

The Charleston Courier.

2 June 1862, 1

PAINFUL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMER GABRIEL MANIGAUT. — We regret to learn of a very painful accident that occurred Sunday afternoon to Mr. CHARLES MASSEAU, engineer on board the steamer *Gabriel Manigaut*. As the steamer was on her way from Secessionville to the City, Mr. MASSEAU's right arm was caught in the machinery, dreadfully lacerated and torn off just above the elbow. On reaching the wharves Drs. OGER and RAVENEL were called upon and attended to the dressing of the wound.

NEGRO MECHANICS WANTED. — The attention of planters who have to remove their negroes from the low country is called to the advertisement in another column for negro carpenters, blacksmiths and wood cutters, to be employed in the upper part of this State.

2 June 1862, 2

Attack on Fort Pemberton.—About two o'clock Friday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats came by Stone river, and took a position from which they opened fire on Fort Pemberton, garrisoned under the command of Major J. J. Lucas. The fort is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Hyatt. A brisk engagement of half an hour took place, after which the enemy retired. The behavior of the garrison was admirable.

We have witnessed some cases of fast and furious driving along South Bay, to the discomfort if not danger of children and citizens who were taking the air on foot, and to the annoyance of spectators who wish to behold the parades of the regiment on the Battery.

**TO OWNERS OF BEEF CATTLE
IN THE THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.**

ALL PERSONS IN THIS MILITARY DISTRICT who have for sale any BEEF CATTLE OR MUTTON, will please report to me at Adams' Run, S. C. the number they can sell, and the distance to their place of delivery. JAMES PAGAN, Brigade Commissary,
June 2 0 Third Military District, S. C.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 June 1862, 2

THE RECENT SKIRMISH NEAR POCOTALIGO.

On Wednesday night last (28th and 29th); the Yankees succeeded in landing, at and near Port Royal Ferry, the 50th Regiment of Pennsylvania infantry, composed of German and Irish principally, two companies of the 8th Regiment Michigan infantry, two field pieces from a battery of Connecticut artillery, and a company of cavalry, armed with breech-loading carbines. This force, numbering about 1100 men, and composed, as it was, of mixed commands, it would seem, spent most of the night in effecting a landing, and began a march of twelve miles on Thursday morning, at which time our pickets reported the advance of the enemy's column. However, about 9 o'clock, orders were extended to Major MORGAN's Battalion of Cavalry (four companies), the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, and Capt. D. BLAKE HEYWARD's "Marion Troop," to "boot and saddle." This command rendezvoused at the Railroad Station promptly, and moved thence down the road leading to Old Pocotaligo, Capt. TRENHOLM's company in the advance. The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen and a company of Rangers from Major MORGAN's battalion, the first armed with breech-loading carbines, and the latter with double barrel guns, dismounted and deployed as skirmishers among the "old oaks" and in the neighboring woods, covering the road, a small party having been sent forward to tear up the bridge a short distance in the advance. The enemy's skirmishers soon deployed to the right and left, and a scattering fire along the front was kept up on both sides. At 1 o'clock our troops were withdrawn towards the railroad, and the enemy's advanced guard followed for the distance of a quarter of a mile, as far as Mr. THOS. ELLIOTT's plantation. They subsequently withdrew to Old Pocotaligo, and thence to Garden's Corner, where their rear guard bivouaced. During the afternoon, Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT arrived from Hardeeville, with three guns from his battery, also a battalion of infantry from the "Phillips Legion" (Georgia volunteers). Between 6 and 7 o'clock an infantry regiment reached the station, and later in the evening Major JEFFORDS' Squadron and Capt. RUTLEDGE'S

Dragoons arrived, after a hot ride. A force was sent forward, and remained all night near Garden's Corner. In the morning the main body of the Yankees, it was found, had effected a successful retreat, and the rear guard had also reached the Ferry in time to escape. Our forces on Friday followed in their footsteps, and fired some shots from Elliott's battery at the Ferry house, on the opposite side of the river.

The losses of the enemy were one Captain and two privates, of the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment, killed, and 6 wounded. We also took Corporal FREDK BISHOP, of the 8th Michigan Regiment, prisoner, who has been sent to this city. He is a Prussian by birth. The casualties on our side have been already alluded to. Privates GODDARD and LAWTON were sent with despatches to Col. WALKER; they took the Stony Creek road, by which the Yankees had retreated, instead of the Sheldon Church road, and soon came upon the Yankees. Dr. GODDARD was shot dead. Private LAWTON found himself surrounded by armed men, but he put spurs to his horse and dashed off. The enemy fired at him, and a buckshot or small pistol ball passed through his lung. He reached camp and received every attention, but the wound is reported as rather serious. Although quite young, he has been in the war from the beginning, sharing the dangers and suffering from disease as a member of the Palmetto Guard in Virginia. Privates SMYTH and STUART, are wounded in the shoulder, slightly. Private HUGHES, through the body, severely; and private GOUGH was injured in the eyes by splinters from a tree. A member of Major MORGAN's squadron was killed, but we have not heard his name. We had about 250 men in the action. Our troops showed great willingness and courage, and the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, particularly, distinguished themselves, receiving the well done of the commanding officer of the district, Col. WALKER.

A Yankee column has thus advanced ten or eleven miles into our country, with swarms of cavalry and mounted men within a range of twenty miles, and returned to their quarters, crossing a wide stream, the Coosaw, and only punished to the extent of two killed, six wounded, and one prisoner.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 June 1862, 2

OUR FIELD BATTERIES IN VIRGINIA.—Charleston is represented in Virginia by three fine field batteries—the Washington Artillery Volunteers, Capt. HART; the German Artillery Volunteers, Capt. BACHMAN, and the Brooks Artillery, Capt. RHETT. The last named corps, until quite recently, has been in a camp of instruction, but took the field about a week ago, as portion of an artillery regiment, under Gen. PENDLETON.

SURGICAL APPOINTMENT.—Dr. CAPERS M. RIVERS has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, Confederate States Army, and has been assigned to duty on Sullivan's Island, as Surgeon of Major ALFRED RHETT's Battalion of Regular Artillery.

PERSONAL.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says: RICHARD YEADON, Esq., Editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, has arrived in this city, and has taken lodgings at Ballard's Exchange Hotel. He is on a visit to his nephew and adopted son, Corporal RICHARD YEADON, Jr., of the Washington Light Infantry, Hampton's Legion, now in camp near this place; and also to chronicle the glorious victory that awaits the Confederate army, should the vandal enemy dare to attack the time-honored Capital of the Old Dominion.

3 June 1862, 2

Movements of the Enemy on the Coast.—The enemy continue their harmless amusement of shelling in the neighborhood of Stono River and vicinity. They are evidently endeavoring to locate the whereabouts of our troops and defenses, on the river.

A friend from a post on the coast informs us that the enemy's gunboats opened a storm of shells on Secessionville, on Monday, and continued for some time with no result worth reporting.

There were eight gunboats on the Stono River and thirteen outside. One of those within the river was supposed to be an iron clad boat.

The Charleston Courier.

3 June 1862, 2

MARRIED, on Sunday June 1st, 1862, by the Rev.
Mr. LAWMAN, Mr. H. STEINER, to Miss REBECCA
STEINER, both of Germany.

3 June 1862, 1

Our Generals.

To be an able General, it is not sufficient that a man have great intellectual abilities. We see, every day, men possessed of the highest mental qualities, without any capacity for the active duties of life. War is action, and a genius for action depends essentially on the will rather than on the understanding. It is the will, intent on action, which calculates causes and consequences, and sets in motion the means to obtain its desired results. Its *sagacity* meets difficulties and adversities more than half-way; and its *wisdom* puts its resources in a courage which does not shrink from danger, but redoubles its efforts with opposition. Hence the great error in supposing, that by cultivating the intellectual faculties (that is education), you can make a General. None but a man totally unfit to be a General himself could commit such an error. Education is highly useful to set up and carry on the machinery of an army; but, to wield it in the field, requires a very different sort of talent than any cultivation of the intellectual powers can bestow. Great activity and force of will and courage are the two great essentials to make a General.

That we have able men, intellectually, for our Generals, we believe there is no doubt. Approach them, and hear them talk, and you will be satisfied of their intellectual superiority. But look at the fruits of their generalship, if indeed, they have been free agents in producing them. The hoe and spade, not the sword, have been their chief instruments for fighting. Why is this? Why have they manifested none of that activity of will, and that sort of courage, which is necessary for successful war? What has been the consequence? Our country has been overrun by our enemies, and our cause has been brought to the verge of ruin.

The truth is, the speculative powers, so far from making a man a good General, often make him an imbecile. He sees so many paths, that he is bewildered with the chaos they afford. He hesitates—he stands still—he throws up dirt. No man ever yet was an able General whose intellect was not subservient to his will. Thought must be subordinate to action, and courage must instigate to adventures, to make a man carry on successful war.

We venture to affirm that the history of the world does not afford the parallel of the war hitherto carried on by the Confederate States.—With limitless resources—with ample time to have supplied ourselves with an abundance of munitions of war—with a bold, enterprising and chivalrous people—with a cause never surpassed in its righteousness, bearing consequences of failure never surpassed in its terrors—we have deliberately allowed ourselves to be invaded, and our cause to be overwhelmed, by a course of inactivity and imbecility. If our enemies had dictated our war policy, it could not more admirably have subserved their purposes. But two men in the Confederate service have proved themselves to be Generals—PITTS and JACKSON—and both of them have been trampled on by the Government. The former was made a General only by compulsion, and the latter at one time resigned his office. "*Mediocribus esse non dicit, non homines concessura!*"

The Charleston Mercury.

3 June 1862, 2

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS IN STONO RIVER.

Yesterday morning the enemy's gunboats began a vigorous and indiscriminate shelling of the neighborhood of Secessionville. The firing continued with greater or less rapidity during the forenoon, but did not result in any particular damage on our side. During the afternoon the firing ceased, but the number of the enemy's gunboats was increased, eight having anchored in Stono River, while thirteen others were reported to be outside the bar. To-day will probably develop the meaning of proximity of this unusually large flotilla to James Island.

Last night the town was full of rumors, of various degrees of possibility; but, as we could trace none of them to authentic sources, we confine ourselves to the facts we have ascertained and given above.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 June 1862, 4

THE FIGHT AT OLD POCOTALIGO.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:
No correct account of the fight which occurred at Old Pocotaligo on the 29th instant having yet been published, justice to truth, as well as to a number of the officers and men engaged in it, requires that one should be laid before the public.

On the morning of that day, about the hour of eight o'clock, Major Joseph H. Morgan, of the 1st squadron of cavalry, S. C. V., commanding the troops in the 4th Military District, in the absence of Col. Wm. S. Walker, who is in command of the 4th and 5th Districts, received a despatch to the effect that the enemy were landing a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery at Port Royal Ferry. In a short time, the 1st squadron, Company A, Lieutenant Skinner, commanding in the absence of Captain Nettles, who was sick; Company B, Captain J. C. Edwards, Company C, Captain A. H. Coughman, and Company D, Captain P. A. Rysor, together with the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Captain Trenholm, and the Marlon Men of Combahee, Captain Hayward, proceeded under the command of Major Morgan to meet the foe—Major M. having in the meantime sent a despatch to Colonel Walker, and also a telegram to General Pemberton, informing him of the state of things. The column having advanced as far as Old Pocotaligo, just the advance guard, who reported the vanguard as near at hand. Major Morgan at once called a conference of the officers commanding the respective companies, when it was determined that a stand should be made at that place, and that Captain Trenholm's Company should be deployed on the right and Capt. Nettles and Capt. Rysor's on the left of the Port Royal Ferry Road, as infantry, the three remaining companies being held in reserve to be used as cavalry in case of necessity.

Just at this juncture of affairs, Col. Walker arrived upon the field, and having approved of the disposition made of the troops, assumed command of the whole. But a few moments elapsed before a number of the enemy appeared on the causeway over which the road passes on the lower side of Old Pocotaligo, when our men immediately opened fire upon them. At the first found a number of the missiles were seen to fall.— Soon the fight became general, and lasted for at least an hour and a half, when Colonel Walker found it necessary, owing to a want of ammunition on our part, to fall back and take a new position between Old Pocotaligo and the Station, in order to obtain a fresh supply. The retreat was effected in the most perfect order.

The new position having been gained, and preparation made to give the Lincolnites, who were then following up our retreat, another warm reception, Col. Walker received intelligence that a train had arrived from Ridgeville with a portion of the Beaufort Artillery (three pieces), Capt. Stephen Elliott, and two companies of infantry, Capt. Wynne, of the 11th, and Capt. Izard's, of the 2nd South Carolina.

The reinforcements, eager for the fray, as exhibited by the alacrity with which they hurried to the relief of their comrades in arms, at once joined the cavalry, when Col. Walker immediately advanced to meet the pursuing enemy, the infantry having been sent forward as skirmishers, followed by the artillery and then by the cavalry. The column moved firmly forward, momentarily expecting to confront the anxiously looked for foe; but, greatly to the disappointment of the entire command, it was soon discovered that the enemy were on the retreat. With the reason which had just been taught them at Old Pocotaligo, and, also, it is presumed, with a knowledge of the fact that we had received reinforcements, they deemed prudence the better part of valor, and left. A hot pursuit was kept up until about eleven o'clock that night, when Col. Walker, owing to the darkness of the night, deemed it advisable to bivouac until morning. Just before the column halted, it was reinforced by the 19th South Carolina, Colonel J. H. Means, and just afterwards the 21st squadron of cavalry, S. C. V., Major Wm. Stokes; the Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain Rutledge, and the Beaufort District Troop, Capt. Howard.

Early the next morning our forces were again put in motion, and proceeded as far as the ferry, but without the good luck to overtake the invaders, as they had succeeded in crossing the river. The Colonel, unwilling to see the Beaufort Artil-

lery entirely disappointed in their expectation of having an opportunity for displaying their skill, consented for the pieces to be moved forward for the purpose of playing upon the ferry house and others, on the opposite side of the river, and also upon the end of the causeway, where a few Yankees were seen to be loitering. The pieces were promptly placed in position, one on the right and one on the left of the causeway, the two at once opening a brisk fire of shot and shell upon the opposite shore, quite to the discomfiture of the subjects of Abraham L., who left with all possible speed, whilst the third force was, in the meantime, gallantly taken down to the bulk head, within a short distance of the landing, on the other side, and joined in the amusement. Some dozen or fifteen rounds were fired, exhibiting great skill and efficiency on the part of the officers and men in charge of the guns.

The column then commenced to move back in the direction of Pocotaligo Station, and met, on the way, Phillips' (George) Legion, and three companies of Major Jeffords' Squadron, hastening to its relief; and, upon its arrival at the Station, met with the 51st Georgia, Col. Slaughter, which had come for the same purpose.

The fight at Pocotaligo, under the circumstances, was a gallant one on the part of our cavalry, and had it not been for the determined stand they took, the enemy would, beyond a doubt, have gained possession of the railroad.

Where those engaged as infantry behaved so well, it would, perhaps, be invidious to allude specially to the bearing of any particular individual or company. They all stood to their post, and fought like men, until ordered to fall back.— It is due, however, to Captain Trenholm and his company, to say that they were employed during the pursuit in the dangerous and hazardous position of scouts in advance, and were frequently considerably ahead of the infantry employed in the same business. Col. Walker was constantly in the thickest of the fight, and conducted himself throughout the two days' proceedings in such a manner as to win the confidence of his entire command. During the engagement his horse was struck in the thigh with a minie ball, which inflicted such a severe wound as to render it necessary for him to get another. We trust we will be excused for making special mention of the gallant bearing of Lieut. Barwell, who accompanied Col. Walker on the field. Maj. Morgan, accompanied by Lieut. W. W. Wannamaker, Assistant Surgeon H. W. Farns and R. R. Briggs of his staff, bore himself with great firmness and resolution, and exhibited the qualities of a true soldier. Our forces actually engaged, together with those held in reserve, did not exceed 250 men, whilst, according to the admission of one of their own men who fell into our hands, consisted of twelve companies of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery. Notwithstanding this great disparity the enemy were actually held in check for at least an hour and a half, with, strange to say, not a single man killed on our side, and only three wounded. Privates Stewart and Hazen, of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, were severely wounded. The former, it is thought, fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Skinner, of Capt. Nettles' company, was wounded in the thigh, though not seriously. Exposed as our men were to a perfect storm of bullets, nothing but the interposition of a merciful Providence saved them from utter destruction. The loss of the enemy to killed and wounded has not been definitely ascertained, though there is every reason to believe that it amounted to at least six or eight killed, and as many wounded. Among their killed was a Captain, in addition to the three companies held in reserve, we should state that those deployed as infantry were not ordered on account of any superiority over the others, but were selected simply because they constituted the front of the column. Previous to the fight, we lost one man—Private Robert B. Browning, of Captain Edwards' company—who, it is supposed, was captured by the enemy whilst returning from picket duty; and one afterwards—Private Goodard, of Capt. Trenholm's company—was killed whilst bearing a despatch to Col. Walker; private Wm. Lawton, of the same company, was severely wounded whilst on the same business.

The result of the fight was far more favorable than could have been expected under the circumstances. Could Col. Walker have had a few more hours of daylight on the evening of the 29th, much more would have been accomplished. As it was, he did all that it was possible to do. TRUTH.

4 June 1862, 1

Presentation of a Flag to the Holcombe Legion.

NEAR ADAMS RUN, June 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The monotony of camp life in the pine woods was agreeably interrupted, on Friday evening last, by the presentation of the beautiful flag prepared for the Holcombe Legion by Mrs. PICKENS, whose maiden name the Legion bears.

At six o'clock, P. M., the Legion, cavalry and infantry, were drawn up in line of battle on their usual drill ground; and soon the Colonel appeared on horseback, attended by his staff, and bearing the ensign which is henceforward to be the "legionary standard." In brief and appropriate words he announced to his command that the flag was the gift, to the Legion, of Mrs. LUCY HOLCOMBE PICKENS, whose name they bore. The name had been chosen by himself; he selected it as the name of a representative woman—a worthy representative of her sex. He called upon them to let this symbol, thus associated, serve as a continual remembrance of the mothers, wives and daughters for whose destinies we are contending, and nerve their arms to battle to the death for the elevated and inspiring sentiment here symbolized.

The Legion was then formed "in close column" to hear the admirable letter of Mrs. PICKENS, accompanying the gift, which was read by the Adjutant, as follows:

Officers and Soldiers of the Holcombe Legion:—I can find no words with which to thank your ~~generous~~ ~~donor~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~compliment~~ ~~he~~ ~~has~~ ~~paid~~ ~~me~~, in giving to his noble command, the name I once bore, but I trust the presentation of this standard may in some small measure testify my deep appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. In seeking to render this ensign worthy of your valor and devotion, I have placed first among its devices the armorial of your beloved State, the glorious Palmetto and Crescent; emblems consecrated to noble daring and high resolve, for they waved in our harbor when Carolina stood alone in this momentous contest, and floated over that heroic battery which threw its

steady and victorious fire into the arrogant "Star of the West." I remember with pride that your commander, Colonel Stevens, had charge of that battery, and thus early in the war, established a claim to Carolina's grateful remembrance. While I give into your honorable keeping, the spotless emblemeon of your State, I look with eager confidence toward that future, when your heroism shall achieve for it a new lustre and renown.

The dates inscribed—1776 and 1860—are eloquent with meaning. The first commemorates our disenthralment from a foreign foe, the second speaks to you of that glad hour when we threw off the tyranny of domestic wrong, and welcomed the new birth of a higher freedom. If I have reversed the Palmetto with the Lone Star of the "Imperial State of Texas;" if I have thus sought to associate on your battle flag the two devices which share the devotion of my own heart, you will not blame me; you will remember the bloody struggle, the Spartan endurance, the indomitable courage by which she won her right to honor and independence, and the chivalric, heroic blood of South Carolina which flowed at the Alamo will, to the last day, challenge an admiring tribute from every son of her soil. I feel assured that the noble motto inscribed on this banner: "It is for the brave to die, but not to surrender," is but the expression of the spirit which animates the breast of every soldier in your midst. Patriotism, ranks, with us as with the ancients, first among virtues, and life is only worth keeping that we may perform the duties belonging to it.

"Death comes but once to all,
Then how can man die better,
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods."

And now I cannot resist telling you how anxiously I will follow your every movement. What pride I will feel in your moments of victory and success, and I will grieve if reverses befall you. I earnestly pray that God will keep each one of you in His charge, and that the fortune of war may give you all you require—an opportunity to show yourselves a legion of heroes.

LUCY HOLCOMBE PICKENS.

After the reading of the letter the flag was committed to the charge of Color-Sergeant GEORGE COVIELL, and three hearty cheers were given in honor of the fair donor. A LOOKER ON.

4 June 1862, 2

PROVOST MARSHAL'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: To prevent the unnecessary introduction and accumulation of slaves within the city of Charleston, and "ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof," and also, to remove as far as practicable those slaves from the interior now engaged on the public works in this Military District, and send them back where they can be advantageously employed in agricultural pursuits in sections of the State undisturbed by predatory harassments of the enemy, the following regulations will be, after the expiration of the time herein limited, rigidly enforced:

1. ALL SLAVES within the city of Charleston, who are not in the actual employment and under the supervision of some responsible white person, hitherto and now resident therein, shall be removed beyond the precincts of Martial Law within ten days from this date, or they will be arrested and put to labor on the works for the public defence, and when deemed more advisable, will be removed at the expense of the owners, and kept until all charges incident thereto are paid.

These regulations will not apply to such owners as are absent in military service, neither will they apply to such slave of the city as is left by the owner in charge of his premises, provided such slave be reported to this Department, and a permit for the purpose first obtained.

2. NO OWNER OF SLAVES RESIDING OUTSIDE of the precincts above defined will be permitted to introduce any slave within the same, and keep him or her there. Such slave shall be subject to arrest, and to be dealt with as above provided.

3. NO OWNER OF SLAVES RESIDING WITHIN THE PRECINCTS, but outside of the limits of the city of Charleston, will be permitted to introduce any slave within the city, and keep him or her there. Such slave shall be subject to arrest, and to be dealt with as above provided.

Nos. 2 and 3 of these regulations will not apply to negroes in transit from place to place, the same to be effected without delay.

The Police of the city, the Mayor having concurred, will aid in the enforcement of these regulations.

ALEX. H. BROWN,
Assistant Provost Marshal.

May 31

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
CAMP OF EUTAW BATTALION,
Secessionville, May 29, 1862.

THE PLANTERS UPON JAMES' ISLAND AND ITS dependences are hereby ordered TO REMOVE THEIR NEGROS FORTHWITH. Beef Cattle will be valued and paid for by the Commissary Department. Milch Cows, if for the support of the Negroes, 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 removed, 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,
Provost Marshal James' Island.

May 30

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN to work upon the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, near Macon. For particulars apply to the Office of the Company, at Macon, Georgia.
A. E. COCHRAN,
President and Superintendent.

June 2 3*

The Charleston Mercury.

4 June 1862, 1

THE COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE POCOTALIGO SKIRMISH.—The Savannah *Republican* publishes the following note from Capt. TRENHOLM:

CAMP RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
MCPHERSONVILLE, 1st June, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: In your account of the recent skirmish at Pocotaligo, which I see copied into the Charleston papers of the 31st ult., it is mentioned that the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen were the only troops engaged upon our side.

Permit me to perform an act of justice to brave and zealous soldiers by correcting this error.

Two companies of Major Morgan's 1st Battalion S. C. Cavalry, dismounted and armed with double barreled guns, also took part in the fight; and I have it from high authority that one of these, company A, Lieut. Skinner commanding, maintained its ground with unflinching courage, until its ammunition was expended, and when to have remained longer, would have been sheer folly. The gallant Lieutenant was himself wounded while withdrawing his men.

I hope this correction will be copied by all the papers which copied the paragraph which has elicited it.

Very respectfully your obt. servant,

W. L. TRENHOLM,

Captain, Commanding R. M. R.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 June 1862, 2

THE ENGAGEMENT ON JAMES ISLAND YESTERDAY—FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT OF OUR POSITIONS.

The city, yesterday, was somewhat excited by the news that a fight had taken place on James Island, and by the incessant and plainly audible roar of heavy guns during the entire day. The weather was such as would usually be regarded as peculiarly unsuited for military operations of any kind; from nine o'clock in the morning until late at night the rain poured down in continuous showers, the roads and fields were transformed into miry bogs, and a heavy mist on every side hid the horizon.

At an early hour a despatch was received from General GIST, announcing that the enemy, who had landed a force below Secessionville, had been met and repulsed. It was added that the casualties on our side were inconsiderable. Later despatches brought further particulars of the affair. The troops engaged were the Holcombe Legion, the Charleston Battalion, and a detachment of the Eutaw Regiment, the whole under command of Col. ELLISON CAPERS. No artillery, we understand, was used. The enemy was forced back, and one of his flanking parties, consisting of twenty men, was captured near Mr. LEGARE's house. The capture was effected by a gallant charge of the Irish Volunteers, Captain RYAN, and the Charleston Riflemen, Lieutenant WALTER. The latest despatch from Secessionville, received late last night, states that our casualties were—None killed, and 10 wounded—two of them seriously. On the other hand, it had been currently reported about noon, that Adjutant H. W. WALKER, of the Charleston Battalion, had been killed; Lieutenant J. WARD HOPKINS, of the Sumter Guard, dangerously wounded; Wm. MACBETH, of the Sumter Guard, slightly wounded; Lieutenant MIMS, wounded; Lieutenant SALTERS, of the Charleston Riflemen, being shot off; Jno. L. CLARK, of the Wellington Rangers, had a horse shot under him.

The enemy, repulsed on land, opened a fierce fire from his gunboats upon our positions along the line of the Stone, particularly directing his attentions to Heyward's and Stevens' Regiments and to the Eutaw Battalion. The fire was kept up with singular rapidity, but, up to 5½ o'clock, no damage had been done to our side. Several of the enemy's shells are said to have burst near Gen. GIST, covering that officer with sand. At night the storm of wind and rain became exceedingly violent; but all night long the enemy maintained his fire at regular intervals, the object, of course, being to snatch rest from our wearied boys. The number of hostile vessels outside the Bar yesterday was far greater than usual, and, after the fearful gale that raged at midnight, we shall neither be surprised nor sorry to hear to-day that our coast is strewn with many a shattered wreck.

Later.—At the hour of this writing (two o'clock, Wednesday morning), we have just seen a gentleman, direct from the scene of action, who has kindly placed in our possession some more definite and authentic details of our casualties. He assures us that Lieut. WALKER, of the Union Light Infantry, and acting Adjutant of the Charleston Battalion, is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner. The only casualties in the Charleston Riflemen are Lieut. SALTERS, slightly wounded; Sergt. PATTERSON, slightly wounded; privates CENEY and CARSTENS, slightly wounded. In the Sumter Guard, Lieut. HOPKINS is seriously

but not dangerously wounded, and private MACBETH is also wounded. In the Irish Volunteers there are four wounded. One of these was private BRENNAN, who received a mortal wound while lingering on the field, in the endeavor to save from capture the wounded Adjutant. The generous BRENNAN died last night. In the Calhoun Guard none are hurt. In the Carolina Light Infantry Lieutenant CLARKSON and Sergeant MUCKENFOSS are slightly wounded. In the Eutaw Battalion there were, it is said, but two casualties—Lieut. MIMS and Corporal BILTON, both wounded.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS.

About one o'clock quite a stir was caused in the city by the arrival of the prisoners, who, as mentioned above, were taken in the morning. They were brought over under guard of two small detachments of the Orangeburg Artillery and Carolina Artillery, commanded by Lieut. HUMBERT. The twenty prisoners taken all belong to the 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. They are a sorry looking set, though not so villainous in appearance as the famous Bull Runners, who so long crowded the Charleston jail and Castle Pinckney. These men are dressed in blue flannel pants and blouses, which they call their "address uniform." We give below a list of their names:

Capt. J. H. CLINA, Co. F; Sergeant Robert Moffat, Co. F; private J. C. Irvin, Co. F; private J. C. Sampson, Co. F; private Robt. Duke, Co. F; private J. Smith, Co. F; private C. Shafer, Co. F; private J. W. Aiken, Co. F; private J. H. McMaster, Co. F; private R. A. Forbes, Co. F; private J. Klotzbaker, Co. A; private J. W. Kerr, Co. A; private J. W. Bard, Co. A; private J. L. Herron, Co. D; private J. F. Cooke, Co. D; private R. J. Douhitt, Co. D; private J. C. Funkhauser, Co. D; private D. Knard, Co. D; private Thos. Watt, Co. D; private J. Wiber, Co. D.

THE STATEMENT OF THE CAPTIVE CAPTAIN.

The Pennsylvania Captain (CLINA), who commanded the captured party, is quite communicative, but the information contained in his statements is so scant and of so improbable a complexion, that it is scarcely worth repeating. He says that his company, forming part of a force, the strength or commander of which he does not know, left Hilton Head on Sunday last—on Monday they ascended the Stono River, and were landed at dusk on Mr. LEGARE's pier, where they passed the night. At dawn on Tuesday they began their march towards Secessionville, and after having advanced about a mile and a half, they encountered our skirmishers. The engagement was immediately opened with musketry on both sides.—The Southern troops were posted along the edge of a wood, while the Yankees sought cover behind a green hedge. Thus the fight was kept up, at long range, for about two hours, when the Yankee forces began to fall back, leaving these prisoners, who formed a small flanking party, unsupported. The prisoners admit that they were taken in gallant style by Capt. RYAN's command.

With regard to the present movements of the enemy and their designs, the statements of the Yankee Captain are not worth the room they would occupy in our columns.

THE WORK FOR TO-DAY.

Last evening, about eight o'clock, in spite of the rain, there was sharp work going on, the details of which we were unable to ascertain. It seems certain, however, that the enemy has got a foothold on James Island, and we may look for a sharp engagement there at any hour.

5 June 1862, 1

The News.

The steamer *Etewan* arrived at an early hour Wednesday morning from Fort Johnson, with several of the wounded in the fight of Tuesday, and two wounded prisoners. The wounded were attended by Dr. OCKER. Those on board were Lieut. HOPKINS, of the Sumter Guards, Sergeant LEE, of the Irish Volunteers, Corporal BILTON, of the Beauregard Light Infantry, Private W. L. MACBERTH, of the Sumter Guards. These were met on the arrival of the boat by numerous friends, and the utmost attentions given them. Private HARTNETT, of the Irish Volunteers, was the only other member of that company wounded, in addition to Private BRESNAN killed, and Sergeant LEE wounded. All the rest are reported well.

Chaplain THOS. Y. SIMONS, of the Charleston Light Infantry, was slightly wounded by a piece of shell which burst near him, wounding also Lieutenant CLARKSON and Sergeant MUCKENBUSH. Rumors of another fight early Wednesday morning were circulated, but proved to be only some slight picket skirmishing. Picket skirmishing continued throughout the day, with no loss to either side so far as we could learn. A report that the enemy's fleet had left Stono bar is also believed to be without foundation, although the heavy blow of Tuesday night may have had its effect in compelling them to run out to sea or seek shelter at Port Royal.

No doubt exists as to the landing of a considerable force of the enemy on both John and James' Island. The indications point strongly to an early engagement and severe fight. Our troops have already given the enemy a foretaste of the work before them. Whenever they advance we confidently look forward to similar successful results, in driving the invader back, and permanently checking his progress.

We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with the earliest intelligence, avoiding, as far as possible, all mere rumors and reports, and publishing nothing but what we get as authentic. The movements on both sides have, no doubt, been delayed on account of the heavy rains for the last two days, and the wearied state of the troops.

We have heard numerous reports and accounts of the fight on James' Island, but they add little to the information already published. The force of the enemy now on James' Island is supposed to be about two thousand, and the same number on John's Island.

It was also supposed and reported that the enemy landed a large number of troops during the shelling of the woods Tuesday night.

A great deal of cannon firing was heard late in the afternoon, and is believed to have been a slight engagement between one of the gunboats and a light battery on Stono.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 June 1862, 1

The War in this Neighborhood.

The enemy has made reconnoissances with a strong force of gunboats in the Stono River. A few troops were landed on either side, on James and John's Island, under the guns of this fleet. They may or may not be ashore since the repulse of day before yesterday by our troops. But as yet there is no formidable force apparent, nor is it probable that the BURNSIDE fleet constitutes any portion of the expedition. Only eleven vessels were off the bar yesterday, and there were fifteen boats in the Stono. The blockading squadron and an expedition party from Hilton Head we judge to be the whole of the affair so far. How it may expand with time, we know not. This is probably a mere feeler, preparatory to further operations of the enemy when they can see their way, and can bring forward the means of attack with some likelihood of success. In the meantime we trust our troops will not allow forces to be landed, forts to be built, and ordnance to be mounted by the Yankees in this neighborhood. Our policy is clearly to "attack at once and furiously" with the bayonet. Gunboats cannot fire upon their own men, if ours get close up. Delay, dirt digging and artillery, if permitted, must always end as it has done at Yorktown and at Corinth. We will invariably be whipped in that style of fighting. Ball's Bluff and JACKSON'S flight with MILKOR should be our models. The mountain regiments of Virginia in the latter combats charged. They took no prisoners. Pinck decided the contest; and the troops of the North, in the subsequent battles, could not stand. They have invariably broke before that army. At Ball's Bluff the work was close and thorough, the slaughter frightful. Since BUTLER'S Proclamation and HUNTER'S proceedings on our coast, the real character of this war upon the South has been fully revealed. It is criminal and atrocious. It is merciless and murderous. Self-preservation and the laws of nations require retribution.

SUICIDE OF A CHARLESTONIAN.—A young man named William Ashton, about 21 or 22 years old, of Charleston, S. C., who arrived from Columbus, Miss., on Friday's train, committed suicide yesterday evening at the Battle House, by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. The occupants of the adjoining room, hearing the report and fall of the pistol, hastened to him and found him in the agonies of death. He uttered a few incoherent words to the purport that he was "not guilty," and expired almost immediately. It appeared that he had felt with his left hand for the place of his heart, and discharged the pistol between his fingers, which were blackened by the explosion. In his Bible were written some disconnected sentences, of which the following is a copy:

"I do most sincerely swear I have never spoken with or helped any Yankee during the war on the matter."
Wm ASHTON.

"Nor am I a spy, I give my death vow. The money in the belt and my book belongs to Jennings Pendleton. I was on no other trip than his."

"I swear with my dying breath I am innocent, as true as God has made me."

"I never helped the Yankees one way or another. I can't suffer the death the next door propose."

"God please receive my soul."

The money referred to was a little upwards of \$5,000, besides two \$1,000 Confederate bonds. It appears that the deceased was on his way home to Charleston from a collecting tour for the house with which he was connected. A gentleman boarding at the Battle House, who knew him well, says he was of irreproachable character, and the son of a worthy gentleman in Charleston. He had intimated to him that morning that he had overheard a conversation of persons in the adjoining room, who took him for a Lincoln spy, and swore they would kill him. This was merely a hallucination, and there is no doubt that the unfortunate man was laboring under aberration of mind.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Charleston Mercury.

