS, it was said, had sent reinforcements to look after the matter and drive out the Federals, should they be found in possession. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

"On further enquiry, we learn that the battery captured was the one near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston, known as the Pine Grove Battery."

A number of rumors relative to the above affair were circulated in the city yesterday. We learn, however, that the report of the enemy having destroyed our battery of two guns at Pineberry is correct. One of the enemy's gunboats made its appearance before the battery on Tuesday, and landed a party of their men in launches. Our small force retired on the approach of the enemy without a conflict. The party, upon landing, spiked the guns, burnt the gun carriages, destroyed a quantity of ammunition found in the battery, and left.

A private letter from Camp Lee, April 30th, written by a member of the Washington Artillery, Captain WALTER, says:

"A detachment of our Company left camp at 10 o'clock Tuesday for the scene of action, Gen. EVANS having received intelligence of an attack on our battery at Pineberry. Some of our party marched with two of our field pieces to that place, the remainder, under Captain WALTER, to another important point. After reaching this last position and waiting about two hours, a courier came along who informed us that the enemy had taken the battery, burned the carriages and destroyed the ammunition, and retreated to their boats. We selected a position on the bank of Dpohoo river, where they would be obliged to pass, and prepared for action.

"About seven o'clock in the evening the gunboat was observed making its way down stream. Our Captain gave instructions to observe the utmost silence and take the vandals by surprise. They came within three hundred yards, stinging merrily, and not dreaming we were watching them. When within fifty yards and between our four pieces the order was given to fire, and we let loose upon them with solid shot and grape. This threw them into temporary confusion, but recovering from their surprise their riflemen opened upon us with their small arms, and we also heard them say, 'give them Long Tom, with shell and canister.' They commenced shelling and throwing canister at us, scattering the missiles in every direction. We fought them for about a quarter of an hour.

"They kept on their course, however, at full speed. Our shots were heard distinctly whenever they struck. What damage we did could not, of course, be ascertained. Thus ended our first engagement. All of our men were cool as could be, and worked well. We returned to camp without sustaining the slightest injury. We had a march of sixteen miles that day, and nothing to eat but blackberries. It was a bold action, for our force contended with a gunboat of eight guns."

The Charleston Courier.

1 May 1862, 2

Marital Law.—We may regard it as absolutely certain that our vandal foe designs a war of iron-clad steamers against our blockaded city. His venom is concentrated against us, for having set the ball of secession in motion, and he will wage worse than tomahawk and scalping, knife war against us. Nothing can save us from capture, by the newly inaugurated mode of naval warfare, but the hermetical sealing of our harbor against the entrance of the iron-clad fleet. In order to accomplish this Herculean effort, Herculean labor is requisite—white and black labor, without measure or stint, must be put in requisition, to sink suitable and effective obstructions in our harbor. It is vain, we think, to hope for voluntary contribution of labor, in sufficient quantity, to effect the desired end, large as is the patriotism of our people. We therefore respectfully suggest to Gen. PEMBERTON, forthwith, like Gen. JACKSON, at New Orleans, to declare martial law, and save Charleston from a vile, and wicked enemy, whose ruffian war-cry would doubtless be, "beauty and booty". Let him do this, and we answer for it, he will be fully sustained by our people, and he may have Herculean labor at command—labor enough to do more than cleanse the Augean stable—to free our waters of Yankee gunboats, and save our city from capitulation.

1 May 1862, 4

Personal.—We were pleased to take by the hand, yesterday, after his long absence, Hon. T. Butler King, who reached this city last evening by the Charleston train. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear that he is in excellent health, and cherishes an abiding faith in the eventual triumph of our cause, which he has done more than all our Commissioners combined to command to the favorable consideration of the world abroad.

[Savannah Republican, 30th ult.]

1 May 1862, 4

Gen. Mansfield Lovell.—This officer is now reaping a rich harvest of execration from the residents of New Orleans now in Virginia. "Curtius," as an act of "justice" to him, requests the insertion under yesterday's date, of the following, defending him from the charge of being a Yankee. General Lovell may not be a Yankee, but it is unfortunate that his acts should bid fair to result in so much good to them. The communication of "Curtius" reads as follows:

"We hear the statement being constantly made that General Lovell is a Yankee. This is untrue; he was born in the District of Columbia, and is of a Maryland family. He was educated at the South. Three of his brothers are in the Confederate army. His standing in the old United States army was high, and by reference to the official reports of the Mexican war, it will be seen that he gained no little distinction. With regard to the fall of New Orleans, we should think that the unjust censure and obloquy once cast on the late General A. S. Johnston for his retreat from Bowling Green, and the fall of Fort Donelson, might be a warning to our civilian critics in military matters."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Charleston Mercury.

1 May 1862, 2

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS BELOW.—On Tuesday last one of the Yankee gunboats attacked a small battery, known as the Pine Grove Battery, situated on Pon Pon River, and consisting of two guns and eight men, belonging to WALTER'S Battery (Washington Artillery). The eight men at the guns were forced to retire by the continuous shelling to which they were exposed; when a small force of the enemy (stated to be about twenty men) landed and hastily spiked the guns and disabled the carriages as far as they could.—As they returned to their boats, a body of our sharpshooters took position on the bank below them, and fired a number of rounds, by which the helmsman and a number of others on board the gunboat are thought to have been "hurt."—The enemy, we hear, are removing large numbers of the negroes from Port Royal to North Carolina, for the purpose of putting them to work on the coast of that State. •

THE WAGNER LIGHT ARTILLERY, Capt. CHAS. E. KANAPAU, attached to WHITE'S battalion, will at 3 o'clock to-day be presented to with a beautiful flag, at Camp Heyward, Wappoo Creek, St. Andrew's Parish.

2 May 1862, 2



CAMP CUTHBERT, May 1, 1862.

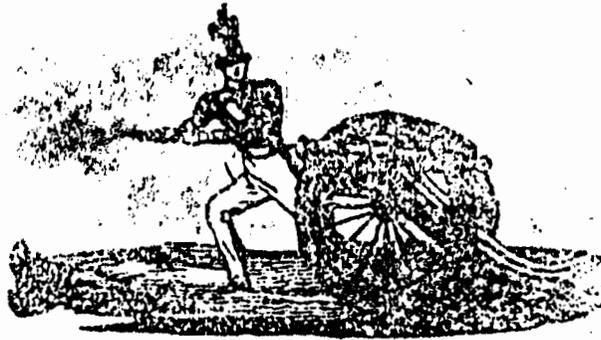
THE RECENT ACT OF CONGRESS ALLOWS ARTILLERY COMPANIES one hundred and fifty members. This Company desires to increase their ranks to the maximum number. Young men not attached to Companies *now in service*, with proper references, will be received. Apply by letter to

Capt. G. L. BUIST, James Island.

May 2

1*

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF THE late Act of Congress, this Company is desirous of increasing its numbers from 125 to 150 men. Any one desirous of volunteering in this brilliant arm of the Service must apply by letter, naming references, to
Capt. GEORGE H. WALTER,

April 30

16

Adams' Run, S. C.

Editors Courier—I enclose thirty dollars, being subscription to gunboat fund, from my wife, infant daughter, my sister and her infant daughter, and sister-in-law and daughter. Cannot Charleston mechanics rival the constructors of the Merrimac? Allow me respectfully to suggest that all the contributions be devoted to building *one* boat, and not be frittered among several fancy names, and thus delayed. The Yankees, with their facilities, will have several in a very few months.

I am much pleased with your notice of General Gonzales. His valuable services, varied knowledge and experience, should have been long since appreciated in a more marked manner. I had the pleasure of having him as a tent-mate for a short time on Morris' Island, and have rarely been more impressed than then, by the evidence he gave of the qualities which make the soldier, and the modest demeanor which marks the gentleman. I know, personally, that the great chief whom our State delights to honor holds him in very high estimation.

Winnsboro', S. C., March 15, 1862.

2 May 1862, 4

Captain Fayssoux.—It has been a general ground of complaint and surprise that one of the most experienced and skillful naval officers in this city has not been employed in some position where his great talents and daring might prove of great service to our cause. We refer to Captain Fayssoux, formerly of the Texan and more recently of the Nicaraguan navy; an officer whose exploits during the wars of General Walker were the themes of so much praise. Captain Fayssoux is in the prime of life, full of vigor and spirit, and can fight a ship as well as any man in the Confederate States. By all means let his services be secured by the commanders of our army and navy.

[New Orleans Delta.]

3 May 1862, 1

GENERAL LOVELL'S ANTECEDENTS.

Major General Mansfield Lovell is the son of a former Surgeon General of the United States Army. His mother belonged to the Bertie family of Georgia. The subject of this brief memoir was born, probably at Washington, but if at the North, it was during the temporary residence of his parents at some military post. By a sad fatality, both Doctor and Mrs. Lovell died in Washington within a few days of each other, about a quarter of a century ago. The orphan sons (four in number) were thus thrown, so to speak, upon the world; but, by the aid of relatives, their education was cared for, and they all have attained honorable positions in life. General Lovell graduated well at West Point, and distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war. Resigning from the army some years ago, he engaged in commercial pursuits in New York, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Street Commissioner by G. W. Smith (now a Major General in the Confederate army), which position he held until shortly before casting his fortunes with the Confederate States. Two of General Lovell's brothers are married to daughters of the late General Quitman, of Mississippi, and were both performing military duty at New Orleans. The remaining brother is a lawyer at Savannah, Georgia.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 May 1862, 2

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, May 2, 1862.

WHEREAS, by virtue of an Ordinance adopted by the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, power is given "to the Governor and Executive Council, acting together, to declare martial law to such extent, in such places and at such times, as shall be required by the exigency of public affairs:"

Now, know ye that I, FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, together with the Executive Council, in the exercise of the joint authority thus given, do hereby proclaim that from and after the fifth day of May instant, until further orders, martial law is hereby established and proclaimed in and over the city of Charleston, and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof, and over the islands adjacent thereto; and full power and authority is vested in the

Confederate General commanding in South Carolina to enforce the same.

And it is further ordered, by and under the authority vested in the Governor and Executive Council, and I do hereby establish and proclaim, that from and after the 5th day of May instant, the Confederate General commanding in South Carolina shall be and he is hereby vested with power and authority, within the country south of the Santee River, including the Parishes of Saint James' Santee, Saint Stephen's, Saint John's Berkeley, Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis, Christ Church, Saint Andrew's, Saint George Dorchester, Saint James' Goose Creek, Saint Paul's, Saint John's Colleton, Saint Bartholomew's, Prince William, Saint Luke's and Saint Peter, to the Savannah River, to impress labor of all kinds for public works and defence, in a manner as full and unlimited as if martial law were therein established and proclaimed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at [r. s.] Columbia, this the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. F. W. PICKENS.

MARTIAL LAW is this day proclaimed in Charleston. This is a measure designed merely to strengthen the hands of our military commanders to enable them the better to provide for our security. No well disposed person need have any apprehension of being interfered with needlessly.

6 May 1862, 1

Fort Ripley.—This work, under the personal superintendence of Messrs. KIRKWOOD & KNOX, builders, is rapidly approaching completion. We had the pleasure of a visit to it yesterday, and found the utmost activity and energy everywhere manifest. No pains or expense has been spared to make it what it is intended—a strong fortress for the defence of the city.

Messrs. KIRKWOOD & KNOX have devoted their whole time to this work, and have well sustained their wide and justly earned reputation. The number of workmen on it has been very large, as many as could conveniently work to advantage.

We do not intend to enter into any description of this new fortification, its strength, number of guns, &c., for the benefit of the enemy. They will, no doubt, get an earnest greeting from its armament should they enter within reach of the Fort. We only allude to it to let our friends know we are not idle.

Another Neglect of the City Authorities.—Amid the darkness, caused by the clouds and rain, last night, we came near having a fifth buggy misadventure. Our horse almost came in contact with a ladder leaning from the roof of the Market to the middle of South Market-street, between Church and East Bay streets—and no lamp to mark the obstruction! Are our City Authorities determined not to profit by the lessons of the past?

Charleston Battalion Review.—Colonel WALKER, Acting Inspector-General of Gen. PEMBERTON'S Staff, reviewed this fine battalion, Lieut. Col. GAILLARD commanding, together with Capt. PRESTON'S battery of artillery, on Monday, at Secessionville.

The Colonel complimented the battalion very highly on the excellent manœuvres they performed, showing a high degree of proficiency in drill. The evolutions of PRESTON'S battery were also highly praised.

Military Election.—At an election held Saturday, on Sullivan's Island, for officers of the 20th Regiment S. C. V., the following was the result:

For Colonel, J. M. Keitt.....	No Opposition.
For Lieutenant-Colonel, O. M. Dantzier.....	No Opposition.
For Major, S. M. Boykin.....	216
For Major, Captain W. D. Harman.....	209

Majority for Boykin.....6

6 May 1862, 2

MARTIAL LAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., }
 CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.]

I. MARTIAL LAW HAVING BEEN PROCLAIMED by his Excellency FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor of the State of South Carolina, and the Executive Council thereof, acting together, in terms and figures, as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 COLUMBIA, May 1, 1862.

WHEREAS, BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDINANCE, adopted by the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, power is given "to the Governor and Executive Council, acting together, to declare Martial Law to such extent, in such places and at such times, as shall be required by the exigency of public affairs:"

Now, know ye that I, FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, together with the Executive Council, in the exercise of the joint authority thus given, do hereby proclaim that from and after the fifth day of May instant, until further orders, Martial Law is hereby established and proclaimed in and over the City of Charleston, and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof, and over the Islands adjacent thereto; and full power and authority is vested in the Confederate General Commanding in South Carolina, to enforce the same.

And it is further ordered, by and under the authority vested in the Governor and Executive Council, and I do hereby establish and proclaim, that from and after the 5th May instant, the Confederate General Commanding in South Carolina shall be and he is hereby vested with power and authority, within the country South of the Santee River, including the Parishes of Saint James Sancto, Saint Stephen's, Saint John's Berkely, Saint Thomas and Saint Denis, Christ Church, Saint Andrew's, Saint George's Dorchester, Saint James Goose Creek, Saint Paul's, Saint John's Colleton, Saint Bartholomew's, Prince William's, Saint Luke's and Saint Peter, to the Savannah River, to impress labor of all kinds for public works and defence, in a manner as full and unlimited as if Martial Law were therein established and proclaimed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great Seal of the State, at Columbia, this [L. S.] the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

Official Copy;

(Signed) F. J. Moser, Jr., Private Secretary.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN C. PEMBERTON, Major-General Commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, and the forces therein, do, by direction of the President of the Confederate States, sustain the said Proclamation, and announce the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the Court to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualifications of Guardians—to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, to order the payment of county dues,) and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in and over the city of Charleston and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof, and over the Islands adjacent thereto.

II. Colonel JOHNSON HAGOOD, 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, is appointed Provost Marshal, and is, under the direction of Brigadier-General R. S. RIPLEY, commanding Second Military District, charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation and order. He will forthwith establish an efficient Military Police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will, forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial: *Provided*, That no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Major-General Commanding Department

May 6 4 South Carolina and Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., }
 CHARLESTON, May 5, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDER No. 12.]

HIS HONOR CHARLES MACBETH, MAYOR OF Charleston, is respectfully invited and expected to continue in the exercise of his Municipal functions so far as they shall not infringe upon any requirements of Martial Law, which has heretofore been or may hereafter be promulgated by the proper authorities. It is the earnest desire of the Major-General Commanding that the Provost Martial and the Mayor will act in unison, and render such mutual aid as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

J. R. WADDY,

May 6 4 Assistant Adjutant-General.

6 May 1862, 4

Editorial Correspondence of the Courier.

CAMP YEADON, SECESSIONVILLE, }
April 29, 1862.

According to promise, I resume my pen to continue my narrative of scenes and incidents, at Seceessionville, and to chronicle its history.

On Monday, my friend, Capt. Simons, and myself, mounted our steeds and performed the circuit of our peninsular camp ground. Across its neck or entrance, is a strong and well-built fortification of earth-work, hemming in and defending the camp. At its Southern extremity is an observatory, some seventy-five feet or more in height, ascended by divisions of ladders. Up these ladders I climbed to the summit, and, thence, I surveyed the surrounding scenery of land and water, and gazed, in the distance, on our beloved old Charleston, identifying its various spires and other localities and objects of interest. A vista, opened across the island (James'), gives a full view of Gen. Ritzly's Headquarters, in Charleston, so as to admit of communication, between Headquarters and the Observatory, by means of telegraphic signals. Perched on the topmost platform of the Observatory, I felt myself a veritable "high private" of the Willington Rangers, who lay encamped, at a short distance, below; and I had a fine view of the adjacent islands and not very distant harbor defenses of the Palmetto city. Descending from my lofty elevation, my friend and myself went to headquarters, and were agreeably entertained by Gen. Gist and his Staff. From one of the Southern windows of the fine mansion, occupied by the General, a spy-glass gave me a better view than, without such an instrument, I had enjoyed from the observatory. Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie, of revolutionary history and glory, the impregnable Sumter, rescued from the myrmidons of LINCOLN, Morris' Island, Folly Island, numerous islets, several marsh gun-batteries, the blockading fleet—were all presented in distinct and seemingly near vision.

We next called on Mr. Edward Freer, one of the residents of the village, who posed us in its early and its recent history. The plantation, on the Eastern extremity of this section of James' Island, was owned, during the war of 1812, by Mr. John Stent, whose daughter became the wife of Mr. Freer. In the year 1814, the Charleston Regiment of Artillery was encamped there, and I was pointed, by Mr. Freer, to the camp ground, where my father had his tent, as a Captain Lieutenant of the Charleston Ancient Battalion of Artillery. When a boy, not quite twelve years of age, I recollect well visiting my father in his tent, and it was a pleasing coincidence to find myself encamped in the close vicinity of my father's camp. He was a soldier, at near forty years, but I have become so, when bordering on threescore years.

In 1814, the peninsula, now known as Seceessionville, bore the name of Stent's Point. After Mr. Stent's death, it was sold, as part of his estate; and passed, through one or more proprietors, into the ownership of Mr. Constance Rivers, who sold out in lots the portion of the land, now constituting the village. In 1851, or 1852, the village was first selected, as a summer resort and residence, by Mr. Horace Rivers and Mr. Edward H. Freer, the former or both of whom previously resided at Johnsonville, formerly the site of Fort Johnson. There is said to be some controversy, whether the village took its name of Seceessionville, from the secession of one or both of the original settlers from Johnsonville, or from the abortive secession movement of 1851-2—but most probably from the latter. The dwelling houses in the village are seven in number, and they front directly on the sea, being but a few yards from the water's edge. The mansions, beginning at the Southern end of the village, are owned as follows:

1. Estate of Washington Hill.
2. Thomas H. Grimbhall.
3. Edward H. Freer.
4. Horace Rivers.
5. Edward Freer.
6. William B. Seabrook.
7. James W. Holmes.

Mr. Seabrook's residence is an elegant and comfortable mansion, and is at present the headquarters of General Gist. The adjacent plantation is owned by Mr. Seabrook.

The village is famed by the refreshing sea breeze, and is both a cool and salubrious summer residence. Mr. Freer informed us that it enjoys unbroken and perfect health, and that such was the case, from the period of his early life to the present time. It is quite an acquisition to the James' Island planters in the vicinity.

The peninsula furnishes a most admirable and perfectly delightful camp ground. It is level, and affords a fine pasture for horses and cattle. The wild clover and other grasses grow there, spontaneously and luxuriantly. Fish and crabs, (sea and stone,) of the finest kind and quality abound in the adjacent waters, and oysters (delicious) bivalves crowd the sand banks, furnishing luxuries for both the planter and the soldier. Blackberries are as plenty, as when one of Shakespeare's characters refused to give reasons on compulsion.

The only drawback on the comforts of the locality consists in myriads of sand flies or mery wings, (and with purple grasshopper, and other insects,) incessantly applied, which require camp fires to sweep them away. The scenery, both aqueous and torrefactive, is beautiful and exhilarating. The peninsula is easy of access, by both land and water, from the city. The air line distance from Charleston is between five and six miles—the land route varied from about eight to about thirteen miles, according to the road taken. A new road in progress will bring Seceessionville within seven miles of the city. A narrow bridge, some eleven hundred yards in length, constructed by Col. Hatch, connects it with the opposite peninsula, on which Fort Johnson, or Johnsonville stands, at the distance of about five miles, by the nearest route. This post is little likely to be assailed by the enemy, but it is an excellent point of observation, and its salubrity and scenery will render it very eligible summer quarters.

The headquarters of the Camp de Mars or camp ground of the Charleston Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Peter O. Gaffard, a graduate of West Point, who, after graduation, served for some time as a Lieutenant in the 8th West. Mr. John M. Harleston is the adjutant Major. The Battalion consists of the following Companies:

1. The Charleston Riflemen, Capt. Julius A. Blake.
2. The Irish Volunteers, Capt. Edward McGrath.
3. The Sumter Guards, Capt. Henry Campbell King.
4. The Dalhous Guards, Capt. Francis T. Miles, M. D.
5. The Union Light Infantry, Capt. David Ramsay.
6. The Charleston Light Infantry, Capt. Thos. Y. Simons.

The Battalion is admirably drilled and disciplined, and will doubtless make their mark on the enemy, and do honor to their mother city, if the chances of war shall afford them an opportunity. Yesterday afternoon, I witnessed their dress parade, and was highly gratified with the performance of their evolutions. The Willington Rangers drilled at the same time, and performed their evolutions in a masterly manner.

The amusements of the camp consist in fishing, with hook and line, crabbing, oystering and quoit-pitching. I also saw the soldiers at a game, known to me as loto, but called by them keno.

The Willington Rangers have been recently attached to Gen. Gist's command, a portion of them being encamped, at Camp Easterling, on Long Island, within the command of Col. Clem. Stevens; and the larger portion, at Camp Yeaddon, Seceessionville. Near their camp, at this place, is a fine spring or fountain of good water, for both man and beast, enclosed in a natural basin, with no visible outlet, but doubtless with a subterranean one, as the water is by no means stagnant, but pure and potable.

This morning, Capt. Simons and myself straddled our steeds and crossed over Hatch's bridge, to the opposite section of the island, on our way to Fort Johnson. We diverged from our route, in order to pay a visit to our friend, Wm. Mazyck Porcher, Esq., who, with a number of his negroes, and of those of his neighbors, of St. John's, Berkeley and St. Stephen's Parishes, has been superintending the construction of the fortifications, across

that portion of James' Island. They bid fair to be a formidable stand, against a land attack of the enemy, in that quarter. We were not fortunate enough to find Mr. Mazyck Porcher at his quarters, but we there met his kinsman, Mr. Wm. DuBoise Porcher and Dr. Mellichamp, with whom we had an agreeable chat. They represented the darkies as heartily tired of their work, and as yearning for home and the pleasanter tasks of hobbing cotton, corn and potatoes. St. John's and St. Stephen's have done nobly, in contributing unstinted labor to our fortifications, from the inauguration of the revolution to the present time. If other parts of the State had done as well, we would now have been impregnable. Let our whole people emulate those two patriotic parishes, and Charleston will soon present an impassable sea-wall against the enemy's gunboats and mortar fleet.

Taking leave of our entertainers, we proceeded to Fort Johnson, where Col. T. G. Lamar is in command, but, to our regret, he was temporarily absent from the fort. We were kindly received, however, by Captain Reid, Lieutenant Culbreth and Dr. Robert Leiby, Jr., the surgeon of the station. To Dr. L. we were indebted for many courtesies and much information. He took us over the dilapidated works, now in rapid progress of re-construction, and mounted with several formidable casemated guns. The battery, when completed, will doubtless be an important defence of our harbor. On our way back, we visited the old Martello Tower, in the vicinity of the fort. It is a curious circular brick structure, of considerable height, furnished with port-holes and fire-places, and with a deep well. It is of very solid and durable construction—evidently offering much resistance to Vandal efforts to appropriate its strongly mortared bricks.

It was built by the State, during the war of 1812, with Great Britain, as a place of refuge from Fort Johnson, in case of need. It is some thirty or forty feet in height, and of very large circumference; and it commanded a neighboring hill, called Banker Hill, (at a short distance from Fort Johnson,) which, if occupied by the enemy, might have endangered the fort.

Post Scripsum, April 30, 1862.—Returning to Seceessionville, I partook of a hearty and farewell dinner, with my worthy and gallant Captain, (Wm. L. Disher) of whose tent I was a favored inmate. About 4 P. M., I bade adieu to my brother Rangers and the soldiers of the Charleston Battalion, and left for the city. By great good fortune, I diverged from the direct route, and unexpectedly found myself hard by a noble breastwork, on the Stono, now in course of construction, under our skillful young Engineer, Capt. Wm. M. Ramsay, on Mr. James Lawton's plantation. I was also gratified by a visit to the fine mansion and beautiful flower garden of the last named gentleman. The roses and other floral treasures of the garden, blooming in rich profusion, delighted the sight, while delicious odors regaled another sense.

At a short distance from Mr. Lawton's place I visited Elliott's Cut, (an artificial water-course or canal, connecting the Stono with the Ashley) and the fortifications there. Hard by, were the camps of a Greenville Company, Captain W. H. Campbell, and of Captain Smith's Light Artillery, to both of which corps I paid my respects. Taking the road Eastward of Mr. Lawton's place, I soon arrived at the camp of the Wilson Light Artillery, Captain J. D. Culpeper, a Darlington corps, at Minott's Bluff. The corps takes its name from Colonel I. D. Wilson, of Society Hill. I also visited, successively, on my route, the camps of Captain J. D. Johnson's corps from Camden, (where I was welcomed by Senior 1st Lieutenant, W. L. DePass, in the absence of the Captain,) of the Carolina Light Artillery, Captain John Waties, and of Colonel Gadberr's Regiment. Captain Johnson's and Captain Waties' corps are encamped, in a very beautiful locality, just this side of Wappoo Creek, where it is crossed by the Pontoon Bridge. Lieut. De Pass, Captain Waties and Colonel Gadberr and his officers gave me a hearty and soldierly welcome.

Having visited every camp on my route, I crossed the New Bridge, reported to my Captain, who had (by reason of my divergence from the direct road,) preceded me to the city, and arrived, at home, barely in time to make my toilet, and preside at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Free Market of Charleston.

6 May 1862, 1

THE NEWS OF THE WAR.

"BRILLIANT AND BLOODY SKIRMISH ON EDISTO ISLAND—ROUT OF THE REBELS."

The letters from the coast of this State to the New York papers give some singularly refreshing lies about the progress of hostilities on the sea islands. As a specimen, we transfer to our columns the following letter, dated Edisto Island, S. C., April 18, and published in the N. Y. Herald of the 30th ult.:

Since my last a most brilliant affair has taken place here, resulting in the total rout of two hundred rebel cavalry by about sixty of our men. The party consisted of Captain Rhind, Dr. Britnall, Master's Mate Nelson, thirty men and a howitzer from the United States gunboat Crusader, and thirty men from the Forty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and Third New Hampshire Regiments, under Captain Dow, of the latter regiment. The expedition was gotten up by Captain Rhind, for the purpose of punishing the rebels for firing upon one of his unarmed boats while going down the North Edisto River to save some cotton from the brig Empire, wrecked on the bar outside of our harbor a few days since. Mr. Urann, Master in command of the boat, was shot in the right wrist and left hand, making amputation of the forefinger of that hand necessary. Judge Reynolds, Government Agent, had his hat string cut by a ball, while many of the crew had their clothes cut considerably by the enemy's well aimed rifle balls. The safety of the boat and crew is solely due to Mr. Urann, for his coolness and courage under these trying circumstances.

The expedition left the Crusader about 12 o'clock last night, under command of Capt. Rhind, and landed at Rockville, a small village opposite the camp of the New York Forty-seventh, on St. John's Island, and, immediately throwing out skirmishers, the main body advanced slowly and continuously through the village until it reached the main road. They now rapidly advanced towards Mr. Seabrook's plantation, back and distant from Rockville three miles and a half, where they intended to bag some of the enemy's cavalry pickets, who were supposed to be stationed in the house; but none were found. They now moved down to Wm. Seabrook's plantation, about two miles; but, unfortunately, on their approach, a musket belonging to one of the sailors exploded and alarmed the enemy, who retreated in a most precipitate manner; not, however, without receiving the contents of several muskets, which brought down one horse and its rider. The saddle and sword were secured by one of the sailors as a trophy, and proved to have been the equipments of an officer.

Upon consultation it was deemed prudent to remain at Seabrook's until daylight, to give the men an opportunity for repose, as they were much fatigued by their rapid march and laborious work in hauling the howitzer over the wretched sandy roads so peculiar to these islands. Pickets were immediately thrown out and every preparation made to receive the enemy in the morning. A little before daylight the men were under arms and the pickets called in. This was hardly accomplished when the enemy's cavalry were seen approaching; our men were instantly in line and the howitzer manned. The enemy perceiving this charged up the road, furiously and in a gallant manner. At the same moment about fifty of the enemy made a flank movement, intending to cut off our retreat, by taking possession of the bridge leading from the plantation; but in this were anticipated by Captain Dow, who ordered Lieutenant Bedell, with a platoon, to occupy the

bridge. A well directed volley broke the enemy's ranks, who immediately retreated. The main body were brought to an exceedingly sudden terminus by a shell from the howitzer striking square in their ranks, and a perfect storm of rifle balls. They soon rallied, however, and made another charge. The howitzer now played lively on them with its one and a half second shells, which burst in their ranks at the rate of seven per minute, completely nonplussing them, as they apparently seemed to expect nothing worse to contend with than the few "Springfields" which Floyd forgot to take away with him. Again they broke and retreated in disorder, and a third time rallied. Captain Rhind, seeing his small force wavering a little when the enemy were making their third and most determined charge, rushed to the front and cried out, "Now, boys, fight or die." He was answered by that gallant band by one such hurrah as only patriots can give. On came the enemy, now fully two hundred strong, and again their ranks were mowed down by our well directed and better maintained fire. The carnage was terrible for so small a body to experience; they wavered, broke and retreated in the greatest disorder, receiving several shells, which increased the panic. Captain Rhind waited for a renewal of the attack for half an hour, and then returned, his men singing "Dixie" in a most vociferous manner.

Dr. J. H. H. Britnall, who was in the front during the entire action, estimated the enemy's loss to amount to at least fifty killed and wounded. This gentleman, while attending to the wounded, refused to desert his patients, although in the face of overwhelming numbers of the enemy and the supplications of his comrades. Master's Mate George W. Nelson handled his gun with great skill, and distinguished himself for his coolness during the entire action. Too much praise cannot be awarded to both officers and men for the bravery displayed on this occasion. Although so small a force was engaged, it was one of the bloodiest and most determined engagements which, thus far, has taken place in the division.

On Friday last a flag of truce was sent to the mainland, in charge of Dr. William H. Tanner and Lieutenant Frederick A. Sawyer, both of the Forty-seventh regiment New York State Volunteers, for the purpose of delivering letters to our men, prisoners in Charleston, and from the Fort Pulaski prisoners. These officers penetrated the mainland quite a mile and a half before meeting any of the enemy's pickets, who detained them on the outskirts until the presence of a flag of truce was communicated to General Evans, the rebel commander. Major Rice, of the Palmetto Guard (it is presumed), came out, and to him they delivered their written instructions, authorizing them to bear the flag. He received them very courteously, indeed, apologizing for detaining them so long. He said he did not feel authorized to give them an answer at present, but requested them to wait until the General should come down. Soon Colonel James (late of the Fourth Artillery, U. States Army) and two other officers came down. Major Rice introduced the bearers of the flag to these gentlemen; and to have witnessed the scene one would little have thought they were arrayed against each other, one maintaining "the integrity of the Union" in all its pristine glory, the other seeking its utter and speedy demolition and ruin. Colonel James, also, was not authorized to give an answer. Finally, however, Gen. Evans, Adjutant General, made his appearance and granted the request very cheerfully. From him it was ascertained that Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Kirby, of the Forty-seventh New York, were in Charleston, and receiving kind treatment. Clothing and money will be delivered by the rebel authorities to these gentlemen.

Dr. Tanner and Lieutenant Sawyer remained for over two hours with the enemy, and conversed with them upon the great question of the day without the least restraint. During their conversation, both parties expressed their opinions very freely and candidly. Lieutenant Sawyer, while speaking with Colonel James (whom he represents as a very polished gentleman, and decidedly more candid than his brother officers), upon the reduction of Pulaski, expressed his surprise at the seeming inefficiency and want of vigilance of Colonel Olmstead, the rebel commanding Pulaski—for the purpose of drawing Colonel James out—in permitting our forces to build batteries so near his fort. Colonel J. could not comprehend it at all, and then said, "Sir, I must acknowledge that your army is better disciplined, can make more rapid and longer marches, and build batteries quicker than the Confederates. Your men enter into the spirit of the war to a much greater extent than ours."

The rebels were unaware of the fall of Island No. 10. They acknowledged the death of Gen. Johnston, and also that Gen. Beauregard lost one arm; but did not know that their army had been defeated at Corinth. When informed of all their defeats they seemed to be rather downcast. Col. James said that the Union army was coming down in such overwhelming numbers that he supposed they would at last be subdued. So they have not got in the field 500,000 men.

During a reconnaissance made by Col. Fellows and three companies of the Forty-seventh regiment New York, on Thursday last, on Jehossee Island, the body of private John Saupp, Company K, Fifty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania, killed in the recent skirmish, was discovered and disinterred. It had been carried off by the rebels, who failed to bury it decently, merely covering it with sand, leaving the arm protruding. At his head was a rough pine board, upon which the following inscription was cut with a knife: "Yankee soldier, March 28, 1862." The body was carried within our lines, where it received appropriate and fitting military burial. The funeral cortege passed me upon the road near the Episcopal Church, and your readers can only imagine the solemnity and impressiveness of a military funeral in an enemy's country. The coffin of rough pine was borne in a regimental baggage wagon, preceded by a platoon of the deceased's comrades in arms with arms reversed. Two drums tapping in mournful cadence with the platoon that followed gave the solemn pageant an air that one sees but once to remember always. Saupp died regretted by his comrades in arms, and I can only add, with Horace: "Requiescat in pace." This was the first military funeral on the island, and has cast a deep gloom over the entire force.

The gallant Forty-seventh New York Volunteers are located at various points opposite the enemy's lines, and seem to bid defiance to treason and vaunted Southern chivalry. Four companies are stationed on Little Edisto Island, opposite Jehossee Island, under command of Col. Moore.

Speaking of this gentleman, I would say, in refutation of the recent letter which appeared in the New York Tribune, from its Hilton Head correspondent, that Col. M. was in no wise responsible for the want of ammunition during the recent skirmish. The company which was cut off (Co. F, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania) had forty rounds to each man, and stood their ground until the last cartridge was fired, when they retreated before fearful odds.

We have sufficient force on this island to resist an attack; but, from reasons apparent to your readers, I do not state the number or regiments.

The health of the troops on this island is remarkably good, although there have been a few cases of fever. Quinine is used freely, with very beneficial results.

The Charleston Courier.

7 May 1862, 1

Arrivals.—Gov. PICKENS, and his Private Secretary, Col. F. J. MOSKES, Jr., and Ex-Governor GIST, arrived in the city yesterday, and have taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., arrived in the city yesterday, and has taken rooms at the Mills House.

Quite a number of distinguished visitors arrived in the city yesterday.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 May 1862, 1

The Conduct of the War.

For one long year, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, has war, in its most vindictive form, raged upon Southern territory, and yet to this hour not a single blow has been struck upon Northern soil, not a Southern musket has been fired beyond Southern limits, not even the sound of a hostile gun has been heard upon the Northern air. Not one Northern family has been driven from their homes, not one Northern homestead given to the flames, not one Northern acre desolated. All this we have borne—we who only ask for peace; we who only desire to be let alone; we, the offending people of the South, are made to bear all this, and never once to strike back at our cruel invaders. We are playing the part of the frogs in the pond, pelted with rocks by cruel boys, and only to find safety in dodging the best we can the dangerous missiles. How long is this more than child's play to be endured? What good has it accomplished?

Have our sufferings softened the hearts of our enemies? Has our forbearance inspired them with sentiments of toleration? On the contrary, it has increased their hate and ferocity ten-fold. They look upon it, not as forbearance, but as pusillanimity. If we had followed them up at Manassas, burned Washington to the ground, and rallying around our banner the glorious men of Maryland, had poured our victorious legions into Pennsylvania and Ohio, the war would by this time be ended, or at any rate, the enemy's capacity for mischief destroyed. Peace is peace, and war is war, but of all the wars we have ever heard of, this, on our side, least deserves the name. If not too late to retrieve this fatal error, we should make a gigantic effort to hurl back upon the enemy's country, in an irresistible avalanche, all the calamities and evils of war, which for one long year he has visited at his leisure upon ourselves.

8 May 1862, 2

Col. L. M. Hatch.—This able and indefatigable officer, who richly deserves the *sobriquet* of "the working Colonel", did not, we regret to learn, receive all the credit he deserved, in our second letter from Secessionville. The admirable fortifications, and the fine observatory, at that pleasant camp ground, (besides the bridge, which we mentioned, as having been built, by him, to connect Secessionville, by a short route, with Fort Johnson), were constructed by Colonel H., with the small detachment of men, under his immediate command, while he was at that post, without the assistance of a Government Engineer—the rest of the members of his Regiment having acted as pickets, in and about the surrounding country. We regret that a lack of information as to facts denied us the power of doing full justice in our letter to so highly meritorious an officer. We now cheerfully award him the palm. He preceded Gen. Gist in the command of the post at Secessionville; he and his Regiment now occupies Morris Island.

The Martello Tower.—We omitted to mention in our notice of the Martello Tower, on James' Island, near Fort Johnson, that about two or three years ago, some rascally vandal or vandals set fire to and burnt the whole interior of the Tower. The deep well in the Tower was designed to extinguish bomb shells falling into it, before explosion, as well as to furnish water for the garrison.

8 May 1862, 4

The Yankees and the Negroes at Fernandina, Fla.
One hundred and fifty negroes attempted to escape from their Yankee task-masters the other day, at Fernandina, upon which they were fired on and fifteen of their number were killed or wounded.