5 June 1862, 2

THE NEWS.—We shall be under great obligations to our friends who receive private letters containing intelligence from the Seats of War, either in Virginia, at Corinth, or in our own neighborhood, if they will furnish us with such extracts as may possess interest for the general reader.

THE NEWS FROM JAMES ISLAND.

With regard to the situation of affairs on James Island, we can devoutly echo the remark which has passed into a proverb among the Richmond papers, that "All was quiet along the lines yesterday." The gunboats, after shelling our positions during the greater part of Tuesday night, suddenly ceased their fire at daybreak on Wednesday morning. Up to four p. m. on Wednesday they had fired only two shells, from the lower part of the Stono. The number of gunboats in the river yesterday was fifteen; eleven blockading vessels were off the bar. The roads on James Island were exceedingly boggy; and we take this opportunity to correct an erroneous and injurious report which was afloat yesterday in regard to a mishap which befell one of our companies, in consequence of this condition of the roads. We are assured, on official authority, that the blame attached by some to the company in question is most unjust, inasmuch as that company had acted throughout in perfect conformity to orders.

In addition to the casualties we published yesterday, we have to report Sergeant ED. LEE, of the Irish Volunteers, and Private HARTNETT, of the same company, wounded in the fight on Tuesday morning. In our account published yesterday HESYWARD'S Regiment was, by a misprint, mentioned instead of HAGOOD'S, and Col. C. H. STEVENS' Regiment is erroneously alluded to as the Holcombe Legion.

The enemy, it is thought, occupies LEONARD'S landing, under cover of his gunboats. The Citadel Cadets have been ordered to James Island, to take a "place in the picture."

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that all resident females, children and servants leaving the city, will be furnished with certificates, which will entitle them to pass over the railroads in this State at half the usual rates of passage charged on the said roads, upon application at the office of JAMES TUPPER, Esq., No. 74 Broad-street, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock and 4 and 6 o'clock of each day, except Sunday.

6 June 1862, 1

Evils Most to be Deplored.

War is the greatest of all calamities. It contains in itself the most direful evils mortals are subject to. It is the fruitful source of all manner of sin and misery. Its course is marked by tears, and anguish, and blood. The heart of wife, mother, sister, is tortured by anxiety for the objects of their love and pride, who have gone forth to the conflict, and the agony of suspense is often changed for the keener agony of actual bereavement. The rich are brought down to want, and those whose prosperity is still untouched by the hand of the destroyer realize painfully the uncertainty of worldly substance. Those blessed with a competency accustomed to generous living, find and their income barely adequate for the stilted maintenance of their households.

This judgment develops the baser passions of human nature. We might suppose, overlooking for the moment the sad fact of inborn depravity, that a war waged in defence of natural rights, of liberty, land, honor, virtue, life, appealing as it does to the noblest and strongest feelings of the heart, would call into active play only the better qualities and traits, and that we should witness no exhibitions of selfishness, falseness and sordidness. But while the strife in which we are engaged affords numerous and bright instances of tenderness, generosity, fortitude and courage, its course has been marked by manifestations of the vilest and meanest attributes and instincts. We have seen the healthful and strong choosing rather the delights of home than the privations and perils their country called upon them to endure and confront. We have seen those who were foremost in urging on the movement that led to this war, refusing to take up arms, under the false plea of physical inability. And infinitely worse than this, these troublous times have brought prominently before a suffering people a race of heartless, unprincipled, avaricious creatures, who, dead to the inspiration of our holy and glorious cause, are devoting all their cunning and energy to the increase of their substance. It is to these human cormorants, who prey upon the necessities of the needy whose straitened circumstances call for sympathy and assistance, and who are suffering because they who maintained

them are fighting for independence, that we owe many of the evils that grievously try our patience and fortitude.

The evils of this calamitous dispensation fall with heavy weight upon our noble soldiers. We talk about the discomforts we suffer—about scantily furnished boards and diminished incomes—about enforced separation from those who made home a joy; but we should be ashamed of our complaints when we consider the hardships, toils, privations and sufferings they are enduring, on whose obedience and valor depend the issue of this conflict. Performing the most arduous labors, subsisting on the coarsest fare, whose sameness is unvaried for months, exposed to heat and cold and rain, sleeping on the damp ground, with no covering but the blue arch of heaven, keeping watch and ward while foot-sore and weary, with toil and marching, these gallant defenders of our cause, against a numerous and ruthless foe, are by far the greatest sufferers from this cruel war.

And these noble spirits are exposed to greater evils than any of the multifarious ills we have glanced at. Vices grow rankly during the inaction of camp life. Temptation to sin lurks in the hours of idleness and having nothing to do, and weary of the dull monotony of the unvarying routine, the tempter finds easy access to willing ears. And the sin indulged in again and again, the remonstrance of conscience trampled and enlightened by the teachings of piety, put to silence, the youthful transgressor becomes the victim of vicious habits whose power can be broken only by divine grace. Lips unused to profane words in a short time drop oaths and blasphemies, unless stories are listened to with increasing interest, and a taste is formed for the grosser pleasures, which will be indulged when opportunity presents itself. These moral evils are the evils we most heartily deplore, and their existence causes us to regret the more deeply the existence of this strife. It is these that make war the greatest of all calamities.

Through private information received in this city, we learn that Brigadier-General Ripley has been assigned to General Holmes' division.—Another account credits him to that of General Lowmeyer's. The former assignment we think more likely to be correct.

6 June 1862, 1

The News on the Lines.

No news of any special interest reached the city yesterday. Rumors of an engagement were circulated at one moment, only to be contradicted the next. It is believed that the enemy have landed a much larger force than was at first generally supposed and reported.

Another report is that they are entrenching and have already planted heavy guns along their line of operations. There is hardly a doubt but that we shall have soon some serious work.

The following from the Savannah *Republican* of Thursday is significant:

The movements of Tuesday warranted us in expecting a serious collision with the enemy near Charleston. The trouble, though, seems to be still brewing, as we infer from the following order telegraphed to us for publication yesterday by General DRAYTON. All persons attached to his command will give due attention and report themselves forthwith:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH MILITARY DIST., S. C.,
Hardeeville, June 5, 1862.

General Orders No. 25.

All in this command will repair immediately to their posts, ready for action.

By order of Brigadier-General Drayton.

E. H. YOUNG, A. A. G.

The Killed and Wounded.

The Second Florida Regiment went into the fight on Saturday with 835 men, and lost in killed and wounded, 187 men. The killed were as follows:

Major G. W. Call.

First Company—Captain, C. S. Flagg, Corporal George Mickler, and Corporal Robert Syms.

Second Company—Captain J. H. Pooser, Privates W. Taylor, and R. J. Irwin.

Third Company—Private M. Papy.

Fourth Company—Lieutenant D. T. Reynolds, Privates H. Hoyt and A. L. Driggers.

Fifth Company—Captain N. Butler, Privates J. Parish, G. Stewart and N. Lang.

Sixth Company—Privates John Wilson, D. Richardson and S. Smith.

Seventh Company—Private Jesse Pennington.

Eighth Company—Captain T. A. Perry, Corporal J. M. Drew, Privates B. Lanier and J. Pigue.

Ninth Company—Corporal L. M. Gresham, Privates A. C. Roberts, J. H. Peoples, J. E. Tucker, and J. B. Carson.

Tenth Company—Privates N. Wilson, J. T. Bryant, J. L. Long, and Thomas L. Blanton.

Eleventh Company—Privates E. Burns and O. S. Shippey.

This regiment was one of the first in a charge. The Colonel was severely wounded, and the Major and six Captains killed, as above stated.

The 28th North Carolina Regiment, Col. CHRISTIE, reports nearly all of the field and company officers wounded, many severely, if not mortally,

and among the privates thirty killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded.

Of the Alabama officers killed, we find the names of Col. LOMAX, 3d Alabama, Sunday; Col. JONES, 2th Alabama, Saturday; Lieutenant-Col. WJLLINGHAM, 6th Alabama; Major NEMMITT, 6th Alabama; Captains FOX, McCARTY, FLOURNOY, and BELL, 6th Alabama; Captain MAYS, 12th Alabama.

Col. TENNENT LOMAX well deserves honorable mention among the noblest martyrs of our cause.

Gallant, ardent, and intelligently alive to the honor and safety of the South, he was among the first who responded to the call of Alabama. He proceeded to Pensacola in command of a noble company, but was soon promoted to a regiment and afterwards transferred to Virginia.

He was considered one of the best Colonels in the service as a drill officer and disciplinarian. He was, we believe, a native of Abbeville, South Carolina, and resided for some time in Columbus, Georgia, where he was an editor, before his removal to Alabama.

Gen. ROXK's brigade, of Hill's division, was in the thickest of the fight. It went into the engagement with about 2500 men, and of those 1092 were killed and wounded in the desperate fight. Gen. R.'s men fought like heroes. The officers suffered much. Gen. ROXK received a painful though not serious flesh wound in the arm.

The Fourth North Carolina Regiment reports but one Captain who escaped altogether. Out of 700 men who entered the fight, only 213 answered on Monday morning at the roll call.

The Fourth and Fifth South Carolina Regiments suffered severely, supporting LATHAM'S batteries under the hottest fire.

Like the Sixth, and the Hampton Legion, and other South Carolinians in the field, they nobly supported the honor of the Palmetto. We await with eager impatience a fuller report of their casualties.

LATHAM'S Battery, Captain JAMES DEARING, of Lynchburg, Va., entered the fight with 34 gunners, and had 19 wounded and 30 horses disabled or killed.

Among the regiments mentioned at different times as distinguished for daring charges, were the Fourth and Fifth South Carolina, the Third, Sixth, and Twelfth Alabama, First and Twelfth Virginia, and Fourth North Carolina.

The Sixth Alabama reports killed and wounded the Lieut. Colonel, nine Captains and two hundred men.

One Company, the "Henry Blues," of Alabama, reported only ten men untouched out of one hundred and twenty-five.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 June 1862, 1

The Mercury.

For the present, this newspaper will be printed on a half sheet. While we have determined upon the change with reluctance, we have adopted it in view of existing facts, as a measure of justice, no less to our readers than to ourselves. THE MERCURY, in the views which it has advocated from the time of its establishment, is identified with the present struggle more closely, perhaps, than any other journal in the South. Our readers will be gratified to know that its circulation is very large. The great irregularity of the mails has destroyed the sale of papers to newsdealers elsewhere, because they can find no market for papers which are stale. We have thus lost the sale of 1073 Daily MERCURYS, sold to the newsdealers of Richmond, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery and Pensacola; and we have fallen off about 100 in subscriptions. Last year our circulation was 10,000. Our circulation now is 8,832—daily 4800, country paper 4032.

We intend that THE MERCURY shall not fail to be published in any event. In issuing a half sheet only, we but imitate the example of the leading daily papers of Richmond, New Orleans, Petersburg, Memphis and Mobile. The diminution in size will not materially affect the quantity of reading matter contained in this journal. As a vehicle of news, its columns will continue to display enterprise and discrimination. As a business sheet, it will not be burdened with standing advertisements, which everybody knows have long since ceased to be profitable.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 June 1862, 2

ALL QUIET ON JAMES ISLAND.

During yesterday all was quiet along the lines on James Island. The enemy has landed a force, the strength of which is not ascertained. It is believed that he is also landing heavy guns and entrenching his position.

Seven blockading vessels constituted the squadron off our bar yesterday.

THE FOREIGN POPULATION.—In speaking, on Wednesday, of the attack on Charleston, which seemed imminent, we used the following language:

"Our people are calm, and prepared for a desperate resistance. Except the exemptions for railroads, workshops, banks and newspapers, and the foreign population, few are not in the ranks of the army."

By the term "the foreign population," we meant not foreign-born citizens, but inhabitants claiming foreign allegiance and protection as citizens of foreign countries, residing here as a portion of the population merely.

We give all honor to those noble sons, citizens by adoption and by choice, who have buckled on their armor to fight the battles of the South, side by side with the native-born, and not inferior in devotion; they have on every field illustrated their zeal and courage. It was our object, in using the language quoted, to show that all the citizens were in the army, except those more usefully employed, and persons not citizens, not feeling identified with us. Our language should not be misunderstood or misapplied.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 June 1862, 1

The Charleston Mercury.

For the present, this newspaper will be printed on a half sheet. While we have determined upon the change with reluctance, we have adopted it in view of existing facts in this neighborhood, as a measure of justice, no less to our readers than to ourselves. We have purchased an extra press, from which **THE MERCURY** is now issued, in order to remove our last **HOE's** press beyond the danger of bombardment. Its place could not be supplied within the Confederacy, and we are determined to continue the publication of **THE MERCURY** at Columbia even if Charleston is destroyed. Our small press has not the capacity to issue our large edition on double sheets. Hence the temporary curtailment of the paper's dimensions. **THE MERCURY**, in the views which it has advocated from the time of its establishment, is identified with the present struggle more closely, perhaps, than any other journal in the South. Our readers will be gratified to know that its circulation is very large, in spite of the independent stand taken last summer and winter, and the clamor against our efforts to expose to view Executive weakness, Congressional subserviency, and the popular ignorance—notwithstanding the difficulties of the times and the cash system on which the paper is now conducted. The great irregularity of the mails has destroyed the sale of papers to newsdealers elsewhere, because they can find no market for papers which are stale. We have thus lost the sale of 1072 Daily **MERCURYS**, sold at cost price to the newsdealers of Richmond, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery and Pensacola. We have fallen off only 100 in subscriptions. Last year our circulation was 10,000. Our circulation now is 8,833—daily 4800, country paper 4033.

We intend that **THE MERCURY** shall not fail to be published in any event. In issuing a half sheet only, we but imitate the example of the leading daily papers of Richmond, New Orleans, Petersburg, Memphis and Mobile. The diminution in size will not materially affect the quantity of reading matter contained in this journal. As a vehicle of news, its columns will continue to display enterprise and discrimination. As a business sheet, it will not be burdened with standing advertisements, which everybody knows have ceased to be profitable.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 June 1862, 2

TWO FELLOW HEROES.—Of the mournful intelligence brought us by the telegraph, the death of two young gentlemen, both of our city, and both of the Washington Light Infantry, is peculiarly sad—**ROBERT YEADON, Jr.,** and **H. C. TAYLOR.** They were both privates, and had no other distinction but their worth as men and soldiers. Mr. YEADON, the son of Mr. PHILLIPS SMITH, of our city, the respected Principal of the Morris street, Public School, had just attained his majority, and had only for a few months borne the name of his uncle and father by adoption, **ROBERT AND YEADON, Esq.,** of our city. Brief as has been his career, he has lived long enough to make it an example and add distinction to a name in the present, and in the past, for several generations, distinguished for patriotic zeal and service in peace and in war. Devoted to the cause for which he has spent his life, he gave himself to it with his whole heart, and, at an early day, entered the service in Virginia for the war. He passed unscathed through the bloody battle of Manassas, and has borne, with cheerful and steady spirit, all the multiplied hardships and trials of the camp, in the severe campaigns of last Winter and Spring. He died charging the enemy—and sleeps the glorious sleep of the hero and martyr. But proud as this distinction which he has so nobly and dearly won—a recent event, in connexion with his adoption, by his honored kinsman, revealed to him a spirit singularly magnanimous and noble. Rare, indeed, in actual life, does an instance occur of so much true, simple nobleness. And most justly may it be said, and repeated, that young as he was, he has lived to be a teacher, and make his life an example, and his memory sacred.

HENRY CLARENCE TAYLOR was the eldest son of our enlightened and energetic fellow-citizen, **Col. James H. Taylor.** He was born in 1836, in the City of Charleston, and lived in his native place, where his attachments always were, until he was 17. He then went to the great Northwest, Cincinnati, where he resided until 1860, thence removed to New York. On the opening of the war, he was urged by associates there to remain. He was tendered a commission in the army then raising for the invasion of the South, but spurning all such proffers, he came to his native city, and immediately volunteered as a private in the Washington Light Infantry. He went to Virginia with the Hampton Legion—fought in the battle of Manassas—has been there through all the hardships of the winter, and in several of the skirmishes with the enemy's pickets, and has laid down his life in the morning of his days, in defence of his native land. He has left a wife and one child to mourn his death. Few have had the opportunity—none have more signally shown their devotion to the Cause, and the South, and the State, which has already enrolled his name among those to be held in unflinching remembrance as a son who has illustrated the spirit of her best days, and whom neither absence, nor profit, nor ease, nor any love of ambition could seduce from her service, in her hour of sorest need, and when to serve was to sacrifice.

THE HAMPTON LEGION, according to the late Richmond papers, behaved nobly in the recent battles in front of Richmond. We have read a private letter from a member of the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, giving a graphic account of the terrific character of the fire to which the Legion was subjected in its charges upon the enemy's breastworks. Perhaps the best evidence of the perilous position which it occupied may be found in the fact that, out of the three hundred and fifty men composing the ranks of the Legion, when it entered the fight, *one hundred and fifty eight* were either killed or wounded.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL AT CHARLESTON.—We learn that **Gen. MERRICK,** who was lately placed in command of this (the second) Military District, has been transferred to Savannah, to succeed **Gen. LAWTON,** who has been ordered to Virginia. **Gen. MERRICK's** successor, in the command of Charleston, is **Gen. W. D. SMITH,** of Georgia, a West Point Cadet of '42, who, as a Lieutenant of Dragoons, afterwards distinguished himself greatly in the battle of *Molino del Rey.*

TAX NOTICE.—We would direct attention to the important notice of the **Tax Collector for St. Philip and St. Michael's Parish,** published in our advertising columns this morning.

OUR LINES ON JAMES ISLAND.—All was very quiet on James Island during the greater part of yesterday. Late in the evening a number of cannon reports were heard, but no explanation had reached the city up to the time of our going to press.

9 June 1862, 1

From James' Island.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a private letter received in this city:

ENCAMPMENT, JAMES' ISLAND, }
June 6th, 1862. }

The sun shines to-day, after having been hidden for the past two or three days behind dark and stormy clouds, which poured down upon us a perfect deluge of water. The roads are terribly boggy and muddy, and the earth like so much slush. We had quite a brisk affair with about 2,000 Yankees on last Tuesday. They fought, I must say, desperately, and wounded ten of our men, one of whom died subsequently from his wounds. The first intimation we had of their landing was heralded by a detachment of the Beauregard Light Infantry, under Lieutenants Mazyck and Mims, which had gone off on picket duty, and were just rounding a thicket, when a party of the villains in ambush discharged a volley of musketry in their very faces, and, strange to say, did not injure one of them. The next morning, Companies from Stevens' Regiment, the Charleston Battalion and the Beauregard Light Infantry, made an attack on the enemy, who had landed under the cover of their gunboats the night previous, and took position in the woods adjacent to Mr. Logar's house, and also behind that dwelling. They landed between 1,700 and 2,000 men, the officers commanding from horses. The Charleston Rifleman, Beauregard Light Infantry, Marion Rifles and Pee Dee Rifles, acted as skirmishers, and were deployed for that purpose. The fight soon waxed warm and got to be quite hot. The Yankees took shelter nearly all the time behind Mr. Logar's house, and would cowardly snipe out, fire, and then retire to safety. However, at one moment they fought us sharply, but could not stand that brilliant charge made on them by the Irish Volunteers, Charleston Rifleman and Beauregard Light Infantry, led by Captain William Ryan, who displayed the most fearless bravery, without doubt, of any individual on the ground. Far ahead of his command he went, cheering them on, and achieved the glorious result of capturing the prisoners sent to the city.

Great credit is due to the Beauregards for the real mettle they showed; they fought nobly and won the plaudits of all. Lieutenant Mims, of that company, deserves more than a passing notice; he was wounded in the thigh, and fell surrounded by his comrades ready to bear him off; his gallantry was conspicuous.

The rain fell in torrents on the occasion, and, altogether, our troops, from heavy marches and scanty food, suffered much. Cannonading was kept up all day Tuesday, and even during the filthy black hours of night. Last night we expected to meet them again, but they did not give us a chance.

I cannot inform you whether we killed any of the invaders, but we may have sent many a one to his grave. They picked up their wounded and bore them away, and, no doubt, that same caution prevented our finding any of their dead.

That splendid battery of Preston's was of infinite importance; it completely checked their crossing the causeway between Battery Island and Secessionville.

Our troops have retired from Secessionville and are now inside of the intrenchments. The vandals shelled Secessionville so much on Monday as to endanger life, and to avoid any useless expenditure thereof, we withdrew. There they killed a horse and broke the leg of another, belonging to the Wellington Rangers.

I've just learned that the Charleston Battalion are still at Secessionville, having returned after the fight. Lieutenant (acting Adjutant) Walker, supposed to be wounded and in the hands of the enemy, has not been heard of definitely yet. Our surmises about him I expect are correct. The camp ground this morning looks like a laundry; the men are drying their clothing, blankets, &c., which have been soaked through and through for three days. We have suffered no real fatigue, I can assure you, of late, but hope to recuperate soon and be at them again. One thing is certain, we will never let them build batteries on this Island so long as we can see our way.

9 June 1862, 2

THE MOVEMENTS BELOW THE CITY.

Though rumors of movements and expected movements were rife yesterday upon the streets, intelligence of an authentic character was scarce and difficult of access. A despatch from Gen. EVANS, on Saturday afternoon, announced that a body of our troops, under Col. DENNOVANT, had that morning encountered a force of Yankee marauders on John's Island, attacked them, and had driven them across Haulover Bridge, capturing their baggage. We believe that no further details of the affair have yet transpired.

On Saturday night a Yankee picket was captured on James Island, near the Church. In reply to questions as to the strength of the enemy's force on that Island, he stated that it was no less than 15,000 men, including a regiment of pontoniers, two batteries of light artillery and some cavalry, the whole under command of two Brigadier Generals.

Were the weather less forbidding, we might perhaps look for an early opening of the hostilities which are soon likely to make James Island a spot memorable in the records of the present war.

THE BEAUFORT ARTILLERY.—We learn that on Friday night Captain STEPHEN ELLIOTT, with twenty of his men in a boat, armed, pulled over to within a hundred yards of the enemy's picket, at the head of the Port Royal Ferry causeway. Here he was hailed, and replied in negro lingo so well imitated as to deceive the Yankees until he could see their white faces, when, by signal, a volley was poured into them. His pieces in position on the opposite bulkhead also opened, and the causeway was cleared of the enemy. Captain ELLIOTT and his men, landing, cut up two flat boats and several row boats, and tried repeatedly to fire the small ferry house, but it seemed so saturated with salt that it would not burn. How many were killed and wounded is not known. We trust this is the inauguration of a spirit of enterprise on the lines. Capt. ELLIOTT we know. He is emphatically the right man in the right place, and will make opportunity if permitted.

PRESTON'S BATTERY OF REGULARS.—We learn that this fine corps of light artillery were engaged, and under the fire of the gunboats, for several hours last week. The men behaved admirably, and when they find an opportunity of bringing their guns into effective operation at close range, we know the enemy will be hurt. They have not been mentioned before, because unless somebody will take the trouble to tell us what goes on, we cannot guess it.

DESERTED TO THE ENEMY'S FLEET.—On Saturday night one of Commissary row boats, on Sullivan's Island, was carried off by five of the regular infantry, encamped outside Fort Moultrie, and who, it is supposed, took this opportunity to join the enemy's fleet. The escape of the deserters was not noticed until roll call yesterday morning. The Sergeant who had control of the boat has been placed under arrest, as she was not moored at the place allotted to such boats. The five who a short time since deserted from the regular artillery were raw recruits, from New Orleans and Memphis. These may also be recruits. The regulars are the best provided and the best disciplined corps in the Confederate States, and are composed of splendid fighting material. We have the greatest confidence in their *esprit de corps* and condition. As artillery or infantry, the regulars are going to make their mark.

CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.—The schr. *Harriet Lowndes*, Capt. DEXTER, from Nassau, N. P., for this port, with a cargo of salt and sundries, was captured near Santee, on Thursday last, by the enemy's launches. She had on board some three hundred sacks of salt and sundries.

GUNS FOR OUR CAVALRY.—By the following notice it will be seen that Lieutenant L. CHAPIN has been appointed agent for the purchase of guns for Maj. JEFFORDS' squadron of cavalry:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BAT. CAV. S. C. V.,
CHISOLMVILLE, JUNE 7, 1862.
Lieut. L. Chapin: By order from Col. W. S. Walker, I am directed to appoint you an agent for the purchase of guns for my Battalion. You will proceed to Charleston, and wherever else you deem any success may attend your efforts. Appeal to the people to let you have their guns. I need them, and patriotic persons in this hour of trial will not refuse. A fair valuation will be paid for each gun as soon as possible. Give receipts to each party.
R. J. JEFFORDS,
Maj. Commanding.

IT WILL be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that estimates will be received until the 12th inst., by Mr. M. H. NATHAN, Chief of the Fire Department, for the taking down and delivering, at the South Carolina Railroad Depot, of the Orphan House alarm bell, and bells of St. Philip's, St. Michael's, and St. Paul's Churches.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 June 1862, 2

A CARD.

John Isaacs, June 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: Having heard that certain rumors were afloat in the community, relating to events on this Island, which, if not corrected, are calculated greatly to injure an officer whose conduct has always been above suspicion, and who has cheerfully sacrificed as much for the Confederacy as, perhaps, any other man in the State, I deem it a duty to remove such an impression at once, and will endeavor to do so by a plain narration of events as they occurred.

Early on Saturday morning, an order was received by Capt. Chichester, commanding the 61st Guards, to place two of his pieces in such a position, near the battery of rifled guns, above Secessionville, as to enable him to support said battery, in case gunboats approached within his range. And here I might state that the guns in charge of the 61st Guards were four 42-pounder carronades—a gun usually found in shipboard, but seldom used on land, and intended only for firing at short range, with shell, grape and canister; very destructive at 1000 or 1200 yards, but of little or no avail beyond that range.

As the gunboats did not advance sufficiently near on Saturday or even the rifled guns to open upon them, Capt. Chichester was ordered to erect a battery upon a point of land about one mile in advance of his position on Saturday, and place his guns in it under cover of the night. The point was chosen and the battery hastily thrown up on Sunday, though attended with considerable danger, owing to its close proximity to the enemy; for when the battery was finished late in the afternoon, the Captain and myself was compelled, in order to reach camp, to dismount from our horses and skirt the marsh closely to prevent being seen by the enemy, who were firing upon our pickets and enfilading a long narrow causeway, along which we had to pass.

As soon as it became sufficiently dark, the train started for the battery, consisting of the four heavy carronades, drawn by eight horses each, and two heavy wagons of ammunition, drawn by four mules each. The distance to travel was about three miles. Notwithstanding the roads were unusually heavy, and the night very dark, everything progressed safely until the causeway mentioned above was reached, where a very narrow bridge spans a deep ditch. Here, notwithstanding the greatest care was taken, the second gun ran off the bridge, hurdling the progress of the remaining guns and ammunition wagons. This occurred about 10 o'clock at night; and from that hour until day began to dawn, the entire command, from captain to private, labored unceasingly to extricate the piece. Every appliance at hand was used, and men could not have worked harder and more willingly; but morning approached, and no alternative was left but to turn the gun over on timber, where it could be easily extricated with rope and tackle and a strong force of men, and bring the remaining guns and ammunition over. Accordingly, after the bridge had been repaired and rendered fit for their passage, the remainder of the train was gotten over safely, and proceeded to the battery. Though, owing to the road being exceedingly heavy, the wheels, with their heavy weight sinking half way to the hub in wet, sucking mud, it was 9 o'clock in the morning before the guns were placed in battery. By this time the men were completely exhausted with the excessive labor of the entire night, and without eating anything but a hard biscuit, with water, from a hastily dug hole in the ground, they threw themselves down by their guns, and were soon lost in sleep.

About 10 o'clock, our ever watchful captain—probably more worn out and fatigued than any other man—descried the boats approaching, and not wishing to awaken his tired men until the last moment, quietly loaded and sighted all the guns himself, and prepared everything for action; then calling the detachments to their posts, stood awaiting the near enough approach of the first vessel to open fire upon her. At the proper moment this was done, and, under his direction, the guns were loaded, sighted and discharged with great rapidity. The fire was immediately returned from two vessels, one directly in front of the battery, and within less than 1000 yards from it; and a second one, located in a bend of the Creek on the right of the battery, about one mile off, thus exposing us to a front and flank fire. After we had fired about twenty shells at the vessel in front of the battery, she drew off and steamed down the stream, but the enfilading vessel continued throwing eleven inch and conical rifled shell into and directly over the battery, with

wonderful accuracy and rapidity; and it is to me a matter of great astonishment that every man in the battery was not cut to pieces; but, singularly enough, no casualties occurred, except a few scratches from splintered trees and fragments of shells.

In about half an hour the vessel, which had gone down the stream, apparently for ammunition, returned to her first position, and recommenced her fire. We immediately returned it, and by the time we had fired about fifty shells in all, she again drew off beyond our range, and did not return to her first position; and in about half an hour longer the firing from the other boat ceased.

The conduct of the men composing the 61st Guard was in the highest degree commendable, and every man stood to his post like old veterans. The action lasted in all about two hours, but every man would have fought the entire day if it had been needed. After the firing, a despatch was received from the Brigadier General commanding, who had witnessed the entire action, in which he uses the following words: "Your command behaved well under a heavy fire."

About five o'clock in the afternoon, owing to certain information conveyed to headquarters, it was deemed prudent to withdraw our carronades from their very advanced and exposed position, to a point selected further in the rear. This was to be done again, under cover of the night and over the terribly bad roads passed over the night before, and with men completely worn out and exhausted. Still the trial was made, in obedience to orders, but not until it was currently reported that the enemy was in possession of the causeway over which we were to pass, and from which several rifle shots had been fired at the General, who was reconnoitering in that vicinity. [We subsequently learned from captured prisoners, that they were lying in ambush as near our battery that they could hear every command as we were bringing our guns away.] Added to this, the tide was rapidly rising and threatening to cut us off also.

By dint of great exertion, and with twelve horses to each gun, they were brought safely to that almost impassable barrier, the causeway, and there, though every care was taken that human forethought could suggest, the first and last pieces became inextricably bogged.

The tired officers and men again went to work to extricate them, laboring sometimes over, shoe-top in the rising tide, some actually losing their shoes in their efforts.—Finding nothing could be done, the Captain sent for fresh hands to come to our assistance. These were brought, and at least one hundred men, under the indefatigable command of Capt. Gist, Aid to the General, labored the entire night at one piece, but to no purpose. The men who had worked at the pieces during the previous night and day, and part of that night, when they found fresh hands were at work, actually dropped asleep where they stood, and were seen lying around in the grass and on the bare ground; and a remark made by an officer assisting was indeed true, when he said that he wondered our Captain did not fall from his horse with fatigue, so severely had he labored for the past forty-eight hours.

The approach of daylight and the report of pickets firing within a short distance of the place we were working, caused the men assisting us to leave us to attend to duties appertaining to their arm of service—infantry—and we were again left to ourselves. Additional efforts were made, at the different guns, by our men, but ineffectual; and, being unable to protect ourselves, having no small arms, our Captain wisely determined to save his men, ammunition, mules and horses, and trust to the events of the coming day for trying again to extricate his guns, when his men should be somewhat rested, and block and tackle, props, blocks, &c., could be properly prepared. He, therefore, ordered everything movable off, and was the last man to leave the guns, and not then until he had satisfied himself that every man had been awakened and started on.

Daylight soon appeared, and ere the sun was an hour high, the enemy had advanced to within rifle shot of the guns. From this point they were driven back in a most gallant manner by that brave young officer, Lieut. Colonel Capers, but since then have again advanced to the causeway, where our guns still remain.

These are the plain facts of the case, and should convince every reasonable man that blame upon our Captain is entirely misplaced, as no man could have done better under the circumstances.

T. H. G. BOAG,
1st Lt. 61st Guard.

9 June 1862, 2

WHERE ARE THE GUNS?

I EARNESTLY APPEAL TO THOSE HAVING DOUBLE BARREL GUNS to present them at my office, during the present week. There is no time to lose. We need them NOW. I will pay a fair valuation for each Gun,

L. CHAPIN,

June 9

2

No. 142 Meeting-street.

ESTIMATES WANTED.

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED until 12th INSTANT, for the TAKING DOWN OF THE ALARM BELL from the Cupola of the Orphan House; also, the Bells from the Steeples of St. Phillip's, St. Michael's, and St. Paul's Churches, and delivering the same at the South Carolina Railroad Depot.

M. H. NATHAN.

June 9

2

The Charleston Mercury.

10 June 1862, 1

FIDELITY OF ADOPTED CITIZENS .

To the Editor of the Mercury: A fair and just appreciation of the position of the foreigners in Charleston and elsewhere in the South, will satisfy any one that they have generally evinced good faith to their new domicile. They have furnished their full proportion of our armies; and where they have finally claimed their exemptions, they have done it for good and sufficient reasons; for they discovered that there were so many cripples in our communities claiming sick exemptions, and again so many that were anxious to buy substitutes, that they would be doing a wrong to their suffering families in these times of excessive speculation, forestalling and dearth, not to embrace the opportunity of making at least some provision, by becoming substitutes. And this, too, only after their own favorite military associations had been murdered by excessive legislation and counter-legislation. I know you have our cause vividly at heart, Mr. Mercury, but I do not see how you can further it by making distinctions in our people and creating prejudices that can benefit no one and may do great harm. You must or should know, that from Secession day to the dissolution of our two fine Charleston regiments, the foreigners—including adopted citizens—have had, for nearly nine months, ten full companies in the service of the State. Well drilled and well behaved troops they were, too. Was it their fault that they were disbanded? There will always be difference in views. Show me now the foreigner or adopted citizen, except one Lieutenant, that has ever received a commission from the Confederate government, or from our State government either! And yet the regular army is composed of a full proportion of foreigners and adopted citizens. Is there not a single adopted citizen in the great South worthy and capable to have a regular commission from Jeff. Davis? It is true the foreign volunteer corps have their officers, but these were elected. There are too many *real* causes of complaint, Mr. Mercury, to seek for imaginary ones. Why are never any active steps taken against forestallers, and why are exporters of cotton permitted to invest the proceeds in English funds? Why are importers allowed to realize such enormous, yea, fabulous profits? Or, why has not government energy enough to monopolize importing for the benefit and relief of its suffering people? However, I am afraid I have already demanded too great a portion of your space. But permit me to remind you, that you are now making history, and should therefore be exceedingly just and unprejudiced.

HERMANN.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 June 1862, 2

THE NEWS FROM JAMES ISLAND.

The reports from James Island continue to be of a lively character. On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, a strong force of Yankee infantry advanced a considerable distance into the interior of the Island and attacked our pickets stationed at the Church, on the road from Fort Johnson to Fort Pemberton. After skirmishing had been kept up for some time, our pickets were reinforced by two companies of infantry and Preston's light battery, when the enemy were speedily driven back. No one was injured on our side during the affair. It is believed that the enemy lost several killed and wounded. They left one of their dead on the field. He was a German, apparently, and the sorry plight of the uniform in which he was clothed scarcely sustained the generally credited assertion of the excellent character of the clothing and equipments of the Yankee army.

We regret to announce that on Sunday night, Privates BARKLEY, GUY, COLLINS and JEANERETTE, of the Charleston Riflemen, while on picket duty at a cross-road on James Island, were captured by a body of the enemy's cavalry.

Yesterday afternoon the aspect of affairs on the Island still boded an early fight. A courier who left our lines at 3 p. m., says that the enemy was then reported to be advancing, and that the long roll was beating for our troops to fortify.

Another Yankee prisoner, taken at the Church, was brought to the city yesterday.

Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. SO. CA. AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, June 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 27.

COL. JOHNSON HAGOOD, FIRST REGIMENT, SO. CA. VOL. INF., is hereby relieved from duty as Provost Marshal, and will resume command of his Regiment. Col. A. H. BROWN, City Reserves, is appointed in his stead. All requisitions made by Col. BROWN for military aid will be promptly responded to.

By order of Major General Pemberton,

J. K. WADDY,

June 10

Assistant Adjutant General.

TAKE NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS, 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, May 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 443.

CAPT. HUME SIMONS, WITH HIS COMPANY, THE "MILES GRENADIERS," is hereby ordered to report to Lieut. Col. SMITH, commanding Battalion, So. Ca. Volunteers. He will receive his instructions from that officer.

By order:

Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.

ACCEPTED, AND ORDERED TO CAMP, 42 WARREN street, until further order.

A. D. SMITH, Lieut. Col. Commanding.

I HAVE RETURNED TO TAKE COMMAND OF THIS Camp in person. Every absent member, including those on furlough, is hereby peremptorily ordered to report himself immediately for duty. The Muster Roll calls for 125 men—rank and file. Eighty-six present in Camp. Arms, Clothing and all the Equipments, ready for distribution.

By order:

J. HUME SIMONS,

Captain Commanding the "Miles Grenadiers,"

and in command of Camp of Battalion, Magnolia.

June 10

The Charleston Mercury.

10 June 1862, 2.

WE EARNESTLY request the Adjutants of regiments, which may be engaged with the enemy in this neighborhood, to forward to us, as early as possible after every fight, the lists of casualties in the commands to which they are attached, together with any other information, by the publication of which the painful suspense of their families may, in a measure, be relieved.

FROM THE LINES ON JAMES' ISLAND.

Very little additional information has reached us in regard to the fight on Tuesday afternoon. It is now generally admitted that the small body of our troops who were engaged, though fighting with the greatest bravery and spirit, were repulsed by the enemy, with a loss of between sixty and seventy, all told. This result was due to the fact that the enemy was completely shielded by cover of the most effective description, while our men advanced in inferior force, under disadvantages of ground, which prevented them from keeping an unbroken line. After our troops had retreated, the enemy kept up a constant shelling of the swamp where our killed had fallen, and in this way prevented us from recovering their bodies.

Yesterday all was quiet on James' Island, as far as we know, until about eight o'clock, when heavy mortar firing re-commenced, and continued, at regular intervals, up to the time we went to press.

THE WOUNDED.

Yesterday a number of the wounded were brought up to the city and placed in the pleasant and airy dwellings just opposite to the Confederate Hospital on Trappann-street, and which had been fitted up for their reception. This hospital and these adjacent buildings are under the superintendence of Dr. OGDEN. The gallant Georgians of the 47th Regiment, who received wounds on Monday, describe the fight to have been of a desperate character. The enemy's troops were so completely sheltered by felled trees that it was seldom that even their heads could be seen; while our boys, with their advancing lines necessarily broken by the marshy nature of the ground they were traversing, were exposed to a heavy and continuous fire from the unseen foe. Companies K and E suffered very severely. We have not yet been able to obtain the full lists of the casualties. Private J. S. GONE was killed instantly by a Minie ball. We give below a list of the wounded who were yesterday afternoon brought to the Hospital:

PARTIAL LIST OF THE WOUNDED IN THE FORTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT, COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Sergeant T. N. Mullryn, Company E, slightly, in left side.

R. W. King, Company E, slightly, in abdomen.

J. Pridgen, Company E, slightly, in thigh.

Richard Youmans, Company F, three flesh wounds, not dangerous.

John Williams, Company F, slightly, in thigh.

C. C. Falls, Company H, wounded in left shoulder.

James J. Row, Company H, flesh wounds in arm and shoulder.

P. R. Cone, Company K, wounded in ankle, slightly.

T. H. Mickel, Company K, collar bone broken.

L. W. Kickliter, Company K, flesh wound in right side.

A. J. Proctor, Company K, wounded in side, slightly.

S. Hagab, Company K, contusion, caused by splinters from a tree.

E. H. Martin, Company K, seriously, shot through arm and right side.

J. H. Martin, Company K, slightly wounded in shoulder.

E. Dragers, Company K, wounded in thigh.

John Hilton, Company K, slightly wounded in knee.

J. Denmark, Company K, wounded by a falling tree top.

J. J. Johnston, Company K, wounded in the right arm.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 June 1862, 2

THE LINES FOUND ABOUT CHARLESTON —A SHARP ENGAGEMENT ON JAMES' IS- LAND.

During the entire afternoon of Tuesday, the incessant and heavy cannonading from the direction of James' Island plainly intimated that sharp work was going on somewhere in that neighborhood. In the evening we ascertained the cause of the firing. Our heavy gun and mortar batteries were shelling the entrenched positions now occupied by the Yankee force which has landed upon James' Island. A vigorous fire was kept up on Monday against the gunboats in the Stono river, with marked effect. The gunboats were forced back, and the mast of one of the propellers was shot away, disabling her in such a manner as to render it necessary for another steamer to tow her off.

The enemy's forces on James' Island are encamped chiefly on LEGARE'S and GRINDALL'S plantations, and it is said that they partially occupy Rivers' plantation. These places are upon the Stono river, west of, and just above Battery Island. According to the statement of a prisoner taken on Monday, the strength of the marauders at this time is sixteen regiments, but a few more regiments were daily expected to arrive. This force is now industriously at work entrenching its positions, probably with the view of making them, sooner or later, a base of operations against the city.

But it is scarcely likely that, at a point so close to Charleston, the Yankees will be allowed to arrange matters precisely according to their own "notions." There is every disposition on the part of our gallant boys, who hold our lines in that quarter, at once to clear the corner of the Island now held by the invader, and yesterday afternoon the work was begun.

At half past three o'clock a Confederate force, consisting of the 47th Georgia Regiment, Col. WILLIAMS, HAGOON'S Regiment, S. C. V., the Louisiana Battalion of Infantry, and a section of PRESTON'S Light Battery, attacked the enemy on GRINDALL'S plantation, at a point about a mile and a half beyond the Presbyterian Church. The advance of our troops had to be made for the distance of about a mile over a low swampy tract of ground, in traversing which they were necessarily placed at a disadvantage by being considerably scattered. On emerging from the swamp, our men encountered the Yankees, who were rapidly driven back for a distance of about three hundred yards, and to within one hundred and fifty yards of the river. Here the further retreat of the enemy was covered by a sharp fire from his batteries, and also from a gunboat, which, until then unseen, had been lying in the stream.

At this juncture, Col. WILLIAMS ordered two companies of the 47th Georgia (Captains WILLIAMS and CONES'), which were in the advance, to charge the enemy's battery, which they did in gallant style, notwithstanding their numerical weakness. Our boys had to pass through a field thickly strewn with felled trees, behind which the Yankees sheltered themselves while delivering their fire. For a time the fight was quite severe. The two companies that charged were "Wire Grass" men, well known to be among the best marksmen in the South, and their volleys were terribly effective. But the concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, gunboat and musketry was so murderous that our little handful of men, unsupported, were compelled to retire, after having suffered a heavy loss. We have not as yet obtained a full list of the casualties in the fight. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the 47th Georgia, was killed, and Capt. CONES slightly wounded. It is also said that the Orderly Sergeant of Captain WILLIAMS'S company was killed. Our total loss, had not been definitely ascertained at the time that our informant left the Island, but it is supposed that it will not exceed fifty—killed, wounded and missing. These casualties occurred chiefly in the 47th Georgia Regiment. In Colonel HAGOON'S Regiment there was but one man wounded. The enemy's loss is believed to be much heavier than ours.

Later.—Just as we go to press we have received some further and authentic details from the scene of action, which conflict somewhat with the statement given above. It appears that the fight was for the possession of a wood some distance in advance of the enemy's lines, and which the Yankees had marched out to occupy. Three times we drove the enemy back, and finally succeeded in holding the wood. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was just sixty-five. The enemy's force consisted of one regiment of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. Our own force, which was scattered over a defensive line of some extent, was four regiments of infantry, RARD'S battery, a section of PRESTON'S battery, and another light battery. Among the troops engaged was COLQUHOUN'S splendid 46th Georgia regiment. Gen. PEMBERTON is on James Island.

The expedition was under command of General SMITH. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and hope soon to get another chance to attack the enemy.

The blockading squadron on Tuesday consisted of eight propeller steamers off our Bar, besides four large transports just outside the Bar of the Stono river.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 June 1862, 1

Gunboats, and the Landing and Entrenching of the Enemy's Forces.

The defensive policy, pursued by our authorities in the conduct of this war, has brought invasion upon the people of the South. Our want of a navy renders these attempts easy to make.

The laws of mechanics and the results of mathematical deduction from premises given, are little less certain than the issue of operations between Confederate and United States armies, when conducted on the principles of trench and ordnance fighting. Just as certain as that a part is unequal to the whole, or that the power of a lever is reciprocally as the lengths on each side the fulcrum, so surely the Confederate army is likely, by the inevitable deductions of reason, to be worsted, whipped and driven back, before the heavy earthworks and superior artillery of the United States in that species of fighting. Wherever the war is thus carried on, there the armies of the South generally find a military necessity for falling back. Nor is the fault in the falling back, when there is nothing else to be done. It is in conducting the war so as to produce the necessity. Both common sense and our experience at Washington, at Yorktown and at Cerinth, teach us the probable conclusion of this style of warfare. And why should we persist in going through the same routine, with the same disastrous results? The failure occurs in the early strategy. When we permit the unresisted landing of troops and the erection of works, which we are no better prepared to storm afterwards, and before the advance of which, with their superior and unlimited ordnance, falling back becomes a necessity, then we give up the issue and the stake.

The conditions of fight early offered the Confederate troops are seldom bettered. If troops cannot be attacked and routed immediately, or soon after their landing, there is less chance of their being attacked and routed at a subsequent stage of their military approaches to the desired object, whether it be a camp or a city. Instead of being punished, disheartened and demoralized forthwith, impunity inspires the invaders with confidence, while it lets down the tone of our own troops. The investigations of each day bring better knowledge of locations to the foe, depriving us of the great advantage derivable from our early superiority in this respect. Heavy earthworks are capable of being made not a whit less troublesome than gunboats. "Masked batteries" and "gunboats" have much affected the imaginations North and South. One or the other we are likely to encounter. It is time to learn that there is no safe way of fighting with effect; and that dangers, boldly confronted, diminish. Troops which, on account of guns on board of boats, cannot be beat, by day or night, under all the disadvantages of a recent landing in a strange place, and without works, will be harder to overcome in the day time, after thorough preparation, with reinforcements, a good knowledge of the locality, and more numerous guns, mounted and served on terra firma, behind powerful fortifications. The decision of the first question would seem to render the last a foregone conclusion. It is equivalent to a judgment that we are considered "whipped at our best, and that the place to be defended is untenable—the fall being a mere matter of time and of activity on the part of the enemy—a military necessity. The last follows the first conclusion with logical precision, according to the rules of engineering and siege strategy. Nor do we perceive how delay in attacking can add to the prospects of victory on our part, or diminish the means of resistance on the part of the invader. Time and postponement are not friendly. Falling rivers and sickly seasons are excuses for indecision and consequent failure. Lost opportunities decide questions for the over-cautious. Rashness is often a necessity, and the course of firm, enlightened prudence. Caution, in difficult conjunctures, is frequently a disastrous and costly and bloody policy.

We are glad to see the inauguration of activity on James' Island.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 June 1862, 2

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Yesterday was a quiet day, as far as we could learn, in this neighborhood. Even the street rumors were unusually scant and improbable. A deserter from the Yankee lines came into our camps on James' Island last Tuesday.

Among the troops held in reserve, during the recent fight on James' Island, was a section of the Chatham Artillery from Savannah, under command of Lieut. Askew. This detachment of the splendid battery from our sister city had arrived by the Savannah train on that day, and reached the scene of action simultaneously with REID's battery. Though the opportunity of participating in the fight was not afforded them, they hope, on another occasion, to obtain a prominent place in the picture.

The crippling of one of the enemy's gunboats below Secessionville, mentioned in this paper a few days ago, was effected by the batteries manned by Colonel LAMAR's Regiment of South Carolina Artillery.

THE YANKEE DOINGS IN LOWER GEORGIA.—

The Savannah *News* publishes the following extract from a letter dated Woodstock Mills, Georgia, June 2: "Some time since the Yankees made another raid at St. Mary's, where they desecrated all the churches; particularly the Catholic Church; they stole the chalice, and destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. When they were asked by a lady if they were not ashamed of themselves for such outrages, they answered that they were rebel churches. From the town they went to North river, a branch of the St. Mary's, and stole ten thousand feet of lumber from the LaGrange Mill. Some of the enemy went to Mr. SEALS' place, and took the old gentleman prisoner, but after carrying him down to the steamer *Darlington*, they discharged him. Since then they have visited the mill again and stole more lumber. The Federals have visited St. Mary's three times since they evacuated it, and each time they carry off furniture, or anything else they can lay their hands on. They allow the negroes to do as they please, and take anything they want. At St. Mary's they destroyed a large number of Bibles belonging to the Bible Society, and scattered the leaves all over the place."

The Charleston Mercury.

14 June 1862, 1

The Mysteries of War.

If there is anything that experience has taught, in the history of nations, it is the conduct of war. The campaigns of JULIUS CÆSAR, FREDERICK the Great, NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON, are full of all the knowledge necessary to judge of the conduct of war. Any intelligent man, who has read the campaigns of these great Generals, is just as capable of forming an opinion how war is to be conducted, as any Professor in any military institution in the land. Yet, nothing is more common than to hear the apologists for the unprecedented operations (or non-operations) of our Confederate armies, assert with the utmost audacity—"What! you know better than our Generals how war is to be conducted! You, who cannot drill a company, or set a column in motion! You venture to judge of how armies should fight." Yes, sir! we reply. We know how CÆSAR, and NAPOLEON and FREDERICK and WELLINGTON fought; and, therefore, we do know how our armies should fight. We have read—we have learned—we know. If President DAVIS, or BEAUREGARD, or JOHNSTON, will give us, by their conduct of our armies, better examples of how war should be waged, we will be very willing to learn; but, until they do so, we rest on the knowledge, the practice, these Great Captains have given to the world. We insist upon it, that JULIUS CÆSAR knew better how war should be waged than President DAVIS—NAPOLEON than BEAUREGARD—FREDERICK the Great or WELLINGTON, than JOHNSTON or LEE. Our opinions are not our inventions. They are direct inferences from the plain teachings and conduct of the great Generals, who have conducted war most successfully. When we expose them, it is not we who speak or condemn. It is comparison with the great masters of war. To understand their method of carrying on war, neither you nor we can be helped by knowing how to drill a company, or manœuvre a brigade. Dill masters or mathematicians can comprehend their campaigns no better than one who never held a musket or saw JOMINI. The facts are so plain—the examples so clear, that it is impossible for any one of the most ordinary intelligence to mistake how war should be conducted, according to the teachings and practices of the great masters of war. All their teachings and examples have been set at naught by our Confederate Generals and armies. The consequence is, the land is overflowed with blood and our great cause is imperilled. We counsel—we admonish—we entreat our Government and our Generals to abandon their inactive, defensive policy, and to follow in the path of active warfare, which the great Generals of the world have blazed out for victory and fame and independence.

14 June 1862, 2

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS ON OUR COAST.

We have nothing of special importance from the threatened points along the coast of this State. We hear that the enemy's gunboats, while prowling around Young's Island, met with a warm reception, and were handsomely repulsed, by the battery of the Marlon Artillery.

That fine officer, Major JEFFORDS, yesterday made a diversion, by attacking the enemy and his contraband plunder on Hutchinson's Island. We are pleased to see the spirit of adventure lately manifested by our troops along the coast, and shall expect to hear good results of the enterprise of this command.

On James Island all was quiet yesterday. Later in the afternoon and at night, the reports of mortar shots could occasionally be heard, but no details have been received.

A correspondent of the Savannah News, writing from James Island on Thursday last, gives the following account of the fight which took place on that day:

A very severe and bloody engagement between a detachment of the Confederate forces, commanded by Gen. W. D. Smith, and the enemy, occurred on James Island this evening. The fight was, under the command of Col. Hagood, while scouting the woods in front of Stono river, met the enemy, and after a sharp action, drove them back to their gunboats. The left was commanded by Col. G. W. M. Williams, 47th Regiment Georgia Volunteers. As you are aware, this regiment, formerly the 11th Battalion, was formed at Camp Davis about three months ago. Their movements since that period have been so rapid in changing camps that very little time has been allowed them for drill; but in this, their first fight, they have behaved like veterans, and covered themselves with honor. They forced a passage through the woods with great difficulty, and came upon the enemy, strongly entrenched, and numbering at least four to their one. A terrible fire from infantry and artillery mowed down their ranks as they rushed boldly forward to attack the foe. Charge after charge were repeatedly made in the very face of the enemy's fortifications. Troops never did better on the famous battle fields of France's greatest warrior. Two companies especially, where all were brave, greatly distinguished themselves. These were the commands of Capt. Williams and Cong. from Bulloch county. The former was killed while storming the entrenchments of the enemy. At the head of his company, waving his hat and cheering on his men, he fell in the very midst of the foe. A braver and a nobler soldier cannot be found in our army. Captain Cong was wounded, but continued the fight until darkness separated the combatants. Col. Williams displayed great coolness and bravery throughout the fight. It is only necessary to say that his regiment is proud of their commander. Lieut. Col. Edwards, Adjutant Williams, and the captains of all the companies of the regiment engaged in the fight proved themselves worthy of their positions, and deserve the thanks of the country. I send you enclosed, a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the regiment. Only eight companies of the regiment are with us, and several of the men were sick, and unable to engage in the fight, so that you will see that our loss has been very heavy, being fifty-four killed, wounded and missing.

BULLOCH GUARDS, COMPANY G.

Killed—Captain W. W. Williams, Sergeant E. Hattomouth, Privates Solomon Brannen, J. L. Mikel, John Kelley, A. J. Thomson, Allen Wilson.

Wounded—Captain J. V. Rawe, Privates J. Prigens, John Hillon, John Parr, L. M. Price, J. E. Barnside, O. O. Alf, M. Collins, H. Touchstone.

COMPANY K, CAPT. CONE, BULLOCH COUNTY.

Killed—Sergeant Gibson, Privates J. S. Cone, D. D. Lowch, J. O. Martin, W. A. Martin.

Wounded—Capt. Cone, Privates R. C. Martin, S. Hagin, P. K. Cone, A. D. Cone, E. Dreggers, J. H. Demvard, seriously; J. J. Johnson, mortally; J. C. Lee, seriously; L. W. Kicklighter, mortally; E. H. Martin, seriously; T. Martin, slightly; T. H. Mikel, seriously; J. H. Martin, slightly; A. S. Proctor, seriously; P. C. Richardson, seriously; J. W. Barnett, slightly; W. H. Sheffield, missing.

COMPANY H, LIBERTY BANGORS, CAPTAIN ISAAC M. ALLEN.

Killed—Privates J. H. Mosely, J. H. McGinnis, C. C. Falls, seriously; J. J. Rowe, flesh wound.

COMPANY B (CHATHAM VOLUNTEERS), CAPTAIN W. S. PHILLIPS.

Wounded—Private J. W. Neve, seriously, and taken prisoner; Sergeants T. N. Mulryne, C. W. Fatch.

Missing—Private R. King.

COMPANY F (APPLETON BANGORS), CAPT. LITTLEMORE.

Wounded—Privates John Williams, R. M. Yeomans.

Missing—Private Seaborn Hill.

COMPANY G (TATNALL INVINCIBLES), CAPTAIN PHIPPS.

Wounded—Sergeant John Murphy, Private S. Tuttle, seriously, J. L. Goldman.

COMPANY A (MITCHELL VOLUNTEER GUARDS), CAPT. LOYLE.

Missing—Sergeant John Henry.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MICHAEL BERRY.—A New York paper of the 5th instant says: "Captain BERRY, well known as the former commander of the New York and Charleston steamer *Columbia*, died at the residence of his brother, in Brooklyn, this morning. Captain BERRY was the first man that entered Charleston harbor under the Palmetto flag. He was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for alleged secession tendencies, and was released but a few weeks since."

PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

IN CAMP, June 10.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: In these sad times of strife and contention, when so many noble sacrifices are made in behalf of our rights and liberties, it behooves every soldier to guard and protect the property of those who have been driven from their homes by the vandals that now pollute our soil. They must remember, in defending their country, they are protecting all within her borders, whether it be public or private interests, and under no consideration must they lay waste the property of loyal and unoffending citizens, who have left their homes in their protection from the ravages of the enemy. We regret that such has been the case in this State. On an expedition to John's Island, a few days ago, the Surgeon of our company had the mortification of beholding his fine residence almost in ruins, which destruction was committed by the pickets stationed at that point. Many mansions, attractive for their beautiful style of structure, have been destroyed by the troops for the purpose of supplying themselves with fire wood, they being actually too lazy to fell the trees around them for their own comfort and convenience, but prefer sacrificing property in this disgraceful manner. I think our citizens have suffered enough without having their beautiful residences demolished for the benefit of others. Such devastation is expected from foes, but not from friends. Should this be tolerated? I say no. If officers of regiments and companies will not investigate this important matter and punish accordingly, let the General commanding each military district publish an order declaring it an offence subject to a Court Martial, and I am certain this wanton destruction will soon cease, and no man will be guilty of this misconduct, which is so unbecoming.

A SOLDIER.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 June 1862, 2

LATEST FROM JAMES' ISLAND.

The hostilities in our immediate neighborhood continue brisk. At various hours on Saturday, the old game of mutual and promiscuous shelling was re-enacted. On Sunday morning it was discovered that the enemy, under cover of the night, had planted a battery of small Parrott guns on the edge of the wood for which the gallant Forty-seventh Georgia had so gallantly but vainly struggled a few days before. The enemy soon opened fire upon one of Col. TAMAR's batteries, the distance between the hostile batteries being about eight hundred yards. The fire was replied to, and the shelling was kept up with greater or less spirit throughout the day, growing quite rapid late in the afternoon.

During the firing, Private JOHN H. ANDREWS, who was reading in his tent, was struck by a piece of shell and instantly killed.

Between nine and ten o'clock a bright glare was observed in the direction of Dill's Bluff. It was caused, we are informed, by the burning of Dill's House, which was ordered by the Confederate authorities.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that General GONZALES has at last received from the Government a slight recognition of his zealous and untiring services. He now holds the commission of Inspector of Artillery for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

COLONEL WALTER HAMPTON has accepted the commission of Brigadier-General, tendered him by President DAVIS.

CAPTURE AND RESCUE.—The *Horry Dispatch* learns from a letter recently received in that place, that Capt. P. O. J. WESTON, of Company A, 10th Regiment S. C. V., and ten or twelve other officers and privates of the same regiment, who were sick, were captured by a company of Federal pickets, while on their way to the hospital. They remained in the hands of the enemy, however, but a short time, being rescued by a corps of Confederate cavalry, who, in turn, captured a number of the Federals, and killed some. It was a daring act on the part of the enemy, and they state that they were guided by a Lieutenant in our army.

17 June 1862, 1

CHARLESTON RIFLEMEN.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Captain J. A. Blake, slightly; Lieutenant F. Lynch, slightly.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT S. C. V.

The following is the official report of casualties in this regiment:

Below is a list of the killed and wounded of the 22d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Goodlett. The casualties occurred among those who constituted a detachment which was sent to Secessionville early this morning for fatigue duty. The detachment numbered 100 men, 10 from each company, under command of Captain J. Jamison, who was at Reid's battery during the fight:

COMPANY A—CAPT. ADAMS.

Killed—Robert Cohen, Benjamin Harris.

COMPANY B—CAPT. FOSTER.

Wounded—John Wheeler, severely, in arm.

COMPANY C—CAPT. WAKEFIELD.

Wounded—Edward Sizemore, both thighs, severe.

COMPANY D—CAPT. O'CONNELL.

Killed—Henry Freshet, Wm. Ronch.

COMPANY E—CAPT. MILTON.

Killed—Jas. Spray.
Wounded—W. R. Connell, ankle, very severe, leg amputated; F. Connell, ankle, slight.

COMPANY F—CAPT. STUART.

Wounded—W. R. Gilstrap, arm, severe.

COMPANY G—CAPT. JAMISON.

Killed—Harvey Orr, Thos. Spribling.
Wounded—Berry Sizemore, shoulder and hand, severe.

COMPANY H—CAPT. PEACE.

Wounded—Thomas Bowers, chest, slight.

COMPANY I—CAPT. MILLHOUSE.

Killed—Duncan Wooly, Lt. Justice.

COMPANY K—CAPT. KEESER.

Killed—Alfred Carver.
Respectfully,
Surgeon 22d South Carolina Regiment.

YEABON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Sergeant R. A. Horroh, in shoulder, seriously.

ST. MATTHEW'S RIFLES.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Privates E. V. Shuler, G. L. Daniel, in hand.

Deut. Col. P. C. Gaillard was wounded in the

arm, but kept the field until the fight was over.
The soldiers of the Clinch and Pittman were employed to a late hour last night in bringing over the dead and wounded.

The contest, although resulting successfully for our arms, and in the complete defeat of the enemy, many of whom were drowned in the creek in their retreat, will still carry sorrow and wailing to some of our oldest and most highly esteemed families. In their death our cause gains new interest and will inspire fresh determination to achieve a successful result.

Thirty-one prisoners were brought to the city in charge of a guard, under the command of Capt. Thos. Y. SIMONS. The following is a list of their names:

Lieut. O. F. Smith; Privates M. Fosny, E. C. Miller, G. E. Curtis, J. Allen, J. Cahill, E. Ogden, H. Gustine, S. L. Doy, G. Spence, J. Twomey, J. E. Armstrong, E. Mathews, J. Knox, J. Bachelor, J. Burns, P. Burns, F. Chamberlain, J. Blakeley, J. Gilchrist, A. O'Neill, O. Bennett, L. Warner, T. Ganson, H. P. Britton, W. J. Durant, W. Leamy, Napoleon Beaugesud.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is immense—estimated at the lowest calculation at between three and five hundred. The prisoners themselves say that the first party in advance, the 8th Michigan, was nearly annihilated. They estimated their force on James' Island at about nine thousand, all under the command of General STUBBS, formerly stationed at Beaufort. The prisoners appeared well satisfied with their condition. The wounded ones have been properly taken care of, and are under the care of Doctor PRITCHARD. They have been assigned comfortable quarters in the jail.

The Charleston Courier.

17 June 1862, 1

Palmetto Guard, Artillery.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the accompanying roll of the Palmetto Guard Artillery, as recently organized for the war.

This Company has been in service, with but little intermission, since the secession of the State.

A portion of the original organization has been connected with the army in Virginia since May, 1861, and the "Palmetto Guard" under the command of Capt. G. B. CONNERTY, now forms part of the Regiment of Col. KENNEDY, in camp near Richmond. The Company here is an independent one, and in charge of a point which may become prominent and historic in the approaching struggle for the defence of our cherished and beloved old city.

A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY,

James Island, June 13, 1862.

OFFICERS.

G. LAMB BUIST, Captain.
 T. W. VERONEE, First Lieutenant.
 BENJAMIN C. WEBB, Second Lieutenant.
 WM. L. CHAPMAN, Brevet Second Lieutenant.
 J. A. BRUX, First Sergeant.
 ROBERT E. MELLICHAMPE, Second Sergeant.
 ISAAC W. GIRARDEAU, Third Sergeant.
 T. MORELL HASKELL, Fourth Sergeant.
 JAMES H. SIMMONS, Fifth Sergeant.
 WM. T. LOGAN, First Corporal.
 SEXTUS H. C. SMITH, Second Corporal.
 CHARLES WEBB, Third Corporal.
 WILLIAM E. HAMLIN, Fourth Corporal.
 CHARLES L. CARMAND, Fifth Corporal.

PRIVATE.

T. E. Addy.	Alexander Macbeth.
James Allen.	Charles J. Macbeth.
William R. Atkinson.	H. O. Martin.
W. G. Armstrong.	H. C. Maszyk.
J. J. Anderson.	Cornelius Mahony.
W. O. Bailey.	J. S. Maszyk.
Joseph Bellinger.	Edward Mathewes.
W. B. Boyin.	J. W. McCants.
M. A. Bland.	H. K. McDonald.
J. L. Bailey.	Hall T. McGee.
Henry Buist.	F. Warren McGee.
W. L. Campbell.	G. C. McNulty.
W. R. Coachman.	P. K. McKelvey.
F. J. Dawson.	F. G. Miller.
H. B. Delgar.	Isaac Moise.
W. R. Delgar.	E. H. Moise.
Bachman Desel.	George Munroe.
A. H. Douglas.	W. R. Moulton.
O. M. Douglas.	J. P. Moiseau.
P. T. Drayton.	J. C. Moodie.
J. M. Edwards.	W. P. Nagel.
R. E. Elfo.	J. W. Nichols.
W. W. C. Elfo.	Jr. Henry Ostendorff.
E. Fogartie, Jr.	C. A. Ostendorff.
Arthur P. Ford.	M. J. H. Ostendorff.
O. B. Ford.	C. C. Olney.
C. J. Fuller.	A. O. Pansin.
A. T. Gallard.	V. C. Pelerin.
J. Gilfillin.	J. W. Phillips.
J. G. Guess.	W. C. Peck.
A. H. Hayward.	William F. Quincy.
J. D. Habornicht.	William Reeder.
R. H. Harleston.	G. G. Richards.
J. T. Humphreys.	George Riecke.
R. E. Jaques.	J. E. Roumillat.
O. H. Kerr.	R. B. Simons.
J. B. Keckelely.	F. W. Stender.
R. E. Knott.	O. G. Taylor.
W. Knobloch, Jr.	Charles E. Walker.
D. D. Leadbetter.	H. P. Walker, Jr.
E. F. LaRoussellere.	R. G. Waring.
T. H. Lalloussellere.	T. M. Waring.
N. W. Lord.	A. B. White.
J. F. Marshall.	B. L. White.
G. H. Manson.	W. Gourdin Young.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 June 1862, 1

A few days ago, we chronicled the unsuccessful effort of the 47th Georgia Volunteers to carry one of the batteries which the enemy has recently treacherously directed against our works. To-day we announce the glorious tidings that the gallant dead of our sister State have been fearfully avenged, and the ancient fame of Ostrilina once more vindicated on a bloody and triumphant field. With a small battery of four guns—upon which two field works of heavy calibre, three gunboats and a light battery of two sections, were simultaneously playing—supported by a comparatively feeble and exhausted force, we have repulsed and routed, with great slaughter, superior numbers, stimulated by the lying promises of their officers, and flushed with the uninterrupted announcement of success against the rebel arms North and West.

The foe, it is true, displayed admirable courage; the famous Highland Regiment, the 79th New York, occupied the prominent place in the picture, but their desperate onslaughts were of no avail against the stubborn resolve and lofty valor of our brave boys. The "chivalry of the South" showed what pastures its limbs were bred in. It was the old story of patrician against proletarian, tested with whatever advantages superior physique, perfect discipline, the lust of unshinied plunder, large odds, and all the morale of assault could afford on the one hand, and on the other, the undaunted will, the high spirit and fiery enthusiasm of men fighting to maintain an ancient renown, and to preserve forever their birthright of freedom. And once more, as ever hitherto, *blood has told*, and the insolent invader has been scourged back, beaten and crouching, under the wings of his protecting floating batteries. True it is, that every individual loss of ours sends a pang through the heart of many a faulty in this community, but how better could we yield up our children than in such a cause and such a contest. It has always been our boast that on every battle field the blood of our best gentlemen has been freely spilled, and we will make the record good, at every sacrifice, on every inch of Carolina soil—*Noblesse oblige!*

The Spirit of the South.

The spectacle to-day presented by the people of the South in resisting the invasion of her soil, is among the grandest ever recorded upon the pages of history. Wherever we look we find the great masses of the people earnest in their desire and fearless in the determination, even amid the gloom of defeat, to continue this war forever, before they will consent to the humiliation and degradation of surrender. The *Memphis Appeal*, in casting a look over the country, says of the spirit of our people:

We find the spirit of our people like that of Prussia in her thirty years war, rising with the exigencies of the crisis. From the Pomerania to the Rio Grande, the edict has gone forth from the people, that *resist what may, they will be free*, and the blazing bonfires from a full million bales of burning cotton attest their terrible spirit of determination.

The Old Dominion has spoken in tones of thunder, and her voice is, that the capital shall be protected. Our hosts are marshaled around its seven hills, and the vow has been recorded that, if Richmond must fall, it will be amid a shower of bursting bombs after untold legions of its defenders have been felled to the earth.

Georgia, too, whose the decrees of Virginia, and Savannah is to present to the historian's eye a pile of smoking ruins before it becomes the habitation of the Hessian invader. No less determined is South Carolina and the defenders of Charleston, whose vast preparations indicate the extent of the resistance that will be made to the powerful naval fleets and land forces of the enemy.

But it has been reserved for Mississippi, the young "Volunteer State" of this war, to give practical illustration to this spirit of the South. Vicksburg, her largest and most populous city, has been almost completely deserted by its patriotic citizens, and already the bombardment of its towers has been commenced. "Mississippians," proudly responded the faithful Anny to the insolent demand of the foe, "don't know, and refuse to learn, how to surrender to an enemy!" This bold sentiment, so worthy of the true Southron, will win for the State of its author a historic fame that can never die while the annals of this revolution are read and remembered.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 June 1862, 2

IMPORTANT FROM JAMES' ISLAND— BLOODY FIGHT AT SECESSIONVILLE— THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS—OUR CASUALTIES, ETC.