The Yankees are fortifying Fernandina, and have a large number of negroes engaged on their works. Whenever the negroes have an opportunity they escape from their oppressors. They report that they are worked hard, get little rest and food, and no pay.—*Savannah News.*

The Charleston Mercury.

8 May 1862, 1

THE YANKEES AND THE NEGROS AT FERNANDINA,
FLORIDA.

One hundred and fifty negroes attempted to escape from their Yankee task masters the other day, at Fernandina, upon which they were fired on and fifteen of their number were killed or wounded. The Yankees are fortifying Fernandina, and have a large number of negroes engaged on their works. Whenever the negroes have an opportunity they escape from their oppressors. They report that they are worked hard, get little rest and food, and no pay.

10 May 1862, 2

Our Harbor Defences.—We learn that his Excellency Governor PICKENS took a survey, yesterday, of our harbor defences, and was highly gratified with their efficient condition. He is prepared to cooperate promptly, and effectively, with the Confederate authorities, in building a sea-wall, to block out the invader, from approach within shelling distance of our city. Large consignments of stone from Columbia and the interior, and iron chains, and other materials of obstruction will soon be on their way, to aid in constructing the necessary barrier. Our city is at least four times as strong as was New Orleans, and our means of defence and the spirit of our people are such, as to inspire a confidence, that we shall be able to repulse the foe, whether he shall assail us by land or by sea, or by both. Let our people, then, while preparing for the conflict, yet be cheered by the reflection, that the State and Confederate authorities, civil, military and naval, are zealously co-operating in the noble work of putting Charleston in a position to make a triumphant defence, and that our righteous cause, while invoking, by its justice, the favor of Heaven, will task and command, to the utmost extent, all human means of defence and safety.

The Yeaton Light Artillery.—This gallant corps, Captain J. D. JOYNSON, consisting of no less than one hundred and eighty, rank and file, which has been encamped, for a considerable time, on the left bank of Wappoo Creek, where it is crossed by the Pontoon Bridge, has paid our Senior Editor an unsolicited and most unexpected honor, in adopting his name. The corps is chiefly from old Kershaw, but has members also from other sections of the State. Our Senior is deeply penetrated with gratitude, for so distinguished a compliment. It affords him the highest gratification to be thus identified with the glorious revolution and righteous war of defence, now in progress, against a faithless and worse than savage enemy, and which he has an abiding confidence, (although it may be through much tribulation and suffering,) will ultimately result in giving a name and a place to our Southern Confederacy in the family of nations, and crowning it with glory and prosperity. He will visit the camp of the corps this afternoon, and tender them his acknowledgments for the distinction conferred on him.

We shall publish the roll of the Company on Monday next.

Gunboat Raffle.—The raffle for the beautiful black satin vest, came off Thursday night, at the Hibernian Hall, and the prize was won by No. 27, Col. ROBERT H. GRAHAM. It is a boy's vest; and, if the stalwart Colonel ever gets it on, he will find himself in a straight jacket. He had better send it back to the Fair, as he will never be able to make it meet in front.

The Governor's Visit to the Fair.—Governor PICKENS graced the Ladies' Gunboat Fair with his presence last evening. Mr. YEADON received his Excellency at the head of the stairs, and hailed and welcomed him as one who would doubtless prove, "Jockey quite long at the Fair", and introduced him into the Hall and to the lovely vendors and raffles of the busy mart, with many of whom he lingered in long and pleasant chat. Two of them spirited away some of his change, in exchange for merchandise and tickets in the grand raffle. During his stay, the youthful tars of the Marine School first gave three cheers for the Ladies' Gunboat Fair, and then three cheers for Governor PICKENS. Governor PICKENS then took leave of the company, expressing his admiration of the rich collection of oblations, laid by the daughters of South Carolina on the altar of their wronged and bleeding country; and added that, when the noble women of the Palmetto State exhibited such an heroic and self-sacrificing spirit, if the men did not fight up to the point of victory, in every fair or equal field, they would deserve to be defeated. The welkin again rang with three cheers for Governor PICKENS, and the band struck up Dixie, as he bowed and retired.

We hope that Governor PICKENS' presence in the city is an indication that business of importance is under consideration. We understand that he has visited Fort Johnson and the new works in the harbor, and in company with Commodore INGRAHAM, has examined the two gunboats now in course of construction at our wharves.

His presence here has given great confidence to the people, and renewed assurance of that devotion to the welfare of our State which he has exhibited ever since the commencement of our difficulties.

We take pleasure in asking prompt attention to the call of Gen. H. K. AIKEN, who proposes to organize a partisan corps. His personal and military qualifications for such a service, or for any active service, are so well known to many of our readers that we may confidently expect an early filling up of this corps.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 May 1862, 2

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.—There were no less than eleven blockading vessels off this Bar yesterday.

THE REGULATIONS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, 12th May, 1862.

The following regulations are, under the direction of Brigadier General R. S. RIPLEY, Commanding the Second Military District, established by the Provost Marshal under the Proclamation of Major-General J. C. PEMBERTON, Commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, establishing Martial Law in and over the City of Charleston, and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof, and over the Islands adjacent thereto:

I. During the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, announced in the Proclamation of the Major-General Commanding, with the exceptions therein contained, or which may hereafter be announced, a Provost Marshal's Court is established, which will take cognizance of the offences heretofore within the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions, as well as of all offences against good order, or other violations of Martial Law within the above precincts.

II. The Provost Marshal's Court will be presided over by an Assistant Provost Marshal, his decisions to be supervised and approved by the Provost Marshal.

The Provost Marshal will also, in his discretion, refer any offence to a Court Martial, if the circumstances make that instrumentality desirable or necessary.

III. No person will be allowed to leave the city without a written permit from the office of the Provost Marshal. Every person coming into the city shall report forthwith to the Provost Marshal, under such regulations as he may prescribe. An Assistant Provost Marshal will be assigned to this department of the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. The necessary guards for the execution of the above regulations, and for the maintenance of good order in the city, will be established by the Provost Marshal. An Assistant Provost Marshal will also be assigned to this department, and charged with the supervision of the same.

V. Such other regulations will be made and enforced by the Provost Marshal in the respective departments, as may, from time to time, become necessary or expedient for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of Martial Law.

VI. These regulations will be enforced after 12 m., on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,

Col. 1st S. C. V. Provost Marshal.

12 May 1862, 2

MARTIAL LAW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, May 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33.

I. The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION:

"By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus: I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that Martial Law is hereby extended over that part of the State of South Carolina, from the Santee River to the South Edisto River, in that State, under the command of Major-General PEMBERTON; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and order for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in the country aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and set my seal this first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS."

II. Major-General J. C. PEMBERTON, Commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing Proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition, will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War. By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, May 9th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.

I. The President of the Confederate States having, by Proclamation, extended Martial Law over that part of the State of South Carolina from the Santee River to the South Edisto River, and having proclaimed the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the Courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in the country aforesaid: therefore, the operation of General Orders, Nos. 12 and 13, current series from these Headquarters, has become null and void, and said orders are thereby rescinded.

II. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Orders, No. 11, from these Headquarters, dated May 5th, 1862, are continued in force, in aid of the due execution of the aforesaid Proclamation of the President.

J. C. PEMBERTON,

May 12 5

Major-General Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 May 1862, 2

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

This day, at noon, Martial Law takes the place of civil authority in Charleston. At a juncture like the present, doubtless, there are good reasons for thus placing the government of our noble old city in military hands. If the officers, who have been invested with the control of affairs in our midst, exercise their functions with wisdom, firmness and impartiality, the establishment of Martial Law will prove to be a welcome, as well as beneficial measure. The people of this community will cheerfully conform to the regulations of the military commanders, and, as far as our resident population are concerned, we do not doubt that Charleston will be found, even in these troublous days of excitement and blood, to maintain its ancient fame for quiet and good order.

But there is another point, on which we deem it right to speak out, plainly and at once. There are quite a number of Confederate troops now encamped in our city, and we hear that others are soon to arrive. We feel assured that the vast majority of these soldiers are men worthy their State, and worthy the Great Cause, in support of which they have shouldered their muskets. But there are some among them whose conduct, during the short time they have been here, has been such as to bring disgrace upon the commands to which they are attached. It has repeatedly happened, within the last few days, that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers, in the public thoroughfares. In some instances, outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed, with perfect impunity, by men wearing the honorable uniform of Southern volunteers. We do not know who the offenders are; but we do know that, in the City of Charleston, such acts cannot and will not be allowed to continue. We call upon the officers of the troops now stationed here, to protect our ladies, by the enforcement of sobriety and good behaviour among the men of their commands, and by visiting upon the first soldier who may be shown to have conducted himself in the manner we have mentioned, swift, severe and public punishment.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 May 1862, 2

THE REGULATIONS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, 12th May, 1862.

The following regulations are, under the direction of Brigadier General R. S. RIPLEY, Commanding the Second Military District, established by the Provost Marshal under the Proclamation of Major-General J. C. PEMBERTON, Commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, establishing Martial Law in and over the City of Charleston, and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof, and over the Islands adjacent thereto:

I. During the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, announced in the Proclamation of the Major-General Commanding, with the exceptions therein contained, or which may hereafter be announced, a Provost Marshal's Court is established, which will take cognizance of the offences heretofore within the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions, as well as of all offences against good order, or other violations of Martial Law within the above precincts.

II. The Provost Marshal's Court will be presided over by an Assistant Provost Marshal, his decisions to be supervised and approved by the Provost Marshal.

The Provost Marshal will also, in his discretion, refer any offence to a Court Martial, if the circumstances make that instrumentally desirable or necessary.

III. No person will be allowed to leave the city without a written permit from the office of the Provost Marshal. Every person coming into the city shall report forthwith to the Provost Marshal, under such regulations as he may prescribe. An Assistant Provost Marshal will be assigned to this department of the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. The necessary guards for the execution of the above regulations, and for the maintenance of good order in the city, will be established by the Provost Marshal. An Assistant Provost Marshal will also be assigned to this department, and charged with the supervision of the same.

V. Such other regulations will be made and enforced by the Provost Marshal in the respective departments, as may, from time to time, become necessary or expedient for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of Martial Law.

VI. These regulations will be enforced after 12 m., on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

JOHNSON HAGOON,
Col. 1st S. C. V., Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.
CHARLESTON, 12th May, 1862.

I. C. RICHARDSON MILES, Esq., ALEX. H. BROWN, Esq., and Capt. GIRARD B. LARTIGUE, are announced as Assistant Provost Marshals.

II. Mr. MILES is assigned to the duties of the Provost Marshal's Court.

III. Mr. BROWN is assigned to the duties of the Passport Office.

IV. Capt. LARTIGUE is assigned to the supervision of the necessary guards.

JOHNSON HAGOON,
Col. 1st S. C. V., Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, May 12, 1862.

Under the Proclamation of Martial Law, it is ordered:

I. That all distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will be forthwith closed.

II. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed, subject, until further orders, to the following regulations and modifications:

1st. Hotels may obtain from this Department licenses to allow the use of liquors to boarders at meals at the public ordinary, upon terms to be specified in the license.

2d. Grocers who have obtained licenses from the City authorities may, until otherwise ordered, sell liquor in quantities not less than three gallons, to any persons other than those in military service or employment; provided that the same be not consumed on the premises.

III. All bar-rooms and drinking saloons, and places where liquors are retailed, shall be immediately closed.

IV. No liquor shall be sold in any quantity whatever to any soldier or person in military employment, without a special license from this office.

JOHNSON HAGOON,
Col. 1st S. C. V., Provost Marshal.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 May 1862, 2

DISGUSTING TREACHERY AND NEGLIGENCE.

Yesterday, at daylight, the steamer *Planter*, in the absence of her officers, was taken by four or five of her colored crew from her berth at Southern Wharf, to the enemy's fleet. She is a high pressure cotton boat, of light draught, formerly plying on the Pee Dee river, but latterly chartered by the Government, with her officers and crew, from Mr. FERGUSON, her owner, and used as a transport and guard boat about the harbor of Charleston. Her armament was a 32-pounder and a 24-pound howitzer. The evening previous she had taken aboard four guns for one of the newly erected works, either that on Morris Island or Fort Timber, viz: a 42-pounder rifled and banded, an 8-inch columbiad, both of which had been struck at the reduction of Fort Sumter, an 8-inch seacoast howitzer, and a 32-pounder. These guns were to have gone to their destination early in the morning, and been mounted yesterday. Three sentinels were stationed in sight of her, and a detail of twenty men were within hail for the relief of the post. Between half-past three and four o'clock the *Planter* steamed up and cast loose, the sentinels having no suspicion of foul play, and thinking she was going about her business. At quarter-past four o'clock she passed Fort Sumter, blowing her whistle, and plainly seen. She was reported by the Corporal of the Guard as the guard boat, to the Officer of the Day, Captain FLEMING, one of the best and most reliable officers of the garrison. The fort is only called on to recognize authorized boats passing, taking for granted that they have their officers aboard. This was done as usual. The run to Morris Island goes a long way out past the fort, and then turns. The *Planter* on this trip did not turn.

The officers of the *Planter* were RELYEA Captain, SMITH Mate, and PITCHER Engineer. They have been arrested, and will, we learn, be tried by court-martial for disobedience of a standing general order, that the officers and crews of all light-draught steamers in the employment of the Government will remain on board day and night.

The result of this negligence may be only the loss of the guns and of the boat, desirable for transportation. But things of this kind are sometimes of incalculable injury. The lives and property of this whole community are at stake, and might be jeopardized by events apparently as trifling as this. It is, therefore, due to the Service and to the Cause, that this breach of discipline, however innocent in intention on the part of the officers, should be dealt with as it deserves. Without strict discipline, no military operations can succeed.

MARTIAL LAW went into force in Charleston yesterday. Squads of the Provost Marshal's Guard were to be seen here and there in the more public portions of the city, and many a luckless wight, in military or semi-military costume, who had no furlough or leave of absence to show, was trotted off to the Guard House, where he either did have, or at some future time will have, an opportunity of giving an account of himself. In more than one instance, eminently peaceful individuals, affecting the jaunty and warlike "Beau-regard cap," were hauled up with that true military sternness, which is deaf alike to entreaties and remonstrances. The quiet precincts of the City Hall were suddenly converted into a veritable camp, to the manifest delight of the urchins who thronged the railings of the enclosure, gazing admiringly upon the taut canvas walls.

There was a great rush at the Passport Office. Owing to the very limited time allotted for the preparation of passports, only a small portion of those desiring to leave the city were accommodated with the indispensable documents. Some arrangement should immediately be made to remedy this great inconvenience to the public. If the passport system is to be carried out, it is absolutely necessary that the Passport Office should be open to applicants at all hours—or nearly so. Otherwise, persons passing through the city upon legitimate business will be subjected to unreasonable and altogether needless delay.

FOUR MORE YANKEES were beached on Whitmarsh Island, last Monday, by the Georgia scouts

The Charleston Courier.

15 May 1862, 3

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—WANTED,
FIVE PERSONS, to serve as **SUBSTITUTES** in a
Company, now on service near the city. A liberal
amount will be paid. Any person of good character,
over 35 years of age, whether native or foreign born,
can apply. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 11 A. M.,
this day. 1st May 15

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—AN ACCEP-
TABLE SUBSTITUTE wanted. Apply at 165
Meeting street. 1st May 15

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A SUBSTI-
TUTE for the war. Apply at this Office.
May 15 1

15 May 1862, 4

Charleston Light Dragoons.

In accordance with the War Act of Congress, this Company has re-organized for the war. The officers were all unanimously re-elected. The following is the muster roll of the Company:

- B. H. RUTLEDGE, Captain.
- B. H. COLCOCK, First Lieutenant.
- L. O. NOWELL, Second Lieutenant.
- J. W. O'HEAR, Third Lieutenant.
- J. E. HARLESTON, First Sergeant.
- J. C. BICKLEY, Second Sergeant.
- B. F. HUGER, Third Sergeant.
- K. N. BALL, Fourth Sergeant.
- J. H. W. HUTCHINSON, Fifth Sergeant.
- S. W. SIMONS, First Corporal.
- J. A. MILES, Second Corporal.
- L. R. BOSTICK, Third Corporal.
- ALEX. ROSE, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| E. M. Barnwell. | B. P. Marlon. |
| Jas. L. Bee. | J. M. Martin. |
| Wm. Bell. | Vincent Martin. |
| Edward Bostick. | Edward Martin. |
| R. F. Bostick. | W. A. Martin. |
| H. D. Burnett. | P. J. Maxwell. |
| B. R. Burnett. | Y. Mels. |
| J. M. Clark. | F. K. Middleton. |
| J. M. Chisolm. | J. J. Miles. |
| T. H. Colcock. | W. W. McLeod. |
| Jas. Creighton. | J. J. McPherson. |
| W. R. Davis. | H. M. Neyle. |
| C. M. Desel. | E. W. Nowell. |
| J. B. Desel. | T. O'Brien. |
| B. C. Dupont. | J. J. A. O'Neill. |
| T. B. Dupont. | J. C. Palfrey. |
| T. O. Elliott. | M. B. Pringle. |
| W. H. Fairly. | C. E. Prioleau. |
| P. G. Fitzsimons. | G. E. Pritchett. |
| Daniel Fludd. | James Purcell. |
| J. H. Freer. | B. B. Rhett, Jr. |
| J. J. Frierson. | J. B. Richardson. |
| H. M. Fuller, Jr. | John Richardson. |
| E. T. Gaillard. | Alex. Robertson. |
| A. B. Gordon. | John Robinson. |
| A. F. Gregorie. | Arthur Robinson. |
| W. D. Gregorie. | Henry Seabrook. |
| Isaac Gregorie. | Joseph Seabrook. |
| John Happoldt. | Ion Simons. |
| J. K. Heyward. | J. G. Thurston. |
| E. C. Holland. | L. Vanderhorst. |
| E. G. Holmes. | W. E. Vincent. |
| T. G. Holmes. | A. O. Wagner. |
| A. Hugonin. | J. R. Waring. |
| A. H. Jenkins, Jr. | W. W. White. |
| W. S. Lance. | J. D. White. |
| Thos. Lining. | G. Wilkins. |
| Arthur Lining. | E. Witsell. |
| G. E. Manigault. | W. H. Witsell. |
| A. Manigault. | A. McD. Wragg. |

CAMP NEAR ASHEPOO, May 12th, 1862.

Mass. Editor:—On Thursday last a detachment of twenty men and one officer of the 50th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, undertook to surprise the pickets at Chapman's Fort, Ashpoo River, from information furnished them by a negro, who also piloted them. They were satisfied our boys seven in number, could be easily bagged. We breakfasted at a house some three quarters of a mile from the river. Before daylight the venturesome Pennsylvanians landed on some small creek and crept up in the rear, entered a house next our dining house, and lay secreted with the intention to bag the Rangers while enjoying their breakfast. Our cook, about 7 o'clock, sent a small boy down to call the pickets to play knife and fork. In the meantime a horse being loose, a Ranger mounted and started to catch the truant; the latter took a road in the rear some 20 feet of the Yankees hiding hole. The thundering clattering of two horses appeared to the excited Yankees as though a squadron was down upon them; they broke and run like quarter horses. The negro cook seeing them for the first time, came down and met our pickets six in number; one was sent back to camp and the five remaining made a rapid advance to see a live Yank, but their fears had loosed their wings, and nothing remained but their Regiment and State name written on the sand. This is their first and I believe last attempt to take pickets of the South Carolina Rangers. Our corps was up to the rescue in a very short time—we would like them to call again soon.