A little before noon, yesterday, our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the vague tidings that there had been bloody work at Secessionville, on James' Island. From the first, the news was of an encouraging character, inasmuch as we were assured that a mere handful of our brave troops had repulsed a heavy column of the enemy, thrown forward to assault the battery at Secessionville, manned by a portion of Colonel LAMAR'S Battalion of Artillery, S. C. V. From the various accounts which we have received, we have obtained the following facts in relation to the battle:

THE ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

About seven o'clock in the morning our pickets in front of LAMAR'S battery were driven in, and almost immediately the enemy's column was seen some five hundred yards off, advancing with the bayonet, at double quick, to the assault. Our troops, within the battery, had been hard at work the evening before in throwing up another battery, and were almost worn out with fatigue. The first round that was fired at the Yankees was by Col. T. G. LAMAR himself. His men hastened with alacrity to their pieces, and were soon pouring grape and shot against the rapidly approaching enemy. At each discharge great gaps were visible in the Yankee ranks, but still they came on, without firing a single volley. It was afterwards ascertained that their muskets were empty, and that they had actually hoped to carry the battery with the bayonet alone. But this rapid and fearful cannonade and the fire kept up against them was too severe for their nerves, and when close to our entrenchments they wavered, reeled and finally fled in disorder.

SECOND AND THIRD CHARGES.

But a very short time elapsed before the enemy's column, reinforced by infantry and artillery, re-formed and again came forward. This time they did not disdain the use of cartridges, but poured heavy volleys against our battery as they advanced. But again the terrible discharges of grape and canister mowed down the approaching line, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of their officers, again the Yankees broke and retreated, pell-mell, from the field.—A third time, the enemy formed his line, and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The assaults had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in mounting the embankment, but they paid for their rashness with their lives, and their comrades behead, taking warning from their fate, fled once more, this time not to be rallied to a direct charge. Our men all bear witness to the obstinate bravery of the enemy on this occasion.

Between the charges which proved so disastrous to the Yankees, a galling fire was kept up against our battery from three gunboats in the creek, about 1200 yards east of our position. A cross fire was also steadily maintained against us from two land batteries which the enemy had erected—one on the edge of the wood in which the fight with the 47th Georgia Regiment occurred last week, and another between that point and the position occupied by the gunboats. SHERMAN'S famous field battery also took part in the engagement, being divided into two sections, which played upon different parts of our works.

THE FLANK MOVEMENTS.

It had now become evident to the enemy that the men who held our battery had no idea of yielding it, and the plan of attack from the front was given up.

Flanking bodies were thrown forward to assault our works from the direction of the marshes which skirted our battery on either side. On the east side of the battery the movement was speedily frustrated, and the few bold men who ventured close enough to pour their fire into the post, soon fell. No less than seventeen were killed just outside the ditch, and one, who had mounted the parapet, fell on the top, pierced by eight balls.

THE FLANK ATTACK OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-NINTH (HIGHLANDERS).
On the west side of the battery the attack was more serious. The famous New York Seventy-ninth Regiment took up a position so as to enfilade our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners. They were met by the Charleston Battalion and the Eutaw Regiment. For a time the fight was desperate, but the Louisiana Battalion, under Lieut. Col. McLENNAN, came up at the critical moment in gallant style, and the repulse of the Highlanders was no longer doubtful. The enemy was, for the last time, forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won.

THE CASUALTIES IN THE CHARLESTON BATTALION.
We give below the list of casualties in the Charleston Battalion. The commanding officer, Lieut. Col. P. C. GAILLARD, was wounded in the knee, but kept his place in the action notwithstanding.

Sword Guards—Capt. H. C. King.
Killed—Lieut. J. J. Edwards, Corporal Isaac Valentino and Private G. P. Zarnacki.
Wounded—Captain H. C. King, mortally, in the breast; Private H. S. Nantville, slightly, in the neck; H. V. Manning, shot through right arm; R. C. Evans, in hip; Dr. E. S. Tennant; G. W. Dingle, left shoulder; A. F. Edgerton, slightly; T. P. Lockwood, slightly, in the foot; A. Roundell, E. L. Terry, W. W. Johnson and Sergeant Joseph T. Wells.

Charleston Light Infantry—Capt. T. Y. Simons.
Killed—Private J. B. N. Hommett.
Wounded—Private J. Lacy, slightly.
Irish Volunteers—Capt. Ryan.
Killed—Private D. Howard.
Wounded—Lieut. Burke, slightly; private Fitzgerald, slightly; John May, seriously.

Callahan Guards—Capt. P. T. Miles.
Killed—Thos. Parker.
Wounded—Capt. F. T. Miles; Lieut. J. W. Axson, Sergt. S. C. Black, private C. B. Baker, O. Plackney Brown, thigh and hand; H. E. Choate, Isaac Holman, left hand, and J. E. Smith.

Union Light Infantry—Capt. Sam'l Lord.
Killed—Sergt. R. S. Henry.
Wounded—James Davis, seriously; W. Ootmins, in the foot.
Charleston Riflemen—Capt. Julius A. Blake.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Capt. Julius A. Blake, and Lieut. F. Lynch, slightly.

THE EUTAW REGIMENT—LIST OF CASUALTIES, ETC.
About half-past four o'clock the men of the Eutaw Regiment were startled from their slumbers by the long roll. They were roused up on the spot occupied many weeks ago by the city troops, some two or three miles from Secessionville, and some distance this side of the entrenchments which stretch across James Island. They were promptly formed by Col. SIMONSON, and double quicked towards the scene of action, where they reached a little after five o'clock. Before that time the enemy had become convinced that all efforts to carry our works by storm would be futile, and he was endeavoring, by throwing out strong flanking bodies, to gain the rear of our position. The Eutaw Regiment was led into action just in time to baffl one of these flank movements. They charged impetuously, and forced the enemy back as far as LOGAN'S, where the gunboats effectually protected the fugitives. In this movement, however, the Eutaw boys encountered a very heavy fire of musketry. The members of the Regiment speak in high terms of

the cool and skillful manner in which Col. SIMONSON handled his command. The following is an official list of the casualties in the Eutaw Regiment:

St. Mathew's Rifles—Capt. Sellers.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Private E. V. Shuler and Private G. L. Dantzler, in hand.
Yeaton Light Infantry—Capt. S. LeRoy Hammond.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Sergeant R. A. Horton, in shoulder, severely.
Washington Light Infantry, Co. B—Capt. Lloyd.
Killed—Second Lieut. R. W. Greer, 1st Sergt. Flewold Louisa, Jr., Privates T. N. Gadsden, Jr., and S. Salus.
Mortally Wounded—J. H. Taverner.
Severely Wounded—Lieut. S. J. Burger, Privates J. B. Glover, A. S. Trumbo and T. G. Sitons, Jr.
Slightly Wounded—J. H. Devos and J. C. Martin.

THE CASUALTIES IN SMITH'S BATTALION—ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES' ISLAND, June 10.
To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: The following is a correct list of the casualties in SMITH'S Battalion, S. C. V., at the lines at Secessionville this morning:

Co. A—Capt. Smart.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Seriously: Privates Henry Cooper and Alexander Brown; slightly: Sergeant Wm. T. Smith.
Captured on Picket—Brevet Second Lieutenant Sarvis and Privates Wm. Russ and S. M. Jordan.

Co. B—Capt. Evans.
Killed—Private Dancan Deas.
Wounded—Seriously: Sergeant W. L. McFarland—since died. Private Jesse Pierce, seriously; Privates John R. Threate, R. D. Morse and Isaac Hurst, slightly.

Co. C—Capt. Davis.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Seriously: Privates Wm. Cole and Leonard Oxendien; slightly: Private Thos. Cole, Corporal John Roller, arm shot off.

Co. D—Capt. Deal.
Killed—Privates J. T. Afford and J. H. Lay.
Wounded—Slightly: 1st Sergeant H. Beaty and Privates S. Jones and M. Stalvey.

Co. E—Capt. Carter.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Seriously: Corporal E. F. Lanasbay; slightly: Privates W. D. Rollins, J. K. P. Hickson, and C. C. Anderson.

Co. G—Capt. Graham.
Killed—None.
Wounded—Seriously: Privates L. Stricklin and Wilson Elliot; slightly: Orderly Sergeant John H. Williamson, and Private John W. Fripp.
Total killed, 3; since died, 1; wounded, 21; captured, 3. Aggregate loss, 28.

I will further state that the place has been held for the past two weeks by the Charleston Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel GAILLARD, and SMITH'S Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel A. D. SMITH, assisted by a detachment of Col. LAMAR'S Artillery. The entire force was at the entrenchments erecting batteries, at least five hundred yards from their quarters, when the news came that the enemy was advancing, three thousand strong. Before the two battalions, numbering not more than three hundred and fifty effective men, could rush to their quarters and return with their arms, the enemy had mounted the parapet and were scaling the embankment. Nothing but the bravery and deadly aim of the two small battalions saved the day. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Col. LAMAR'S Artillery for keeping the enemy in check until we came up. Three times were the enemy repulsed, but as often returned to the fight. At last the Louisiana Battalion coming up, were hastily placed in position by Major HUNSON, under a heavy fire from the enemy. The Louisianians behaved nobly, and again put the vandals to flight. The field is ours, with a large number of killed,

The Charleston Mercury.

17 June 1862, 2

wounded and prisoners, on the part of the enemy, together with guns and equipments captured.— Our troops behaved gallantly—nobly and forcibly illustrating the truth that “the battle is not to the strong alone.”

B. F. MILLER,

Adj't Smith's Battalion.

LAMAR'S REGIMENT.

We regret that we were not able, up to last night, to obtain the full list of casualties in this fine command, which contributed so materially to the repulse of the enemy. The companies engaged were those of Captains KEITT and RAND. For fourteen days, while having the most arduous and laborious duties to perform, they had been constantly exposed to the shelling of the enemy's gunboats. Of course the attack found them very much wearied, yet they fought with all the spirit and persistence that could have been expected from fresh troops. Among the casualties were the following:

Col. T. G. LAMAR, wounded by a minie ball passing through the ear and back portion of the neck.

Capt. SAMUEL J. REED, of Company B, from B. Howell District, killed.

Sergeant BAGGOTT, of the same company, killed.

Lieut. HUMBERT, of the same company, slightly wounded.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Of the casualties in other commands we have no full accounts.

In the 21st Regiment, S. C. V., the following were wounded:

R. G. GERMON, Company K, left shoulder; Pickens New, Company K, left shoulder; Sergt. G. W. BURDEN, Company K, neck; Sergt. D. W. BOWERS, Company D, right leg; Francis CONNOL, Company E, left ankle.

Of the Louisiana Battalion, whose conspicuous gallantry is universally acknowledged, we have not yet obtained the casualties.

INCIDENTS.

After the fall of Col. LAMAR, Lieutenant Colonel WAGNER, as Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, took command of the battery. Col. LAMAR, however, soon rallied and continued to take an active part in the fight. Lieutenant Colonel FREDERICK, of LAMAR's Regiment, also took a conspicuous and efficient part in working the battery. After the engagement had lasted about an hour Col. LAMAR's men, being thoroughly exhausted by their labors of the morning and for days previous, Capt. RYAN, of the Irish Volunteers, offered to man the guns with his own men, and worked one of them with great ability to the effect through the rest of the action.

Col. GOODE, of the 21st S. C. Vols., with two hundred men from his Regiment, joined forces with the Charleston Battalion and took an active part in the fight.

Capt. BUREAU, whose gunboat had been disabled, joined the Charleston Battalion as a volunteer and did good service.

Our battery was a complete earthwork, behind which were mounted one eight-inch columbiad, two twenty-four pounders, and one eighteen pounder. There were no flanking defences.

THE RELATIVE LOSSES.

Our total loss, as nearly as we can ascertain, was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's losses were far heavier. We buried, yesterday, one hundred and forty dead Yankees left upon the field. We say Yankees, using the designation as one common to the whole army of the invaders; but, in truth, the men who did the fighting against us yesterday morning were nearly all Europeans, and, in the lineaments of the dead, the Scottish type was markedly predominant. We captured seventy prisoners. As for the number of the enemy wounded, no correct estimate

can be made. Glad to get rid of the unwelcome task of caring for maimed vandals, our men suffered the enemy's ambulances to approach within point blank range of their guns and to carry off the wounded, who must have numbered three hundred, at least.

THE PRISONERS.

A number of the prisoners were brought to the city about two o'clock, in charge of a detachment of the Charleston Riflemen, Irish Volunteers, and Charleston Light Infantry, under command of Capt. T. Y. SIMONS. All these prisoners belonged either to the 79th New York (Highlander) Regiment or to the 8th Michigan Regiment. We counted thirty of them as they were marched through East Bay and Broad streets to the Guard House. Nearly all of them have the appearance of veritable cut-throats, and they are, evidently, the scum of the communities from which they were recruited. They give their names, as follows:

J. C. F. Smith.	J. Burns
M. Feeney.	P. Burns
C. E. Miller	F. Chamberlain
G. R. Curtis	J. Bickely
J. Allen	J. Giecholt
J. Cahill	A. O'Neil
E. Ogden	O. Bennett
H. Gastine	P. Fitzgerald
S. Day	L. Warner
G. Seneca	F. Ganson
J. Toomy	H. P. Britton
J. E. Armstrong	W. J. Dunsand
E. Matthews	W. Lashy
J. Knox	Wm. Barrett
J. Bichelor	Napoleon Meeja

The last named Yankee, of valorous prorenown, has frequently visited Charleston, in times past as a member of the strolling band of negro minstrels, known as “MATT PEARL'S world renowned troupe.”

It is deemed by many not unlikely that the unsuccessful attack upon our battery may be renewed to-day.

ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS COMPLETED.—The State authorities having undertaken, have completed the enrollment under the Confederate Conscript law. Adjutant General DESAUSSEURE, therefore, announces this morning that no certificates of exemption will hereafter be issued from his office, except to persons subject to State service. Applications must be made to Assistant Adjutant General PRESTON, commanding at Columbia.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN ARTILLERY.—We have received the following memorandum of recent promotions, etc., in this brave and well-disciplined command:

JAMES' ISLAND, June 15

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: In consequence of the resignation of Capt. HARRIS, of the German Artillery, Company B, on the 5th inst., the following officers were promoted, viz:

Senior First Lieutenant F. MELCHERS, Captain.
Junior First Lieutenant H. KLATTE, Senior First Lieutenant.
Senior Second Lieutenant J. STELLJES, Junior First Lieutenant.
Junior Second Lieutenant C. F. HENCKEN, Senior Second Lieutenant.

An election was held for Junior Second Lieutenant, and Orderly Sergeant H. Horenburg was duly elected.

RELEASED.—Mr. ANDREW LOW, of the firm of ANDREW LOW & Co., of Savannah, who was arrested on his return from Europe last fall by the LINCOLN Government, and has been since held prisoner in Fort Lafayette, returned to his home on Saturday last.

PERSONAL.—Adjutant General S. COOPER, of the Confederate Army, Ex Governor MEANS and Bishop RUTLEDGE, of Florida, are in the city, staying at the Charleston Hotel.

18 June 1862, 1

THE FIGHT AT SECESSIONVILLE.

It was admitted to a participant in the battle... the following particulars... Col. Lamar's battery at Secessionville, and the houses and tents occupied by the Charleston Battalion and Smith's Battalion. Both of these battalions were very much exhausted by heavy picket duty, by work on the fortifications, and by firing guard duty under arms at the battery.

A new battery had been ordered by the enemy, mounted, as prisoners said, with three rifled Parrott guns, and a seven foot six inch kept up from this battery through the whole of Sunday. Several tents were destroyed, houses were plundered, and but one single casualty occurred, as French has been dug to protect our men, on which they retired from the shellings. The shells generally exploded too far in fact to see that it was conjectured that the enemy intended to destroy the bridge which furnishes means of communication between Secessionville and the mainland, the road in front of the village being under the control of the enemy's guns.

About four o'clock Sunday morning, the firing of the enemy having ceased during the night the Charleston Battalion and Smith's Battalion were directed to haul the heavy guns that had been landed, and place them in position. One gun had been carried to the battery hastily thrown up. An alarm was given that the enemy were advancing in force, and the battery of Parrott guns and gunboats commenced bombarding, and the sound of musketry was also heard.

Colonel GATLAND directed the Charleston Battalion to stop work at the new battery, return to their quarters, arm themselves and return to their battery, (LAMAR'S)

This was done with the utmost alacrity, and the companies, as they formed, hurried off to the scene of action. On their way to the battery they were exposed to a heavy flanking fire. A regiment of the enemy's riflemen occupied the bank beyond the river, and fired upon the entire advance with terrible effect.

Before the foremost companies of the Charleston Battalion reached the battery, the enemy had stormed it and were on the ramparts, in fact had taken one prisoner in the battery. The Charleston companies rushing in, drove back the advance, occupied the rifle pits, where a hand to hand fight ensued, and the enemy were finally driven back.

It appears that the storming party of the enemy forming the advance, sent in front two regiments, the Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders. It was probable they intended to strike the guns, and their rush was made with great daring, but ineffectually. Their dead lay on the rampart and on the sides of the breast work in the ditch, and alongside of the entrenchment. But for this latter, the entire column would have penetrated and flanked the breast work. It proved too formidable an obstacle, and they were repulsed, and driven back to Colonel GATLAND, who had listened on his being placed in front.

The enemy then opened fire from their gunboats at Secessionville, and from the battery of six Parrott guns on the left, and two gunboats that had descended the river, also to the left, further down, from three sections of field artillery in front of the work, and on the right with a tremendous fire from their riflemen, which, owing to the peculiar construction of the work, drove the gunners from their guns. The pieces, however, were manned after a short pause, and the regiment in front, who had not advanced to the charge while our guns were silent, received such a fire from our grape that they were soon forced to retreat. A large Columbiad, the heaviest piece, was served by Captain McCREERY, and this officer deserves

great praise for mainly repelling the enemy. Captain RYAN, of the Irish Volunteers, served another gun in a most efficient and admirable manner.

Colonel LAMAR superintended, and with his battalion and Captain REED'S Company, the Lieutenants of which, after the fall of their gallant Captain, slain at the first rush of the storm, displayed the utmost coolness and skill, exciting admiration from all in their neighborhood. Colonel LAMAR, although wounded, still directed the pieces, and by his skill and courage animated the small hand-full of men to their successful resistance. Under a heavy fire of grape and shell from our battery, the enemy retired in perfect order, closing up the gaps caused by our fire, as if on parade. They fell back behind some banks, about a half mile off. The sharpshooters of the enemy, to the right of our battery, still kept up their fire, but the enemy had been driven back, and it was now a mere question of time for reinforcements. Colonel McHENRY'S Louisiana Battalion came rushing forward with loud cheers, and all felt that the battery already saved would be maintained. The enemy's sharpshooters still continued their fire, but the boom of artillery announced that they, too, would soon be driven from their position. Almost at the opening of the guns the enemy's regiment of riflemen rose from their cover and retired precipitately.

We understand from our informant, who was in the battery, that the Eighth Regiment came up about this time, and a skirmish took place between them, which resulted in a heavy loss to the enemy. As they rejoined the regiment in front the entire forces fell back and changed position, their artillery limbered up, and they evidently expected an attack on their right, and, fearful of being outflanked, gave up the contest with the battery and appeared to take up a new line to defend themselves. With this the attack on the Secessionville Battery virtually ceased. The enemy, in preparing to defend themselves and take another line of defense on the right, fired Mr. RYAN'S out-houses and retired, taking down their battle flag, which they had placed there during the whole day.

We understand from the prisoners that the attack on the battery was precipitated by the statement of two deserters from Capt. McCREERY'S battery as to the position and strength of the forces at Secessionville.

The hard work to which the entire command was subjected, no Company having any rest, and incessant labor so far as to throwing up the entrenchment, at pickets within the sound of the enemy, and as guard, both ordinary and extra, driven from their tents by incessant snoring, obliged to sleep in the open air, and physical exhaustion, rendered them almost incapable of defense. Under the efficient guidance of Col. GATLAND and the skillful management of Col. LAMAR the battalion was reinvigorated, and when they had

The individual instances of extraordinary heroism and almost beyond commendation. The ammunition immediately drawn around the battery giving out, the officers themselves repaired to the weapons and brought the cartridges in their hands to their respective commands, through a most severe and galling fire and falling shell and musketry. Lieut. A. D. ANGLIMORE several times passing in this way with ammunition in his arms received special commendation from his superior in command. Lieut. HIGGINS, Union Light Battery, was wounded while in this service. It is noted when it is stated that more than half of the officers of the Charleston Battalion are to be found in the list of wounded and killed, it will be seen how faithfully they discharged their duty. Lieutenant JAM. CAMPBELL and Mr. THOMAS TANNEN, of the Sumter Guards, repelled the skirmishers on the left of the battery, and it is to

their unerring rifles that the stormers were repelled at that point. Lieutenant CAMPBELL, having no other weapon at first, seized a large log of wood which, from the rampart, he threw down the side, rolling off several stormers, taking one of their own rifles, and continuing to fight with that. Mr. TANNEN, alone brought down six of the storming party.

Capt. MILER was wounded in the rifle pits while attending to an injured man, risking his own life in the most gallant manner. The wounded and much beloved Capt. HENRY C. KING, while leading his men forward, fell at their head cheering and waving them on. Both the Judicial Magistrate of Charleston, T. P. LOCKWOOD and G. W. DIXON, Esq., serving as privates in the Charleston Battalion, were wounded.

A remarkable circumstance connected with Mr. POZNANSKI deserves mention. He had expressed to several friends his solemn presentiment that he was to fall in battle, and yet went forward to repel the stormers and received his death wound on the rampart.

Mr. ISAAC VALENTINE, after receiving his death wound, stated that he felt no apprehension of death; that he had done his duty, and had but one wish that he might see his family before he died for his country.

About twenty or thirty prisoners came into the battery unable to escape beyond reach of the fire, and preferring to surrender themselves to running the gauntlet of about a mile, and a half through grape and musketry. They are generally fine looking athletic men, and will express a conviction that the Federal arms will be triumphant.

Sergeant H. J. HENRY who, under orders of the gallant officer of the guard that day (Lieutenant MULVANEY, Irish Volunteers,) had fallen the guard and held the enemy at bay until the battalion arrived from their tents, lay dead upon the field, having fallen in the discharge of his duty. Among the last to fall was the second lieutenant, the admirable and the loved Lieutenant A. H. KIRKWOOD, who was killed by the explosion of a shell while assisting Captain BEAR, of the Charleston Riflemen, who was wounded, to a place of safety.

It was a surprise on the part of the enemy well managed, and but for the vigor and daring of our own Charleston Battalion and Col. LAMAR'S command, Secessionville, with its guns and public property, would be in the hands of the foe.

The Federal loss in officers is very great. Several who have become well known for their daring were shot down. The colors of the Eighth Michigan were three cut down, but as often up borne again.

We have taken a number of prisoners; believed to be about one hundred well and wounded. One hundred and one of the enemy's dead were buried on Monday by our forces, and six have since died in hospital. The whole number of prisoners, well and wounded, who fell into our hands, is about two hundred and twenty.

The steamer Chesterfield brought over a number of wounded prisoners last night, among them two commissioned officers.

A number of letters were picked up on the battle field, which have been kindly placed in our hands, and from which we may extract some news of interest to the general reader.

The following additional casualties on our side have been handed in:

- COMPANY B, WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY. Wounded.—J. B. Gibbs, R. G. McCutcheon, shoulder; J. H. Shulte, leg.
- CHARLESTON LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY. Wounded.—Privates Sutcliffe and Gilloughly. Missing.—J. B. Gibbs and P. T. Johnson, supposed to have been cut off on picket duty.
- R. PRYOR, Sergeant, Quartermaster and Commissary of Charleston Battalion, was wounded severely in leg.
- All was quiet yesterday on the lines, and the enemy have not renewed their shelling.

18 June 1862, 2

The Secessionville Fight.

Secessionville is a small village, the summer retreat of a few of the James' Island planters. It is on the eastern side of the island, on a high plat of land lying on a bold creek, which winds through the marshes between James' and Morris' (or Folly) Island, and empties into the Stono River near its mouth. This creek runs immediately up to Secessionville. On the west of the village a short shallow creek makes its way towards the waters of Charleston Bay. Thus a tongue of land is formed between the two creeks. It is connected with the body of the island by a narrow neck of thirty yards width, some four or five hundred yards south of Secessionville. Here LAMAR's battery is located, across the high land, and flanked on each side by marsh and the creeks. It is a simple earth work, heavily constructed, having a plain face, with an obtuse angle at each side. It faces south, in the direction of Battery Island, LEGARRA'S, RIVERS' and GRIMBALL'S plantations, on the Stono River, which is about two miles off. From this point the cleared high land stretches out towards the Stono River, like the top of a funnel, for the distance of near a mile, interrupted only by the division lines between fields, hedges and ditches. These fields are covered with weeds three feet high. The edges of high land and marsh are skirted with brushwood and sea myrtles. In the back ground are patches of wood between these fields and the Stono. On the borders of these woods three batteries of the enemy are located. And, besides these land batteries, the gunboats, approaching by way of the Secessionville creek, can open fire as they please. For the last fortnight a fight at long law has been going on at intervals between the Secessionville battery and the guns of the enemy, and our artillerymen have been much fatigued by their watching and exertions. They have done much to keep the foe in check.

On Sunday night, two companies, consisting of the Charleston Light Infantry, from the Charleston Battalion, under Capt. T. Y. SIMONS, and Company A, Capt. SMART, from SMITH'S Battalion, were thrown out a half mile in front of the work. The rest of the men of these two battalions of Infantry, stationed at Secessionville to support the battery, were laboriously occupied during the night. The two companies of LAMAR'S South Carolina Volunteer Artillery—REID'S and KEITH'S—were also engaged in labor until a half hour of dawn, when they were ordered by Col. LAMAR to take a nap. At break of day the pickets came running in just before the advancing foe. When Col. LAMAR was notified, and looked out from the work he was to defend, the enemy had approached to

within four hundred yards. But twenty-five of the garrison were awake. It was a complete surprise, and nothing but the nerve, promptitude and energy of the officers, especially the commanding officer, saved the battery from easy capture. The first round was fired when the column was within thirty paces of the guns. It was well directed by Col. LAMAR himself. The shot burst through the closed ranks with great havoc, and the foe soon retired. The wearied men, startled by the sound, or aroused by shakes and bayonet punches from their officers, sprung to their guns. The two Infantry battalions rushed to their quarters for their weapons, formed under their officers, and came to the assistance of the gunners. Three land batteries, two sections of field artillery and three gunboats began to open upon the work. The second charge of the enemy was made and repulsed with slaughter. And again the third. The accurate fire of our riflemen, co-operating with the deadly discharges of grape and canister, swept the field in front and cut down the skirmishers, who, deploying on the left flank, under cover of some bushes, had come up to the very work at that angle. In these successful efforts, which occurred by five o'clock in the morning, Col. LAMAR fell from the effect of a Minie ball striking him through the lower part of the ear, and running round his neck under the skin. To his cool courage and energy, in the early part of the action, is due the preservation of the position, under circumstances of great peril, from the surprise. His brave example and personal efforts greatly inspired his command. After Col. LAMAR was wounded he was unable to stand from his great loss of blood, and was carried off as soon as practicable. His place in the battery was filled by that able, accomplished and indefatigable officer of the regular artillery, Lt. Col. T. M. WAGNER, being the next officer in rank present. As Col. GAITHER had been stationed at the post with his battalion for some time, and had done good service, Col. WAGNER, who was only temporarily there, requested him to assume command, adding that he would aid him and take charge of the battery. This he did until the conclusion of the fight, between 8 and 9 o'clock, sustaining a terrible flank fire, and directing the gunnery with great coolness and precision.

Upon failing to storm the work or to flank it on the left or eastward side, the enemy drew off and came up on the right flank, on the other side of the small creek and north to the marsh. Here, at the short distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, three regiments, deploying in line of battle and

partially covered by a small growth of underbrush, poured upon the gunners of the work, and upon the two batteries of Infantry, drawn up facing them across the marsh, a continuous and deadly fire. The gun carriages were perforated and torn by many balls. Many of our men fell at the guns and along the line formed to the rearward of the battery on its right flank. The contest was very unequal and trying. It raged for some time; but, at this critical juncture, the Louisiana Battalion came up gallantly at the double-quick, under its skillful officer, Lieutenant Colonel McHENRY. By the guidance of Major HENSON, of SMITH'S Battalion, it formed on the right of that corps, facing the marsh. This reinforcement and its pouring fire disheartened the foe.— Captain BORCA, with one gun of light artillery, began to play on his rear. He began to fall back, fairly beaten off.

While the struggle was progressing, immediately on the rear right flank of the battery against these three regiments, a formidable force of the foe attempted, by passing further out to the west, to gain the rear of our position. But in skirting a wood they came upon the advancing lines of the Enaw Regiment, Col. SIMONSON, who had come two miles. Declaring they were friends—not to shoot—they got close up and fired into our men, killing many. But the response they got was cutting. The wood edge was strewn with the dying and the dead. Thirty or forty bodies were picked up here. The movement was foiled. Nothing was left, but retreat for the foe from every portion of the field.

It was a bloody fight, fought against odds, by exhausted men, without preparation. It was a signal victory of Southern patriots over the murderous invaders of their soil. The five regiments attacking are said to be the 79th N. Y. Highlanders, the 8th Michigan, one from Massachusetts, a New Hampshire and Connecticut regiments. But for the distance of our other troops, and the brief time occupied in the action, together with obstructions, in the road, preventing the passage of light artillery, to the enemy's rear, their whole force may perhaps have been taken or cut up. From the accounts of prisoners, who assert that there were nine United States regiments out that morning, it is probable that four regiments were held in reserve to support the five engaged, and to protect their retreat.

The result of the action is highly satisfactory. We have written the above to give an outline of it, and not to furnish details or to do justice to those engaged. The further particulars will be better understood as they come in, after a general statement such as this. We shall be glad to have succinct statements for publication.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 June 1862, 2

THE LATEST FROM JAMES' ISLAND—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE.

The lowering aspect of the sky on Monday was succeeded about midnight by a light misty drizzle, which, on Tuesday morning, had become a settled rain, transforming James' Island into one vast expanse of mud, and, of course, effectually checking all active military operations.

The task of burying the dead and cleaning away the debris of the fight consumed the greater part of the forenoon. During the day Gen. PEMBERTON, accompanied by Adjutant Gen. COOPER and Commodore INGRAHAM, visited the scene of the late action, and, after inspecting the positions and lines of attack, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the manner in which the defence had been conducted. Gen. PEMBERTON has issued the following General Order on the subject:

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. C. AND (A. S.)
Charleston, June 17, 1862.

[General Order, No. 27.]

The Major General Commanding the Department tender his heartfelt thanks to every officer and soldier of this command whose happy fortune it was to participate in the glorious work of Monday, the 16th June, inst.

To the gallant and indefatigable Colonel T. G. LAMAR, and to the brave men who so steadfastly supported him, especial thanks are due. And to the noble dead a debt of deep and lasting gratitude.

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Major General Commanding.

The full official accounts of the casualties in the battle have not yet been handed in, and we will not anticipate them by further conjecture.—We may say, however, that, after careful investigation, we are satisfied that the approximate estimate given in our issue of Tuesday is, as near as may be, correct. The number of prisoners captured was larger than at first reported, numbering 107 in all. Of these 40 are wounded. Several were brought to the city yesterday. The prisoners say that their first party in advance, the 8th Michigan, was nearly annihilated. They estimate their force on James' Island at about nine thousand, all under the command of General SNEYDEN, formerly stationed at Beaufort. They state that the five regiments engaged on

their side were the 8th Michigan, 47th New York, 79th Highlander, 3d Rhode Island, 28th Massachusetts, and a detachment of the 47th Pennsylvania. One of their officers, who rode a cream-colored horse during the action, and who was prominent, by reason of his constant efforts to rally his wavering lines, was shot down on the field, but was subsequently carried off by the enemy among the rest of their wounded.

CASUALTIES IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

Below is a list of the killed and wounded of the 22d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel GOODLETT. The casualties occurred among those who constituted a detachment which was sent to Secessionville early Monday morning for fatigue duty. The detachment numbered 100 men, 10 from each company, under command of Captain J. JAMISON, who was at Reid's Battery during the fight:

COMPANY A—CAPT. ADAMS.

Killed—Robert Cohen, Benjamin Harris.

COMPANY B—CAPT. FOSTER.

Wounded—John Wheeler, severely, in the arm.

COMPANY C—CAPT. WAKEFIELD.

Wounded—Edward Sizemore, both thighs, severe.

COMPANY D—CAPT. O'CONNELL.

Killed—Henry Presher, Wm. Roach.

COMPANY E—CAPT. HILTON.

Killed—Jell. Spray.

Wounded—W. R. Connell, ankle, very severe, leg amputated; F. Connell, ankle, slight.

COMPANY F—CAPT. STUART.

Wounded—W. R. Gilstrap, arm, severe.

COMPANY G—CAPT. JAMISON.

Killed—Harvey Orr, Thos. Strubling.

Wounded—Berry Sizemore, shoulder and hand, severe.

COMPANY H—CAPT. PEACE.

Wounded—Thomas Bowers, chest, slight.

COMPANY I—CAPT. MILLHOUSE.

Killed—Duncan Wooly, L. Justice.

COMPANY K—CAPT. MESSER.

Killed—Alfred Carver.

C. F. FLEMING,

Surgeon 22d South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. HENRY C. KING, of the Sumter Guard, Charleston Battalion, who was announced as mortally wounded, in our last issue, died last evening. Private SAMUEL F. EDGEMONT, of the same company, whose wound was at first reported not serious, also died yesterday. The loss of the Sumter Guard has indeed been heavy. Their First Lieutenant, J. WARD FORTINS, was severely wounded in an action a few days before; and the company is now left with but one commissioned officer (Lieutenant BARBOT).

19 June 1862, 2

The Color bearer of the 79th New York Regiment (Highlanders,) which displayed in the attack on our James' Island works, on Monday, a heroism worthy of the character of the regiment and of a better cause, is the brother of an officer who was conspicuous and has been honorably mentioned on our side. Such is the character of the war which Lincolnism has inaugurated, and in which the Northern citizens of foreign birth have been made the tools and victims of those who but a few years since sought to denounce and proscribe all foreigners.

19 June 1862, 1

The True Causes of Our Non-Recognition.

The Richmond *Examiner* attributes our independence *not* being recognized by Foreign Nations to two causes: 1. An indisposition to encourage revolution. 2. Ignorance of the true relations of the States to each other, and of the objects and progress of the war.