This attempt has suggested the following idea of how mounted men should be prepared for winter work:

The cavalry occupying position as advanced pickets, often have opportunities to annoy an approaching enemy, and every mode of successful defense should be allowed them. Cavalry are now picketing every important post on our coast; heretofore they could be sustained at a moment's notice, now the disposition of the troops prevents speedy relief in force. Now that the summer season is upon us it is reasonable to suppose the enemy, from information derived from runaway negroes, will make foraging descents on exposed points, and also endeavor to surprise our pickets. These movements will all be in boats, sometimes gunboats, but mostly barges. Double-barrel shot-guns and revolvers may do some damage to life; but should we not have some means of stopping the boats, effectually. Can it be done? most assuredly. Let each squadron have a Company attached, of Mountain Howitzers, they are a light gun—one mule or horse can carry, and one man can handle it; it will throw a two pound projectile and will sink any barge; it will throw a double-handful of buckshot with great effect. Of course some law will have to be made by Congress, and by the time that is done the war may be over. In the meantime, could not the commanding General let each Company doing picket duty have one piece made immediately. E. B. B.

N. B.—Since writing the above your correspondent, while on picket duty on the Checha river, had a shot at either a Yankee or runaway; as it was dark can't say how successful.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 May 1862, 1

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA—THE NAVY YARD BLOWN UP.

The *Montgomery Advertiser* of the 11th Inst. contains the important news that the Navy Yard and other property at Pensacola was blown up and burned Friday night by Confederate authority. The *Advertiser* furnishes the following despatch on the subject from a source entitled to credit:

Oakfield, May 10—I left Pensacola at 3 p. m. this day. There was not a Federal war vessel in the Bay. A small unarmed schooner lay between the Navy Yard and Fort Pickens. No Federal soldier or sailor has landed in Pensacola. Two officers from the schooner and one from the *Harriet Lane* came into the city, and had a conversation with the Mayor. These are all that have landed. On invitation from Commodore Porter, the Mayor went on board the *Harriet Lane*. In reply to a question by one who went with the Mayor whether troops would be stationed in Pensacola, he replied that they had no troops to spare, and if we had any about Pensacola he would advise sending them to Mobile, as they would probably be wanted very shortly. Porter was off Mobile last night, when seeing the light from the conflagration at Pensacola he came to see what was the matter.

A despatch, dated Pensacola, May 10, to the *Mobile Advertiser*, says:

At twelve o'clock last night the Pensacola Navy Yard and Forts were set on fire and destroyed. Fort Pickens, when the enemy discovered what was going on, opened a furious bombardment, which was kept up during the conflagration, but without doing damage to anybody at Pensacola. All the public property, excepting the Custom House, incapable of being moved, was burnt; but all movable Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city towards Montgomery was torn up this morning. A Federal vessel, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding its surrender. Mayor Bobe refused to comply with the demand, but stated that all the military forces had left, and he had no power to oppose the Federals. The Federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.

The *Advertiser* editorially remarks:

The evacuation of Pensacola, finally consummated as our special correspondent advises us, has been quietly going on for a week or two. The greater portion of the population of the city of Pensacola, as well as of the settlements above, on Blackwater Bay and River, and on Escambia Bay, have left their homes and sought the interior with their negroes and such of their moveable property as they could transport. These exiles are mostly scattered along the route of the Pensacola and Montgomery road, at Evergreen, Sparta, Greenville, Montgomery and other places, and are generally more comfortably quartered than could be expected. The track of the road will be torn up to the point where it is intersected by the Mobile and Great Northern road, and sufficiently remote from the coast to be beyond any possible danger of the enemy reaching it.

The maulions, guns and other public property have been carefully and effectually removed, and the enemy fall heir to a barren acquisition, save that the harbor will be of some value to them as a naval rendezvous, and its shores as a hospital station for fleet and army when Yellow Jack and other little ailments incidental to the sojourn of the unacclimated at less healthful localities on the said shores, begin their work among the invaders, as they assuredly will, ere long.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 May 1862, 2

New Passport Regulations

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE
PASSPORT DEPARTMENT.
CHARLESTON, May 14th, 1862.

IN VIEW OF THE UNEXPECTED DEMAND ON THIS Department for Passports, and to facilitate the exit of those wishing to leave the city, the General commanding this Military District has permitted this Department to ALLOW WHITE WOMEN AND CHILDREN, with their proper Baggage and Furniture, WITHIN SEVEN DAYS FROM DATE, to depart the city for the Interior without any Passports. One Day's Notice will be given if it should be necessary to make this Rule more stringent.

Men will not be permitted to leave without Passports, and all those controlling means of transportation are hereby notified and required to observe this order.

To expedite the business of this Department, the following gentlemen are, for the present, authorized to aid in granting Passports:

C. R. MILES.	GEORGE J. ORAVTS.
Captain W. J. GAYER.	W. B. DINGLE.
R. N. GOURDIN.	JAS. L. GANTT.
B. C. PRESSLEY.	T. A. WHITNEY.

The Passport Office will be open in the CITY HALL, daily, from 10 o'clock, a. m., to 3 p. m. The above named gentlemen are authorized, and will give Passports, in other than office hours, in cases of necessity.

For further facility, all Passports for Officers and Soldiers will be issued at a different place from those to citizens. Captain GAYER will have charge of the issuing of Passports to Officers and Soldiers, and will be found in the BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL from 8 o'clock, a. m.

ALEX. H. BROWN,
Assistant Provost Marshal.

May 15 1

Second Military District.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
CHARLESTON, May 18, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER HAVING BEEN RECEIVED at the Office will be obeyed by all Boats in the Service of this Department.

HUTSON LEE,

Major and Quartermaster.

—O—
HEADQUARTERS,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, May 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 834.

No Steamboat, Small Boat, or Vessel of any description whatever, will be allowed to pass Fort Sumter, by day or night, without a report, in person, of the Captain thereof at the said Fort.

By order of Brigadier-General RIPLEY.

[Signed] F. G. RAVENEL, A. D. C.

May 14

2

The Charleston Mercury.

19 May 1862, 2

A FLAG OF TRUCE from the blockading fleet yesterday brought to this city Mr. HASLOFF, who was captured some time ago on a vessel which attempted to run the blockade. Mr. H. was released, we hear, on the ground of his being the subject of a foreign power.

THE ENEMY RECONNOITERING.—Yesterday morning three of the enemy's gunboats—one of them quite a large vessel—steamed up to the neighborhood of Cole's Island, doubtless for the purpose of reconnoitering. The largest gunboat got aground, and was compelled to wait for high water, until yesterday evening, in order to get off.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR.—These are terrible times for the newspapers. The scarcity of paper, and the enormous prices charged for when obtained, are everywhere forcing the first class daily newspapers of the South to curtail their dimensions. Three out of the four dailies in Richmond, viz: the *Whig*, *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, are now printed upon a half sheet. All the newspapers of Mobile, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, also issue a half sheet only.

FALSE ALARM.—Yesterday morning the temporary derangement of a portion of the machinery of the Alarm Bell at the Orphan House caused a succession of rapid peals, which somewhat startled from their propriety the good folk in that part of the city.

PERSONAL ITEMS.—The wife of President DAVIS, with her children, is at present residing at the Yarbrough House, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Several ladies and gentlemen accompany them, among whom are Senator GWIN, of California, and his son.

Capt. MICHAEL BERRY, formerly commander of the steamship *Columbia*, was released from Fort Warren on the 9th inst.

The Capt. LOCKWOOD mentioned in another part of to day's paper as having been captured by the Yankees on board the steamship *Ella Warley*, was, we have reason to believe, Capt. ROBERT LOCKWOOD, a younger brother of Capt. THOMAS LOCKWOOD. The latter is still "around."

Mrs. V. E. WILHELMINE McCORD VERNON, whose sudden death in Richmond is announced by telegraph, was a lady of some note, as a contributor to the newspaper and periodical literature of the day. She resided for many years in New Orleans, and afterwards in Memphis.

Mr. E. MOLYNEUX, British Consul, resident at Savannah, arrived in this city, with his family, on Saturday. He is staying at the Charleston Hotel.

Lieut. R. T. BEAUBURGARD, second son of the General, returned to Charleston, yesterday, from a flying visit to Corinth and New Orleans. He reached the latter place on the same day that the Yankee gunboats made their appearance before the City.

SECOND BATTALION S. C. CAVALRY.—We take pleasure in announcing the formation of this Corps by the election on the 12th inst., of the following officers: Captain C. J. COLCOCK, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain T. H. JOHNSON, Major. This command embraces the following Companies: Savannah River Guard, Captain ESTES; Ashley Dragoons, Captain G. C. HEYWARD; Barnwell Dragoons, Captain LAWTON; Calhoun Minute Men, Captain MARTIN; Beaufort Troop, Captain HOWARD; Marion Men, Captain BLAKE HEYWARD; Colleton Rangers, Captain CAMPBELL. Lieutenant Colonel COLCOCK is authorized to receive one more Company to complete his command.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 May 1862, 4

[From the Macon Telegraph, May 15.]
COL. TIFT VINDICATED.

ALBANY, GA., May 10.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dougherty County, held this day at the Court House, Rev. Dr. MALLORY was called to the Chair, and L. G. SUTTON requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Col. VASON, which was to hear from Col. NELSON TIFT, of this city, a statement relative to the building and destruction of the Government steam ram *Mississippi* at New Orleans on the 25th ult. Col. TIFT appeared and complied with the request of the meeting. Mr. JOHN A. DAVIS then moved the appointment of a Committee of five by the Chair, for the purpose of offering some resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the meeting. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as that Committee: JOHN A. DAVIS, JOHN JACKSON, W. H. HARRISON, JAMES H. HILL, and Col. D. A. VASON.

The Committee retired, and after consultation, made the following report:

We, the citizens of Dougherty County, having learned that Col. Nelson Tift, a citizen of Georgia, and for 26 years a resident of Albany, and Mr. A. F. Tift, a citizen of Florida, and for many years a resident of Key West, were arrested in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the authority of a telegram from New Orleans, charged with the destruction of the Steam Ram *Mississippi*, which was being built by them. And having learned that statements from the CHARLESTON MERCURY purporting to be from an intelligent gentleman of Charleston from New Orleans, referring to these gentlemen and the administration, in terms calculated to excite prejudice and do great injustice to them; we therefore feel it to be our duty to the cause of truth and to our fellow-citizens, to state our knowledge and opinion of the character of these gentlemen, and of their conduct in connection with the projection, building, and destruction of the New Orleans steamer *Mississippi*.

No person who knows them will doubt their loyalty to the Confederate States and their earnest devotion to its cause. Col. Tift has for many years held various important positions of public trust, which he has filled with fidelity to the country—has a large family with us—a large property in land and negroes, and occupies a high social position. Mr. A. F. Tift was a member of the Florida State Convention which declared the independence of that State, and is now an exile from his home in Key West, having abandoned his property and business rather than live under the rule of the Lincoln Government. Col. Tift was the projector of the *Mississippi*. The plan was approved by the Government. The two brothers tendered their services to the Secretary of the Navy without pecuniary compensation or reward, to superintend the construction of such a vessel.

Their offer was accepted, and they were made agents of the department for that purpose.

Having learned these facts and knowing the character of these gentlemen, it is therefore

Resolved, That in our opinion Col. Nelson Tift, of Georgia, and Mr. A. F. Tift, of Florida, as the agents of the Navy Department of the Confederate States, for the construction of the vessel *Missis-*

issippi, have performed their duty faithfully; that they made extraordinary efforts, in which they were fully sustained by the Secretary of the Navy, to complete the *Mississippi* at the earliest possible time; that she was within two weeks of completion when she was destroyed by order of Commander Whittle to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The construction of the vessel commenced about the middle of October last, was one of great magnitude, and was considered by naval officers to be the most formidable vessel afloat.

That notwithstanding it was impossible under the circumstances to complete it, yet these gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of their fellow-citizens for their patriotic efforts to serve their country.

JOHN A. DAVIS, Chairman.

On motion of Rev. Rollin Mallory, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Col. Vason moved that the proceedings be published in the Macon Telegraph, and that a copy be furnished to the Messrs. Tift.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. D. MALLORY, Chairman.

L. G. SUTTON, Secretary.

ALBANY, GA., May 8, 1862.

Col. N. Tift: Knowing your patriotism and devotion to the interests of Georgia and to the cause of the Confederate States, and highly approving the recent efforts and personal sacrifices which you have made to prepare a war vessel devised by you for the defence of New Orleans and the Gulf coast, we have seen with deep regret the injustice which has been done to yourself and your brother, Mr. A. F. Tift, of Florida, who was associated with you, both in your arrest at Vicksburg and in the statements which have been made in several newspapers.

Sympathising with you as Southerners as well neighbors and friends, we have called a public meeting of the citizens of this place, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and we hereby invite you and your brother, A. F. Tift, Esq., to be present, and should feel gratified to have you make a statement of the facts relative to your connection with the building and destruction of the *Mississippi*.

Your fellow-citizens,

D. A. Vason, Wm. F. Hamerick,
L. G. Sutton, M. Timmerman,
F. K. Wright, J. T. Dickinson,
John C. B. Brown, Jno. Jackson,
L. P. D. Warren, Jas. H. Hill,
John A. Davis, L. S. Barbour,
A. B. Gilbert, W. H. Wilder,
Wm. Barnes,

ALBANY, GA., May 8, 1862.

Messrs. D. A. Vason, L. G. Sutton, F. K. Wright,
and other citizens:

Gentlemen: I received your kind letter of today inviting myself and my brother, Mr. A. F. Tift, to a public meeting to be held on the 10th inst.

I feel gratified for your confidence in my motives, and for your sympathy in our misfortunes. My brother and myself have done and shall continue to do whatever may be in our power for the sacred cause of independence and the rights of self-government.

We gladly accept your invitation to be present at the proposed meeting of our fellow-citizens, and shall be happy to furnish such information as may be desired.

Very respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

NELSON TIFT.

STEVENSON'S
ISINGLASS
ADHESIVE PLASTER,
Warranted equal in quality and
strength to any in use.

THIS PLASTER IS SPREAD UPON SILK, AND HAS been found to be admirably adapted to strapping after Surgical operations, and as a dressing to either incised or lacerated wounds. It is cleanly, of easy application, adheres firmly *without producing inflammation*, and being semi-transparent allows of an examination of the part without their having to be disturbed by its removal, until in many instances, a cure is effected.

The following distinguished Physicians and Surgeons have fully tested, and recommended it to the public:

- Dr. T. L. OGIER, sen.
- Prof. J. J. GHISOLM, Medical Purveyor
- Dr. EDWARD NORTH.
- Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON.
- Dr. ROBERT A. KINLOOH, Medical Director.
- Dr. A. N. TALLEY.
- Dr. ROBERT LEBBY.
- Dr. WM. E. DEARING, (Augusta, Ga.)
- Dr. F. PERRY PORCHER.
- Dr. ROBERT W. GIBBS, (Columbia.)
- Dr. PETER PORCHER.
- Dr. WM. PATTIGREW.
- Dr. J. P. CHAZAL, and others.

The following are a few Testimonials from several, received since the introduction of the article:

[From the Charleston Courier.]

STEVENSON'S PLASTER.—"We have watched, with interest, the efforts which enterprising citizens are putting forth to meet the demands of the times and the war, and to supply the many articles for which we had too long depended on our enemies.

"We have examined many specimens in different stages of the process, and after completion, but in place of opinions, which, in this relation, would be worth as much as the campaign plan of a New York non-combatant editor, we offer the following testimonial:"

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S BUREAU,
Charleston, S. C., August 22, 1861.

Messrs. Stevenson & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I have examined and tested the specimen of Isinglass Plaster, prepared by you, and pronounce it equal to the best of its kind in use. I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts, the more heartily as you are now prepared to meet a present and general necessity. You will please prepare for the Government, and hold subject to my order, four thousand yards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. N. TALLEY,
Surgeon and Medical Director.

[FROM DR. WM. E. DEARING, AUGUSTA, GA.]

Messrs. Stevenson & Co.:

I have, within the past few days, used your Charleston made Isinglass Adhesive Plaster, and am perfectly satisfied with the result. Although not as handsomely finished as the Northern machine spread article, it is much stronger, and adheres with more firmness. I think it of a quality, that leaves nothing to be desired for such cases, as Isinglass Plaster is applicable.

WM. E. DEARING, M. D.
Augusta, October 10, 1861.

[From the Columbia Carolinian.]

A DESIDERATUM SUPPLIED.—We call the attention of physicians and surgeons to the admirable Isinglass Adhesive Plaster, now manufactured in large quantities by Stevenson & Co., of Charleston. We have tried it fully, and find it not only very similar to Husband's, but even an improvement on it. *Vive la blacktail!* We want no more of the Yankee article.

[FROM DR. EDWARD NORTH.]

CHARLESTON, October 13, 1861.

Messrs. Stevenson & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—After thanking you for the roll of Isinglass Adhesive Plaster, you were kind enough to send me some time since for trial, permit me to express my unqualified approbation of its qualities. I have had occasion to use it frequently, and found it, in its essential properties, equal to any I have ever tried. Congratulating you upon your entire success,

I remain yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD NORTH.

[FROM DR. F. PERRY PORCHER.]

CHARLESTON, September 11, 1861.

Messrs. Stevenson & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—Having subjected to a fair trial your Adhesive Plaster, I can most cordially recommend it.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. PERRY PORCHER, M. D.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE OR MEDICAL FACULTY
WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

STEVENSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Maynoo-street.

The Charleston Courier.

21 May 1862, 2

JOSE LARA, of the favorite smoking resort *La Criola*, Market-street, South side, and midway between King and Meeting-streets, gives us proof that he still has a supply of the approved German matches.

21 May 1862, 2

From ~~Stono~~

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. FLYNN, reached this city Tuesday afternoon from Stono river, and brings information that ~~the~~ ~~gunboats~~ ~~having~~ ~~been~~ ~~buoyed~~ ~~out~~ ~~Stono~~ ~~Inlet~~ ~~crossed~~ ~~the~~ ~~Bar~~ ~~yesterday~~ ~~before~~ ~~the~~ ~~arrival~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~vessels~~ ~~which~~ ~~approached~~ ~~the~~ ~~entrance~~ ~~were~~ ~~four~~ ~~in~~ ~~number~~, one of which got ashore on the Bar and three came into the harbor at Stono, all of them being small vessels, steam propellers, and schooner-rigged. They immediately commenced shelling Cole's Island, Goat and Kiawah Islands, and as our heavy guns at those points had been removed by order of General PEMBERTON, the troops which were stationed there immediately evacuated the place, burning the barracks and other property before leaving. The Lincoln war vessels immediately continued up Stono river, firing all the way, and finally laid to at a point near Battery Island and Legaréville. The position at Battery Island was also given up on the approach of the enemy, and the quarters burnt. It is said, by those who witnessed it, that a person on John's Island hoisted the white flag on the approach of the gunboats.