These two causes have been deterring, rather than controlling, causes in their influence on Foreign Nations. The leading European nations have recognized repeatedly the independence of other nations under revolutions of far less importance to them than in the case of the Confederate States. If the encouragement of revolutions is an evil, the loss of our cotton is a far greater one to them, and the gain of our trade and shipments a great good. And, as to the ignorance of Foreign Nations "of the true relations of the States to each other, and of the objects and progress of the war," we have to thank the Administration for this ignorance, rather than reproach Foreign Nations for their lack of aptitude to learn. What efforts have been made to instruct them? At the very first session of Congress, before war was declared (but in anticipation of it), the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations offered a bill, which became a law, authorizing the President to appoint and send Consular Agents to all leading cities of the civilized world; and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was made at that session to carry out this policy. These agents could have informed and explained and undeceived the anxious and inquiring communities of Europe. But, six months after, not a single Consular Agent to foreign nations had been sent, except one, we believe, after a time, to Havana, and at this moment there are not a half dozen in the whole of Europe. This, too, when, besides, the diplomatic corps of the North, the free intercourse and the Northern press, the people were urging the sending out of Mr. EVERETT, and other distinguished conversationists, merely to promote their views by talking to men of influence in Europe.

But we do not think that our non-recognition is the result of ignorance on the part of European nations, although, doubtless, this ignorance exists. The true cause of our failure to be recognized is the inactive war policy we have pursued.

soon after the declaration of war, or after the battle of Manassas, we had pursued the enemy and had taken Washington City, we would immediately have been recognized by foreign nations. It would have occurred if we had shown earnestness and confidence and power by an aggressive policy and vigorous war last fall. If the battle of Corinth had been followed up, and the Yankee army on the Tennessee had been cut to pieces or dispersed, we would at this time have been recognized as an independent nation. If either of the great armies now in Mississippi and in Virginia would signally defeat our enemies, we would be recognized. Our military policy has been that of a beaten people. It is a policy of temporising weakness and timid surrender. We would not take troops at first. We would not fight. We would not prepare. We have been dodging and backing from our enemies with our immense armies, whilst we have left, by insufficient preparations, our great cities to be seized by the enemy and the country to be overrun. Is this the course of an earnest people, really independent, or of a people manifesting the power to make themselves so? Clearly not. European nations have good reason to doubt, under the war policy of the Government of the Confederate States, whether they meant disunion and can maintain their independence. They did little fighting, made little preparation, although their enemies are in their own country, wasting and destroying it; and, when they fight, they have not displayed even the energy necessary to secure the fruits of victory. Here is the true cause why foreign nations have not recognized our independence. The fact of our standing still could not be favorably interpreted. Barren victories can most naturally be made by an unscrupulous enemy to appear no victories at all. But if we had moved boldly with our spirited and devoted troops—if we had pursued or captured the armies, we had defeated, there would have been no dispute as to the fact of our earnestness and capacity. Our wretched war policy has not only deluged the Confederate States with blood, but has occasioned our non-recognition by foreign nations. Our Government importuned foreign nations to recognize us, and, at the same time, defeated their importunities by their own weak, inactive war policy. Is not this the plain, unquestionable truth?

19 June 1862, 1

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH—LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER ROST TO HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

The Northern papers publish the following interesting letter from Judge Rost, one of the Confederate Commissioners in Europe, to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. The letter, it seems, by some mishap, failed to reach its destination, and fell, instead, into the hands of the officials of the Yankee State Department:

COM. OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
MADRID, March 21, 1862.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, &c., &c.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Madrid, accompanied by Mr. Fearn, as the news of our reverses was being received. After waiting some time in the expectation of learning its real nature and extent through Southern papers, I applied for and obtained an interview with Mr. Calderon Collantes, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whose reception was kind and friendly. I told him at the outset that my government had been anxious from the beginning to form friendly relations with Spain, and had sent me in August last instructions to proceed to this court, which the arrest and detention of Messrs. Mason and Sildell had prevented me from obeying sooner. I stated the nature of those instructions, and ventured the hope that the object of my mission might be attained without too great a delay. After expressing his gratification at my safe arrival, and the assurance that I would be pleased with the society of Madrid, as all previous American envoys had been, he asked me whether I had any authentic accounts of our recent reverses, and expressed great surprise that fifteen thousand Confederates should have surrendered without greater resistance, regretting the effect that such a disaster was calculated to have upon the morale of our troops.

I told him I had no authentic information, but had no doubt the number of prisoners was grossly exaggerated, as from what I had seen in various American papers, the real number must be under six thousand; that the enemy was vastly superior in numbers, and the resistance of Gen. Buckner all that could be desired. I unfolded before him a map of the United States, and pointed out the localities of Somerset, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, showed him the distances from those points to New Orleans and Texas, along the line of the Mississippi river, which the invading army intended to follow, and stated that throughout this distance there were no roads upon which the transport of the material of an army could be effected, while we had nearly three leagues of railway which could be used for purposes of defence, and destroyed as the enemy advanced, and that, besides, the Northern troops could stand neither the heat of our summer nor the malarial incident to the climate. I concluded, by saying that, even without these natural obstacles, I need not tell a Spanish minister that a brave and united people, fighting for their nationality and independence, could not be subjugated; the armies of Napoleon gained many important victories in Spain, and for years occupied its capital and fortresses, but when the Spanish armies had been nearly destroyed, the entire people rose in their might and drove the Imperial legions beyond the Pyrenees; so it would be with us in the end.

He was well pleased with the allusion, and said he had no doubt of our ultimate success, provided our people could stand the privations, which a protracted contest would bring upon them. He went on to say, that on the question of right, he had no doubt it is clearly with the South, as much as it had been with Spain in the French invasion, or with the present Queen in the contest with Don

Carlos; but the question with which foreign governments had to deal was a question of fact, not of right; we asked to be recognized as a government *de facto*; we must show, as Spain and the Queen's party had shown, not only that we had the right to establish, and had established, a government, but that we had the power to maintain it against all efforts of our opponents, and, as thus far it could not be said we had made that proof, further time must elapse before the Queen's government could recognize ours. Continuing the conversation, he asked me what had been the result of the interview of Messrs. Mason and Sildell and M. Thouvenel.

I said these interviews had led to no result; that the Emperor Napoleon considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy as a great misfortune to France, and was, of late, inclined to hope that it might be re-constituted; and further that he would, under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognizing us, while the present administration in England was, to a great extent, composed of Abolitionists, and wanted the support of the abolition faction for the maintenance in power, including itself at the same time with the vain hope that if the civil war was protracted and the culture of cotton ceased, in whole or in part, the monopoly of that staple would pass from the Confederate States to India, as a compensation for the present sufferings of the British manufacturing population. But Spain was differently situated; her interest was that North America should be possessed by two great Powers, who would balance each other; her counsels were not tainted with Puritan fanaticism, and surely she had no interest that the monopoly of the cotton supply should pass from us to England. Spain was our natural ally and friend, and her paramount interest was that we should become an independent Power. When we were recognized, similarity of institutions, ideas, and social habits would form between us a more cordial friendship and alliance than had ever existed between two people. He said he hoped it might be so, but he would not conceal the fact that Mr. Seward was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, while the South was hostile to Spain; that while the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplied them with all they wanted in exchange, no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Cuba, but invariably from those of the South; and that if the Confederate States becomes hereafter a strong government, their first attempt at conquest would be upon that Island. I answered that the representations of Mr. Seward were disingenuous and untrue; formerly the North as well as the South, wanted Cuba. The North wanted it, and will ever want it, for the profits of its commerce; the South wanted it to make the new States out of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would have for a time equalized the power of the free and slaveholding States in that body. With the reconstruction of the Union, the motives of the South would necessarily revive; but it does not now, and never will again exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established. The South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continue a slave power. The two, together with Brazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor which alone can make intertropical America and the regions adjoining it available to the uses of man, and to a great extent of the rich products of that labor.— Nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to us. The time at which our recognition should take place, was, of course, exclusively within the discretion of her Majesty's government; but could I be assured that, when that time arrived, our recognition would not be made de-

pendent upon the action of other powers? At the time of the insurrection of the Spanish colonies, the United States had recognized their independence long before any other power, and there is no doubt that the moral and material influence derived from that recognition greatly aided them in achieving their independence. Could I assure my Government that her Majesty's Government would follow this example in their own good time, without regard to the course of

other nations? To this question he would not make a positive answer, he simply said:

"Spain, as you are aware, is slow—slower, perhaps, than other nations in coming to a decision in matters of importance; but, after she does, she carries that decision through, without regard to consequences." He left me under the impression that this government would not be the first to recognize us. I then observed that the threat of Mr. Seward that our recognition by foreign Powers would be considered a *corda belli* had been falsified by the subsequent declaration of Mr. Lincoln that he could not carry on two wars at a time, and that if her Majesty's government had been accessible to such fears, it would not have ransomed St. Domingo to the crown and taken lead in the Mexican expedition; that those measures had created in the North a deep feeling of hostility against Spain, and that while the recognition of our government would not involve this country in war, no delay would diminish the intensity of that feeling. He said they had no fear from that quarter, and were fully prepared for any emergency, as they had done no act which was not in strict conformity with the law of nations.

After he had explained to me the circumstances which led to the annexation of St. Domingo and the object of the Mexican expedition, I showed him a printed list, sent to me by Mr. Hehn, of the vessels which had entered the ports of Cuba after breaking the blockade, and of those which left Cuba and entered Southern ports, and stated to him the blockade was surely ineffective, both from the number of vessels which had violated it, and from the fact that it was a blockade maintained by cruisers, and not by ships of war permanently stationed at the mouth of Southern rivers and harbors. He said differences of opinion might be entertained as to its effectiveness; but this was one of those questions in which one nation could not act alone; and, as England and France agreed in the opinion that the blockade could not be considered ineffectual, Spain would not differ from them.

Before taking leave I handed to Mr. Collantes a copy of the communication to Earl Russell, and his answer, which had been published in the Parliamentary papers, and also a copy of my instructions, for which he was thankful. He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and appeared anxious to obtain correct information through Southern sources. He was astonished that our Government had not provided means for transmitting that information, and requested me, when I received any that was important, to impart it to him.

This is the substance of what may be considered of some importance, in a long and candid interview. I infer from it that the Government will not act separately from England and France. Owing to the enormous preparations made by the North to subjugate us, I believe that nothing is now to be expected from any of them until the Northern Government is ready to treat with us as an independent power. If it be so, and the war is to last many years, as the President intimates in his inaugural, it will be for him to determine whether it is consistent with our dignity to keep longer abroad commissioners, who he knows are, under no circumstances, to be received or treated to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. Rost.

tributes to Our Dead.

The meteor blaze of victory glared for a moment across our hearts, lighting up all our passions with joyful burning exultations and high enthusiasms. A moment—a day—it has passed; its light has gone, and the heart is left in the black shades which succeed—for we stand, dashed, in the precincts of cold death. The smoke and fire and eager shout of battle have passed away, and the terrible reality of bloody carnage is left before us.

And now, more keenly than ever, we of Charleston are called upon to feel the dire realities of this war. For the dread Destroyer is busy around the households of our city, and, with the tidings of each conflict in the neighborhood, he crosses some familiar threshold where we shall meet our friend no more forever.

And thus it is with all. For all here have friends, or those even dearer than in the bonds of friendship.

Capt. HENRY CAMPBELL KING fell early in the action of Monday, in the forty-third year of his age. Popular and efficient commander of that fine corps, the Sumter Guards, he received his death wound just as he led his company, with a cheer, up to the support of the battery. He was a man of vigorous mind, bold and independent character. A lawyer by profession, he was an active and useful citizen. His services as an intelligent and attentive legislator has been recognized by our people in frequent elections to the popular branch of Assembly. He was a pointed and cogent debater, and possessed of a simple and manly eloquence.

Captain KING was national in his politics. He was bred in the Union school, and was a Whig as long as that party retained its integrity and maintained the faith of its founders. Conservative in his training and association, he was eminently so in his nature. His disposition was kindly and genial, and averse from quarrel. He came slowly and reluctantly to the issue of secession, to which, with unflinching and steady zeal, he devoted himself, for life or for death. Only the evening before his death he was asked by a brother officer, who shared his last fight with him, Why, unwell as he was, and so much over age, he did not resign and go home? He answered, that his honor was involved in the struggle, and he could not quit the field. Without assumption and parade, he discharged all the duties of a true soldier and captain. He was kind, considerate, and in all things faithful to his men. He so bore himself on the field as to sustain the reputation for courage of the invincible nation from which his lineage was drawn, and to maintain the renown, ever untarnished, of the heroic city in whose defence his life-blood was a willing offering. Tears will flow for the man whose liberal heart was full of good feeling and friendship; the humble and exalted alike will remember with softened feeling him, so obliging to all, without distinction of class or circumstance; but his city and people will number him among her martyrs, and wreath for him the laurel, associating his name with the glorious dead in whose footsteps he has walked, and whose example he has illustrated.

The death of Lieutenant JOHN J. EDWARDS has brought grief and sadness to a wide circle of friends. There were not many men amongst us who had so universally won the warm regard of all around him. We know of very few men who had won so large a number of friends, and who had so few enemies. Nor was it strange; for his life was one of calm, and faithful and laborious usefulness to all around him, while a most kind consideration for those with whom he had intercourse, was his marked general characteristic.

Good feeling was his nature—generosity his habit—usefulness his life.

Early last fall he abandoned his business as a co-partner in the firm of BLAKELY, WILLIAMS & Co., and entered the service of his State, as Third Lieutenant in the Sumter Guard. In the midst of action, and crowned with a brilliant victory, he fell in the 41st year of his age. Unlike his tranquil life, his death was swift and terrible. He was struck in the head by a fragment of a shell, and instantly killed, having just assisted a wounded comrade, Capt. BLAKE.

Poor fellow! we shall miss him in his accustomed haunts; for the places that know him shall know him no more; and many a sad face, beyond the circle of his family, follows him to his last resting place, and will attest to the living the worth of the dead.

RICHARD WALSH GREER, Lieutenant of Company B, Washington Light Infantry, Etowah Regiment, was born in Charleston, August 17, 1834. He was educated in the city, and, at an early age, became associated with his father in business. He had recently been admitted as a full partner. Affable and courteous, modest and unassuming, he was endowed with a rare combination of those qualities of mind and heart which give worth to man. Lieut. GREER joined the Washington Light Infantry in 1857, and rose from the ranks to the position which he held at the time of his death, having been unanimously elected to the Lieutenancy in October last. He was instantly killed by a Minie ball, which entured his head a little behind the right temple.

FLEETWOOD LANNKAT, Jr., Orderly Sergeant of Company B, W. L. I., Etowah Regiment, fell struck by a Minie ball, which grazed his left arm and entered his heart. He died immediately. The deceased was born in Charleston on the 10th of October, 1830, and was educated at the High School, under Dr. BURNS. In 1853 he became an assistant to his father in business, and soon exhibited rare tact and indefatigable industry. He joined the Washington Light Infantry in February, 1859, and had been with them up to the time of his death, through all the hardships of active duty, from the memorable day on which Castle Pinckney and the Arsenal were occupied by the Charleston forces. In his last letter to his mother, written about two weeks ago, he mentioned that the prayer meetings of his company were regularly kept up. His last words to his mother, on parting from her some four months ago, when she importuned him to re-visit his home at an early day, were, "Mother, while I have life and strength I'll stand to my post and do my duty there."

ROBERT JOSEPH HENRY, Sergeant of the Union Light Infantry, was born in Charleston, February 18, 1836, and killed on Monday, June 16, at an early stage of the engagement, by a Minie ball, which entered under the left ear. Mr. HENRY was a gentleman of most exemplary character, and was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and a child four months old.

ISAAC VALENTINE, Corporal of the Sumter Guard, Charleston Battalion, was among those instantly killed by the fire of the enemy. He was born and educated in this city, and had reached his 20th year. A young man of noble impulses and genial disposition, he was universally esteemed among those who know him. For the last eight years he has occupied the position of book-keeper to the well known firm of GIBBS & BATTERSHY, now GIBBS & Co., and though he has been in active service since the war began, still retained his connection with their house. His twin brother, Mr. HERTZ VALENTINE, was a member of the same company, and, as has already been

mentioned, was severely wounded in the fight.

GUSTAVUS POZNANSKI, Jr., private in the Sumter Guard, was in his 19th year, when he fell in defence of his native city. At the breaking out of the war he was temporarily residing at the North, where his parents were forced to spend much of their time, on account of the war. He had just returned to Charleston, and had just been admitted to the Sumter Guard at an early stage in the war. His parents are still in Charleston, but have been unable to obtain the requisite passes to come South. They had, however, provided for their son, and he was with his characteristic boldness and generosity, was in the habit of standing amongst the comrades of his mess. Thus has fallen a gallant youth, of fairer than promise!

Among the lamented dead of this city, who fell in the late engagement, was Mr. SAMUEL SALTUS, the youngest son of the late FRANCIS W. SALTUS, Esq. He was born on the 2d of March, 1840, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, in his 22d year. During his earliest years he manifested the most valuable characteristics, the most kindly and affectionate disposition, and while at the High School of Charleston, of which he was, for many years a pupil, these qualities, with his firmness in the discharge of duty and uncompromising integrity, secured him a host of ardent and admiring friends. From this school he entered the College of Charleston in the fall of 1855, and there the same traits of character, more fully developed themselves, and his lofty intellect gave rich promise for the future. His masterly oration on "Freedom of Thought," on graduating in the spring of 1859, disclosed the fine powers of his vigorous mind, called forth the unqualified praise of his professors, attracted at once the regard of men of prominence, and received from the press not the mere complimentary notice usual on such occasions, but particular and pointed allusion to its singular vigor of diction and depth of thought. After leaving College, he entered upon the study of the law, but on the commencement of the present struggle he nobly responded to his country's call, and entered the ranks of the Washington Light Infantry, where he bravely fought and fell. His pure spirit has fled, but he has left a memory esteemed and respected by all who knew him, admired and cherished by his friends, and fraught with the fondest recollections to his mourning relatives.

SAMUEL FIELDS EDGERTON, private in the Sumter Guard, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 20th of July, 1838. He came to Charleston with his parents in 1851, and was educated in this city. Having a desire for mercantile life, he withdrew from the Charleston College before completing the course, and entered a mercantile house, where he remained for some years. In 1849 he started for California, and after a journey to San Francisco of three years returned to Charleston, and had been engaged here in active business since that time, being a principal in the house of EDGERTON, RICHARDS & Co., since 1856. Mr. EDGERTON was endowed with excellent business talents and conversational ability, and was blessed with a happy genial disposition, which drew around him a most extensive acquaintance of social companions. He joined the Sumter Guard at its formation, and has been steadily on active service since. He was shot with a Minie ball in the left hip, and after lingering in pain some twenty hours, died Tuesday morning, at a quarter to two o'clock. Mr. EDGERTON leaves a wife and one child. As a son, he was dutiful; as a man, he was generous; as a husband, he was loving; as a soldier, he was brave. Peace to his ashes.

THOMAS PARKIN, a private in the Colburn Guards, was born in Abbeville District, and was in

The Charleston Mercury.

19 June 1862, 2

his 30th year. He came to Charleston when about eleven years of age, and was educated in this city. After completing his educational course he entered upon a commercial life, in which he was eminently successful; and for the past three years had held a high position as a partner in the house of **ROBT ADREN & Co.** He was a noble, high-toned gentleman; and, being very wealthy, could easily have screened himself from military duty, but his honor, and the love of a freeman for his rights, dictated his path of duty. **MR. PARKER** was shot a little below the left ear—the bullet passing through and out at the other side. His body was taken to Abbeville, where his wife, child and mother-in-law reside.

TOMAS NORMAN GADSDEN, Jr., private in the W. L. I., Company B, was ruthlessly cut down by the invaders of our soil ere he had completed his seventeenth year, having been born in August, 1845. In April last, fired with the love of freedom which coursed through his young veins, he withdrew from school and joined the Washington Light Infantry. He was with the 8th Regiment at Rockville, and at the reorganization of the regiment for the war, he again volunteered for the war.—Young as **Master GADSDEN** was, he had, by his manly conduct and daring acts of bravery, not only gained the confidence of his company, but the love and esteem of the whole regiment. He is dead, but his name, like that of his ancestors, shall live in history.

J. B. N. HAMMETT, private in the Charleston Light Infantry, another victim on the shrine of liberty, was a young member of the Charleston Bar, of much character and promise, and had already a lucrative practice in this city. He was born in Newberry, and was in the prime of life, though naturally of a delicate constitution and ill adapted to the hardships of a camp life. **MR. HAMMETT**, for several years previous to his removal to Charleston, practiced law in Sumter and Williamsburg Districts, and resided in Sumterville, where he was most highly esteemed. He leaves a wife and two children.

D. HOWARD, private in the Irish Volunteers, was the only member of that fine command who was killed outright in the battle. In common with his stalwart companions-in-arms, he occupied the foremost post of danger, bravely repelling the advancing foe in a desperate hand to hand contest, and falling a martyr in the defence of his adopted home.

PRISONERS' HOSPITAL.—A hospital has been established at the Mart, on Queen street, for the wounded prisoners of war, and is under charge of **Dr. J. P. CHAZAL**. Most of the wounds are of a severe character. We give the list of the wounded Yankees, who number 27 in all:

28th Massachusetts Regiment.

Captain A. J. Lawler, Company D, thigh.
Corporal Thos. Daly, Company I, hip.
Private Patrick Madin, Company B, hip.
Private Wm. C. Kerrigan, Company H, shoulder.
Private Hugh Gallagher, Company D, thigh.
Private Patrick McCarty, Company D, thigh.

8th Michigan Regiment.

Private Lester Keefer, Company E, thigh.
Private Jas. Sedlmeyer, Company K, leg.
Private Henry Hanigan, Company C, hip.
Private (name unknown), head.
Private Samuel McVeigh, Company B, leg.
Private Perry Brown, Company H, knee.
Private Jas. A. Fraulaco, Company G, arm.
Private Wm. Noble, Company K, knee.
Private Geo. W. Shook, Company E, hip.
Private E. S. Brooke, Company C, arm.

7th New York Regiment (Highlanders).

Orderly Sergeant Geo. Rodgers, Company C arm and chest.
Private Jas. A. McMillan, Company A, spine.*
Private G. H. McCready, Company K, back and arm.
Private Jas. Smith, Company H, thigh.
Private Henry Marshall, Company K, thigh.
Private Geo. Campbell, Company K, hip and neck.
Private Jos. Weston, Company H, arm.
Private Isaac Bowker, Company H, thigh and breast.

100th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Private W. R. Somers, Company H, knee.

7th Connecticut Regiment.

Private Chas. Gilbert, Company A, leg.
Private Jas. T. Holmes, Company D, knee and shoulder.

*Since dead.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 June 1862, 2

FROM JAMES' ISLAND.

As far as we could ascertain, all was quiet yesterday upon James' Island. The enemy continues with indefatigable energy to throw up entrenchments in front of his lines. A flag of truce was sent up yesterday morning by the Yankees to ascertain the names of their wounded now in our hands. We believe the desired information was given them.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE LOUISIANA BATTALION IN THE FIGHT—LIST OF CASUALTIES.

CAMP OF FOURTH BATTALION LA. VOL., }
JAMES' ISLAND, June 18. }

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: Please allow me to report, through your columns, the part taken by this battalion in the fight at Secessionville on Monday last, the 16th inst., together with a list of the casualties in the same. Just before dawn of day our camp was aroused by the ever-startling long roll, and in a few minutes the whole effective force, numbering two hundred and sixty, rank and file, were armed and ready for the fray; but some delay in the arrival of a guide to the bridge leading to Secessionville prevented us from getting to the field as soon as we desired. About sunrise the command reached the village, last in time to see and frustrate a flanking movement which was being successfully made by a large body of the enemy on the right of LAMAR'S Battery. Seeing the critical condition of things, the gallantry of this command, led by Lieutenant Colonel McENERY, rushed through a shower of shells, solid shot and rifle balls to the margin of the narrow marsh which separated us from the enemy, and for half an hour poured into the ranks of the vandals volley after volley, the deadly effect of which is fully attested by the bloody field on the 16th. At length the watchword of "Remember the 16th" accompanied by the battle yell which was raised by our men of Louisiana and Mississippi, struck terror to the cowardly hearts of the foe; and then commenced their precipitate retreat, both from the right and from in front of the battery.

Here the discharge of small arms ceased, except an occasional shot fired at some straggler attempting to escape after having signified his desire to surrender as a prisoner of war. Lieut. Colonel McENERY, being the senior officer present, now took charge of the post and the battery, where we found many a brave Charlestonian dead and wounded, and the few gallant men, still left at the time, almost exhausted. Three of our boys, viz: Mike GREEN, Chris SERZEN and THOS. DUNHAM, took charge of, and worked effectually, one of the guns as long as the enemy was in sight and range. I would here mention the gallant behavior of Lt. Sergt. W. J. RAY, of REED'S Company B, LAMAR'S Artillery Regiment. His action was noble.

After the firing had all ceased, the whole strength of this battalion was detailed to bury the dead, bring in the prisoners and wounded, and to gather up the arms and equipments left on the field. Without interruption, the work continued until dark, when the last of the dead was buried.

The command is still at the battery, ready for another fight. Below I give you the full list of casualties among the men of the 4th Louisiana Battalion:

Company A—(Madison Infantry).

Wounded—R. Vaughn and J. Williams.

Company B—(Ouachita Blues).

Killed—J. B. Williams and Jas. Gleason.
Wounded—Sergeant B. Thomas, J. McGlendon, S. W. Robinson, W. J. Blythe, A. N. Packer and J. B. Honeycutt.

Company C—(Franklin Light Guard).

Killed—J. W. Rigan.
Wounded—R. Porter, F. Carroll and J. D. Montgomery.

Company D—(Carroll Rebels).

Killed—None.
Wounded—H. L. Berry, R. W. Childers, W. Scarborough, J. W. Upshard and J. L. Smith.

Company E—(Natchez Rifles).

Killed—B. P. Campbell and Jos. Lanier.
Wounded—1st Sergeant W. J. Perryman, 2d Sergeant A. D. Carpenter, Privates F. Taylor, J. Mulkey, Jno. Stockman and T. Gulce.

Company F—(Ouachita Rebels).

Killed—None.
Wounded—Capt. J. H. Walker.
Some of the above are severely wounded, but none are thought to be mortally so.

WM. H. STEPHENSHLEY,

Adjutant 4th Louisiana Battalion.

CASUALTIES IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, S. C. V.

HEADQUARTERS 24th REGIMENT, S. C. V., }
JAMES ISLAND, June 16, 1862. }

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Below will be found a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing from the 24th Regiment, S. C. V., in the late engagement at Secessionville:

Co. D—Capt. Grooling.

Wounded—Sergeant D. U. Bowers.

Co. G—Capt. Parson.

Killed—W. L. Dawkins.
Wounded—Major by a Jacob Hunt.
Missing—John Morrell.

Co. I—Capt. Weaver.

Missing—John Duncan.

Co. K—Capt. Tompkins.

Killed—J. E. Basey.
Wounded—Lieut. F. W. Andrews, Sergeant G. W. Burton, Privates James Horn, R. P. Germain, P. B. Now.
Missing—James Collins.

The 24th Regiment happened to be on picket duty, and these companies, being stationed in the direction of the enemy's advance, were, in consequence, the only companies of the 24th engaged. They were well posted by Col. C. H. STEVENS, and did fine execution on the enemy's flank.

The companies of Capts. TOMPKINS' and PARSONS' came in immediate contact with the enemy, and consequently suffered most.

J. C. PALMER,

Adjutant 24th Regiment, S. C. V.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A soldier, named M. G. PETTIGRAM, from Jackson county, Georgia, was killed on the S. C. Railroad, on the 15th instant, while walking across the track at Branchville, being run over by the train for Augusta. He belonged to Co. C, 18th Georgia Regiment.

CONSCRIPTION LAW.—We understand that an order will be issued in a few days requiring all persons liable to conscription to report at the Court House of the District in which they reside, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next.

PERSONAL.—Col. T. G. LAMAR, who bore so distinguished a part in the recent fight on James' Island, arrived in Augusta on Tuesday, en route for his home in Edgefield.

20 June 1862, 4

New Orleans.—We take pleasure in saying that the friends of Messrs. Wm. and Randall Hunt, of New Orleans, now in this city, believe, from information in their possession, that the stories of the defection of these gentlemen to the Southern cause, and of their passing under the brutal yoke of Gen. Butler, are not true.—*Mobile Register.*

The Charleston Mercury.

20 June 1862, 1

THE FIGHT ON JAMES ISLAND.

SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES' ISLAND, June 18.
To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: Allow me to be an eye witness of, and one personally engaged in, the encounter at Seceessionville on Monday last, and to correct some inaccuracies which inadvertently crept into THE MERCURY'S first account of that engagement. Lieut. Col. A. D. Smith, who has been stationed for the last two weeks, with his battalion, at Seceessionville, and doing the most arduous duties of camp life, was not especially noticed; and, by some mistake, the Charleston Battalion and the Eutaw Regiment are, in one paragraph, stated as being the first in the affray, whereas it should have been the Charleston Battalion and Lieut. Col. Smith's, as stated correctly elsewhere. It is but right that men who fought valiantly in their country's cause should receive passing notice, so that others may be encouraged to emulate their example, and they themselves stimulated to still greater deeds of valor. It will be remembered that Lieut. Col. Smith is one of the youngest colonels in the army; but he proved himself worthy of the responsible position which he holds. With his battalion he entered the scene of action at the first, and never left the field. Both his men and officers fought with desperation. It is due to Adjutant Miller to mention his conduct, in walking up and down the line in the hottest of the battle, distributing ammunition to the men, and encouraging them to fight until death, and never to surrender to Yankees. Major J. H. Hudson acted nobly during the engagement, giving orders, and placing the men where they could do the most good. Col. Smith's Battalion were in the exposed position, and suffered severely. Several of his men were shot down before getting into position.

A FRIEND OF THE BATTALION.

SECESSIONVILLE, June 19.

To the Editor Charleston Mercury:
Yesterday's Courier, I see it is stated that I was the first in my battery, manning my gun until relieved by me. I deny the position most positively. I had a detachment of the Company that slept in my battery, and, soon as the alarm was given, every man was at post. I fired the first gun myself, and continued to do so until we had successfully driven back the massive columns of the enemy, three times, in attempting to charge our battery. I remained in command of my battery during the engagement, and was not wounded, as previously stated. Near the close of the fight, Capt. McCoy (ordnance officer) rendered services which were appreciated. Capt. Bonneau, seeing that my men were worn from the protracted fight, gallantly offered his services, to act as a private in my battery, and did so. The fight being over, and a victory won, Capt. B. said, "Lieutenant, your gun deserves to be mounted on a golden pivot." The Companies engaged were Capt. Reid's from Summerville, and Capt. Kelt's from Orangburg, which was the only force we had until at least four hours after the engagement had begun. I did not intend writing anything in your columns relative to the engagement, but seeing erroneous reports from my battery published, I felt it nothing but due to my command and myself to correct the false impressions which had been made. For further particulars, refer to my official report, which will be made in due season. I am, sir, &c., J. B. HUMBERT,
Lieutenant Orangburg Artillery.

"HARRISON TORRANO."—Under this head the New Orleans Delta, now conducted by Abolitionists, under the supervision of BUTLER, says: "The hot-bed of treason—the nursery of every mean villainy—the seat of Royalty—the home of 'I am hotter than thou' people—Charleston, S. C., has been assaulted by the Union troops, and ere this it is tottering; and, perhaps, the traitors are on their knees. It strikes us that the Union troops will fight well in Charleston, and with a relish, fog the cowards who cheered the traitors who originated the treason and the war. We shall look for the details of the war with interest."

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS ON JAMES' ISLAND.

Yesterday all seemed quiet along the lines of James' Island. The enemy has been busy, for two days past, in throwing up an earthwork about two hundred yards in advance of his previous position, and only about six hundred yards from our battery, which was the scene of the bloody fight on Monday morning.

At eleven o'clock last night, the reports of two heavy guns in quick succession, from the direction of the Stone, broke the stillness that has prevailed since Monday. What they signified is, as yet, a mystery.

Yesterday some fifteen wounded Yankees were brought to the city and lodged in the hospital in which their comrades had already been accommodated. The wounds are, generally, of a frightful character. These poor wretches seem much affected by the care and kindness with which they have been treated. They express astonishment that there are any ladies still remaining in Charleston, and say that it was the general impression in their camps that Charleston had been deserted by all, save the soldiers. They plainly intimate that no quarter or mercy is to be given to the people of Charleston, in case their troops succeed in gaining possession of the city.

We give below an extract from a private letter, dated James' Island, June 16:

Since the fight this morning, everything here has been in a somewhat confused state, and I cannot give you all the reports which are current. I will just tell you what I saw myself. The Captain came to our tents about four o'clock this morning, and hastily awoke us. We were soon ready, and started to the scene of action. The enemy had already charged our battery with an overwhelming force, and had been repulsed with heavy loss. The first volley from our 8-inch columbiad cut them all to pieces, but this did not stop them. They tried to get into the rear of our battery. Our company was ordered to repulse them, and we drove them back with severe loss. They soon rallied, however, and returned to the charge. They succeeded in getting on our ramparts, and then came a hand to hand fight, our men using the butts of their guns, and the Yankees drawing their pistols and shooting down our gunners. But we soon drove them back, tumbling them down the side of our battery as if they were logs. Finally, the enemy's officers gave the word to retreat and they fled, leaving all their dead and wounded in our hands.— Three times the enemy was on our ramparts, and three times he was repulsed. We were just giving out when reinforcements arrived. Everybody admits that the enemy fought bravely; they had 3000 of their best troops, while we had but 1400 men, all told, in the fight. While the attack was going on, we could distinctly hear the Yankee officers giving orders to their men. One of them urged his company to "push forward and take that battery," assuring them that they "would be in Charleston soon." Letters found on the bodies of the Yankees, who were killed, generally expressed the utmost confidence that the city would fall without serious resistance.

CASUALTIES IN LAMAR'S ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The following is a list of casualties in the First Regiment Artillery, South Carolina Volunteers Colonel LAMAR:

Colonel T. G. Lamar, wounded in two places, in head and neck, (doing well.)

COMPANY E—BARNWELL DISTRICT.

Killed—Captain Sam. J. Reed, Sergeant James M. Baggott; Privates George Watson, Wiley Nix, Chesley Bates, R. R. Bates, D. Riely, H. H. Dyches, John R. Diamond, and 30 wounded, among them Sergeant R. F. Nevills, at his gun, in the head.

COMPANY J—ORANGEBURG.

Killed—W. H. Amaker, J. A. R. Schuler, J. Hoover, D. Kelly, John Jones, J. W. Gibson, and 20 wounded, among them Sergeant Geo. Boliver, at his piece, and Lieutenant Humbert, twice knocked down.

Colonel Lamar was the first in the battery, manning and firing Lieutenant Humbert's gun, and was relieved by Lieutenant Humbert.

Every man acted with the spirit that fills the breast of every true Carolinian.

This Regiment is a Volunteer one, and not a Regular.