Lieut. STEVENS, in command of a detachment of troops on board the steamers *Marion* and *Genl. Clinch*, very kindly offered this individual any assistance necessary for the removal of his negroes and valuables, but he resolutely declined, saying he would claim protection elsewhere, and immediately afterwards raised the white flag. The gunboats answered by also raising a white flag fore and aft, and came up to his assistance. We reserve comment until we are enabled to obtain something more authentic. In strong contrast with that proceeding was the act of two faithful negroes, who, when the boats were approaching Legaréville, gathered some combustible materials and set fire to the wharf to prevent the enemy from landing. The following troops were stationed at the points above mentioned and withdrawn: Two companies of Col. C. H. STEVENS' regiment, two companies of Major HEUGE's battalion, PRESTON's battery, Marion Rifles, and a detachment of regulars from Fort Sumter.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1862, 2

THE ENEMY IN STONO RIVER—BOMBARDMENT OF COLE'S ISLAND—EVACUATION OF OUR POSITIONS.

During the forenoon of Tuesday a courier, from Battery Island, brought the news that the enemy was making a demonstration in that neighborhood. In the afternoon the steamer *Marion*, Capt. FLYNN, reached the city from Stono river, bringing the details of the movements of the Yankee gunboats in that stream.

It appears that the gunboats, four in number, and all being small and schooner-rigged, having sounded and buoyed out Stono Inlet, crossed the bar about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. One of them, while passing in, got aground, and remained so; the three others succeeded in entering the harbor, and immediately opened a vigorous fire of shell upon Cole's Island. Previous to the appearance of the gunboats, our defensive works on Cole's Island had, by order of General PEMBERTON, been dismantled, and the guns removed. When the enemy had opened the attack, Colonel CARROLL, the commander of the post, carrying out his instructions, burned the barracks, cut down the flagstaff, and with his forces evacuated the Island.

The enemy's gunboats, finding that our men had retreated, steamed slowly up the river, keeping up a rapid fire of random shells on either side as they advanced, and finally anchored near Battery Island and Legareville. Upon the approach of the gunboats, our positions on Battery Island were also evacuated and the quarters burned.

Other rumors are afloat in regard to this raid of the gunboats, but the above comprises all the authentic particulars that have reached the city. The distance of Cole's Island from Charleston, as the crow flies, is about twelve miles.

THE REGIMENT OF RESERVES, Colonel ALEXANDER H. BROWN, paraded yesterday afternoon. The Colonel met with an accident at the corner of Broad and Meeting streets. In galloping from the rear to the head of the column, his horse slipped on the smooth paving stones and fell to the ground. We are pleased to state that Colonel BROWN escaped without injury, and promptly resumed the command.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1862, 4

GENERAL LOVELL'S VINDICATION.

Major General MANSFIELD LOVELL vindicates his course from the time he was appointed to the command at New Orleans, until the fall of that city, in the following letter to one of the Editors of the New Orleans Delta:

NEW ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

To JUDGE WALKER—Dear Sir: In the Evening Delta, in an article headed "Fallen, But Not Discouraged," this expression occurs: "The lack of energy and earnestness on the part of the agents of the Confederate Government," &c.

This includes me in the sweep, and I think unjustly. When I came here but a few short months since, I found the State defenceless; its ports blockaded, and its young men gone to other parts of the Confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every inlet was put in position to offer a protracted and gallant defence. Forts were armed, powder and munitions of every description were made, and a gallant body of troops organized and drilled. Guns were cast, and materials of all kinds extemporized by incessant labor and activity. The river at the forts was twice bridged by obstructions which would have resisted anything but the formidable rush of the great Mississippi in its swollen wrath.

My troops, at the call of their country, rushed to Corinth, and the deeds of the Louisiana regiments on the 6th and 7th of April indicated their courage and their training. Our foundries were beginning to turn out heavy guns of the best quality, and a newly erected arsenal furnished us with various implements of war. All this has been done since October, besides preparing sixteen vessels for river defence, eight of which are now defending the upper river, and eight have been destroyed in the vain attempt to keep back the enemy's fleet of war vessels below. This has been done with no host of generals and staff officers of experience to assist. Almost alone, with but few exceptions, I have worked day and night, for more than five months, to defend this great city. The responsibility of its fall is not due to any want of "energy or earnestness" on my part. In a short time more I should have had guns enough, and men enough, to defend the numerous approaches, that element on which the enemy is so pre-eminently powerful; and I therefore beg that you will do me the justice to say to the people of New Orleans, that I did all that one man could do to preserve them from an insolent and powerful foe. When the fleets passed all our batteries, I withdrew my infantry force beyond the city limits, in order to permit the people of New Orleans to decide whether they would subject their wives, their children and property to bombardment, in the endeavor to maintain their freedom intact; and returned to the city to-day to learn their decision and to offer myself and command to stand by them to the last moment, in case they should decide to undergo a bombardment. I know that there are many gentlemen here who will bear me witness that all that is here set forth, and much more, has been done to avert this sad disaster. An examination of my letter and order books and telegraphic despatches, all show that no stone has been left unturned by me to save New Orleans from this humiliation; and I feel well convinced that a few short weeks would have rendered the position impregnable. All I ask is simple justice and nothing more. In conclusion I will add that, terrible as the blow has been, I am neither disheartened nor in despair. This war of independence is not yet fought out. Our ancestors struggled on against the massive power of Great Britain when Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Savannah, were all in possession of the enemy, and gained their liberty.

It is a moral and physical impossibility that we can be conquered. Let us be but true to ourselves and our cause—never tiring, never despairing—but rising, Actæon-like, with renewed vigor from every fall, and we shall yet be rewarded with success. Above all, we should not crush down the spirit and the energies of those who are using the faculties, mental and physical, that God has given them, by making light of their labor, because, with limited means and under adverse circumstances, they have not been successful in resisting at all points a great, wealthy, and powerful enemy, with all the appliances of modern warfare, both military and naval, in great abundance at his control. We have never yet seen such dark days as those which environed George Washington at Valley Forge; and should such be our lot, I trust that the same spirit will animate us to work out the same successful results.

Respectfully, your obt. servant,

M. LOVELL,

Major General C. S. A.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 May 1862, 2

THE WAR ON THE COAST.—There was no news of importance from below yesterday. At last accounts the enemy's gunboats had made no further advance up the Stono River. There was a report that four of our men had been captured, but this is thought, in official quarters, to be without foundation. The heavy firing heard yesterday afternoon was caused by practising at Fort Sumter.

A BRITISH WAR STEAMER came to anchor off this bar yesterday afternoon. We hear that Mr. ROBERT BUNCH, the British Consul, will visit the steamer to-day.

THE YANKEES BALLOONING BELOW SAVANNAH.—The Yankees on Cockspar Island sent up a balloon on Wednesday to reconnoitre for masked batteries.

THE SECOND REGIMENT S. C. V.—The *Columbia Carolinian* gives the following as the new organization of the 2d Regiment S. C. V.:

Colonel.—JOHN D. KENNEDY.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—A. D. GOODWYN.

Major.—FRANKLIN GAILLARD.

23 May 1862, 2

Palmetto Guard. — The following is the new list of officers (for the war) of the Palmetto Guard, of the Second S. G. Regiment, in Virginia:

G. H. OUTHBERT, Captain.
T. S. BROWNFIELD, First Lieutenant.
R. E. ELLIOTT, Second Lieutenant.
SAM'L ROBINSON, Third Lieutenant.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 May 1862, 1

President Davis and a General Convention.

Our cotemporary, the *Courier*, of yesterday, in a long editorial, eulogizing President DAVIS, whom it calls "our Moses!" makes the following assertion:

"Yet we have been reliably informed that men of high official position among us—men of good intentions, but of mistaken and misguided patriotism, are sowing the seeds of discord broadcast in our midst, by preaching a crusade against President Davis, and calling for a General Convention of the Confederate States to depose him, and create a Military Dictator in his place!

Here it is put forth that there are men of "high official position amongst us" who are preaching a "crusade against President DAVIS, and calling for a General Convention of the Confederate States to depose him, and create a Military Dictator in his place." The publication of this assertion, according to the *Courier's* logic, will tend more to encourage Yankeeedom, and damage our Cause, than anything that has yet been put forth against President DAVIS. For ourselves, we deem it due to truth, to state that we never saw the idea suggested "of calling a General Convention of the Confederate States to depose President DAVIS, and create a Military Dictator in his place," excepting in the above extract from the *Courier*. The *Courier* is our author for the grand revolution it discloses. We know no other.

That President DAVIS is an incubus on our Cause, we do not doubt. Although carefully covered over with the mantle of secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities to show his total incompetency to govern the affairs of the Confederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people; and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Presidency, we do not believe that he would get the vote of a single State in the Confederacy. Yet we have seen no where any opposition to him advocated or proposed, other than such as the Constitution clearly authorizes. If the Provisional Congress had done its duty—if the present Congress would do its duty, President DAVIS could readily be driven into a course of efficiency. This is all that we have seen advocated. President DAVIS, we doubt not, would be speedily deposed, if the Constitution offered the opportunity. But the Constitution does not permit it. He is President of the Confederate States for six years. The Constitution has not been proved to be inadequate to rectify his imbecilities. He can be controlled and directed, as the King of Great Britain is. In Great Britain, no policy of the Government, no Cabinet advisers, can stand against the expressed opinion of the House of Commons.

Are the people less potent in the Confederate States, through their Representatives in Congress, than the people of Great Britain in Parliament? We do not believe it. Parliament has no power, like that of Congress, to pass a law in spite of the King's veto; yet no King, since 1688, has dared to veto a bill passed by Parliament.

Public opinion carried out in Congress, with the legislative power which Congress possesses, as to measures and men, can control the Government and force efficiency into the Administration. But this can never be done by those who look upon President DAVIS as "our Moses!" Congress must assume its duties under the Constitution, as an independent element of power. It must abandon the idea that it is only a secret body for registering the will of the President. It must be the people—standing forth in the light of day—clothed with the whole legislative power of the Government, and with their agent, the President, instrumental for their deliverance. That our Cause will ultimately triumph, we do not doubt, in spite of the incompetency of President DAVIS and his silly and most disastrous defensive policy, by which the Confederate States have been deluged with blood, and covered over with suffering and misery. The last portentous development of this policy touching ourselves, is contained in General HUNTER's late order concerning South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Is it not a matter of profound astonishment that any man in the South should advocate a policy leading directly and necessarily to our invasion? We will succeed, but we will owe nothing to President DAVIS for our success. His inefficiency and Yankee efficiency will both be overcome.

But if President DAVIS is to be treated as "our Moses," we really do not see the use of Congress. The Military Dictator, the *Courier* seems so much to abhor, is practically upon us. The sooner Congress is abolished the better. If the people, through their Representatives in Congress, are to exercise no power, but at the bidding of the Executive, Congress is a nonentity. It is worse; it is a tool of the Executive, by which the Constitution is practically overthrown, and a Military Dictatorship established in its stead. Between a Dictatorship made in this way, and a Dictatorship made by a General Convention of the Confederate States, we confess we would prefer the latter. It would at least have authority of the States and the people. It would not be characterized by a base assumption of power on the part of the Executive, and a baser betrayal of trust on the part of Congress. We are opposed to both.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 May 1862, 2

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT S. C. VOL-UNTEERS has reorganized for the War, by the election of the following Field and Line Officers:

SPARTAN D. GOODLETT, Colonel, Greenville, S. C.
THOMAS O. WATKINS, Lieut. Col., Anderson, S. C.
JAMES M. STEWART, Major, Pickens, S. C.
O. E. FLEMING, Surgeon, Spartanburg, S. C.
T. E. WOOD, Asslt. Surgeon, Spartanburg, S. C.
W. C. MILLHOUSE, Commissary, Pickens, S. C.
G. A. TAYLOR, Quartermaster, Pickens, S. C.
MCPHERSON WRIGHT, Adjutant, Edgefield, S. C.
GEORGE B. LAKE, Sergeant Major, Edgefield, S. C.
J. T. STEELE, Quartermaster Sergeant, Pickens, S. C.
THOMAS OLYBURN, Asst. Commissary, Lancaster, S. C.

Company A—Edgefield.

OSKRO ADAMS, Captain.
R. B. HUGHES, First Lieutenant.
L. S. HILL, Senior Second Lieutenant.
E. M. PENN, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company B—Spartanburg.

A. J. FOSTER, Captain.
J. S. WHEELER, First Lieutenant.
PEYTON BALLINGER, Senior Second Lieutenant.
R. Q. HASTINGS, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Spartanburg.

A. WAKEFIELD, Captain.
T. J. WAKEFIELD, First Lieutenant.
JAMES CALVERT, Senior Second Lieutenant.
JOHN M. THOMAS, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Pickens.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Captain.
JOHN MAGRATH, First Lieutenant.
THOMAS ABLES, Senior Second Lieutenant.
J. B. COBB, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Lancaster.

M. HILTON, Captain.
O. C. HINSON, First Lieutenant.
J. M. BELK, Senior Second Lieutenant.
W. B. HILTON, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Pickens.

W. K. STEWART, Captain.
J. W. JUNCER, First Lieutenant.
F. C. PARSONS, Senior Second Lieutenant.
R. E. STEELE, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company G—Anderson.

JOSHUA JAMIESON, Captain.
J. M. PICKENS, First Lieutenant.
J. H. CANNON, Senior Second Lieutenant.
E. H. WATKINS, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company H—Greenville.

A. O. PEACE, Captain.
D. MCKINNEY, First Lieutenant.
J. M. HARRISON, Senior Second Lieutenant.
C. BALLINGER, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Lexington.

H. W. MILLHOUSE, Captain.
H. H. SALLY, First Lieutenant.
J. W. JOHNSON, Senior Second Lieutenant.
J. M. SALLY, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Company K—Pickens.

M. S. MESSER, Captain.
L. W. DICKSON, First Lieutenant.
W. R. DAVIS, Senior Second Lieutenant.
WM. BIBB, Junior Second Lieutenant.

THE PALMETTO GUARD, of Charleston, now in Virginia, have reorganized by the election of the following company officers:

G. B. OUTHBERT, Captain.
T. S. BROWNFIELD, 1st Lieutenant.
R. E. ELLIOTT, 2d Lieutenant.
SAMUEL ROBINSON, 3d Lieutenant.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF RIFLES, S. C. V., organized 10th December, 1862, on Sullivan's Island, as the First Battalion Rifles, was re-organized as the Second Regiment of Rifles, on 27th of April, 1862. The entire command is armed with Enfield rifles. The following are the field and line officers:

JNO. V. MOORE, Colonel.
THOS. H. BOGGS, Lieutenant-Colonel.
THOS. THOMSON, Major.
J. C. WARDLAW, Adjutant.
O. M. DOYLE, Surgeon.
J. O. A. MOORE, Commissary.
W. S. SHARPE, Quartermaster.
WM. F. PEARSON, Chaplain.
T. O. MCCABLAN, Sergeant-Major.
H. R. VANDIVER, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
T. M. WHITE, Ordnance-Sergeant.

Company A—Abbeville.

H. S. KERR, Captain.
W. A. LEE, First Lieutenant.
JNO. W. LESLY, Second Lieutenant.
D. A. WILSON, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—Pickens.

R. A. THOMPSON, Captain.
R. F. MORGAN, First Lieutenant.
J. J. HERD, Second Lieutenant.
W. W. OLAYTON, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Pickens.

R. P. DENDY, Captain.
JAMES JOHNS, First Lieutenant.
N. H. JENKINS, Second Lieutenant.
T. S. KANSAY, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Anderson.

D. L. COX, Captain.
S. P. LANGFORD, First Lieutenant.
W. T. GRUBBS, Second Lieutenant.
J. T. HARRISON, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Pickens.

R. E. BOWEN, Captain.
G. A. HENDRICKS, First Lieutenant.
JNO. R. GOSSETT, Second Lieutenant.
P. O. WILLIARD, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Anderson.

D. L. DONNARD, Captain.
B. F. GLENN, First Lieutenant.
A. W. VANDIVER, Second Lieutenant.
J. A. McDAVID, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—Anderson.

P. K. NORRIS, Captain.
J. M. COX, First Lieutenant.
W. F. STRANGE, Second Lieutenant.
M. L. KEYS, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—Pickens.

Z. C. PULLIAM, Captain.
G. W. KEITH, First Lieutenant.
J. H. PHILPOT, Second Lieutenant.
L. HUGHES, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—Abbeville.

WM. H. WHITE, Captain.
W. C. WARDLAW, First Lieutenant.
W. BOYD, Second Lieutenant.
J. P. BROWN, Second Lieutenant.

Company L—Anderson.

E. M. BROWN, Captain.
JAR. A. MAJOR, First Lieutenant.
E. J. MAJOR, Second Lieutenant.
HAWKINS, Second Lieutenant.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 May 1862, 2

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS ON THE STONO RIVER.

We have some interesting accounts of the enemy's operations upon the Stono River. Three of the enemy's gunboats remained off Battery Island during Wednesday last. They kept up a constant fire of shell at the pickets and upon all persons who exposed themselves to their view within range. A picket of nine men, consisting of the 2d sergeant, a corporal and seven privates, were posted for purposes of observation on Battery Island. Their place of retreat was soon discovered, and a shower of shells and shrapnel shot was directed at them. Three of the privates at once retired, but the others took refuge in a neighboring bomb-proof, under a mistaken construction of their orders. Having remained at the post of duty long enough for the enemy to land a large party and surround them, they were taken prisoners. This detachment belonged to Captain JONES' Company, 24th Regiment, S. C. V., Colonel C. H. STEVENS. The sergeant in command of the picket is highly spoken of by his commanding officer as a brave and obedient soldier, and the loss of him and his comrades is much regretted.

The evacuation of Coles' Island and Battery Island was entirely successful. Everything was removed that was moveable, and Lt. T. G. BOAG, of the Gist Artillery, who was in charge of the retreat from the last named Island, proposed to take down the barracks, make a raft of the material, which is reported as scarce, and float it to a place of safety, but a "military necessity" prevented this. After the burning of the buildings, &c., a fire was kindled around the flag staff, and this too was consumed.

On Wednesday afternoon the enemy passed up a short distance above Battery Island. The Stono had been piled at this point on either side from the banks out as far as the channel. This was left open, to be finished at a proper time; but the fact that the work was unfinished saved the enemy all anxiety in regard to the exact location of the channel.

During Wednesday night the pickets of the Willington Rangers caught Sergeant WILSON, of Major LUCAS' Battalion of Artillery, in the marsh near Battery Island. Upon being interrogated, he inquired particularly after Gen. GIST's Headquarters, saying that he wished to see him on important business, as he wanted a transfer from

his company to some other. Unfortunately for him, he showed signs of having been up to his waist in mud, had no "ticket of leave," and was heading southwest, in the direction of the fleet, when last seen at sunset. He was escorted by his mounted friend to Gen. GIST's Headquarters, and thence to the city on Thursday morning. Subsequent inquiries show that Sergeant WILSON deserted from his company on Tuesday evening, under suspicion of stealing a watch. He is an old offender—having been before a Court Martial for some serious offence; but, as the Court was very lenient in his case, WILSON thought he would try his fortune on a visit to the fleet.

We hear of two heavy guns, in position on one of the outer lines of defence, having been abandoned, after being dismantled by the officers in charge—whether by order or not, we are unable to say.

As a quiet reminder of the sort of attentions showered upon our pickets and a detachment of the Gist Artillery (who are in the advance), we have in our office an eleven-inch shell, which was dropped quite near to a dashing young Lieutenant of artillery, on Wednesday last. Of course, our townsman was cool and collected, as is his wont; but, *on dit*, that he finds fault with his war horse, whose disposition is to shy towards a shell while the fuse is burning.

From a gentleman who had a view of the United States vessels off Battery Island on Wednesday, from a distance of about half a mile, we learn that one of them has the appearance of being a large fore and aft schooner, possibly fitted up as a propeller. With the ebb tide in, one of them passed out of the river, the tops of the masts being plainly visible as she took her course to the ocean. The greatest vigilance is used, and every movement of the enemy is promptly reported. We but repeat, however, the generally expressed opinion, that half a dozen heavy guns on Coles' Island would have kept the enemy out of the Stono. Of course, his presence there has occasioned the removal of a large force of negroes, and the consequent loss of the crops and stock on the several plantations.

THE BRITISH steam sloop of war *Racer* arrived off this Bar on Wednesday last, from Bermuda, and communicated yesterday with Her Majesty's Consul. She left again yesterday afternoon for Port Royal, and is expected to return here again in a few days.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 May 1862, 2

THE ENEMY AT GEORGETOWN.

The enemy's gunboats came up to Georgetown on Thursday, and landed some troops in the town. No resistance was made. The mail intended for Georgetown has been sent back to this city, because of the presence of the Yankees in the former place.

It is said that the enemy's gunboats proceeded on the morning of Thursday a short distance up the Waccamaw, having promised the Georgetonians that they would return the same evening. There are rumors of their having burned a rice mill, and committed other characteristic Yankee villianies; but of these reports we have, as yet, received no authentic accounts.

[The wires were working badly yesterday, which will be a sufficient explanation of the fact that we received no telegraphic news for this issue.—
MERCURY.]

THE DIXIE RANGERS.—This spirited corps, which has been for some time past doing picket duty near Rantowles, Charleston and Savannah Railroad, left their camp on Monday morning, in command of 2d Lieutenant ELLIS C. GREEN (sickness detaining the Captain in the city), to join the Jeffords' Squadron, for active service in the field. Though encamped near the city, and enjoying the privilege of often spending an evening with their families, yet the desire to strike a blow in behalf of their country and for "the Cause," superseded all selfish wishes, and the order to mount for a two days' journey, of nearly fifty miles, was hailed with an enthusiasm that proved they were, to a man, "ready for action." The privations and hardships after the journey were more than compensated for, on their arrival, by the cordial reception extended to them by the South Carolina and Beech Hill Rangers, who welcomed them with cheers and extended hands, that caused every heart in the "Dixies" to throb with pleasure, as they felt they were now with brothers who were ready to stand, shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast, and battle for their rights and liberties. They are now encamped at Chisolmville, near Green Pond, where they will keep a vigilant eye on the foe, and, should an opportunity offer, will render an account worthy of the Cause. Below we give a list of the officers:

A. B. MULLIGAN, Captain.
LEONARD CHAPIN, First Lieutenant.
ELLIS C. GREEN, Second Lieutenant.
NICHOLAS LANGFORD, Third Lieutenant.
W. F. MILEY, Orderly Sergeant.
D. G. SIMMONS, Second Sergeant.
J. T. FOSTER, Third Sergeant.
A. R. RICHARSON, Fourth Sergeant.
G. W. SCOTT, First Corporal.
W. H. DOWLING, Second Corporal.
W. T. CLAGETT, Third Corporal.
H. P. MOORE, Fourth Corporal.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 May 1862, 1

A YANKEE WOMAN APPOINTED MAJOR.—The Yankee Government has paid a rather unusual compliment to the wife of Lieutenant REYNOLDS, of the Seventeenth Illinois regiment, conferring on her the appointment of Major. The Peoria (Illinois) *Transcript* says:

Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign, sharing the dangers and privations of a soldier's life.—She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Governor Yates, hearing of her heroic conduct, presented her with a commission as major in the army, the document conferring the well-merited honor of being made out with due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.

26 May 1862, 2

To Owners of Plantations on the Stono,
Wadmalaw and Pon Pon Rivers,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
3d MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C., ARMS RUN, S. C. }
May 24th, 1862.

CITIZENS OWNING PLANTATIONS ON
the Stono, Wadmalaw and Pon Pon Rivers, and
other points in this Military District, accessible
to the enemy, will immediately remove their
NEGROS, and, as far as practicable, other prop-
erty, into some safe place in the interior.

GEO. S. JAMES,

Lieut. Col. Third Battalion, S. C. V.,

Provost Marshal 3d Military District, S. C.

May 26

Steamer Ashore.—At daylight Sunday our citi-
zens were aroused by the sound of heavy cannon-
ading, which was discovered to proceed from the
fleet of the enemy off this port. Numbers of per-
sons soon collected on the wharves, and in an-
swer to anxious enquiries it was ascertained that
a steamer, in attempting to run the blockade, had
been chased ashore on the Southern end of Long
Island by the LINCOLN cruisers. During the day
an officer of the steamer arrived in the city, and
she was discovered to be the *Nellie*, Capt. MOORE,
from Nassau, having on board a cargo of medi-
cines and general merchandize. At day dawn off
Dewees' Island she passed a schooner which soon
commenced firing at her, and several armed
steamers which lay between her and the Bar cut
off her entrance into port, compelling her officers
to run her on the beach. She had not commenced
leaking up to a late hour, and it is thought that
her cargo will be saved, and perhaps the boat, if
she can be sufficiently lightened and the weather
continue moderate. She is partly protected by a
battery, and we are informed that a detachment
of riflemen will be placed near her to keep off the
launches of the fleet. Her agent has proceeded
in the steamer *Caldwell* to her assistance. The
Nellie was shelled for several hours by the Lin-
colnites, but none of their missiles struck her.

Arrival.—General MEROER has arrived in this
city, and taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 May 1862, 2

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—THE STEAMER NELLY ASHORE.—At daylight on Sunday, our citizens were aroused by the sound of heavy cannonading in the direction of the fleet of the enemy off this port. A crowd soon collected on the wharves, and, in answer to anxious enquiries, it was ascertained that a steamer, in attempting to run the blockade, had been chased ashore on the southern end of Long Island by the Yankee cruisers. During the day, an officer of the unknown steamer arrived in the city. She was the steamer *Nelly*, Capt. MOORE, from Nissan, having on board a cargo of medicines and general merchandize. At dawn, when off Dewees' Island, she passed an armed schooner, which soon commenced firing at her, and several armed steamers which lay between her and the Bar cut off her entrance into port, compelling her officers to run her on the beach. She had not begun leaking up to a late hour Sunday afternoon, and it is thought that her cargo will be saved, and perhaps the boat, if she can be sufficiently lightened, and the weather continue moderate. She is partly protected by a battery, and we are informed that a detachment of riflemen will be placed near her to keep off the launches of the fleet. Her agent had proceeded in the light draught steamer *Caldwell* to her assistance. The *Nelly* was shelled for several hours by the Lincolnites, but was not hit.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS NEAR GEORGETOWN.—Postmaster HOGAN has received the following despatch from the Postmaster at Georgetown. It is dated Friday, May 23, 4 p. m.

The enemy, with two large propellers, arrived in town at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when I immediately left, having been advised of their being over the bar about 3 p. m. the day before. I was, therefore, prepared to leave. I am, at present, located on the stage road, eight miles from Georgetown, where I will make up and receive the mails for the present. Should the enemy advance up the road I will retire further back, and should they leave town and go outside, I shall return home. The enemy did not land, but turned around and went up Waccamaw River. In the evening they went down and anchored in Winyah Bay, opposite Mr. MAXRANT's plantation. They stole a flat load of rice, a pilot boat and a large sail boat. I have received no intelligence from town respecting the movements of the enemy to-day.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 23d instant, by the Rev. O. P. GARDNER, Captain G. L. BUIST to MARTHA ALLSTON, eldest daughter of ALONZO J. WARR, Esq., all of this city.

On the 20th instant, at the residence of Mr. S. A. ATKINSON, Richmond county, Geo., by the Rev. Dr. WILSON, Mr. J. FRASER SHERCUT, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss MARIA E. CRICKSON, of the former place.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 May 1862, 1

Foreign Intervention.

The statesmen who control the policy of the British Empire seem at last to be awakening to the terrible disasters, their refusal to recognize the Confederate States, and to disregard the Yankee blockade, have entailed upon their people. They have either been bamboozled by the Yankee Government, with their three months' draft on time for our overthrow, and the furnishing of cotton to them from our ports; or they have deliberately put their people under the crucible of suffering in the silly experiment of furnishing themselves with cotton from India. Time, the grand test of wisdom, where the future is involved, is clearly developing the futility of all such expectations; and now the British statesmen seem to be casting about for some way of deliverance from the suffering and ruin their policy has produced on their people.

They must move, however, now, under great disadvantages. The blockade of our ports, which has been hitherto no blockade at all, according to their own authority of the laws of nations, is now more efficient by the occupation of the greater portion of our ports, and the more vigilant supervision of those of our ports which are not occupied, our enemies are able to afford. The Yankees, too, by their late successes, have a better right to demand the non-interference of foreign nations. Under such circumstances, the difficulties are greatly increased to foreign nations of extricating themselves from the evils which their non-action heretofore has produced. Both of the belligerents are less inclined to tolerate it. The Yankees are temporarily stronger, and we are weaker. They will repudiate foreign intervention, because they are stronger; and we, because we are weaker. The "*uti posseditis*," which is the usual basis of all cessation in wars, will be unendurable to both parties; but especially to the Confederate States. We must have every foot of soil within the Confederate States free of Yankees. Every town, fort or fortress, must be surrendered; and Maryland and Kentucky must be left free, with every Yankee soldier withdrawn from their territory, to choose to which Government, Southern or Northern, they will unite their destinies. Now, what can foreign nations propose to us or the North, as the equivalent to the North, for the surrender of the advantages they now possess in the war? There is but one thing left as the basis of an adjustment; and that is, to propose the re-establishment of the commercial relations heretofore existing between the North and the South—*commercial reconstruction*.

But can France and Great Britain make such a proposition, and cut themselves off from the trade of the South? And, on the other hand, will any statesman of the Confederate States dare listen to such a proposition? We know that, when the war began, reconstructionists, in the Government and out of the Government, were numerous in the Confederate States; and the inactivity of our Government, and of our arms war, in no small degree, influenced by this policy. But we trust that this policy is now dead. Although suffering bitterly for the inefficiency and inactivity of our Government, we trust that it has obtained for us one good. The popular rage and hate our sufferings have inspired, will force on our Government the policy of an utter and eternal separation from our Yankee foes, socially, commercially and politically. No foreign intervention—no defeats—no desolations or sufferings, can, we trust, ever induce us to place ourselves, in any degree or form whatever, in the power or under the control of this most detested and detestable people. To us, therefore, considering commercial reconstruction with the North as utterly inadmissible, what benefit can result to us from the intervention of foreign nations? None whatever.

The truth is, situated as the Confederate States are, a peace, upon terms which will secure to them the object of their confederation, is an impossibility. The defensive policy of our Government, if continued in, renders the war eternal. Suppose we were now to drive back every Yankee soldier out of our territory, would we have peace? Certainly not. They have our fortresses on our coast and in our seas in their possession. How are we to compel their surrender? We cannot take them, for they command the seas. We will not buy them by yielding commercial terms, which will compromise our independence and future safety. How then shall we obtain their surrender? By *one* instrumentality—and *one* only—an *aggressive war*. We must not only drive our Yankee foes out of our country, but we must invade theirs. We must be in a condition to give something for something. We must exchange Philadelphia for New Orleans, Cincinnati for Norfolk; and by the sufferings of an aggressive war, real or apprehended, create inducements for peace in our Yankee foes. There never was, from the first, any other way to independence and peace, and until it is entered upon we have no alternative but sternly to reject all offers of mediation or intervention by foreign nations, which are not based upon the acknowledgment of our absolute independence, and all the rights this independence involves.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 May 1862, 1

MR. GRIMBALL'S CARD.

We republish the following card, taken from the *Courier*, of Saturday, at the request of Mr. GRIMBALL. That gentleman, as all who know him are aware, is above suspicion; and surely his age and his lifelong fidelity to that cause which has now become the cause of an united South, should have shielded him from an imputation equally unjust and unreasonable:

To the Editors of the Courier: As we live in a very censorious world, I send you the following statement of recent occurrences on John's Island. I little thought that, in the seventy-fourth year of my age, I could be called upon to vindicate myself to the people of the State of South Carolina. I have been villified as an ultra Nullifier; I have been vilified as an ultra Secessionist; and at this time of day to have the charge of treason to my country cast in my face, is what neither I nor my children can bear without remonstrating. A plain statement of facts is all I deem necessary:

On Monday last, in returning to my plantation, I saw a very heavy smoke from the burning buildings of Fort Pickens. When I got within two or three hundred yards of my house, I met three or four of my servants in a dreadful state of alarm. They begged me for God's sake not to go on, that the Yankees were shelling the houses at Legareville, and would certainly put me to death. As I approached a little farther, I met two soldiers from the steamboat that had just passed my landing. They kindly informed me that they had a boat waiting for me, to take me to town, and that I must come immediately. I replied that I had nothing packed up, not even a change of clothing, and that I could not go without packing up. They appeared much agitated and anxious, stating that the enemy would be at my place in half an hour. Observing their alarm, I told them to return, and that I would follow them as soon as I possibly could in my own boat. The excitement among my own people continued to increase. About this time some fifty of my negroes had collected about me in the yard, begging me not to let the Yankees catch me and take me away from them. One asked me if I did not think a white flag would keep them from hurting me. I told them I did not think a white flag or anything else would stop them if they intended to do me an injury, and immediately went up stairs and commenced packing up some small articles and clothing. In the meantime one of my boys, a house servant, who had met me up the road, ran into the house, got a white cloth, tied it to an oak and ran it up at the landing. As soon as I finished packing up I came down stairs and looked around for some of my hands to get a boat ready. I saw the white flag and at once removed it with my own hands. My negroes were not to be found. They were gone. Most of my men, negro boys, women and children had fled.

I then staid till the next day, Tuesday. About 12 o'clock of that day two gunboats got under way, and came up higher in Stono River. One of

them fired some shells at the pickets on James Island, the other proceeded up to Mr. Legare's landing, about half a mile below my house. I watched them carefully from a concealed position, and saw them send a boat ashore at Mr. Legare's. I afterwards understood from his driver that they made several inquiries about me, one of which was, whether Mr. Grimball was at home? The reply was, that Mr. Grimball was at home in the day time, but sleeps in the middle of the island at night, on account of the gunboats. Some little time afterwards I saw a boat approaching with a white flag and two persons, who appeared to be officers. Upon seeing them, I immediately made my escape, and got into a position behind some trees, till I could ascertain their intentions.

I afterwards went down to the wharf, and as the boat came up one of the officers said: "How do you do, Mr. Grimball?" I discovered that it was Captain Boutelle, formerly of the Coast Survey, whom I had known several years before. The officers came ashore on the bridge at my wharf, and remained about ten or fifteen minutes. The principal conversation consisted of inquiries respecting certain gentlemen, whom Captain Boutelle called his former friends. He remarked that he supposed we all thought very hard of him, but that we ought to recollect that when we knew him on the Coast Survey he was an United States officer, and was so then, and that we had changed, not him. He then requested me to deliver a message to a gentleman on Edisto Island, saying that in coming to his house there he found a large number of letters and papers that had passed between the female members of their respective families scattered upon the floors. These he had collected and had them safely deposited in a box, and if the gentleman desired them he hoped at some future time to restore them. The gentleman with him he introduced as Lieutenant Collins.

There was no conversation about the war, nor any questions asked in reference to anything connected with the war. They left, and I remained at home a little time to try and save some little of my property. My negroes have been driven off by our own soldiers, under the order, as I understand, of General Pemberton, to drive every white and black person from the Island. I had been left without a single negro, they not having time even to gather up some of their own little stores, which every negro usually has on a plantation. — Frightened at the appearance of the soldiers, they ran for the woods, and were fired at, some of them, I believe, being killed and wounded.

Under these circumstances, old, feeble, and helpless, it was useless for me to remain any longer, and I left my house; Wednesday passed the night with Mr. Whaley, and arrived in the city about 11 o'clock, on my way to my daughter's residence, in Sumter District, where I expect to spend the rest of my life. I ask nothing but simple justice to myself and my children. Is there one among my fellow-citizens, after reading this simple narrative of circumstances, who can discover aught in it of treason? P. C. GRIMBALL.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 May 1862, 2

GENERAL R. S. RIPLEY has, we learn, at his own request, been relieved from duty at this post, under the circumstances of his dependent position in regard to the defences of the city, for which he is deemed responsible, without having control. He is ordered to Richmond with two regiments, and will leave Charleston on Wednesday. We shall allude to this subject again.

The successor of General RIPLEY in command of this District, will be Brigadier General HUGH W. MERCER, who arrived here from Savannah on Sunday, and is now staying at the Charleston Hotel. General MERCER is a Virginian by birth, entered West Point in 1824, and graduated third in his class. He devoted himself to the artillery branch of the service, and was, for a time, Aid to General SCOTT. In 1835 he resigned his position in the army (being then First Lieutenant), and has since been occupied in civil avocations, being until recently, we believe, connected with one of the Banks in Georgia.

THE RETREAT FROM BATTERY ISLAND.—*To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:*—In your issue of the 23d, your remarks headed "The Enemy's Movements on the Stono River," contain some errors, which I beg leave to correct. While detracting nothing from the officers and members of the 61st Guards, who, in every respect, proved themselves worthy of the name they bear and the cause they are engaged in, I must, in duty to the Palmetto Guard Artillery, who were stationed on Battery Island proper, inform you that no company officer was in charge of the retreat from that Island, which was conducted under the direction of Colonel C. K. HUGER; and also, that every building upon the Island was effectually fired by the regular guard of the day, detailed from the Palmetto Guard, who, in the discharge of this duty, remained for a considerable time after the departure of their company, and until ordered away by the commanding officer of the post.

AN OFFICER ON THE SPOT.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REFUGEES FROM THE COAST.—We regret to learn that many property holders in the up country districts and towns refuse to rent houses to refugees from the seaboard, but at the same time are ready to sell the same houses. This treatment of those who have become the victims of the war is most inconsiderate; for, in general, they can ill afford to pay heavy rents, much less the purchase money of the houses they need to shelter their families.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 May 1862, 2

GERRILLA WARFARE IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah *Republican* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Florida, that on Monday last two of the enemy's gunboats visited Palatka, and landed about fifty men, who remained some five hours. They then withdrew and went in the direction of Welaka, in search of some naval stores, belonging to a man named Gardner. The naval stores, however, were previously destroyed. When within fifteen miles of the latter place, Capt. Stevens' company of cavalry, who were in ambush awaiting their approach at Horse Landing, poured a volley into them, killing twelve of their number. The gunboats, after throwing several shells, beat a hasty retreat, coming down the river to Orange Mill, where they obtained lumber, and, after making coffins, they buried their dead at Madison Point, below the Mill. J. W. Bryant (formerly a lawyer of Jacksonville, and subsequently editor of the Cuban Messenger), Federal Military Governor of Florida, was on board one of the gunboats. They are now lying below Jacksonville. On their way to Welaka, they discovered two small boys in a boat, which the cowards no doubt took for the advance lookout of their enemy, and threw several shells at them, but, fortunately, without injury to either.