W. C. BAUMGARDNER, Acting Adjutant First Regiment Artillery, South Carolina Volunteers.

21 June 1862, 2

The Fate of Charleston.—The *Richmond Examiner* says:—"Those who remember the infamous suggestion of the *Tribune* in regard to Baltimore, after the outbreak of the 19th of April, 1861, that the city should be 'ploughed with cannon balls and sowed with gunpowder,' will not be at all surprised at the fiendish malignity of the following passage, in which the city of Charleston is devoted to a similar fate:"

[From the *New York Tribune*, June 9.]

"Doom" hangs over wicked Charleston. That viper's nest and breeding place of rebellion is, ere this time, invested by Union arms—perhaps already in our hands. If there is any city deserving of holocaustic infamy, it is Charleston. Should its inhabitants choose to make its site a desert, blasted by fire, we do not think many tears would be shed. Travelers of to-day are quite undecided as to the location of ancient Carthage; travelers of 2862 may be in the same doubt about Charleston.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 June 1862, 1

THE FIGHT ON JAMES ISLAND.

SECESSIONVILLE, S. C., June 20.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: Please publish the following list of the killed and wounded of Reed's Company, First Regiment Artillery, S. C. V., (Lamar's) in the recent fight:

Killed.—Capt. Sam'l J. Reed, Sergeant James Baggott, Privates Geo. M. Watson, Elbert Bates, R. R. Bates, W. Redmond, Henry Dyches, Willey J. Nix, D. J. Riley. Total killed, 9.

Wounded.—Sergeant Frank Nevills, Corporal N. K. Walker, Privates Van Sanders, Vincent Ballinger, J. P. Corbett, John Mairs, M. Whaley, D. Holder, W. Deik, John Templeton, Chesley Bates, W. Fleming, R. Pitts, W. J. Chitty, F. M. King, L. L. Cox, Hannan Nevills, Hartwell Nevills, J. C. Eaves, H. L. Baggott, Thos. Usaery, Willis Elkins, Andrew Houser, J. W. Gillam, J. G. Mitchell, B. H. Dyches, J. N. Phillips, D. P. Hutson, W. J. Martin, John J. Walker, W. Hare. Total wounded, 21.

Aggregate killed and wounded, 40.

Hare, the last named man, was also taken prisoner.

JAMES ISLAND, June 10, 1862.

To the Editor Charleston Mercury:—Whilst we are indulging in congratulations on the victory of Secessionville, it should not be forgotten that the erection of the work, which alone saved this important position, is due to Col. L. M. Hatch.

Months ago, before any one dreamed that the enemy could be allowed to come thus far, he labored in putting up this battery. In spite of the ill-concealed sneers of many, and against the opinion of nearly every one, he persevered and completed the work. It has cost him his regiment. It should obtain for him the gratitude of the State. It is refreshing to know that Colonel Hatch, unlike some of the sons of the soil, who prefer to defend their native city by substitute rather than in person, notwithstanding the loss of his regiment, is still freely working in the cause, and is devoting his best energies and his great experience to the defence of Charleston.

A SON OF THE SOIL.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 June 1862, 1

Movements and Results of the Fight at Secessionville.

On the morning of the 16th, Col. CLEM. H. STEVENS was on picket duty to the west of Secessionville, with companies of his own regiment, Col. HAGOON's, and the Georgia Forty-Seventh. While riding in another direction, he heard the guns at Secessionville, and, coming back, learned from a courier that our pickets in front of that post had been driven in, and that the enemy were advancing in force. He immediately despatched couriers to Col. HAGOON, who commanded the advanced forces, and to the headquarters of the General commanding, Col. STEVENS, meantime, had about 100 men near by. With a small detachment of Capt. WEBER's company (I) he occupied an abatis along the road running across the island, some 700 yards west of Secessionville neck, to prevent the enemy penetrating with skirmishers. He deployed the detachments of companies D, Capt. GOODING, G, Lieut. HAMILTON; and K, Capt. TOMPKINS, in the thicket on the left. He then sent to inform Col. HAGOON of the enemy's advance in sight, in that direction, in line of battle, and to ask for artillery and infantry support.

At 4.30 o'clock Col. HAGOON got the first intelligence of the enemy. In person he ordered the Fourth Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. MCENERY, 250 men, to Secessionville to support that battery. He ordered the Rutaw Regiment, Col. SIMONTON, about 300 men, down the Battery Island road to flank the enemy's advance. He also ordered a six pounder of Boyce's Light Battery, under Lieut. JETTER, to the support of Cols. STEVENS' and SIMONTON's infantry forces.

Lieut. Col. MCENERY was somewhat delayed. He found some difficulty in the way to Secessionville, but got there in the nick of time.— Col. LAMAR's two worn artillery companies, under Captains REID and KEITT, and the two small and exhausted battalions of infantry under Lieut. Col. GAILLARD, and Lieutenant Colonel SMITH, about 300 men, were all well nigh overpowered.

Col. HAGOON accompanied the Rutaw Regiment along the Battery Island road, and made dispositions for defence against a general advance of the enemy. SIMONTON's Regiment was placed in line of battle behind a thicket some four hundred yards west of the marsh which flanks LAMAR's battery on the right side. A detachment of HAGOON's Regiment was held in reserve in the road. On the left of SIMONTON, Lt. JETTER's piece was placed, outside the thicket. Failing to storm the battery, or to take it on the left flank, the enemy had advanced on the right flank into the field between the Battery Island road, with the thicket projecting into the field, and the marsh near Secessionville. Three regiments, having their left flank supported by a battery of field artillery, on the Battery Island road, beyond SIMONTON's right, moved forward. JETTER opened on them, and drew a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, but without damage. Lt. Col. CAPERS, the second in

Col. STEVENS' command, was sent back to request fire to be opened from a 24-pounder mounted on an advance work, thrown up by Geo. SMITH, and within range both of the field before LAMAR's battery, but more particularly the field to the west of the marsh. Gen. EVANS ordered Col. CAPERS to take charge of this gun in person, which he did, working it with effect upon the flank and rear of the three flanking regiments of the enemy, the Louisiana Battalion coming up before them, and Lt. JETTER directly behind them.

While LAMAR's Battery was attacked on the flank by three regiments, four companies of the 3d Rhode Island were sent as skirmishers to seize the thicket on the west and to capture JETTER's gun. These Col. STEVENS repelled. A portion, however, penetrated to SIMONTON's line of battle, and one of his companies and a platoon of another were engaged for a few moments in thus driving them back. Besides casualties to those actually engaged, random shots from the foe occasioned others.

Col. HAGOON now asked for a support of reinforcements to attack the enemy in rear and flank. But time was not allowed to bring them up. Failing in all his efforts, and severely punished, the invader ceased firing in all directions, and retreated rapidly from the field.

One hundred and sixty-eight of the enemy's dead we have found and buried. We have collected two hundred and fifty rifles and muskets—most of them Enfield rifles in good condition. Quite a number of cartridge boxes, knapsacks, etc., were also picked up. The number of our prisoners is —. Under the flag of truce the loss of 179 is acknowledged, seven of whom are said to be officers. That we have not been aware of this number of officers buried or in prison, may be accounted for by a fact observed in regard to those that have been recognized. They were dressed in the common blue sack coat, without uniform, probably to escape the eyes of sharpshooters, and distinguishable only, we are told, by a slight mark or small gilt wreath on the cap. These often fall off. Our loss on the 16th was fifty-three killed, and one hundred and thirty-four wounded.

Charleston.

Those who remember the mild suggestion of the New York Tribune in regard to Baltimore, after the outbreak of the 19th of April, 1861, that the city should be "ploughed with cannon balls and sowed with gunpowder," will not be at all surprised at the fiendish malignity of the following passage, in which the city of Charleston is devoted to a similar fate:

[From the New York Tribune, June 9th.]

"Doom" hangs over wicked Charleston. That viper's nest and breeding place of rebellion is, ere this time, invested by Union arms—perhaps already in our hands. If there is any city deserving of holocaustic infamy, it is Charleston. Should its inhabitants choose to make its site a desert, blasted by fire, we do not think many tears would be shed. Travellers of to-day are quite undecided as to the location of ancient Carthage; travellers of 2562 may be in the same doubt about Charleston.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 June 1862, 2

THE LINES ON JAMES ISLAND.—A FLAG OF TRUCE.—THE ENEMY FIRING AT FORT PEMBERTON, ETC.

On the authority of several of the "reliable gentlemen" from James Island, the following current statement, to our annoyance, crept into yesterday's Mercury: "The enemy has been busy, for two days past, in throwing up an earthwork about two hundred yards in advance of his previous position, and only about six hundred yards from our battery, which was the scene of the bloody fight on Monday morning." The statement is absurd on its face, for at that distance our battery could dismount all the guns in the other in half an hour. It is to be regretted that such injurious assertions should be circulated. We can say of our own knowledge that there is no truth in the statement. The enemy have erected no new battery. The nearest and only one to be seen with a glass, is variously estimated from 1000 to 2000 yards from LAMAR'S battery. This work was begun two weeks ago. Since the flight of the 16th, our pickets have advanced. Those of the enemy have fallen back.

On Wednesday, under a flag of truce, a written communication was brought to the lines of our pickets, from Gen. STEVENS, commanding the U. S. forces on James Island, addressed to the Confederate commander. Its purport was to arrange about an exchange of prisoners, to get permission to send clothes, letters and money to the prisoners and wounded in our possession, and to inquire about their number, names and condition, and concerning the dead. Inquiry was specially made about seven officers missing. The communication was polite in tone, and stated that the few Confederate prisoners and wounded were well cared for. On Thursday the Confederate commanding officer replied, granting permission to make such exchanges, although at present the enemy get the chief benefit of the arrangement. Friday, 11 o'clock, was appointed to exchange articles and letters, and Capt. KING, of General SARTON'S staff, in full dress, but without arms, met Capt. LUCK, under flag of truce, and received articles of clothing, some letters, and \$85 in gold for the prisoners, transferring some in trust for our own men. Among others was a letter from the gallant Captain WILLIAMS, of the Forty-seventh Georgia, to his wife. He was mortally wounded, and died in the enemy's hands.

Before these arrangements were completed, contrary to usage, one of the enemy's gunboats, far up the Stono, fired eight or ten shots at one of our batteries, for which a note of apology, addressed to Capt. LUCK, was immediately sent by Gen. WRIGHT, commanding one of the brigades of the

Northern forces on James Island, to Gen. SMITH, through Capt. KING. It stated that the firing was probably done through ignorance of the officer, expressed regret, and contained an offer to make any proper reparation that might be desired for the apparent breach of good faith.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and will fight like tigers. Preparations, in addition to those already made, are progressing. As time is everything in military matters, we urge upon all our people the importance of a full and immediate supply of negro labor. It cannot be better spent than in this cause, and at this juncture.

ACTIVITY OF THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.—In yesterday's paper we noticed the firing of heavy guns on Thursday night in the neighborhood of the city. We have since ascertained that they proceeded from the enemy's fleet, and it is believed that the shots were fired at several schooners which left here that night to pass the blockade, and one of which is supposed to have been captured, as a schooner-rigged craft was seen in company with the fleet on Friday morning. Some ten blockaders are constantly near this Bar, and are, at times, very close in to the Shoals.

REBEL PRISONERS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says that the following named sick and wounded prisoners are in the United States Army Hospital, Philadelphia:

RUFUS HOGAN, 5th N. C. Regiment.

S. E. JENNINGS, Company C, Palmetto Regiment, S. C.

C. D. BLACKBURN, 14th Tennessee Regiment.

ED. STEWART, Company C, 5th N. C. Regiment.

W. F. SMITH, Company I, Palmetto Regiment.

F. W. McCLENDEN, Company H, 27th Georgia Regiment.

BENJ. HOGAN, Company C, 6th S. C. Regiment.

W. H. PORTER, Company C, 6th N. C. Regiment.

T. H. HUGHSTEIN, Company K, Palmetto Regiment.

Corporal D. H. McKENZIE, Company C, 8th Alabama Regiment.

JOHN P. BURGESS, Company D, 16th N. C. Regiment.

Sergeant T. KLINTEK, Company A, 16th N. C. Regiment.

BENJ. T. RISING, Company I, 23d N. C. Regiment.

Corporal E. RAY, Company A, Palmetto Regiment.

Lieutenant THEODORE KLINCK, of Charleston, S. C., died on Wednesday. The *Enquirer* says this young man was the son of a wealthy German grocer in Charleston, and was very fine looking.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 June 1862

THE SKIRMISH AT LEGARE'S PLACE ON THE THIRD INST.—OFFICIAL REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS 24th REGIMENT,

June 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your order, received at half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., I detailed Lieut. Col. Capers, with four companies of this regiment, to recover two guns of Chichester's battery, which had been struck in the mud. Finding the enemy, very unexpectedly, in force near the guns, Colonel Capers did not accomplish his object, but made a very successful attack on the enemy, for the details of which I beg to refer you to his report, herewith enclosed.

Respectfully,
C. H. STEVENS,
Colonel 24th Regiment.
Capt. JOE WALKER, A. A. General.

CAMP 24th REG'T, S. C. V., ADVANCE FORCES,
JAMES ISLAND, June 10th, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the details of the recent engagement with the enemy's advance, at Legare's place, below Secessionville, on the 3d inst. In obedience to your direction I left the camp before daylight with four companies of the 24th—the Marion Rifles, Pee Dee Rifles, Evans Guard and Colleton Guard—to remove the guns of Capt. Chichester's Battery, which were bogged in the marsh at the causeway below Rivers'. Arrived at Secessionville, it was reported to me, by Col. Lamar, that our pickets had been driven in to Rivers', and that the guns were covered by the enemy. I reported this to the General, who ordered me to take my companies and drive him back until the fire of his boats obliged me to withdraw. I moved down to Rivers', and found the picket force, consisting of the Beauregard Light Infantry and the Charleston Riflemen, at that point, and the enemy's advance in the pines just in their front. I ordered these companies to join my command, and formed my line at the head of the causeway, facing Legare's, threw out the Marion Rifles, Captain Sigwald, as skirmishers, and ordered him to push on and draw the fire of the enemy. This was well and promptly done, the Marions soon occupying the pines, and the enemy's skirmishers retiring. I crossed the causeway by flank and deployed on the other side, throwing my companies forward on the right, where we engaged the enemy warily until our fire becoming too severe, he fell back to the edge of the wood on this side of Legare's old field. After a half hour's firing in this position, we moved into the wood and drove through, the enemy retreating across the old field to the house beyond. Our way was now unobstructed, the enemy occupying the Legare houses beyond and the long hedge to the east of them, from which he poured in a strong fire, most of which passed entirely over us. A regiment, which I afterwards ascertained to be the 25th Massachusetts, constituted his reserve, and was posted below the negro houses, a quarter of a mile to the south. I determined, by a rapid charge on the main building, to cut off the advance from this support, the only difficulty being, that at Legare's we would be open to the river and within a half mile. But I resolved to attempt it. Just at this period Lieut. Col. Gaillard, with his command, about 125 strong, reported to me, and I assigned him a position, and ordered the Evans Guard, Captain Gooding, Charleston Riflemen, Lieut. Lynch, Irish Volunteers, Capt. Ryan, Beauregard Light Infantry, Capt. White, Sumter Guard, Lieut. J. Ward Hopkins, and the Calhoun Guard, Capt. Miles, to perform the duty, while Lieut. Col. Gaillard took command of the centre and left as a reserve. It was well and nobly performed; twenty-two persons being captured, among them a captain and sergeant, all of the 100th Pennsylvania Regiment. The prisoners in our possession and the enemy driven back to his support, which promptly took position in and behind the row of negro houses, the boats opened a brisk fire on us, while we received our only damaging fire from the negro huts. I, therefore, ordered a retirement to the wood, which was performed in good order and under cover of the fire from our left, where the remainder of the Charleston Battalion, with three of my companies, were posted. I deemed it proper to retire the force beyond the causeway to Rivers', where I took position by the General's direction. I would have returned the wood had I had a force sufficient to cover my right, which was open to the enemy and immediately under the fire of his boats. The following is a list of the casualties of the Beauregard Light Infantry, Pee Dee Rifles and Evans Guard: In the former, Lieut. A. J. Mills, wounded in the thigh; Corporal W. H. Bitton, in the thigh; private Jno. Brown, in the hip. Pee Dee Rifles, private Jno. Chavers, in the chest. Evans Guard, privates

Jno. Brown, severely in the thigh; Lee Brown and M. T. Mock, slightly. The report of Lieut. Col. Gaillard, which is herewith forwarded, shows the result in his command, which makes our total injury sustained, 17 wounded, one of which was mortal, and one missing. From a prisoner captured on Saturday last, I learned that Lt. Walker was not dangerously wounded, and was doing well, being held a prisoner at Legareville. The same prisoner informs me that many of the enemy were wounded, two having since died, and that several were killed. He represents the regiment engaged to have been the 100th Pennsylvania, and the support to have consisted of the 28th Massachusetts and the 49th New York. The officers and men under my command behaved with coolness and determined bravery. I have no special mention to make of any one for distinguished behavior. Capt. Clinch surrendered his sword to Capt. Ryan, of the Irish Volunteers, who now wears it as a trophy of his gallantry. To Lieut. Colonel Gaillard, and his gallant command, I return my thanks for their prompt and efficient support. The companies of the 24th, after a long march and without breakfast, went into the action with spirit and sustained it throughout.

With gratitude to God for our success, I have the honor to be,

Colonel, very respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servant,

ELLISON CAPERS,

Lieut. Col. 24th Regiment S. C. V.

To Col. C. H. Stevens, commanding 24th Regiment S. C. V.

HEADQUARTERS CHARLESTON BATTALION,
SECESSIONVILLE, June 8, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel Ellison Capers:

SIR: Learning on Tuesday, the 3d instant, that you were engaged with the enemy at Legare's, and that they were in larger force than yourself, I assembled the five companies of my battalion (one, the Charleston Riflemen, being already with you) to reinforce you.

On reaching the scene of action, and receiving orders, I disposed of them as you directed.

Soon after joining, you called on me for three companies to join in a charge on the buildings occupied by the enemy, and the Irish Volunteers, Sumter Guard and Calhoun Guard were designated for that duty, and well did they respond.

By some misapprehension, a part of the Union Light Infantry also joined in the charge, but being more remote, had not reached the buildings when our forces were ordered to retire.

I would here remark, that the Charleston Riflemen, previously under your command, was designated by yourself as one to join in the charge.

I joined in the charge also, but seeing you up with them, I fell back to take charge of the line in rear. I cannot, in consequence, designate any particular officer or man as deserving special note; but, so far as my observation went, all behaved well.

Those who remained in rear kept up a steady fire on the enemy, until ordered to retire.

It is due to my battalion to state that the Charleston Riflemen had been on picket duty the day and night before, and the other five companies had been on duty the day before, and were not relieved until three o'clock Tuesday morning.

My Adjutant, 2d Lieutenant Henry Walker, fell seriously wounded, near the buildings, and, I regret to say, could not be brought from the field (though a party did attempt it), and fell into the hands of the enemy.

On next page you will find a list of the casualties. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. GAILLARD,

Lieut. Col. Command'g Charleston Battalion.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CHARLESTON BATTALION IN SKIRMISH OF 20 JUNE, 1862.

Wounded—Second Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Walker, severely, and left on the field.

Third Lieut. J. C. Suttus (Charleston Riflemen), slightly.

First Sergt. E. R. Patterson (Charleston Riflemen), slightly.

Sergeant Edward Lee (Irish Volunteers), slightly.

Corporal Thos. Brosnan (Irish Volunteers), shot dead.

Private M. Hartnett (Irish Volunteers), slightly.

First Lieut. J. Ward Hopkins (Sumter Guard), seriously, but not dangerously.

Private Wm. Macbeth (Sumter Guard), dangerously.

Missing—Private J. A. Kelly, Charleston Riflemen.

Sergeant Lauegan and Private R. Wheeling, of the Irish Volunteers, were also slightly wounded.

P. C. GAILLARD, Lt. Colonel

The Charleston Mercury.

23 June 1862, 2

THE LINES ABOUT THE CITY

Since our last issue all has been quiet along our lines on James Island. The situation of affairs there, however, is such that another conflict may happen at any moment.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats, composing the blockading squadron off this port, crossed the bar at or near the Ship Channel, and steamed up along the beach of Morris Island, keeping up a rapid fire of shell towards the ridge of sand hills on which our batteries were planted during the siege of Fort Sumter. After firing about twenty rounds, the gunboat turned about and went to sea. Taken in connection with the frequently reiterated threats of an early demonstration against Charleston, this gunboat reconnoissance of Morris Island is significant.

THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—In answer to a number of inquiries from friends, whether I was in command of the forces on James Island in the battle of the 16th instant, I would state that agreeable to an order from Maj. Gen. PEMBERTON, I arrived on the Island on the 14th instant, and assumed command on the 15th instant. I commanded in person the engagement on the morning of the 16th of June.

N. G. EVANS,

Brigadier General U. S. A.

GEN. GREGG'S COMMAND.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that Gen. MAXCY GREGG, by some judicious transfers, has now the command of five regiments of South Carolina volunteers. He has been for some time desirous of having his old regiment, the 1st S. C. V., now commanded by Col. D. H. HAMILTON. He has succeeded in doing so. Colonel MARSHALL'S, Col. MCGOWAN'S, Col. EDWARDS', and another regiment from this State, constitute his brigade—amounting, we are told, to more than five thousand men. With such a commander, we confidently expect to hear of glorious deeds performed by this fine brigade.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE HAMPTON LEGION.—The *Richmond Examiner* says: Col. WADE HAMPTON, formerly commanding the Hampton Legion, of South Carolina, one of the most distinguished and gallant corps in the service, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. In the reorganization of the Legion, Lieutenant J. HARVEY DIXON, of the Manning Guards, was elected Major, and Captain M. W. GARY, of the Watson Guards, Lieutenant Colonel. Captain GARY won a famous name at Manassas, his company having captured two of the enemy's batteries, and his own personal gallantry having been conspicuous on that celebrated battle field. The compliment of his election was increased by the circumstance, that it was without opposition.

CAPTURES BY THE ENEMY.—Before daylight, on Friday, the 20th inst., two Yankee barges, containing about thirty men, went up the Santee river to the Steam Pounding Mill, and captured the schooner *Louisa* and crew, with a cargo of 147 bales cotton; the steam tug *Treaty* (a small propeller boat used for towing on the Santee river), and two lighters, belonging to the mill, partly loaded with rough rice. There was one negro man in the steam tug. They then took their prizes out to the blockading fleet, leaving the Steam Mill unharmed. The Captain of the *Louisa* escaped by being at the residence of Mr. TILTON, about 800 yards from the mill.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 June 1862, 2

INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH.

The latest dates which we have received from the North are those of the 18th inst. We make some extracts.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Northern papers are filled with accounts of operations about Charleston. The following editorial allusion, in the Philadelphia *Equiver* of the 18th inst, shows their design and temper against Charleston:

Letters from Port Royal to the 12th, and from Hilton Head to the 13th, show, on the whole, very satisfactory progress in the siege of Charleston. That city, it is true, was constantly receiving reinforcements from the direction of Savannah, and a considerable number of our men were sick with fevers, but not more so than was natural from their exposure. On the other hand, the troops had all behaved very bravely, and almost every military movement, though cautious even to slowness, had been a complete success. The cord was steadily tightening, and would soon be tied round the neck of the naughty mother and queen of treason.

General Beham now has command near Charleston, General Hunter having returned to Hilton Head. The rebel officers captured on the 10th say that all roads and inlets to Charleston are guarded with batteries, and that every inch of ground will be contested. That is very likely; but we are happy to say, in conclusion, from the statements of a very intelligent writer now there, that the commander of our forces, while waiting patiently for the completion of certain plans, feels entirely master of the situation, and entertains little doubt, or none, that the execrated city will soon again be subject to the government upon which it has brought all the troubles and losses of this causeless rebellion.

THE RECONNOISSANCE OF THE YANKEE GUNBOATS TO GEORGETOWN, S. C.

A Washington letter in one of the New York papers says:

The Navy Department has received despatches by which it appears that Commodore Prentiss, of the Albatross, recently sailed up the interior waters of South Carolina to Georgetown. He crossed the bar on the 21st with his own vessel and the Norwich, Lieutenant Commanding Duncan, and entered Winyaw Bay. After passing a small deserted redoubt near the lighthouse, an extensive fortification was observed on South Island, with apparently several large guns mounted, which turned out to be quakers. This fort was found deserted. Another abandoned fortification was found on Cat Island. On the 22d he stood up the bay for Georgetown; entered Sampit Creek, and steamed past the city's wharf. Not being prepared to hold the place he abstained from landing, knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would compel him to destroy the town. He afterwards ascended the Waccamaw river to a point ten miles above Georgetown, through a fine country, and meeting no resistance he brought off eighty contrabands. The rebels were leaving their plantations, driving their negroes before them in all directions.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1862, 1

THE NEWS OF THE WAR.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT WITH THE YANKEES ON JAMES' ISLAND—THE FULL NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Through our late Northern papers we got the full Yankee account of the severe fight which took place on James' Island on the 10th inst., between the Forty-Seventh Georgia Regiment, Col. WILLIAMS, and a much superior force of the enemy, strongly posted behind a swamp. Although this account contains many gross misrepresentations, it will be found interesting. It is taken from a letter to the New York Herald, dated "Grimball's Plantation, James' Island, So. Ca., June 11th."

Our forces have occupied this point since Monday last, without any molestation, further than an occasional shot from the enemy's pickets, until yesterday afternoon, when the rebels appeared in full force with the apparent intention of driving us off the island.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the pickets of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers—who were posted, fifteen in number, at the outer edge of a strip of woods, about half a mile from the shore—were suddenly surprised by the advance of the enemy. A few shots were exchanged, when our sentinels fell back to the open field on this side, where Company D, of the Forty-seventh, Captain McDonald, was stationed, with portions of Companies I and H, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania on the left, and another of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania on the right. Here our boys made a stand, driving back the enemy with heavy loss. After a cessation of the fire for about twenty minutes, a rebel regiment, which proved to be the Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers, came cautiously down through the underbrush, and renewed the attack with great vigor. Meantime, our position had been in a measure strengthened by Company G, of the Forty-seventh New York, and two additional companies of the Pennsylvania regiments, together with a section of Hamilton's Battery (regulars), which was planted on our left.

I think no battle field of this war has been the scene of more tenacious, determined and gallant fighting than then ensued on the part of our men. From the peculiarity of the country, which abounds in all portions with thick underbrush, the enemy were enabled to keep themselves under cover, while our men were obliged either to hunt them from their hiding places, or wait for uncertain glimpses through the dense shrubbery. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, our men behaved like veterans, standing up before the enemy's galling musketry without wavering or wincing. Captain McDonald's men, of the Forty-seventh New York, emptied their cartridges boxes of the ground before them, and maintained their position, though the enemy was, at one time, not more than ten yards in front. Their fire, as well as that of all our troops, was most effective; and after charging wildly at all points of the line, the rebel commander gave up the attempt and his forces fell back in hotter haste than they came up. Seventeen of their dead lay upon the field, and eight of their wounded, two of whom have

since died, were picked up and tenderly cared for.

Light Company E, of the Third regular artillery (Hamilton's Battery), or at least that portion of it engaged, made some splendid shots, and rendered effective service in propelling the Secesh out of the bush. Captain Hamilton received a bullet and some buck-shot through his garments, but was uninjured. Colonel Guss, of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who had command of our forces during the fight, rode gallantly up and down the line, encouraging his men, and, though prominently exposed in the thickest of the fight, escaped without harm. There were numerous other hairbreadth escapes, to be accounted for only by the fact that our fire was so rapid, and the smoke, in consequence, so dense, as partially to keep our men from view. The list of our killed and wounded is below:

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—Henry Dunn, Co. B; Edward Cochrane, Co. E; George Wright, Co. F.

Wounded—George Wonderly, Co. B, left arm amputated, doing well; Samuel J. Day, Co. B, slightly; Benjamin English, Co. B, slightly; Lewis Miller, Co. K, severely; Harry Thomas, Co. K, slightly; Isaac Harper, Co. K, slightly; William C. Lewis, Co. K, slightly.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.

Wounded—Walter Powers, Co. D, seriously; Palver Kline, Co. D, seriously; John Wasten, Co. D, seriously; Nelson Kilmer, Co. D, slightly; James Glassey, Co. D, severely; George Risley, Co. G, slightly; George Hill, Co. G, dangerously; Mather Fanning, Co. G, seriously.

FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Thomas Job, Co. K, of Plattsburg, N. Y., musket ball through the breast, mortal; George Hawk, Co. I, bayonet wound in the arm; Joseph McLahe, Co. K, severely; Patrick Kenue-day, Co. K, slightly, in left arm.

Besides the above, the following wounded prisoners, all of the Forty-seventh Georgia regiment, are in the hospital tent, where Doctors Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Crispell and Townsend, of New York, give them the same kind attention that is bestowed on our own sufferers; their wounds are all, however, of a serious nature, and not more than two or three will recover: Captain W. W. Williams, Bengal, Georgia, pierced by seven balls, and since dead; Seaborn Hall, Holmesville, Georgia; John E. Gibson, Bengal, Georgia; Oliver Martin, Ettingham, Georgia; John Makill, Stateborough, Georgia, arm amputated; Daniel La Roche, Bengal. The rebel loss could not, it is thought, have been less than from twenty-five to a hundred in killed and wounded. Captain Williams, before his death, left several messages to be sent to his family, and desired that his personal effects should be preserved by the surgeon, whose kindness to him, he said, was altogether unexpected.

Sergeant Thomas Webber, of Company A, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot through both thighs while out on picket on Johns Island, a few nights since, and privates Black and Duesom, of the same regiment, were also wounded in a brush with some mounted rebels on Saturday last. All will recover.

From some of the wounded prisoners we learn that to-day is fixed by the rebels for a general attack on our forces, with a view to drive us from the island. Up to this hour (ten o'clock) we have no symptoms of any movement on their part.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1862, 1

The Way to Peace.

We have no idea that the South will now be recognized as a Confederacy of Independent States so long as the United States continues to conquer, or until we manifest, by signal and material victories, some ability to achieve and maintain the position we claim. Moral victories, followed by retreats, however brilliant; temporary checks, ending in the abandonment of important cities and great railroads and magnificent States, however they be "military necessities," will never establish our cause, or bring us power and peace. There is no royal road to learning. There is no path to security for the Confederate States, but one of bloody victory over a bloodthirsty foe. The task before us is one who doubt cannot interpose, timidity cannot shrink, humanity cannot soften. Failure is destruction. We must "cut our way through with a bloody axe." All that, as a people, we are and have and hope in this life, is at stake; and the shortest, cheapest, easiest mode of self-preservation is to fight with desperation. We cannot submit to a despotism of the Northern mob, with personal degradation and pecuniary ruin. We cannot submit to amalgamation with the negro. This is no ordinary war. It is a war for existence. Temporising, casting about, waiting for exterior assistance, postponing the struggle for more favorable circumstances and events, have served but to weaken our cause. We have already permitted our enemy to drill his unmilitary people and to prepare his weapons on a great scale. We have, by his partial successes thus achieved, shaken the opinions of the civilized world in our capacity. The folly of our past management is palpable and beyond prevention. There is, however, a remedy for our present case, and but one—to wage this war with inflexible vigor and unflinching firmness—to meet the foe in more than the spirit in which it is ruthlessly brought to our homes—to inflict retribution for our deep, unmedicable wrongs—to bring the enemy to his senses by punishment. The sense of justice and humanity can be inspired by the stern lessons of the sword and bayonet. This is the instruction which alone will inform those with whom we have to deal. It is surely a dear and dreadful business, but we cannot avoid it; and the sooner and faster we teach it, the less costly, the more effective.

The Yankees our Historians.

The Savannah Republican says: "The following comes to us without a responsible name, but it contains an important truth—one affecting both the character and interests of the Confederacy—which the people would do well to contemplate. The writer is correct when he says, that foolish army orders have made the Yankees our historians."

POCOTALIGO, S. C., June 14.

To the Editor of the Savannah Republican:—I am a subscriber to several Southern papers, and in none of them have I seen any attempt at a full account of the recent battle on the Chickahominy river. Even the Richmond papers content themselves with items of interest, lists of killed and wounded, and lavish praises of favorite corps—aside from the interest of the people, who have their own kith and kin in the struggle—is it just to the cause and to history that the story of our battle should be written by Yankee pens, as in the past? Yet this is the absolute result of the order excluding reporters from the camps. Take, for instance, the battle to which I have alluded. The Mercury publishes from a Northern paper the only connected narrative of the contest. In the absence of the other side of the story, this may be the only account thousands and tens of thousands will get, and at some future day you will have some writer, like "Sabine," quoting it as evidence that the Yankees actually drove us off the field with the bayonet—and the other side of the account will have to be studied out as best it may, and given to the people years after the event had taken place.

So far as the army reporters of the Southern press are concerned, they have in every instance been gentlemen, whose word was their bond, and in no instance that I can think of has the cause suffered detriment by their letters from the camps. Yet, because Generals and others in authority dislike to have their blunders made public, posterity must be content with the Yankee account of our second revolution.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1862, 1

ORANGEBURG AND BARNWELL IN THE FIGHT AT SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—On Sunday night, previous to the battle, after a week and more of incessant labor, and of fighting with the enemy at long law, both Captains Reed's and Kelt's Companies were put at work to erect a new battery for the reception of two columbiads, which were to be mounted the next day. The men were kept hard at work until about three o'clock in the morning, when they were dismissed for the purpose of snatching a short nap, to the end that they might be somewhat prepared for the usual duties of the day. We were, therefore, in no plight to meet, in mortal combat, a desperate and stubborn foe, impelled to the charge by a sanguine but desolating hope of easy victory. But our rude and semi-civilized enemy does not always select his time for attack in strict accordance with our preparedness to meet him on an equal footing, and on that occasion he especially exhibited his un-conquered breeding.

On Monday morning, at early dawn, those of us who had not so much as an hour before lain us down, were aroused from our slumbers—necessarily deep, because of the fatigue we had undergone—by the announcement that the enemy were advancing in large numbers, in double quick, to a charge upon our battery.

The picket had failed to give notice of the approach of the enemy, and hence, we were taken entirely by surprise. There was now no time for alarm by the long roll, no accurate formation of companies, but every man, as best he could and with the utmost alacrity, flew to his post of duty and of honor. Before, however, our guns could be manned, and those of the two artillery companies not required at the gunk—who, at that time, constituted our only infantry support—could get into position, the enemy were within a very few paces of the battery. Many of them soon began to scale the walls of the fortification, and some stood upon the rampart, demanding, in imperious but fatal language, the surrender of the place.

Our battery, a simple earthwork, contained only five guns—one eight-inch columbiad, one ten inch mortar, two twenty-four pounder rifle guns, and one eighteen pounder howitzer. The columbiad was commanded by Lieut. Humbert, and the mortar by Lieut. Barton, both of Captain Kelt's company, and the other three guns were under the command of the several officers of Captain Reed's company.

At the first announcement of the enemy's coming, Lieuts. Humbert and Barton rushed to their several guns, and Lieuts. Oliver and Mosely, also of Capt. Kelt's company, repaired with the most commendable promptitude to the battery of the columbiad, sufficient time not having been allowed for the mounting of their guns. They immediately assumed the duties of the cannonier, and voluntarily put themselves to work, with the most exemplary earnestness and vigor in the several parts of loading, tralling and firing the piece. Both the columbiad and mortar were served with admirable skill, playing wild havoc with the enemy's advancing lines; and soon, under a most destructive fire of grape and canister from the columbiad, the line of the foe wavered, was broken, and he was forced to fall back some distance in front of the battery. The retreating vandals were soon rallied, however, and largely reinfused they came forward with redoubled desperation in a second most impetuous charge. About this time Lieutenant Humbert received quite an injury by the concussion produced by his gun, having been fired while he was in rather an unpleasant proximity to its mouth. The blow rendered him unfit for work, and the active command and management of the columbiad devolved on, and was assumed by, the chivalric Lieutenant T. P. Oliver. Again the faithful old columbiad, adroitly managed, and with terrible effect, did her work of death and destruction. At every discharge of grape and canister, vast openings were cleared through the serried ranks of the foe. Three or four rounds were quite sufficient, and the Yankees, mowed down in every direction, were again repulsed with the most terrific slaughter.

Sometimes during the second assault, the Charleston Battalion of Infantry came to our assistance, and they did good service in the portion of the battery assigned them. In consequence of the heavy guns of that part of the battery—the left—having been silent, and the infantry force before the arrival of the Charleston Battalion being very weak, many of the Yankees had advanced to the very foot of the rampart, and several had succeeded in flanking us on the left. The Charle-

stonians, therefore, together with the few exhausted infantry we had there, had to contend with the foe in a close and desperate struggle. Superior bravery, however, soon told, and the enemy was driven back from every quarter, thoroughly whipped—thus rendering complete, at every point, the second decided repulse.

The enemy, finding now that his most vehement assaults and boldest efforts on our front and left could not carry the battery, determined to try his fortune by endeavoring to flank us on the right, across a marsh which, commencing near the right of the battery, stretched out about 150 yards westward. Now came the critical moment in our destiny. The columbiad, because of a portion of her carriage having given away, refused to be trailed in the direction of the enemy, the guns of Capt. Reed's battery were silent, and our infantry, numbering not more than two hundred and fifty or three hundred, being completely worn out, and the ammunition of a considerable part of them well nigh exhausted, had ceased firing.

We were consequently subjected for about thirty minutes to a galling enfilade fire from the embattled host, without a single gun replying from our side. Ultimately, the fearless, dashing Louisianians, under the intrepid McInery, after a forced march of several miles, came gallantly up in double-quick time, and, with a shout which made the welkin ring, echoed from Orangeburg and Barnwell and Charleston, formed their line of battle, under a fearful fire of musketry from the foe. The work was now soon over. The panic stricken enemy could not long stand before the unerring aim of the skillful riflemen of the West, aided by a hastily erected land battery, and one or two light batteries, which by this time had opened their fire on his rear. Discomfited, he beat a precipitate retreat.

During the fight, the mortar under the skillful management of the heroic Lieut. Barton, although not adapted to a contest of this sort, did good service.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the gallant Capt. Kelt, who, during the entire engagement, was seen moving, with the utmost coolness, from point to point, directing, encouraging and exhorting his men to maintain the ancient prestige of their District, and his noble example was not barren of good result.

The indefatigable exertions and heroic behavior of Lieutenants Humbert and Oliver, in the management of the columbiad—the largest and most effective gun in the battery—have covered them with glory.

The Barnwell Company, too, although thrown into temporary confusion by the early fall of their idolized commander—the chivalric Reed—soon recovered from the shock, and won for themselves un fading laurels—in evidence of which, let their large number of killed and wounded speak with trumpet tongue.

The laudable conduct of Col. Lamar has won for him the golden opinions of his command, and must challenge the esteem and admiration of his grateful countrymen. He was first on the field, urging his men to take their post, and stand to their arms to the death; and he was the most reluctant to leave it after having received a wound, severe and painful, which required that he should be taken to a place of comparative quiet and safety. On being wounded, Col. Lamar turned over the command to Col. Walker—than whom it would be difficult to find a braver or a more skillful soldier.

The two companies of Col. Lamar's command (Kelt's and Reed's), comprising scarcely more than one hundred men, contended, for at least one hour, against from fifteen hundred to two thousand picked troops of the enemy before receiving any aid whatever from reinforcements; and they not only held the enemy in check, but signally repulsed him two several times. Most truly have the warrior sons, both officers and men, of old Orangeburg done their duty well and nobly—most faithfully have they vindicated the illustrious character of their District—most clearly have they proven that the pure blood of renowned ancestors still flows through their veins, and that the fires of patriotism which burned on the altars of their hearts still animates the bosoms of their worthy descendants.

The Charleston Battalion, on its arrival, did well—acted nobly; they fought with unsurpassed courage. It delights me much to think of the chivalric behavior of that noble old Spartan hero, Colonel Gaillard, who, while in command, seeming to disdain the fear of danger, passed to and fro through a perfect hail storm of bullets and shells, in the discharge of his responsible duties.

I shall not pretend to give an account of the conduct of the forces under the immediate command of Gen. Evans, as they were some distance from us, and I did not, therefore, witness their operations. Such, then, is a faithful statement of facts given by an

EYE-WITNESS.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1862, 2

A VISIT TO CALLIWASSEE ISLAND.

We have, from a trustworthy source, the following narrative of a recent excursion to this locality—formerly the estate of General James HAMILTON, now owned by C. B. Kirk, Esq. It seems that at the time of the Yankee invasion last November, Mr. Kirk hurried to the island and destroyed all his cotton, intending to return and save such other property as might be of value. Constant service in the field prevented this, and it was left to Capt. John Mickler, of the Hamilton Guards, 11th Regiment S. C. V., to exhibit an instance of "dash," which reflects great credit on himself and the thirty comrades who shared with him the dangers of the bold enterprise.

Some ten days ago Capt. Mickler determined to explore the island for Yankees and other contrabands. With Gen. Drayton's authority, he arranged his expedition and effected a landing unobserved. A glance at the map will show Calliwassée Island, between the Colleton and Cdechessee rivers, a few miles east of Hardeeville, and within hearing of the Yankee's reveille and tattoo. After secreting the boats, Capt. Mickler threw out his skirmishers, and began reconnoitering, hoping to catch some of the Yankees, who were in the habit of visiting the place for supplies of cattle and corn. In this, however, he was not successful, and he at once turned his attention to the next best thing to be done, i. e., the saving of the grain and the cattle. He found in the barn about 500 bushels corn, and in order to render its transportation more convenient, put his men to shelling and bagging it. His next move was to drive up all the cattle (some 81 head, in splendid condition,) from the rich pastures which the island afforded. The corn was deposited in the boats, and, not having accommodation for so many four-footed passengers, he drove the cattle before him into the river, and, after great labor in keeping his boats between them and the shore, finally succeeded in making them work their way to Hassel's Point, on the Okatee river, where the whole party disembarked, after an absence of nearly two days, having conducted their hazardous expedition to a most successful conclusion.

The corn and three mules soon found their way to the Quartermaster, and 81 beeves were purchased by the Commissary at a good round price.

We record these incidents with pleasure, for we are sure that, if opportunity is afforded to our young men from the seashore, whose lives have been spent near the creeks and sounds which skirt our shore, and with every point of which they are familiar, the Yankees will soon find their sojourn in this portion of "the Sunny South" as perilous and unpleasant as it ought to be.

24 June 1862, 2

FROM THE ISLANDS.—All is quiet, so far as we can learn, upon James' Island.

One of the enemy's gunboats, on Sunday, opened a severe fire of shells upon a detachment of the Marion Artillery, posted upon John's Island, and forced them to retire.

PASSENGERS by the steamship *Memphis* report that the British Government has made a peremptory demand upon the Yankee authorities for the surrender of the British steamer *Dermuda*, captured as a prize some time ago.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY seems to have been suddenly transferred from the neighborhood of Savannah to that of Charleston. Lieut. T. F. HOOPER, of Company B, 29th Georgia, with a detachment of twelve men, visited Wilmington Island, below Savannah, on Friday, and, after a diligent search, was unable to find a Yankee on the island. There are indications of Yankee troops having recently been there, but it is the opinion of Lieut. H. that they have entirely abandoned the island. Many head of fine fat cattle and hogs were seen running at large.

GEN. GREGG'S BRIGADE is now composed of the following regiments, which average over 1,000 men each:

1st S. C. Volunteers, Col. D. H. HAMILTON.

12th S. C. Volunteers, Col. O. E. EDWARDS.

13th S. C. Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. BARNES.

14th S. C. Volunteers, Col. S. MCGOWAN.

Rifle Regiment S. C. Volunteers, Col. J. FOSTER MARSHALL.

To this brigade we learn that two batteries are attached—Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON'S Battery and Capt. CRENJAW'S (Richmond) Battery. Letters for members of any of these regiments should be directed to *Richmond, Gregg's Brigade, Division of Major General A. P. Hill.*

TWENTY-SECOND NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

—The Twenty-second North Carolina Regiment, originally commanded by Col. PETTIGREW, was reorganized on Friday, 15th inst., by electing Maj. CONNOR, of Hampton's Legion, South Carolina, Colonel; Capt. ROBT. H. GRAY, of Randolph county, North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. C. C. COLE, of Guilford county, North Carolina, Major. Lieut. H. E. CHARLES takes the place of C. C. COLE, as Captain of the Guilford men.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—ARRIVAL OF A SPLENDID STEAMSHIP.—The British steamship *Memphis*, Captain CRUKSHANK, from Liverpool, via Nassau, N. P., arrived here yesterday. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, being precisely such as we most sorely need at the present juncture. The *Memphis* had the misfortune, while coming into port on Monday, to get ashore on the beach of Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers *Marion* and *Etewan*. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders, which fired a number of shells, most of which struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beauregard, which discharged but

one shot at her, when she retired. The *Memphis* is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, is a most slightly vessel, of good speed, about 800 tons register, but is capable of carrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1200 tons. She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau in 16½ days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer *Quaker City*. Left at Nassau, on the 19th inst., the steamships *Hero*, *Heralt*, *Nashville* (now *Thos. L. Wragg*), *Doyls*, *Kate* and others. The *Awile* had left Nassau some days previous to the 19th for an unknown port. The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp blockade off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels bound in or going out. The Hon. Mr. WARD, late Minister to China, and Major BATEMAN, came passengers in the *Memphis*.

A VETERAN CAVALIER.—Capt. JOHN H. HOWARD, of the Beaufort District Troop, though sixty years of age, is yet as active in the saddle as the youngest of his spirited corps. On the occasion of the Yankee advance towards Pocotaligo, the Captain happened to be at that post. He undertook to deliver the order for the movement of the troops at Grahamville to the threatened point, and did so with such promptitude, that it is said his charger suff'ered severely. The Captain led his troop to Pocotaligo, and shared with them all the fatigues of that journey. This old trooper is always solicitous about the comfort of his men and gives particular attention to the commissariat. His command is attached to the regiment of Col. C. J. COLCLOCK.

THE YANKIES ON THE COAST are very knowing on the subject of Confederate movements. A despatch from Washington to a Chicago paper says:

A special bearer of despatches arrived from Gen. Hunter to day. He reports that the rebels have been largely reinforced in Charleston, most probably with regiments from Beauregard's army.

It is believed that reinforcements have been likewise sent to Mobile and Savannah, and that the rebels intend to entirely abandon all idea of the defence of the Mississippi Valley, and will concentrate their forces to defend the Atlantic seaboard cities remaining in them.

THE FIGHT AT SECESSIONVILLE.—The last number of the *Barnwell Sentinel* says:

We had the pleasure of perusing a letter written by Lieut. John A. Bellinger to his relatives, immediately after the battle of Secessionville, on James Island. He speaks of the battle as being the most bloody he had ever witnessed. Out of 48 men in his company, 11 were killed and 23 wounded. The enemy would stand upon the parapet and shoot them down like hives. At a time when all hope fled, when he had but two men besides himself to load the cannon, the Charleston Battalion came up and poured a deadly volley on the enemy. Just about this time his brother, Vincent, received a flesh wound, who is said by him to have fought heroically. Nothing but the most desperate fighting saved the battery. A bullet passed through his coat, and one through his pants, and several passed his head. His servant-man was shot in both legs. He describes the discharges of his cannon, with grape and canister, which he loaded nearly up to the muzzle, as appalling; scores of Yankees fell at nearly every discharge. He pays a becoming compliment to the bravery of his company, and especially to the lamented Capt. Reed, with whom he was on intimate terms, and whom he considers one of the noblest of men.

25 June 1862, 3

A. L. SOLOMON,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
111 RICHARDSON STREET,
COLUMBIA, SO. CA.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF
MERCHANDISE and COUNTRY PRODUCE. Any busi-
ness entrusted to my care will be promptly and faith-
fully attended to.

Refer to Messrs. JAMES G. GIBBS & Co., Columbia, So.
Ca.; B. MORDECAI, Esq., Charleston, So. Ca.

June 24

lmo

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Private Vincent Martin, of the Charleston Light Dragoons, who was picket on Sunday night, was severely wounded in the leg above the knee, while he was attempting to communicate some information which he had obtained to a neighboring picket. He proceeded on foot in the direction of his friends, and by some mistake, the particulars of which we have not been able to ascertain, he was quite near his comrade, was shot down. It is supposed that he had advanced and mistook the exact post of the other picket. He was removed to McPhersonville, where he is receiving every attention. He is the same youth who acted with such gallantry in a skirmish near Fort Royal Ferry last winter—a son of Gen. Wm. R. Martin, of this city.

A good story is told of the Rev. Dr. Müller, the well known pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in New Orleans. He was known to be a bitter secessionist in feeling, and, on account of his well known bluntness of speech, many of his friends feared that he would be one of the first consigned by BUTLER to a dungeon. Soon after the occupation of the city by the enemy, he was sent for by a Yankee officer to perform the burial service over one of the Northern soldiers who had died. To this request Dr. MÜLLER acceded. The service being over, the Yankee officer was profuse in his expression of thanks. The reverend gentleman, however, cut the conversation short by blaudly informing him that there was no obligation at all in the matter, and that he would, if required, take pleasure in burying the entire Yankee garrison."

THE 21ST REGIMENT, S. C. V., COL. GRAHAM, a fine command of hardy troops, passed through the city yesterday, en route for a post of duty.

THE SAFETY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: I am informed, in fact the Acting British Consul has asserted, that it is his intention to take refuge on board the ship Mackinaw, outside the Bar, when the city is attacked by sea. If so, I should be glad to learn from him in what manner British subjects shall proceed, in the event of their wishing to claim his protection in such an emergency? Will the Acting Consul inform

A BRITISH SUBJECT?

VEGETABLES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: Vegetables are much wanted for our troops, particularly those on James' Island, who are out of the reach of the market. Those who are not disposed to give them will find ready sale for them by the cart load. Send at once. AMICUS.

BAPTISM ON JAMES ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Mercury: It will doubtless be gratifying to yourself and the friends of religion to learn that whilst our gallant soldiers are fighting the battles of our country, they are at the same time enlisting under the blood-stained banner, and becoming the soldiers of the cross of Christ. Rev. T. D. Gwin, Captain Company F, 1st Regiment S. C. V., and former Chaplain of the gallant 4th S. C. V., did this day lead "down into, baptised, and brought" up out of the water, three happy converts of Col. Hagood's 1st S. C. V., who "went on their way rejoicing." Their names are Wm. J. Dias and Preston Taylor, of Company E, Captain Thomson, and Phillips Ammons, of Company I, Captain Stafford. The baptismal scene this beautiful Sabbath morn, in a clear stream, was of deep interest and profound solemnity. Many were present besides our own Regiment. We hope that others will soon follow the praiseworthy examples of these young "soldiers of the cross," who are not ashamed of Jesus.

Take encouragement, Christians—give us an interest in your prayers, and send us Tracts and "Camp Hymns."

Rev. W. W. Gwin, elder brother to the Reverend Captain, has been appointed Chaplain of the Regiment, accepts the appointment, and reports himself for duty to-day. ONE PRESENT.

Will the Guardian, South Carolinian and Southern Enterprise please copy
Camp on James Island, June 23

The Charleston Mercury.

25 June 1862, 2

THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

We hear of no new military operations of importance on the islands below the city. All is quiet.

It seems that the Yankees no longer rest under the hallucination that Charleston, like Nashville and New Orleans, is to fall into their hands without a desperate struggle. From deserters they have obtained an inkling of the reception that awaits them, and a foretaste of which they received the other day at the Secessionville outworks. A special despatch, dated Washington, June 13, and published in the *New York Evening Post*, contains the following:

"Mr. Pierce, Government Superintendent of the cotton lands in South Carolina, arrived here this morning. He left Charleston harbor on Tuesday, and brings the latest intelligence from the Federal expedition under Gen. Benham. Our forces had occupied James Island, under the protection of our gunboats.

"The Confederate forces in Charleston had been greatly augmented. Deserters stated that 35,000 from Beauregard's Corinthian army had reached there within a few days, and that every preparation was making for a stubborn defence of the city.

"When Mr. Pierce left it was the opinion of Com. Dupont that our attack could not safely proceed unless we had a stronger force.

"There was heavy firing from the enemy during a part of Tuesday, but no apprehension of danger from an attack on our troops."

26 June 1862, 1

News from James' Island.

A Georgia negro, who ran away from his master and made his way to the enemy at Hilton Head, having experienced enough Yankee discipline, deserted their camp on Monday evening, and came over into our lines and delivered himself up to our pickets, bringing with him a very fine horse, belonging to a Colonel, and which he had been directed to take to water.

He represents the enemy as very much dispirited and disheartened since the fight of the 16th. They represented that their loss as known among themselves, and brought off the field, was six hundred and thirty killed and wounded. This, with the number buried by ourselves, and prisoners, well and wounded, brings their loss fully up to nine hundred and fifty, killed, wounded and missing.

The pickets are so near to each other that they can hold a conversation very easily. One of the enemy's pickets yesterday called out to one of our own: "We are no Abolitionists. It is a shame that we should be killing one another."— Our picket made no reply, and the other took himself away.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 June 1862, 1

THE NEWS OF THE WAR.

THE WAR ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST—THE FIRST FIGHT ON JAMES' ISLAND—THE SKIRMISH NEAR POCOTALIGO—YANKEE ACCOUNTS.

The Northern papers bring us the Yankee accounts of the first fight on James' Island, on the 23d inst., and of the recent skirmish near Pocotaligo. These accounts are marked by the misrepresentations so universal in the war reports of the Northern press. We give them in full:

THE FIRST FIGHT ON JAMES' ISLAND.

The correspondent of the New York Herald writes from "on board the U. S. transport Delaware, Stono River, S. C., June 3," as follows:

This morning our pickets opposite Legareville were pushed inland about three miles, when they were attacked by the pickets of the enemy, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The fight continued for half an hour, when a sudden shower interposed to prevent further hostilities.

Our forces engaged were three companies of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment, under Major Elliott; and companies A, D, F and I, of the Pennsylvania Roundheads, or One Hundredth Volunteers. They withstood the attack manfully, and drove the enemy back about a mile before the engagement was interrupted by the storm.

We have lost one man killed, namely: Private Wm. McKnight, of Company F, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, shot through the stomach.

Our wounded are as follows: Private — Bell, Company I, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, shot through the head; mortally.

Private — McKeever, Company A, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, shot in the neck.

Private Solomon Fisher, Company F, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, wounded in the abdomen.

Private Shallow, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, was taken prisoner by the rebels, but subsequently escaped. While making his way from the woods back to our forces, a stray bullet from one of our muskets found its way to his leg. He is not seriously injured.

In addition to the losses above given, Capt. J. H. Cline, of the Roundheads, and six of his men, were taken prisoners.

The enemy's force was much larger than ours, but we now occupy the ground they fought on.

Henry Walker, Adjutant of the Charleston Battalion, is a prisoner. He is severely, though not dangerously wounded in the leg. He fell early in the fight, and is unable to give any information as to the loss of the enemy. Our officers, however, assert that several of the rebels were seen to fall. They were promptly conveyed to the rear.

While the skirmish was in progress, word was brought to Capt. Dixon, of the Pawnee, of the enemy's location. He sent several shells among them, and was mainly instrumental in putting them to flight. The Ottawa, which is further up the river, has also fired some shells with good effect.

Our troops are in good spirits, and anxious to advance.

Among the trophies captured this morning are twenty-five fat hives, which were taken by one party of contrabands from another. One negro was killed in the transaction.

I write hurriedly, in order to get my letter to Hilton Head by the steamer about to sail. When it will leave that point no one here knows.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE GUNS CAPTURED—REBEL LOSS HEAVY, ETC.

OLD BATTERY, OPPOSITE LEGAREVILLE, STONO RIVER, S. C., June 3.—Evening.—The operations

of our advance were resumed at three o'clock, and heavy firing from the Ottawa and Pembina above, and the Unadilla below us, has been heard up to the present moment.

We have captured a battery of three forty-two pound cannon, mounted on heavy stone carriages. The enemy fought bravely.

Our loss to-day is three killed, ten wounded, and seven taken prisoners. That of the enemy it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, though as our gunboats have crossed their fire pretty thoroughly through the woods, where the rebels had taken refuge, and as their ambulances have been busily employed, it is supposed to be quite heavy.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR POCOTALIGO.

On Thursday morning last, a skirmish occurred at Pocotaligo, a point near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, between Catahatchie and Goose Branch, in which our forces, under the command of Colonel B. C. Christ, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, routed about 800 of the rebels. The engagement was conducted entirely with infantry on our side, and was prolonged for about two hours before the enemy was finally dislodged. The details of the affair, which was, in military parlance, a reconnoissance, are as follows:

On the evening of the 23d ult. the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, together with one company of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers, Captain Doyle, and one company of the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders, left Beaufort, arriving at Port Royal Ferry, and crossing over to the main land at daylight. There the line of march for Pocotaligo, via Gardner's Corners, was instantly taken up, Col. Christ driving in the enemy's pickets three times before the latter point was reached. At Gardner's Corners, Company E, under the command of Lieut. Jantz, was left, and Major Higginson, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, came up with a force of eighty men and horses.

After a brief halt at this point, we again started for Pocotaligo, via the Sheldon road, and, with the exception of occasionally driving in the enemy's pickets, which delayed our march to a considerable degree, we reached our destination without interruption. Here we were met by the enemy, about eight hundred strong, his force consisting, as near as we could judge, of six companies of mounted riflemen and four companies of infantry. Among the latter, was a considerable number of colored men, who fought, apparently, with all the zeal of their masters. The enemy's position was exceedingly well chosen, and was a most formidable one; but he was dislodged and compelled to retreat.

Pocotaligo, from our point of attack, is reached by a causeway, about one-fourth of a mile in length, flanked on either side by a marsh, through which a sluggish stream winds its way. Over this stream, and not more than eighty or a hundred yards from the end of the causeway, was a bridge, some fifteen feet in width, which the rebels had so far destroyed as to make it impassable, save by crossing on the string-pieces. On the opposite side of the marsh is a narrow strip of woods, which we skirmished some smart firing ensuing on both sides, with, however, but little effect.

At this juncture it became evident that the enemy was posted under cover of the trees and ditches, within good rifle range, on either side of the causeway, and that in order to dislodge them we must have a near range for our arms. Captain Charles Parker, of Company H, accordingly volunteered to take his men over the narrow string-pieces, and let them drop into a ditch on our right, when they would be able to operate under partial cover and at shorter range. The movement was successful, and about three hundred of the troops were got over. Under command of

Lieut. Col. Brenholts, they gradually approached the opposite side of the marsh, and drove back the enemy on our right, when a charge was made on our left, and the enemy commenced a rapid retreat to the woods.

As soon as it could be done, the bridge was replanked, and the cavalry were ordered in pursuit; but the enemy took refuge in a wood, where cavalry could not operate with advantage, and recourse was again had to the infantry. The long march of twenty-four miles, however, together with the fight, had so jaded and fatigued them that they were unable to pursue the traitors as fast as they retreated.

At this moment, Lieutenant Cannon, in charge of a section of the First Connecticut battery, reported himself. The action had lasted nearly two hours, and by the time Colonel Christ could recall the companies in pursuit and again get ready to move, more than three hours had elapsed. Negroes escaping to our lines brought us information that the enemy were being reinforced from McPhersonville and Grahamville, and in view of this fact, as well as the scarcity of ammunition, it was deemed prudent to retire, and we accordingly returned to Port Royal Ferry, where we arrived at eleven p. m. Small detachments of cavalry followed us as far as Gardner's Corners, where they were repulsed and driven back by the pickets of Company E, who unhorsed one of their number.

Our loss during the engagement was two killed and nine wounded. The rebel loss it is impossible for me exactly to state, but it must have been severe, as seven dead bodies of their men were found upon the field. We also captured two prisoners, one of whom has been sent to headquarters, and the other, who was wounded, was taken to hospital.

The following are the casualties on our side, of the killed and wounded belonging to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment:

- KILLED.
- Captain Charles Parker, Co. H.
 - Private M. Stevens, Co. K.
- WOUNDED.
- Dr. McClellan, Co. A, shot through the lung; dangerous.
 - U. Wenrich, Co. A, shot in the right lung; dangerous.
 - D. Shearer, Co. A, three backshot in head, breast and arm.
 - Corporal G. C. Flammisher, Co. B, shot in the right lung; dangerous.
 - J. Isle, Co. B, accidentally wounded by a bayonet.
 - C. M. Sherlock, Co. D, shot in the loin; dangerous.
 - E. S. Wood, Co. G, shot in the arm.
 - J. Denahon, Co. G, shot in the thigh.
 - A. Christer, Co. I, shot through the shoulder.

The name of the wounded prisoner in our hands is N. Hughes, of the Rutledge Mounted Rifles, shot through the arm and wounded in the back.

The loss of Captain Parker is universally lamented throughout the brigade. He was in the three months' service, but re-enlisted, together with his entire company, at the expiration of his term of service. Modest and unassuming in his deportment, he was yet a brave and accomplished officer. His gallantry in crossing the frail bridge at Pocotaligo cost him his life. He was pierced by three rifle balls, and fell while cheering his men on the perilous passage.

Our troops returned in excellent condition, having all recrossed the ferry before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th—thus performing a march of thirty-two miles, fighting two hours, and making two difficult river crossings, in twenty-seven hours. Their endurance, considering the heat, and the fact that the operation was undertaken at the close of the day, was remarkable.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 June 1862, 1

The Use of State Authorities.

The Executive authorities of the States of the South constitute a very important part of the machinery of our complicated system of government. In the time of war they are really more important than in times of peace. For, although the Executive officers of the General Government are charged with the protection of the whole Confederacy, there is much that may be done, and that should be done, for the security of each State, by those who wield its own Executive powers. Especially in a time like the present, of difficulty and danger, of notorious inadequacy of preparation on the part of the Administration, and of threatened disaster in consequence, the people have a right to look, and do look, to the immediate guardians of their interests, to see that the State suffer no detriment by a want of foresight, energy and expenditure, in providing, as far as possible, whatever may be necessary to their security. Economy may be a commendable thing in ordinary times. It may commend men to popular favor. It may be an unpopular thing to disturb the comfort and convenience of portions of the community by putting them unexpectedly in the field. But not to use all available means, whether of men or of money, to meet grave emergencies, is a lapse from the path of sound public policy. The Executive authorities of the Southern States should possess and exhibit a little of that revolutionary energy and enterprise which alone are adequate to the times. The courageous assumption of responsibility for the preservation of the property and people of the State, is the thing that has been very generally needed and still is needed. How many thousand stand of arms; how many rifled cannon; how many thousand pounds of powder have the State authorities bought and turned over to the Confederate authorities, to be used for the defence of their own particular people? How many that might have been thus secured and that are needed, have slipped wretchedly through our fingers? Supposing we have an ample number of troops to repel the force now threatening us, have we enough to overcome them when reinforced to the number of say 50,000? Are we then to wait quietly and get them from the Confederate Government, and in a day or two? We do not want troops raised by the hundred, but by the thousand; and the sooner they are in camp the better. The Confederate Government will, doubtless, receive and support them, if the State authorities will raise them.

The whole population of Charleston capable of military service are in the public service. With wealth and reputation, it is a very small place. The largest vote ever cast in Charleston was 2800. It is usually 3500. Charleston has 3700 troops in the field, 500 mechanics working in Confederate service, 500 railroad hands, 300 firemen, 250 in

banks, newspapers and public offices, and 150 policemen. There are few or no other citizens here. Her defence depends upon the Confederate and State authorities. With the works we have, the defence from land attack is easy, if only provision of troops is made. Although the attack from sea is more doubtful, yet there is good reason for hope, and should the worst come to the worst, and some gunboats run by, we can, at any rate stand a bombardment, and answer gun for gun from the suburbs of the city. The enemy will have a warm reception. This is the voice of our citizens—this is the voice of the State. Let the Governor and Council do their duty, and without delay, and leave the consequences to God.

SHOES FOR THE ARMY.

Now is the time, when the terms of enlistment of a great many mechanics of the shoe branch of business are expiring, for the government to take some practical step towards establishing shoe manufacturing at several eligible points in the South inaccessible to the enemy, where depots can be located, and the work of putting the army of the Confederacy literally "upon a war footing" for the next campaign, energetically carried on. It, indeed, the signs of the times point to the necessity of a new outfit for another campaign in the field. There are several shoe factories in Virginia and other States of the Confederacy, but we learn their operations are retarded from a lack of the material—leather, thread, &c. This, we apprehend, arises, not so much from the actual scarcity in the country, as from the fact that the leather is scattered throughout the country, and the want of a proper system of agencies in bringing it up and gathering it into the proper channels of making it available. The slaughter of so many head of beef cattle that such an army as that of the Confederacy daily requires, must create a proportionate supply of the raw material, that by due course of preparation in the tanneries should now be ready for the manufacturer's hands.

With all the seaboard towns, with one or two exceptions, in the possession of the Yankees, no more "providential" blockade cargoes from foreign ports need be looked for, such as opportunely arrived last year. The longer the war continues, the more completely will the government and the people be compelled to depend upon and within their own resources, especially in the matter of army equipments and all war materials. If trade is graciously permitted to come into Southern ports opened by Federal gunboats and a sounding proclamation, it will be through Yankee traffickers, and their masters will see that nothing that will "aid and comfort the enemy" is placed within the Confederate authorities. We have it from members of Jackson's army that during last spring, in the Valley of Virginia, numbers of the men were actually barefooted, while the hides of the animals slaughtered for daily food were left behind to rot in the camps, or fall into the hands of merciless speculators, to be sold to the government at exorbitant prices, instead of being turned over to an accredited agent at once. A Yankee supply of boots and shoes that fell into Jackson's hands at Bath and Romney, fortunately supplied the soldiers for the time. But it will not do in the future to trust to such chance supplies.

Richmond Examiner.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 June 1862, 2

THE EXPEDITION TO CALLIWASSEE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—Permit me to add a few facts, not mentioned in your account of "A Visit to Calliwassee." The expedition to Spring Island and Calliwassee was projected and conducted by Lieut. Col. C. J. Colecock in person, and was composed of detachments from the Phillips Legion, Capt. Barkley; Ashley Dragoons, Lieut. J. D. Aiken; Hamilton Guards, Capt. Mickler, and Calhoun Mounted Men, Lieut. Raysor. It was considered to be one of peril, as it was one of much exposure and fatigue, and is deserving of mention only for the admirable spirit displayed by those engaged in it. It was a source of much disappointment that the enemy was not found, as our men were prepared to give a good account of themselves. It will detract nothing from the gallant Capt. Mickler and his men, to mention the fact, that in the removal of the corn and cattle from Calliwassee, the Ashley Dragoons participated, and although not particularly covetous of newspaper notoriety, they are not unwilling that their operations should be fairly chronicled.

A PARTICIPANT.

CAMP HORTON, June 24.

THE BATTLE AT SECESSIONVILLE.

SECESSIONVILLE, June 24.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—I perceive an erroneous statement has become current that the pickets did not give due notice of the approach of the enemy on the 16th inst. The pickets from Secessionville were commanded by Capt. Smart, of my Battalion. Capt. Simons, of the Charleston Battalion, was also on duty with his Company. Both officers acted pursuant to instructions, and gave notice of the approach of the enemy to the batteries. The few outer pickets captured were not taken until they had shot two of the enemy. Respectfully, A. D. SMITH,

Lt. Col. Commanding Smith's Battalion.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 June 1862, 2

YESTERDAY was the warmest day of the season; in this city, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 95 deg. in the shade.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to record a most melancholy and fatal accident, which occurred in Wentworth street Tuesday afternoon. FREDERICK DIBBLE and ADOLPHUS MASSEAU, both youths about sixteen years of age, were amusing themselves by practising the bayonet exercise, and, not being aware that their muskets were loaded, in one of the manœuvres, Master DIBBLE'S piece accidentally went off, instantly killing Master MASSEAU, the ball having entered the chest.

HAVING REFERRED to the wounding of Mr. VINCENT F. MARTIN, we have been requested, for the sake of his absent relatives, to state that it is hoped his situation is not dangerous, although struck by nine buckshot. He was sent by his officer to the other picket, and not finding him at the post occupied in the day, went to search for him. Advancing in the direction whence the enemy were expected, he was fired upon under circumstances which rendered the conduct of his comrade wholly free from blame or censure.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 June 1862, 2

—○—
DIED, June 25, 1862, of a wound in the right lung, received in the battle of the 16th Inst, on James' Island, Mr. J. HOWARD TAVERNER, a member of the Washington Light Infantry, Eutaw Regiment.

His Friends and Acquaintances are invited to attend his Funeral, at the Second Presbyterian Church, THIS MORNING, at Eleven o'clock. *

The Charleston Mercury.

27 June 1862, 1

THE YANKERS AT ST. MARY'S, GA.

A letter, dated St. Mary's, Georgia, 21st inst., says:

The Yankees, since I wrote you last, have been up to St. Mary's again, with three gunboats, having in tow an empty schooner. One of the gunboats fired a shell at the large saw mill, which done no damage. The vandals then landed some troops, and proceeded to Burns' and Fox's saw mills, and took out all the machinery, which they placed on board the schooner. During these operations, they placed pickets at various points, and shelled the surrounding woods, but done no harm to our men who were in that vicinity. Our men fired on their pickets, but with what success could not be ascertained. The Yankees fired several shells at Mr. Sterling's house, one of which burst in the house, and done considerable damage. After having stolen all the machinery of the mills, they departed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris, of New York, wounded at Seven Pines, died while en route for New York.