The gunboats keep shy of Jacksonville now, only visiting under flag of truce whenever they wish to communicate. A short time since a flag of truce came ashore to ask permission to cut wood. Capt. Martin, in command of the Confederates there, gave consent, but would not be responsible for what might occur; that instead of preventing his men from picking them off, he would rather encourage them.

Gen. Benham is compelling men, women, and children, seven years of age, in St. Augustine, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

On Tuesday a barge with 21 Federals was discovered coming up Crooked River, towards Tallahassee. When near St. Marks, it was fired upon by an ambushed party, and 17 out of the number killed. The boat was then pulled to the opposite shore, and the remaining four jumped ashore, when a gunboat approached, shelling as she came, but doing no damage.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 May 1862, 2

THE ENEMY'S OPERATIONS NEAR GEORGETOWN.—A private letter has been received in this city giving some interesting accounts of the doings of the Yankee gunboats in the neighborhood of Georgetown. It appears that the gunboats ascended the Waccamaw river for a distance of eight miles, stopping at the plantation of the Hon. J. IZARD MIDDLETON. There they made fast to the wharf, and began a wanton shelling of every portion of the premises. Mr. MIDDLETON was absent at the time, and his family just succeeded in escaping in time, through the exertions of the miller, Mr. DAGGETT. The negroes, also, all fled at the approach of the invaders, excepting four, who joined the Yankees. One of these latter subsequently escaped from the enemy, and returned to the plantation. The marauders entered the rice mill, on the plantation, where about 400 barrels of rice were stored, and, of these, they carried off about 200—as much as their vessels could hold. In leaving, they promised to return in a short time for the remainder of the rice. After leaving Mr. MIDDLETON'S place, the gunboats went down Winyah Bay, taking off, it is said, some of the negroes of Mr. WM. JOHNSTONE and of Mr. WM. MAYRANT. These gunboats were wooden vessels of no great strength.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER STETTIN.—The British steamer *Stettin*, from Plymouth, England, via Nassau, and bound for this port, was captured shortly after daylight on Saturday last, off Cape Roman. The *Stettin* was lying off Roman the whole of the preceding night, her Captain thinking that he was off the Charleston Bar. Before break of day on Saturday, a sailing vessel fired into them, and the report soon drew the steamers to the locality. Our informant, Mr. FRED'K J. HILTON, an Englishman, but for some years a resident of Mobile, seeing that escape from the blockaders was impossible, in company with the pilot, Mr. HENRY A. MULLINGS, Mr. T. GRIS-SON, of Wilmington, and a Capt. SMITH, lowered one of the life boats and made towards the shore. They landed on Mr. BLAKE'S plantation on the South Santee, but before they had landed their steamer had fallen a prize to the Yankees. The *Stettin* was laden with powder, saltpetre, lead, iron, tea, coffee, and other valuable articles. Her cargo was insured in England at an average of sixteen guineas. The enterprise was a private one, and the vessel, though chartered at a high rate, was not insured. We are indebted to Mr. HILTON, who is the only one of the four who escaped who has yet reached Charleston, for late English papers.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 May 1862, 2

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS ON THE COMBAHEE RIVER.—We are indebted to a friend on the Combahee River for the following intelligence: On Thursday evening last twenty-five Yankees paid a visit to Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HEYWARD'S plantation, on the Combahee River. There were two or three of our pickets at Mr. HEYWARD'S when the Yankees arrived. They immediately gave rein to their horses, the Yankees firing fifteen or twenty shots at them, doing no damage, but increasing the speed of the horses. The Yankees remained at Mr. HEYWARD'S house all night, and left at daylight next morning. On Friday morning one company of cavalry were sent in pursuit of them, but saw nothing, being too late to do any good. The Yankees hereabouts are becoming bolder every day.

THE STEAMER NELLIE.—Two of the Yankee gunboats were again amusing themselves yesterday afternoon until dark by firing at the steamer *Nellie*. The weather being quite moderate they sent their launches in to sound, which enabled them to approach much nearer than on previous occasions, their vessels coming within a mile of the beach. Their shell-firing was visible from the wharves, and attracted quite a number to the water front, but was generally thought to be wild. We had no direct information from the *Nellie*; and cannot say what her condition may be.

YANKEE CAPTURES.—The LINCOLN blockaders off this coast claim to have captured four prizes lately, among which they no doubt include the *Nellie*, which they only ran ashore. The other three are said to be steam vessels, two of which have already been despatched to New York. One of these was the *Stettin*, as reported in yesterday's MERCURY. The names of the other two we have not been able to learn.

BEAUREGARD'S STAFF.—Major G. W. BRENT, Assistant Inspector-General, has been appointed Acting Chief of Staff to General BEAUREGARD, in place of Brigadier-General THOS. JORDAN, who, we regret to say, has been obliged to be relieved on account of illness. Major BRENT is a talented officer, and distinguished himself at the battle of Manassas, where he served as Major of the 17th Virginia Regiment.

THE MILITARY.—The Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment went through their evolutions yesterday, on the Battery, presenting a very fine appearance.

The Regiment of Reserves was also out on parade last evening, in strong force.

Absentees from the Second Regiment of Rifles, Col. MOORE, will find in another column a notice that will interest them.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—We give below the result of the election for field officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, held on Saturday last. The regiment is now stationed on Morris Island.

H. L. BENBOW, Colonel.

J. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

WILLEDEN, Major.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 May 1862, 1

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER PLANTER.

To the Editor of the *Charleston Mercury*:
GENTLEMEN: I have been called to a letter published in your paper of the 27th, and dated Charleston May 17th, in relation to the steamer *Planter*, which was recently stolen from this city.

The letter reflects very fairly the fearful impression made in this place by this untoward event, and the writer doubtless believed in the correctness of the facts as he states them. Your editorial comment accepts these facts as true, which renders an explanation necessary, and I am not unwilling to leave to your judgment the measure and apportionment of the blame, when the real facts are in your possession.

By orders from Brigade Headquarters May 10th, I was charged with the armament and equipment of the Batteries in Charleston Harbor. On the evening of the 12th of May the tide serving, at six o'clock in the afternoon I had four guns for the Middle Ground Battery placed on board the steamer, in order to put them in the fort at high water in the morning, which would be at six o'clock. After taking the guns at the R. R. Accommodation Wharf, the steamer was moored to Southern Wharf, in front of General Ripley's Headquarters, where a guard of twenty men has been stationed since November last, in charge of all the public property there. Three sentinels are constantly on duty, and one of them within a few paces of the place where the boat lay. And she was left at the wharf for the night in charge of the Captain, Mate and Engineer, under the following standing instructions:

"The Quartermaster's Department will take every precaution to have every available means of transportation in readiness for service, including such facilities as can be furnished by the different railroads. All light draft steamers in the employ of the Government will be in readiness to move at once—their officers and crews, when at the wharf, remaining on board day and night."

All three of the officers were white men, well known in this place, and of respectable reputation in their occupation. The Captain, especially, has been for many years employed in the inland steam navigation from this port, and has always possessed the confidence of the community as a skillful and very trustworthy officer. The boat was seen to leave the wharf by the sentinel on duty; but the hour at which she started was near the appointed one, there was no reason to doubt the presence of the proper officers on board, and everything in her preparation indicated a regular and unsuspecting proceeding. The absence of the officers was not within the necessary knowledge of the sentinel, and nothing unusual had occurred to excite his suspicions. She left the wharf blowing her whistle, as usual, proceeded to a neighboring wharf, and then went apparently on her way down the harbor. When she passed Fort Sumter she blew her whistle again, to attract the attention of the sentinel there, who reported her passage, as a matter of course.

These are the facts. The Captain, Mate and Engineer, in violation of explicit orders, were absent from their posts, and their presence would have been the amplest guarantee for her security. No blame can attach to General Ripley, whose general orders afforded sufficient protection to all property under his charge, nor to the sentinels whose duty was not neglected. It may be thought that a guard should have been placed in special charge—if so, it was my duty to have asked for it. But I did not think it necessary then, and the known character of the Captain, his long experience, the time he had been employed in this very business of transportation in the harbor, were all security that his judgment and his faithfulness could be trusted in this case as they had been in numberless others. That he failed in his duty in this instance is much to be regretted, but it could not have been anticipated, and no care or precaution can relieve us from the necessity of relying upon the good faith of those whose services are indispensable.

Respectfully,

THOMAS M. WAGNER,
Lieut. Colonel 1st S. C. Artillery,
Inspector Artillery 21 Mill's Dist.
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21, 1862

The Charleston Mercury.

29 May 1862, 2

DEATH OF COL. SANDERS L. GLOVER, Q. M. GEN. OF SO. CA.—After a severe and protracted illness, which has confined him to his chamber for several weeks, Col. GLOVER breathed his last yesterday. For some years Col. G. was engaged in mercantile life in this city; since December, 1860, he has been connected with the Q. M. Department of the State, and succeeded Col. L. M. HATON, upon the resignation of that officer, last fall, to take a command in the field. He was courteous in manners and active in his attention to his business.

THE CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—This fine old Carolina corps is stationed at Grahamville, and, like the balance of the mounted troops on the coast, have their share of picket duty to do. In spite, however, of the regular routine of duty at the outposts, Capt. RUTLEDGE has somehow found time to bring his command to a high state of discipline and perfection as cavalry. To witness the "Dragoons" go through the sword exercise, or make a charge, is to see at a glance the value and importance of this arm of the service, while their movements in line are steady (both men and horse) as the best infantry. We have so often alluded to the necessity for a cavalry force, that nothing further need be said by us in favor of the horse and sabre; but we trust that all the spare time of our mounted troops will be spent in cutting at the head and ring, jumping bars, and charging with furious impetuosity. It will not be labor thrown away, for the time must come when the country will call loudly for a MURAT.

THE RECENT CAPTURE OF OUR PICKETS ON BATTERY ISLAND.—Captain J. S. JONES, of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment, S. C. V., writes to us that the six men of his Company captured last week on Battery Island, remained at their post of danger in obedience to orders, and that, while remaining there, the enemy having effectually cut off their retreat, they were made prisoners.

30 May 1862, 2

Movements of the Enemy.

The intelligence from the Coast received Thursday morning is more full of interest, and begins to wear a lively aspect. The enemy, in a strong force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, supposed to be between two and three thousand, landed near Page's Point and advanced on Pocotaligo. They succeeded in getting within two miles of that station, on the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, distant about eight miles from the Landing. Our cavalry forces, under the command of Col. WILLIAM S. WALKER, met the enemy, and hotly disputed their progress.

The disparity of the forces; however, compelled our troops to fall back and await reinforcements. In the meantime the enemy proceeded to "Old Woods," near Pocotaligo, visited the plantation of Mr. DANIEL HEYWARD, and it is reported dined under the oaks there. Mr. HEYWARD was on his way to his house, not knowing that the enemy had taken possession, when a volley of balls were poured upon him, he being at the time totally unarmed.

On the reception of the news of the enemy's advance, Gen. PEMBERTON made rapid preparations and extended his orders for sending and getting forward reinforcements, and left himself for the scene of action immediately.

Their design was, no doubt, the pulling up and destruction of a portion of the Rail Road. Being foiled and held in check by our Cavalry until the arrival of reinforcements, they commenced their retrograde motion, and at six o'clock were said to be in full retreat towards their gunboats.

Subsequent intelligence contradicted the report of the retreat of the enemy, and a fight on Thursday night or Friday morning seemed probable. The nature of the country and the spirit of our troops lead us to hope for our side the most favorable result.

The forces engaged with the enemy in the morning consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Captain TRENHOLM; Heyward Cavalry, Captain BLAKE; four Companies of FELDER's squadron of Cavalry, and the Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. RUTLEDGE. Col. WALKER, commanding the Fourth and Fifth Military Districts, arrived on the ground before the engagement. The

reinforcements consisted of nine companies of infantry, a section of the Beaufort Artillery, Capt. ELLIOTT, and three companies of Major R. J. JEFFORDS' squadron of Cavalry.

Major-General PEMBERTON, with the Fifty-first Georgia Regiment, was also reported on the way, and expected to take command.

Two of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen are reported killed, but we hope this will prove to be unfounded. Col. WALKER's horse was shot from under him.

The news of an engagement in progress at Seccessionville and Pemberton's Battery, brought by a courier Thursday afternoon, also created considerable excitement, which easily subsided on the facts being made known. The enemy threw a few shells at long range into the camp of Col. C. H. STEVENS, without doing any damage further than the wounding of a cavalry horse.

The engagement at Newtown's Cut, opposite DILL's farm, was a more serious affair. The battery at this point was manned by Company F, Lieut. T. D. WHITE, of Colonel E. B. WHITE's Palmetto Battalion of Light Artillery. The enemy with three gunboats came up abreast the battery, and opened fire about two o'clock at a distance of ~~five~~ hundred yards.

The engagement lasted about three hours. No one was hurt on our side, nor the battery injured. One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled, the mast having been struck by a round shot from the battery. The crew on board were observed afterwards repairing the injury. This battery is situated about two miles from Fort Pemberton. Captain SMITH, of Company F, was also on the ground doing excellent service. After the enemy had ceased firing, our troops fired some five more rounds, when they were ordered to discontinue. Our troops behaved admirably, and were delighted at the opportunity to pay their regards to the insolent foe.

The fire from the gunboats was very accurate, both solid shot and shell being thrown at the battery. The enemy no doubt designed this attack for the purpose of preventing us from placing further obstructions in Stono river. The gunboats, three in number, still lay nearly abreast of the battery at Newtown Cut.

30 May 1862, 2

Success Certain.

Our courage and patience have been subjected to a severe and prolonged trial. We have had to mourn over many reverses and losses. But neither defeats caused by overwhelming odds, nor misfortunes brought upon us by incompetency, indolence, and want of foresight, have in the slightest measure weakened our determination or dimmed the brightness of our hope. We have suffered with a noble fortitude, and now we see clearly and feel sensibly that greater vigilance and activity are absolutely necessary, if we would accomplish the momentous work in which we are engaged.

It is manifest to all that we will have to make good our claim to a place of honor in the family of nations with our swords. Howsoever pleasant and smooth the path we shall travel after we have compelled our enemies to let us alone, before we have convinced them of the impossibility and folly of their attempt to conquer and subjugate us, and won recognition from the hostile and selfish powers across the sea, our road will be tough, dark and narrow. We have heavy labors to undergo, great sufferings to endure, many dangers to confront. We must wade through blood to the doleful music of wails and groans.

Our destiny is in our own hands. We have all the means and elements of success—able Generals, brave, patient and obedient soldiers, a country that will yield food in abundance, arms and ammunition in sufficient numbers and quality to supply an army large enough to defeat any force our enemies may send against us, we are animated and sustained by the same motives and purposes.

With the ability and the means for the accomplishment of our vast undertaking, if we fail it will be our own fault, and failure will not only be impoverishment and servitude, but infinitely worse than those terrible evils, it will be eternal disgrace.

But it is true to ourselves, to our ancient renown, to the just and holy cause for which we are fighting and suffering, we cannot fail. Greater disasters than any we have been called upon to bear

may befall our arms; the splendid armies that now confront the foe at Corinth and Richmond may be routed and scattered, every city and town on seaboard and river and water course may fall into the enemy's hands, and still the work of conquest and enslavement would be just begun. We have but to determine never to yield, and we shall remain freemen still. No power on earth can subdue the spirit that actuates and sustains us in this strife. Discomfiture and suffering will only make the hatred we cherish for the foe the more bitter and intense, and clothe our arms with greater power.

The successes of the enemy have, by discovering more fully his base nature, opened our eyes to the woes that would accompany the establishment of Yankee dominion over the freemen of the South. This is compensation for the mortification and disappointment we have suffered. And perchance the loss of Nashville and New Orleans are light in comparison with what might have befallen us. These victories stirred us from the slumber into which we had fallen, aroused our torpid faculties, intensified our animosity, confirmed our resolve. And every act of tyranny and oppression committed by JOHNSON and BUTLER, fires the heart with a fiercer energy and invests subjugation with greater horrors. That infamous order touching the women of New Orleans, that lately emanated from the corrupt and cowardly heart of HORTON, makes us the more confident of victory in the great battles now impending.

Charleston and Coal Fields Rail Road.—At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Charleston and Coal Fields Rail Road Company, held at the Hall of the Bank of Charleston on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the present year:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Col. ALLEN MACFARLAN, President. | |
| Directors. | |
| A. J. WHITE. | GALLEN COKER. |
| A. F. RAVENEL. | WM. GODFREY. |
| ROBT. N. HOUNDIN. | GEO. B. CAMERON. |
| D. L. MCKAY. | E. M. HEAD. |
| THOMAS SMITH. | |

The Charleston Mercury.

30 May 1862, 2.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY TOWARDS POCOTALIGO—THE ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

The community, yesterday, was somewhat startled by the news that the enemy, after so many months of inaction, had at last landed a force, composed chiefly of infantry, but with some artillery and a small body of cavalry, in the neighborhood of Page's Point, and was briskly moving up the Stony Creek road, towards the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It was known that an action had taken place, but no details were obtained until evening, when the following despatch was received:

POCOTALIGO, Thursday Evening, Six o'clock.

A Federal force was reported by the pickets, as advancing upon Pocotaligo Station, C. & S. Railroad, this morning. Our force consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Captain TREMPOLM, Captain BLAKE HEYWARD'S Cavalry Company, and Major FELDER'S Squadron of four Companies of Cavalry. Colonel WALKER, the Commandant of this Military District, was telegraphed for, to Hardeville, and arrived prior to the engagement. The enemy were held in check until the arrival of nine Companies of Infantry, and a section of the Beaufort Artillery, Capt. ELLIOTT. The enemy's column penetrated as far as Old Pocotaligo, two miles from the Station. At the date of this despatch they are retreating towards the Ferry, distant nine miles, and our troops are in full pursuit, with some hope of cutting off at least a part of them. Major JEFFORD'S Squadron (three companies), was expected to reach the scene of action by the Combahee road. General PEMBERTON, with Colonel SLAUGHTER'S 51st Georgia Regiment, was also momentarily expected.

We regret to announce that two of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen were killed in the engagement. Colonel WALKER had a horse killed under him. Other casualties, if any, not yet known.

THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS SHELLING OUR BATTERIES BELOW THE CITY.

The stir caused by the news from Pocotaligo yesterday afternoon, was considerably increased by the news that the enemy's gunboats, after entering Stone Inlet, were at their usual work, a few miles below the city. It appears that five gunboats, one of which appeared to be iron-clad, and without masts, steamed up Stono River with the flood tide yesterday morning. They threw a few shells near the camps at Secessionville, proving, conclusively, that our troops there were within range of the gunboats. The Yankees then shelled the steamer *DeKalb*, forcing her to retire under the guns of Fort Pemberton.

Yesterday afternoon, at flood tide, the steamers began shelling our battery at Newtown-Cut, and the fire was returned. No casualties are reported on our side. One shot from our battery was plainly seen to cut down a mast, and other damage was probably done aboard the gunboats, as our practice was good. This battery was in charge of Capt. SMITH, Company F, (White's Battalion). Lieut. T. G. WHITE assisted in the command of the battery.

The negroes have been removed from the Island, and the cattle are being driven off.

At sunset, last evening, the enemy's gunboats still remained anchored in the vicinity of our batteries, and it is probable that they will re-open fire this morning.

30 May 1862, 2

MARTIAL LAW.

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE,
POLICE AND PASSPORT DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON, May 30, 1862.

ORDER No. 8.

TO PROVIDE AGAINST IDLE NEGROS REMAINING within the precincts of Martial Law, without the immediate supervision and control of their owners, and to prevent the unnecessary introduction and accumulation of Slaves within the City of Charleston; and also to relieve, as far as practicable, those slaves from the interior now engaged on the public works in this Military District, who can be advantageously employed in agricultural pursuits in sections of the State undisturbed by predatory harassments of the enemy, the following Regulations will, after the expiration of the time herein limited, be rigidly enforced:

ALL SLAVES within the city of Charleston and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof not in the actual employment and under the supervision of some responsible white resident, hitherto or now resident therein (except those owned by persons absent in military service), shall be removed beyond the said precincts within ten days from this date, or they will be arrested and put to labor on the works for the Public Defence, or, when deemed more advisable, will be removed at the expense of the owners, and kept until all charges incident thereto are paid.

The Police of the City, the Mayor having concurred, will also be employed in the enforcement of these regulations.

ALEX. H. BROWN,

May 30 10 Assistant Provost Marshal.

To the Planters of James' Island and its Dependencies.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE,)
CAMP OF EUTAW BATTALION,)
Secessionville, May 29, 1862.)

THE PLANTERS UPON JAMES ISLAND AND ITS dependencies are hereby ordered to remove their Negros forthwith. Beef Catt'e will be valued and paid for by the Commissary Department. Milch Cows, if for the support of the negros, may be sent off at once, but no Cattle can be removed for the purpose of being sold to butchers. Cattle cannot be removed from the Island without an order from the Provost Marshal. Sheep, Hogs, &c., must be moved, or, if not, will be taken and valued by the Commissary. Private property, such as Furniture, Vehicles, &c., must be taken away to insure protection. Corn and Fodder will be bought by the Quartermaster. All persons owning property upon the Island will communicate at once with the Provost Marshal, in order to obtain the necessary permits for the removal of such articles as are allowed under the above order.

JOHN G. PRESSLEY,

Major Eutaw Regiment,

May 30

Provost Marshal, James Island.

31 May 1862, 1

The Affair at Pocotaligo.

We are indebted to Messrs. JNO. FRASER & Co; for a copy of the following dispatch, received by them Friday:

Pocotaligo, May 30, 1862.

The fight is all over. P. C. Goddard is killed, G. C. Hughes, wounded and taken prisoner, J. C. Lawton seriously wounded and Robert Stewart, Jr., slightly. The above all members of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.

(Signed) W. L. TRENNOR,
Captain Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.

The Savannah News of Friday gives the following account, which reflects the highest credit upon our own city Company, The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, composed mostly of young Charlestonians:

The Charleston train arrived last night about twelve o'clock. From passengers on the train we learn that the enemy landed from their gunboats yesterday morning, one thousand to fifteen hundred strong, and suddenly advanced towards the line of the Savannah and Charleston Rail Road. They had advanced as far as Old Pocotaligo, about a mile and a half from the road, when they were met by the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, numbering ninety men, when a sharp skirmish ensued. The Riflemen, being the only troops, held the Yankees at bay for some time, fighting them at short range across the old road. Just before reinforcements arrived the enemy made a precipitate retreat in the direction of their gunboats, pursued by Col. Walker, with a body of cavalry, who came upon the ground just as the enemy retired.

The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, who, our informant says, had all the first of the fight on our side to themselves, lost one man killed and three wounded, with one or two taken prisoners by the Yankees, who are reported to have had three men killed.

Col. Walker, of the cavalry, had his horse shot under him.

The appearance of the enemy at that point was sudden and unexpected, and their retreat so precipitate that our troops did not have an opportunity to punish their temerity.

The movement was no doubt a feint to draw our forces from Charleston, for if they seriously intended to make an attempt to get possession of the road, their effort was a very feeble one.

The conduct of the Rutledge Rifle corps is spoken of in high terms of praise.

A private letter says: "The enemy encamped at GARDEN'S Cove on Thursday night. They were driven back in the direction of Fort Mifflin on Friday morning, with what loss is not known."

"J. C. LAWTON was wounded in the side while carrying a dispatch from Colonel Walker to General PENNERTON."

Mr. LAWTON mentioned above is the son of Mr. Wm. LAWTON of our city. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded.

The enemy's gunboats were again engaged yesterday for about two hours, shelling around the neighborhood of Stono river. It is reported that there was also considerable musketry firing on James' Island, but we have learned nothing authentic. The work of placing obstructions in Stono river, it is thought, will be finished in a day or two, notwithstanding the attempts of the enemy to interfere with its progress.

Later intelligence states that the enemy made an attack on Fort Pemberton, and continued firing for near three hours. One horse was killed and a small building in the vicinity burnt. No person was hurt. The boats were struck several times.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 May 1862, 1

THE ENEMY'S DOINGS NEAR GEORGETOWN.

We got the following from the Conwayboro S. C., *Dispatch*:

On last Thursday afternoon the quiet of our little village was considerably disturbed by the intelligence that the enemy had come up to Georgetown, that they had burnt the town, and that they had advanced up the river some fifteen or twenty miles, burning the rice mills as they came up. It required exactly three days to sift some truth out of the many rumors which reached us—and we are yet in doubt as to many particulars. This much, however, may, we think, be considered reliable. Early in the day above named, two of the enemy's blockading steamers, mounting five or seven guns, with a number of troops aboard, and piloted by a negro, named Prince Coit (an old bar pilot, who had escaped to them in company with the notorious renegade Merriman), came up to the town, and stopped within a short distance of the wharves, upon which some persons were assembled, and with whom some conversation was held. They demanded that the Confederate colors which were flying from the top of the Liberty Pole of the town should be lowered, when they were told by a citizen that if they desired that done, "they must come ashore and do it themselves." The colors were not disturbed. Here they released three prisoners, they had captured the day before in the bay, a son of Dr. Pryor, a Mr. Denny, and a negro (the latter preferring to remain with his master, Mr. P., than to accept the freedom offered him by them). After promising another visit soon, they proceeded up the Waccamaw, to the Pounding Mill of Mr. Izard Middleton, out of which they took as much rice (clean and rough) as they could carry, and more, for it is said that in going down the river the flats containing the greater part of the rice, which they took in tow, were sunk, and that in all they saved only forty barrels. Whilst engaged in removing the rice, or just after they had finished doing so, they were attacked by the pickets of Capt. Tucker's Cavalry corps, but with what result we have never been able correctly to ascertain. A horse, frightened by the explosion of a shell from the enemy, severely injured one of our men, whose name we have not learnt. After the enemy left, the mill was fired, and it, with the rice remaining, was consumed. In the afternoon the steamers returned down the river—since which time, we think the enemy have not been further up the Bay than Cat Island. It is reported that they have carried off the negroes from three plantations on the Bay, and burnt our fortifications on South and Cat Islands. We do not think that the enemy will occupy Georgetown, and they must already be convinced that an expedition up the Waccamaw will prove a bootless errand.

General Rowell S. Ripley.

In pursuance of orders, General RIPLEY, on Thursday morning, left the scene of his labors ever since the secession of South Carolina, to join the grand army of Virginia at Richmond. He was accompanied by Captains LEO D. WALKER, Chief of Staff, and Captain FRANK RAVENEL, Aid, with Captains ROLLINS LOWMEYER, WILLIAM KIRKLAND and JULIAN MITCHELL, Volunteer Aids. We wish them a speedy transit, and the opportunity of achievements in the field.

We have already mentioned, as the cause of General RIPLEY's transfer, a difference of opinion between the Commanding General of the Division and himself, touching the relative danger of land and water attack this spring and summer, and the relative importance of field and harbor works; but especially concerning the abandonment of Coles' Island and Battery Island, in the Stono River, and Cat Island, near Georgetown, contrary to his judgment. Differing materially in his views, he conceived it justice to all parties not to occupy a position so responsible, without the ability to carry out his own ideas. Hence his request repeated, and the late transfer. In stating these facts, we express no opinion. The future will tell its own tale.

We take the occasion of his departure to notice the services General Ripley has rendered South Carolina and the city of Charleston. On a former occasion we stated his usefulness, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion of South Carolina Artillery, in putting Fort Moultrie in fighting trim, after its abandonment by ANDERSON, and in organizing and disciplining his command to its very high condition of efficiency, as evinced by the flight of April 12th and 13th. We also alluded to his indefatigable labors in getting the wreck of Fort Sumter into its present state of strength for the defence of the harbor.

Late in the summer, on the 27th of August, in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the people of Charleston, Gen. RIPLEY was made a Brigadier General, and assumed command of the defence of the State. Many of the works along the coast had been located by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and had been going on under the supervision of Major TRAPIER, who himself located some of them. The works were unfinished. The guns intended for them were scattered along the coast without proper carriages, and without ammunition. Many of them were afterwards got from Richmond by the exertions of Gen. GOSWALD. The troops—few in number, badly armed and not well disciplined—were distributed about the State—on the islands and in the interior—and were suffering from camp diseases.

The fortifications on Hilton Head and Bay Point were built, according to written specifications of Gen. BEAUREGARD, by Captains LEE and GREGG, of the Engineer Corps, supervised by Major TRAPIER—the General's first impression being changed. These works were visited on the 10th of September, for the first time, by Gen. RIPLEY. They were approaching completion. At Bay Point he ordered cross traverses and a covered way on the exterior of Fort Beauregard to be added, and "the Narrows" an entrenchment across the Island. In the rear of Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, he directed an entrenched camp to be constructed, if there should be time, after the completion of the work, with bomb proofs for the protection of the Infantry which was to support it. Gen. Ripley had only time left to make the best of what had been done, and to carry out the plans of others as well as he could. His own idea was, in preference, to have abandoned Bay Point, put double the work and all the guns on

Hilton Head, to have closed Beaufort River at Fort Littleton by obstructions and a strong battery, and to have permitted ingress and egress into Broad River under the fire of the Hilton Head batteries, as at Pensacola Bay—protected by a strong entrenched camp, rendered bomb proof—with Scull Creek closed up, and the ferry to the main secured. But the expedition from the North was notoriously afoot, and there was no time to make these changes.

About the end of September, Gen. DRAYTON was commissioned and ordered to take charge of that portion of the State. He assumed command about the middle of October. The attack of the grand fleet of the United States occurred on the 7th of November. The two forts lately finished were manned by raw troops, working the inefficient and hully mounted armament—the last gun mounted only the day before the fight. They had but 20,000 pounds of powder and were without previous artillery practice. After a terrific bombardment, bravely sustained, they yielded. The expedition was more formidable than any one had expected, and the guns of Fort Walker, owing to the inexperience of the gunners and the want of powder and practice, were not as well served as it had been hoped they might be. However great the disappointment, subsequent events have proved that the result of that fight was not so discreditible as was at first thought. General RIPLEY, leaving General TRAPIER at Charleston, got to Hilton Head late in the engagement, only in time to say to General DRAYTON that he was ready to support him with reinforcements in resisting any attempt to land or storm the work if he was disposed to hold the Island. With this understanding he went to Bluffton to collect and bring up troops, having written to Commodore TATNALL, requesting him to obstruct Scull Creek by sinking one of his fleet across it, and having sent despatches for all available troops. While there, before night, intelligence reached him that the plan of holding the Island had been abandoned, the work was evacuated, and that our forces were in full retreat for the ferry and the main, where they arrived that night. By the exertions of Capt. THOMAS M. HANCKEL, of Gen. RIPLEY's staff, in collecting flat boats, the whole command on Bay Point Island was enabled to make a safe retreat. Gen. LEE, of Virginia, arrived at Hardeeville that evening, as Major General Commanding South Carolina and Georgia. At 10 o'clock, p. m., he held an interview with General RIPLEY, and assumed command.

It is due to General BEAUREGARD's reputation to say that the requirements of his specifications, viz: fifteen guns, including six shell guns of heavy calibre, bearing on the channel from each side of the entrance to Fort Royal, were never furnished. The armament of each fort was inferior to his requisition.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad was adopted as the line of defence by Gen. LEE. In preparation for its security, Gen. RIPLEY labored assiduously for two or three weeks at Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie, under the direction of the General. He was then ordered to assume again the command of Charleston. In the mean time, under the expectation of enterprise on the part of the enemy, and early attacks towards Charleston, the works at North and South Edisto had been dismantled and the guns removed to the great regret of Gen. RIPLEY, who deemed it unnecessary and injurious.

Gen. Ripley had, all last summer, made experiments to obstruct the harbor, so as to hold vessels attempting an entrance, under the powerful batteries of Fort Sumter and Fort Moul-

trie. The enemy had, however, partially blocked the harbor by the celebrated stone fleet, showing that no immediate intention was entertained of attacking Charleston by water. It was clear that any attack would be made by land, and to meet this danger Gen. RIPLEY devoted himself to the land defences within his district. To this end he erected the entrenchments of James Island, building them for the distance of several miles with redoubts and lunettes. He located and constructed the entrenchments in Christ Church, extending several miles; and also those across the Neck, near the city. He built the batteries on the south side of Wappoo River, and strengthened and added to the batteries on Coles' Island and Battery Island, located by Gen. BEAUREGARD. He commenced the Fort on Middle Ground Shoal in the harbor, and equipped and mounted Castle Pinckney. General LEE approved of his plans and labors.

These matters went on, until the naval combat between the Virginia and the Monitor developed the grave fact that iron-clad vessels could be constructed to resist the heaviest batteries, and that forts were inadequate to protect our harbors: Seacoast cities could be captured, in a comparatively cheap and easy method, by the water approach. General RIPLEY now judged the danger to be from this quarter, and was desirous, over two months since, to commence the herculean task of substantially obstructing the harbor of Charleston. He was also desirous of erecting a strong work for a number of guns at Vinegar Hill, on Morris Island, with a supporting battery under the guns of Fort Sumter. These works were wanted for the security of Fort Sumter from batteries. But the land defences were still not completed, and Major General PEMBERTON succeeding Gen. LEE, still deemed that there was danger from a land attack. He caused all the force at the disposal of General RIPLEY to be employed in strengthening James Island. Latterly, however, since the fall of New Orleans, steps have been taken for harbor obstruction. The fall of Fort Pulaski, under the fire of land batteries mounted with Parrott guns, indicated the necessity of protecting Fort Sumter from a similar attack from Morris Island; and steps have now been taken to prevent their erection.

It is not probable the enemy will attack Charleston until their preparations of iron clad gunboats are complete, and until, too, they shall be able to spare a formidable land force for the enterprise. This may not be until after they win one of the great pending battles. With success and activity on the part of our grand armies, the attack on this city may be indefinitely postponed. Our danger is from delay and inactivity. In this view, the best defence of Charleston will be made at Richmond and at Corinth. Decisive victories there will incapacitate the enemy from attempting its reduction under circumstances favorable to their success and without danger of failure.

We have thus briefly mentioned General Ripley's chief services in South Carolina. He has throughout labored devotedly and intelligently for our security. Night and day his office has been open, and his zeal and energy have never flagged. With great fertility of resources and courage in undertaking, his military knowledge is high and his judgment excellent. Although brusque in manners and unpopular with some, he has inspired the utmost confidence and respect in all those associated with him in military matters. Whatever ignorance and prejudice may conceive in our opinion, Gen. Ripley is an officer of great skill and energy. Whatever the loss to Charleston, it will be gain to the army of Virginia.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 May 1862, 1

J. W. Bryant, formerly a lawyer of Jacksonville, subsequently editor of the Cuban Messenger, now holds a commission from the Yankee Government as "Military Governor of Florida."

The Charleston Mercury.

31 May 1862, 2

THE FIGHT AT POCOTALIGO.

The details, thus far received, of the affair at Pocotaligo, are scant. As mentioned in this paper of yesterday, the enemy's forces did not advance beyond Old Pocotaligo—two miles from the line of the railroad. Checked at that point, they began their retreat towards Port Royal Ferry, closely pursued by our troops. The fighting was kept up until about noon yesterday. Of the relative losses on both sides we have no authentic statement; but passengers, who arrived by the Savannah Railroad yesterday afternoon, stated that quite a number of the Yankee marauders had been killed, wounded and made prisoners, while our loss was comparatively small.

† A private despatch from Capt. W. L. TRENHOLM, of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, dated last evening, says that the fight was then over. Dr. P. C. GODDARD, a private in the Mounted Riflemen, was killed. Private G. C. HUGHES was wounded, and is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Private C. J. LAWTON was seriously, and private ROBERT STEWART slightly, wounded.

Dr. GODDARD was a practicing physician in Monroe, Walton county, Ga. He was born, we believe, in the Parish of St. John's Berkley, and, when the war broke out, hastened to enter the ranks of the defenders of his native State. He had just been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Kintaw Regiment, but, at the time of his death, he had not yet been apprised of the fact. He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late JAMES WHITE, of this city.

We give below an account of the fight, taken from the Savannah News of Friday:

The enemy landed from their gunboats yesterday morning, one thousand to fifteen hundred strong, and suddenly advanced towards the line of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. They had advanced as far as Old Pocotaligo, about a mile and a half from the road, when they were met by the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, numbering ninety men, when a sharp skirmish ensued. The Riflemen, being the only troops, held the Yankees at bay for some time, fighting them at short range across the old road. Just before reinforcements arrived the enemy made a precipitate retreat in the direction of their gunboats, pursued by Col. Walker, with a body of cavalry, who came upon the ground just as the enemy retired.

The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, who, our informant says, had all the first of the fight on our side to themselves, lost one man killed and three wounded, with one or two taken prisoners by the Yankees, who are reported to have had three men killed. Col. Walker, of the cavalry, had his horse shot under him.

The appearance of the enemy at that point was sudden and unexpected, and their retreat so precipitate that our troops did not have an opportunity to punish their temerity. The movement was no doubt a feint to draw our forces from Charleston, for if they seriously intended to make an attempt to get possession of the road, their effort was a very feeble one. The conduct of the Rutledge Rifle corps is spoken of in high terms of praise.

THE YANKEES IN SAVANNAH RIVER.—The Savannah News of Friday says: "The Yankee gunboats, mentioned by us as being in the river below Fort Jackson on Wednesday, were still in view yesterday, but had taken positions further down, near Tennessee Creek. It is thought by some that the boats were engaged in removing their batteries on Oakley Island, and large volumes of white smoke rising in that direction, yesterday afternoon, induced the belief that they were burning their cabins at their abandoned batteries. Others are of opinion that the steamers brought men and guns for the erection of batteries on Elba Island, with a view to shell our batteries."