The hotel registers of Memphis show quite a number of arrivals each day from the North, but none from the South.

Gen. McDowell was flourishing about Washington with his staff on the 8th inst. So he has not been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Lynchburg papers, of Tuesday, announced the arrival there of Gen. Humphrey Marshall and staff, on their way to Richmond.

Gen. Wm. R. Palmer, Topographical Engineer, died, in Washington, on the 18th, from typhoid fever, contracted on the Peninsula.

Several more Churches in Washington, in addition to those already appropriated, have been "secured" for Yankee hospital purposes.

The Cairo Gazette says that two hundred men, belonging to the Confederate Navy, captured at Memphis, had arrived at Cairo, and been sent on to St. Louis.

The Persia, which sailed from New York Wednesday for Europe, took out \$733,320 in specie. Gold opened Thursday at \$106, and closed at the same bid.

The Confederate gunboat, Gen. Bragg, captured at Memphis, has been taken to Cairo for repairs. The Federals say they intend to use her as a cruiser between New Orleans and Vicksburg.

A woman dressed in men's apparel was arrested in Memphis on the 14th inst., supposed to be a spy. She represented herself as having been with Gen. Polk in the Confederate service.

The Yankees, during their occupancy of Lewisburg, Va., undertook to hold an election for town officers, but after keeping the polls open for two days without any votes being cast, the effort was abandoned.

The Yankee papers say, in speaking of matters in Memphis, "Colonel Markland will act as postmaster until some of the citizens accept the appointment." This speaks well for the public sentiment in Memphis.

A New York paper says:—The steamer Island Belle, while in James river, above City Point, was fired at a few days since by a rebel picket, the ball striking the pilot house of the steamer, and going through a heavy iron plate with which it was lined. The pickets are becoming very annoying on the river.

Hate, of New Hampshire, has introduced into the Yankee Senate a bill, providing that when necessary to make further enlistments, the President is authorized, by proclamation, to call on all persons, without distinction of race, color, or condition, to enlist in the army.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 June 1862, 2

THE CASUALTIES IN LAMAR'S BATTALION.

SECESSIONVILLE, June 23.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Capt. REED'S Company B, LAMAR'S Regiment Artillery, S. C. V., in the fight of the 16th June, at Secessionville:

Killed—Capt. Sam'l J. Reed; 2d Sergt. J. M. Biggot; privates Ebert Bues, R. R. Bates, J. W. C. Redmond, D. J. Riley, H. H. Dyches, W. J. Nix, G. M. Watson.

Wounded—3d Sergt. R. F. Novels; 2d Corporal N. A. K. Walker; privates J. N. Phillips, V. W. Bollinger, M. V. B. Sanders, J. P. Corbett, R. Pitts, D. P. Hulson, H. L. Biggot, J. W. Gillum, M. F. King, A. O. Houser, W. Flemming, L. L. Cox, J. C. Eaves, Thos. Usery, Chesley Bates, W. J. Chittly, W. R. Delk, John J. Walker, B. H. Dyches, W. D. Berens, J. G. Mitchel, W. J. Martin, S. H. Novels, H. H. Novels, John Mairs, D. E. Holder, M. Whaley, J. B. Templeton.

Missing—W. P. Hair.

W. M. JOHNSON,

Lieut. Commanding Company B.

☞ The Barnwell Sentinel will please copy.

The Charleston Courier.

28 June 1862, 2

Pierre Soule in New York.—Mr. Pierre Soule, of New Orleans, arrested by order of General Butler, and sent North as a prisoner of war, arrived in the Ocean Queen. Mr. S. is accompanied by M. Adolphe Mazureau, a distinguished New Orleans merchant, who is also a prisoner of war. They were provided with accommodations at the Astor House, until Seward could be heard from.—N. Y. Herald, 19th inst.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 June 1862, 1

THE ARREST OF HON. PIERRE SOULE.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the arrest of Mr. SOULE:

An arrest was made to-day, which will probably astonish the residents of this city when it becomes known to them, and will convince them that Gen. Butler is in earnest, and that he is no respecter of persons where treason is discovered. The person arrested is the Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly Minister to Spain, and an ex-member of Congress. Gen. Butler has been convinced of his guilt ever since we arrived here, and has only postponed his arrest for the purpose of gaining positive proof, which he has now obtained.

The charges against him are, first, he is the leader of a secret society known as the Southern Independence Association, of which each member is solemnly sworn to oppose, at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the old Union, no matter what disaster may befall the Confederate cause, and to aid by armed force, if required, the Confederate Government in carrying out its laws for the confiscation of the property of Union men, and in the detection and punishment or expulsion of people whom they regard as spies. The second charge is that Mr. Soule was the author of the insolent letter sent by the late Mayor to Commodore Farragut, and is the principal supporter of the rebellion in this city.

Having obtained full evidence of the above charges, the General issued the following order to Colonel French, Provost Marshal, and directed him to send one of his most competent deputies to make the arrest.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1862. }

To Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal of New Orleans:

SIR: You are hereby directed immediately to arrest and place in safe confinement the person of Pierre Soule, of this city, and there hold him until he can be transferred by a safe transport to Fort Warren, Mass. By order of

Major-General BUTLER.

P. HAGGERTY, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Connant, late of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, now a Deputy Provost Marshal, was entrusted with the delicate business.— He called at the office of Mr. Soule this morning, but Mr. Soule was not there; his son, was in, however, and, knowing nothing of Captain Connant's business, promised that his father should be at his residence at five o'clock this afternoon.

Capt. Connant was on hand at the appointed hour, and found Mr. Soule at home. He informed him that he was ordered to arrest him; but Mr. Soule refused to go with him without an order from the Provost Marshal. Capt. Connant folded the order so as to conceal that part which referred to his being sent to Fort Warren, and showed him the balance. Mr. Soule at once consented to the arrest, and was taken before General Butler. After some conversation, he was temporarily released, on giving his parole of honor to report to the General whenever he should be ordered to do so. He will probably be sent to New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the latest dates Andy Johnson was in Memphis.

Seward has returned from his visit to the North.

The Hon. Pierre Soule and Sheriff Maveoau, of New Orleans, were sent to Fort Warren.

It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing, relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing on the 5th instant, gives an interesting account of the operations of the Yankee forces against this city. We reproduce his letter.

Before this reaches you, you will have received intimations of an intended attack upon Charleston. As the crisis of that movement is now over, I hasten to give you such particulars as I have been able to collect of the projected undertaking and of its probable result.

It is understood that the whole movement originated here, and that it is due to the energy and determination of the commanders of our land forces. Our resources have from the first been inadequate to any extended military operations in this department, of which the abandonment of Jacksonville is a proof. Charleston is defended by the forts from attack by sea, and a double line of land defences would, it was believed by the Confederates, suffice to protect them, with but a small force, against us.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

It was not long before the somewhat defenceless condition of Charleston and Savannah attracted the notice of our officers. Though pains were taken to prevent exact information of the state of affairs, intimations were received from various quarters which agreed in representing Charleston as occupied by very few troops. I am informed that a plan was formed to capture it by a sudden and unexpected attack. Among the sources of information was a boat's crew of deserters from the immediate service of the Confederate Commanding General Ripley, from whom much exact information was obtained. This was early in May. About the middle of the month came the successful escape of the *Planter*, with precise details, from Robert Small and the others with him, of the fortifications and troops around the harbor. This gave an impetus to the movement and engaged the attention of our commanders, Major-General Hunter and Brig. Generals Benham, Wright and Stevens, together with the commander of the fleet, Commodore Dupont. So satisfactory was the information obtained, and so complete and judicious were the proposed arrangements of Gen. Benham, to whom the details had been committed, that the plan was entirely acceptable to the officers who were to execute it; and the enterprise was at once entered upon with hearty good will.

Munitions and stores were got in readiness, artillery was shipped for the scene of the contemplated attack; troops were brought up to headquarters and arrangements made for shipping them to the vicinity of Charleston. It was known that Stono River, opening into the sea some twelve miles early from Charleston, affords a passage for gunboats to a point much nearer to the city. The island which is cut off between it and Charleston harbor—James Island—was known to be defended by numerous batteries; but these were ascertained to be inadequately manned, and not to be well provided with heavy artillery. It was thought, therefore, that a rapid dash up the Stono, a landing of all our disposable forces on the island, and an assault—perhaps bloody—on the batteries, would, if successfully made, open our way to the shore of Ashley River, above Forts Sumter and Moultrie, from which point the city would be at the mercy of our guns. The movement was felt to be a hazardous one, but the information was too exact to be doubted, and it assured us that there were no forces in or around Charleston to contend with ours if the latter could be rapidly concentrated on the city.

This information was confirmed and increased by the arrival of deserters from the South Carolina troops, by whom the precise situation of affairs within the defences was fully disclosed to us. No more full information was needed, and General Hunter at once made up his mind for the bold and most daring stroke of the war.

UNFORESEEN DIFFICULTIES.

Unfortunately at this moment unforeseen circumstances threw serious and most unhappy delays in our way. The steamers which had been at our disposal all the winter, and which were now plying between Port Royal and New York, were relied upon for the rapid transportation of the troops to James Island; and in a plan which depended for its whole possibility of success upon the rapidity of its execution, this was a most essential circumstance. Just at this moment, however, the steamers, instead of returning to this place, were stopped by the Government in New York, and employed upon other service.

This was a stunning blow to us, but the officers worked up, confident in the possibility of their undertaking, till a large body of the troops had been transported by small and slow sailing vessels to Edisto Island, from which point they were to make their way by land, while a larger body moved up by water to join them. Several, however, was the delay involved, that it is believed, at the close of May the order was countermanded, and the resolve taken to relinquish the undertaking. Additional information, however, showed the Confederates still unsuspecting.—General Ripley, with two regiments, left Charleston on the 31st for Richmond, and the enterprise was resumed with good prospects about the first of June. So energetically had the preparations been carried on in the interval, that the first body of troops was landed on James Island about the 3d of June, and our reconnoitering parties were thrown out to feel for the batteries of the enemy on the following day.

In the midst of these preparations, news reached us of the escape of large portions of the Confederate army of Corinth from the grasp of Gen. Halleck; and this fact has at once suggested a new source of danger. Should the enemy be able to throw into the batteries any considerable body of fresh troops before our assault can be made, the hazard of our movement must become too great.

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES AT CHARLESTON.

June 9.—Rumors of large reinforcements to the enemy's forces reach us; and some do not hesitate to say that from twenty thousand to thirty thousand of the late army of the West have been transferred to this vicinity, and will give our little force a terrible reception if an assault is ventured. I do not believe any such stories, though it is possible that a few regiments from Corinth may have reached Charleston. Our troops have, however, met with unexpected resistance in their first attempts. Still they have, we hear, captured some of the batteries on James Island, and are advancing upon the city.

The army in South Carolina, though small, is fortunate in its officers. The commanders are all men of military education, and of approved character as soldiers.

One movement which was important to our success, has not proved practicable. The troops left at this point received orders to seize the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, in order to prevent troops from being sent up from the latter place to reinforce Charleston. They succeeded in reaching the road and effected a partial destruction of it at Pocotaligo; but their work was not so effectually done as to preclude the immediate repair and use of the road. The delay which has since intervened has enabled the enemy to bring it into use again, and with this speedy communication large reinforcements have been thrown into Charleston.

Of their forces we have no exact information, but there can be no doubt that large numbers of men have been gathered to meet us. Balloon reconnoissances are now going on, which will give pretty accurate information of the state of the Confederate defences and the number of their men. It is impossible to doubt that they have thrown up batteries within a few days, and accumulated additional obstacles in our way.

*Probably for the removal of the wounded from the Potomac army.—*Adv. Evening Post.*

The Charleston Mercury.

28 June 1862, 2

THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE
HEADQUARTERS, JAMES ISLAND,
June 23, 1862.
Col. Frederick, Commanding 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, James Island:

COLONEL: In the absence of Gen. Evans, first in command on the 16th inst., allow me to express to you, Col. Linn, if being absent, my appreciation of the distinguished services of that portion of the 1st S. C. Artillery which was in Secessionville at the Battery on that memorable day.

Please make known my views to that portion of your command. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Wm. DUNCAN SMITH,
Brig. General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, JAMES ISLAND,
June 23, 1862.
Capt. G. D. Keitt, Senior Officer of Troops at Secessionville, 1st Regiment Artillery S. C. V.:

CAPTAIN: It affords me very great pleasure to comply with the above instructions from the Brigadier General Commanding, and forward a copy of an official communication which I received last night, in which he is pleased to speak of the distinguished services of the company commanded by the gallant Capt. Reed, of the Barnwell Artillery, who unfortunately fell in the defence of his Battery, and those of the "Orangeburg Artillery," commanded by yourself.

Be pleased to have it read before the two companies mentioned.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. D. FREDERICK,
Lt. Col. Com'g 1st Regt. Artillery S. C. V.

HEADQUARTERS, JAMES ISLAND,
June 23, 1862.
Lieut. Col. Smith, Commanding Heavy Battalion, Secessionville:

COLONEL: In the absence of Gen. Evans, first in command on the 16th inst., allow me to express to you my appreciation of your gallant services, and of the distinguished conduct of your Battalion in the defence of Secessionville on that day.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Wm. DUNCAN SMITH,
Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

IN REGARD to the ice which we stated we were informed was refused Sergeant GERAULTY by the proper authority, that authority informs us that the statement is incorrect. The Reserves being mustered into Confederate service, are entitled to ice. There was a delay of an hour to ascertain whether they were in service. The ice was not refused. At 12 o'clock Sergeant GERAULTY got the ice for his wounds, and has improved.

ALL IS QUIET upon James' Island. A report has been current to a certain extent in the city (and has, we see, been ventilated in the *Columbia Guardian*) that the enemy's troops are evacuating James' Island. We do not doubt that the result of the Secessionville fight has had a most disheartening effect upon the troops of Gen. BENJAMIN'S "Expeditionary Corps;" but the story of their having evacuated the Island is unfounded. The rumor probably had its origin in the fact that, on Tuesday night there was a great commotion in the Yankee camps on James' Island, caused by the arrival of a steamer from New York with whisky and money for the troops. Whether it was the liquor or the shipplasters that especially delighted the hearts of the marauders, we cannot say; but certain it is, that they were making merry to an unusual extent, and that all night long the sounds of revelry resounded through their camps.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 June 1862, 1

RAID OF THE ENEMY AT LITTLE RIVER INLET, S. C.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal that on Thursday morning a Federal steamer ran up to the bar at Little River Inlet, and sent in six boats loaded with men, and piloted by a number of negroes who had made their way to the steamer on Sunday or Monday, having stolen for that purpose a fishing boat belonging to Mr. G. Berry. Among the negroes is one named Tony, belonging to Mr. John Charles, at Shallotte, fully acquainted with the coast, and a good pilot for all our little inlets.

The Yankee boats containing about one hundred men, piloted by Tony & Co., came up to the landing known as the Shipyard, where most of the shipping business of the place is done, where they set fire to the schooners Ellen Randall and Senora Isabel, and also to two warehouses belonging to T. W. Gore, and one warehouse belonging to James Easters. Among other things the warehouses contained about sixty bales of cotton, and about thirty barrels spirits of turpentine, intended for the schooner Ellen Randall, the vessel and cargo being owned by Messrs. Kidder & Martin. There was also an hundred bushels of salt stored. In fact everything at the landing was burned.

The residence of Mr. J. R. Byrne was also burned, having caught from the warehouse. Mr. Byrne lost everything—he and his wife escaping with only the clothes they had on. They cut off his calf's head and carried off the body, shot a hog and left it, killed a sow and carried her off, leaving eight little ones to mourn. After performing these feats they went to Captain Randall's house, took a compass, seine, twine, fish hooks, and a number of other small articles, and wanted money. The negro woman in charge of the house told them there was none. One man, whom she took to be the Captain, said he would not hurt her nor anything she had. He wanted cotton or money. He did not want negro women or old negroes. He wanted young men. Only two went with them: One belonging to Kidder & Martin, and one to S. Frink, sr. The negroes who had left on Sunday were in company, trying to induce others to go, but to the credit of the negroes of that neighborhood, they refused. The Yankees told the woman they would return, but appointed no time for doing so.

No doubt the blockaders were told by the negroes who escaped to them on Sunday that the Ellen Randall was loading, and it was expected that she would be loaded and ready for sea by the middle of the week. They, perhaps, thought to hook right on to her, take her out to sea, and send her North as a prize—her cargo being in demand. But they were disappointed. She was not either loaded or ready for sea. So they mislaid their calculation, and took to burning what they could not carry off. The negroes appear to be as indignant as the whites. Many could have gone off, but did not.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 June 1862, 1

A British War Steamer in the Harbor of Charleston.

On Saturday evening the British steam sloop-of-war *Racer*, Capt. LYONS, crossed the Bar, and steamed past Fort Sumter into the Harbor of Charleston. She now lies at anchor off the Battery, a short distance from the city wharves. It is currently reported and believed that a French man-of-war is outside, and will, likewise, presently enter the harbor.

While entering the port, a shot was thrown across the bows of the *Racer* from the Beauregard Battery. She displayed her colors, and was permitted to proceed, in accordance with orders issued, and without saluting our fortifications. We are informed that, by application of the British Consul accredited to the United States Government, the Confederate Government has assented to her ingress and egress, as may prove convenient, without the etiquette of recognizing our authority in our own waters.

It is of a piece with the position occupied on our soil by foreign consuls, acting officially under *executors* of the United States, being parcel of the same policy, and doubtless a logical sequence. We conceive the policy to be weak and temporizing and injurious—a course derogatory to our claims to Independence, and to our respectability as a people. We so characterized it a year ago.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 June 1862, 1

SPIRIT OF THE WAR

"HOW WE WOULD HAVE CHARLESTON TAKEN."

Such is the caption to a splenetic and villanous editorial which appears in the *New York Times*, of the 18th. That the "fountain head" of the rebellion should have remained unharmed for fifteen months, is a matter of deep chagrin with the Yankees; and since its capture has been so long deferred, they now profess a willingness to wait a little longer, provided that when it is done, it be done in grand style. It must be on that imposing scale which shall "be a bulletin for the world." The following is the article of the *Times*:

The late operations in the rear of Charleston, by way of Stono Inlet and James Island, are without doubt designed to secure important results against the time when the grand assault on the original home of secession and treason comes off. We hardly presume, however, that it is expected in this way to capture Charleston; and indeed we hardly know that it is the way in which the country would have it captured. When the time comes for the assault on Charleston, we trust that it will not be by any back-door passage. We trust the invading and avenging force will take the self-same route by which the *Star of the West* attempted to carry food to Anderson's starving band and was assailed and driven back in the attempt. We trust it will pass up directly under Fort Sumter—if need be, laying it in ruins, and at whatever cost, restoring the stars and stripes over the citadel where first they were lowered to traitors fifteen months ago. Not till these acts of justice have been performed, would we have the naval and military forces of the Union pass up to take possession of that wretched and half-raised town.

Of course, for the execution of this scheme the co-operation of the iron-clads is indispensable; and previous to their construction it would have been very hazardous, if not impossible, to have entered on this enterprise. With our invulnerables, however—now lying idle in the James river—we have the means to run the gauntlet of the batteries and force a passage up to the city. The country is quite content to bide its time for the assault on Charleston; as neither strategic, political, or moral considerations press it. But when the assault is made, we would have it of a kind that shall be a bulletin for the world. The instinct of the people demands that the capture of Charleston shall be as conspicuous as its enormous crime.

We take the following choice paragraph from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

Charleston is getting ready, according to the *Jackson Mississippian*, "for the terrible wrestle in which, sooner or later, if the war lasts, it must engage." The rebel authority is right, in part, at least. The war will last long enough for Charleston to take part, and the greater her preparation, the more complete her overthrow and destruction.

Mild men and gentle women, who turn with grief from our battle recitals, who pity the misguided masses, and who alleviate the sufferings of rebel prisoners, are changed in tone and sentiment at the very name of Charleston. Medusa-like, its snaky treasons transfer them to stone. Through out the land the cry of vengeance has arisen, and Charleston, let her gird herself with a wall of fire, must suffer for her nameless crimes. If the story of a deserter may be believed, large reinforcements have gone from Beauregard's army to Charleston, making, in Commodore Dupont's judgment, our present advance dangerous to our projects. Thus the doubt concerning the movements of Beauregard's army has been partly cleared up, and Charleston, the vile instigator of the rebellion, is the new military nucleus of the rebels. Our army will be glad of the transfer of position

The Charleston Mercury.

30 June 1862, 2

THE CITY, YESTERDAY.

Our distressingly "dull city was thrown into quite an excitement yesterday by the glorious news from Virginia and the arrival of the English sloop of war, the *Racer*, within our harbor. The streets, which for weeks past have looked lorn and dreary, became almost lively about noon, when the released church-goers gathered about the bulletin-boards, or stood in groups on the battery or at the corners, discussing the passing events and the future probabilities. Of course the usual amount of idle rumors were soon afloat, all of them wearing the rosy hue which the victory at Richmond had thrown over them, and the heart-sickness of hope long deferred has given way to bright anticipations, which we trust may soon be realized.

AFFAIRS ON JAMES ISLAND.—We have no news of special interest from James Island. Both sides are evidently wide awake; but the moment at which active hostilities may be resumed can only be conjectured. On Friday and Friday night a steady fire was kept up against the enemy's advance position, from our battery, the effect of which was a speedy dispersion of the marauders within the range of our guns.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Friday morning, whilst the Dixie Rangers were under inspection by Col. WALKER, at Green Pond Station, Charleston and Savannah Railroad, a fatal accident occurred, resulting in the death of a member of that company. It seems that the company were undergoing an inspection of arms, and private LAURENCE KAVANAUGH'S carbine being loaded, although the cap was removed, the piece became somehow entangled in the rein and was discharged, the ball passing through the head of private T. W. CLAGETT, and killing him instantly.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 July 1862, 2

FROM JAMES ISLAND.—We learn that during the whole of Sunday and Saturday the enemy was landing either reinforcements or heavy guns from a large steamer and several sailing transports lying in the Stono River. The enemy has, through a flag of truce, made a great show of affording to his wounded in the late action on James Island, both money and medical supplies. This implies a doubt as to their well being in our hands. As soon as the action was over, the enemy's wounded were transported to Legare's place hospital, and one temporarily stationed at Secessionville. At the former, Surgeons KINLOCH, ROBINSON and OCKER officiated. The last was occupied by Surgeons BELLISORE and RAVENEL, and Assistant Surgeons OCKER and STONEY, who, up to a late hour, labored for the suffering men in their charge. After all needful primary operations were performed, they were sent per steamer to Charleston to the fixed hospitals.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS hereabouts is already perceptible. Cotton is looking up, and we hear of a large amount of Confederate Bonds having just changed hands at par and interest. We shall be a little curious to learn the condition of Wall street to-day, and at what figure gold is quoted in the Northern cities.

THE TWO GENERALS HILL.—Major General A. P. HILL is a Virginian, promoted from a Brigadier for conduct at the battle of Williamsburg. Major General DANIEL H. HILL (or Bethel Hill), is a South Carolinian, from York, who first achieved distinction at the battle of Bethel. Both commanded divisions early engaged in the great engagement of Thursday and Friday last.

LINEN.—We have received from the "Four Carolina Ladies," whose patriotic acts it has been our pleasure to chronicle on former occasions, a bountiful supply of lint, which, according to their wishes, will be contributed to the Soldiers' Hospital.

POSTAGE.—The public will take notice that all letters deposited in the Postoffice *on and after to-day* (July 1st), must be prepaid with *ten cents*. Our troops, especially, should bear this in mind.

PERSONAL.—Surgeon THOMAS LINING, P. A. C. S., has been appointed, by the Secretary of War, Medical Purveyor in this city.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS WANTED.—See the advertisement of Lieutenant L. CHAPIN, for guns to be used in the service of the Confederacy.

THE WOUNDED PRISONERS.—Of the number of wounded prisoners of war who fell into our hands in the recent fight at Secessionville, forty-eight, whose wounds were of a severe, and in some cases, mortal character, were sent to the prisoner's hospital on Queen-street. Eight of these have since died of their injuries. We give their names with the date of the death of each:

June 18th—private Jas. A. McMillan, 79th New York, Company A.

June 19—private Hugh Gallagher, 28th Mass., Company D.

June 20—private A. J. Jones, 8th Michigan, Company G.

June 21—corporal Frederic Terrell, 8th Michigan, Company A.

June 22—private George Call, 8th Michigan, Company G.

June 24—private Patrick Millin, 28th Massachusetts, Company B.

June 24—private Geo. T. Holmes, 7th Connecticut, Company D.

June 27—private G. D. Carr, 2d New Hampshire, Company E.

The Charleston Courier.

4 July 1862, 1

**LE MAT'S
GRAPE SHOT REVOLVER.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF "LE MAT'S
GRAPE SHOT REVOLVER," have received a
few of them, which they offer for sale.

July 4 c †3 CHAS. T. MITCHELL & CO.,
Boyce & Co.'s Wharf.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 July 1862, 1

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—ANTONIO PONCE and ASHLEY SHAW, of the Oglethorpes in the Fort Pulaski Garrison, and who were captured when the fort fell, came up by flag of truce from Port Royal at ten o'clock to-day. PONCE has the consumption. SHAW had his right hand shot off, his left arm broken in two places, three ribs broken, and his head broken in several places, besides a severe wound in the inner part of his thigh. They report that 550 wounded Yankees are now at Port Royal, who were brought from James' Island after the Secessionville fight. Some of the heavy guns had been taken from Fort Pulaski to be used on James' Island. The Yankees are dying rapidly at Port Royal, numbers being buried every day, and much sickness among them. All last week the Federal officers were striving to make the Confederate prisoners take the oath of allegiance, but could not succeed. A large force was at Hilton Head, but the prisoners could not state the exact numbers.

The Yankee troops at Port Royal speak of their next movement as being likely to be made against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Several regiments from James' Island had arrived at Hilton Head. HUNTER is in command at Hilton Head. He has a regiment called "the negro brigade," armed and uniformed in the same manner as the Yankees.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 July 1862, 1

The anniversary of the day on which the American Colonies of Great Britain asserted their independence as Sovereign States, happens strangely at this momentous juncture. With the dead issues of the Past, we have done forever. It matters little now what causes may have led to the present crisis in our affairs. The day for discussion and argument is gone. The States of the North, directed with an energy which has been sadly lacking in our own leaders, stand to-day arrayed in all the might of their numbers and resources, to accomplish the utter ruin and subjugation of the States of the South. In the event of their success, no humiliation would be so complete, no bondage so galling, as that which would be the lot of the Southern people. To avert so terrible a doom, the Confederate States have sent into the field the flower of their youth. The Northern States have poured forth the whole fighting material of their crowded communities to carry on the work of subjugation. A week ago the two great armies met in battle before the very gates of our Capital. For seven days, under the sun of midsummer, has the bloody struggle been protracted; but each day has added new triumphs to our arms, until the Grand Army of the North is now fleeing in broken masses from its chosen positions, pursued by our victorious columns.

Let the annihilation of the insolent invading host, which has so long promised to flaunt its banners in the streets of Richmond, be consummated to-day, and the Southern States will hereafter celebrate, with new honors, the anniversary which Independence and Victory have combined to make glorious.

4 July 1862, 2

**IMPORTANT FROM JAMES' ISLAND—THE
YANKEES EVACUATE THEIR WORKS AT
GRIMBALL'S PLANTATION.**

We have news from James' Island of some important movements recently made by the Yankee troops. They have abandoned the strong positions which they had for some time occupied on GRIMBALL'S plantation, and are thought to have concentrated the bulk of their forces at LEGARE'S. Our pickets first discovered that their works had been evacuated. What is meant by the movement is a matter for conjecture. On some of their deserted earthworks the Yankees left signboards adorned with inscriptions quaint, vindictive, and profane. One of these bore this affecting sentence:

"Farewell, Secesh! We go, but will soon come again!"

4 July 1862, 2

C. SCHELL,

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND former patrons that he has opened a SHOP AT NO. 24 QUEEN STREET, opposite the Huguenot Church, where he will do all REPAIRING with neatness and despatch. **C**OFFINS of all sizes and qualities constantly on hand, which will be furnished as cheap as any in the city.
July 1 twf3*

WOOL WANTED

FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ()
COLUMBIA, June 14, 1862.)

To the Planters and Farmers of the State of South Carolina:

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, to purchase WOOL, in any quantities, at a fair market value; and those within the State who may have any to dispose of, will please notify me at this point, stating the quantity they will sell, the quality and the price, and also whether it is washed, and at what point it can be delivered. I am directed to confine my purchases strictly within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

June 19 thstu 9 ROLAND RHETT.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ()
COLUMBIA, June 17, 1862.)

WANTED FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES, UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER AND SHOES FOR THE ARMY, for which a FAIR PRICE will be paid. Persons, *within the limits of the State,* desiring to make CONTRACTS for the MANUFACTURE OF SHOES, or the DELIVERY OF LEATHER, will apply to me at this point.

June 19 thstud ROLAND RHETT,
Major and Quartermaster.

H. H. DELEON.

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

STOCK, BOND, REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE AT 135 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, SO. CA., OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL BANK.

June 18. wfm

The Charleston Courier.

10 July 1862, 1

Death of General Beauregard's Wife.—The wife of General G. T. BEAUREGARD died at New Orleans a few days since.

Aliens and Substitutes.—It is not usual with us to insert advertisements *gratis*, but as many friends and readers have asked information concerning a late statement which appeared in the *Courier*, we give our authority in full, in the following advertisement, which is in the Richmond papers since the 5th instant:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, July 4, 1862. }

[General Orders No. 47.]

I. The reception of unnaturalized foreigners as substitutes in the army is hereby forbidden.

By command of the Secretary of War.

Signed S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Colonel T. G. Lamar.—This gallant officer has returned, and is again in command at his post. His wound is still painful, but, we are gratified to state, is fast recovering.

A Yankee Sign-board.—One of the Willington Rangers, while scouting, on Tuesday, over the encampment near the Battery Island crossing, discovered and secured one of the signboards left by the Yankees.

This board, the top of a bread box, contained the following inscription:

"To Charleston via James' Island—How is New Orleans since Butler's arrival?—Where is Beauregard since Halleck's advance on Corinth?—Burnside and North Carolina—McClellan—Richmond."

The anxious enquirer, who exerted himself in the effort, has, no doubt, received information ere this. The board can be seen at the *Courier* office.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 July 1862, 2

YANKEE BREASTPLATES ON JAMES ISLAND.—
The breastplates alluded to in the following note,
may be seen at the Office of THE MERCURY:

JAMES ISLAND, July 8

*To the Editor of the Mercury:—*I send you, as a
curiosity, a genuine Yankee Breastplate, picked
up at Grimball's, in the deserted Federal camp.
I suppose it was worn by an officer in the fight of
the 16th inst. You will perceive that, although a
very good piece of workmanship, it did not save
the wearer, as it has been struck by four balls,
two of which penetrated. This may account for
some of the *dash* that was exhibited by certain
Federal officers on that occasion. As we have
heard reports of Yankee breastplates, and it is
not generally credited, I send you this specimen
that it may be exhibited to the public.

Very respectfully,

J. W. GREGORIE, Capt. Engineers.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 July 1862, 2

ENGINEER BUREAU—CHARLESTON, JULY 7th,
1862.—Estimates wanted for **FIVE HUNDRED PALMET-**
TO LOGS, not less than fifteen feet long, to be delivered
in this city. Apply to **FRANCIS D. LEE,**
July 8 **6** **Capt. Eng.**

The Charleston Courier.

11 July 1862, 1

C. D. Evans, Esq., of Marion C. H., has been authorized by Governor PICKENS to give passports for "any part of the Confederacy"—a large jurisdiction.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 July 1862, 1

Major General G. W. Smith.

GUSTAVUS WOODSON SMITH is a Kentuckian by birth, and bears the reputation of being one of the most accomplished Generals in the service of the Confederacy. He entered West Point in 1838, where he graduated with high honors. For many years he served in the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, and was breveted in 1848 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and again in 1849, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In November, 1849, he resigned his commission in the army, and devoted himself to Civil Engineering. At the opening of the present war he relinquished a lucrative position, which he held under the Municipal Government of New York city, and offered his sword to the South. He now holds the rank of Major General.

During the preliminary operations of the campaign on the Chickahominy, General SMITH was second in command of our Army of Richmond; but he was prostrated, just previous to the battle of the Seven Pines, by a severe paralytic stroke, and the supreme command of the army, when General JOHNSTON was borne wounded from the field, devolved upon General LONGSTREET. The sickness of General SMITH rendered him, for a few weeks, unfit for active service; but he is now, we hear, almost entirely recovered.

12 July 1862, 1

**The Negro Regiment of South Carolina—
Explanation of General Hunter.**

The following correspondence was laid before the House on Wednesday, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
July 2, 1862.

Sir:—On reference to the answer of this Department of the 14th ultimo, to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization, by General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men, fugitive slaves, etc., it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make an immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

That the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HON. G. A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Port Royal, S. C., June 23.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, on June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department.
2. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization? and
3. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter containing these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer leaving to-day (Monday.) This haste prevents me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for; but, in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive dates.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a *fact* regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels," men who every where fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them, to shift, as best they can, for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, by Hon. Simon Cameron,

late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons, offering their services in defence of the Union and for the suppression of the rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or to the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in this department.

No such characters, however, yet have appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations, to welcome us, aid us and supply us with food, labor and information of the masters, who have, in every instance, been the fugitives, running away from the loyal slaves as well as from the loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly their heads over ram-parts, or, rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitive (master) law, deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture and bring back those persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, and so forth, to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron were to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department being my only, but in my judgment sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades and pickaxes, upon employing them as laborers—with boats and oars, when using them as lighter-men; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that the liberty to employ man in any particular capacity implied with it liberty, also, to supply them with the necessary tools; and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my conduct, that, had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that, in places of, not only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments, should, by this time, have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have charge of them that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall and to be able to present the Government from 45,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be,
D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding

The Charleston Courier.

14 July 1862, 4

Later from Port Royal.—The steamer *Arago* arrived at New York on Saturday, with dates from Port Royal to the 1st instant. The New York *Express* has the following news by her:

The new military Governor of South Carolina, General Rufus Saxon, has arrived at Beaufort, which place has been designated as his future residence. Thus far General Saxon had not issued any proclamation or made any appointment. General Hunter is much censured by all the officers for his conduct at the battle of James' Island.

Though the withdrawal of the troops from James' Island is said to be but a sanitary measure, it is not looked upon with much favor by the soldiers, who say that there was no necessity for taking the place at so great a sacrifice of human life, and giving it up now.

All the hospitals at Hilton Head are filled with the sick and wounded, but the mortality does not exceed five per day, chiefly wounded, the weather inducing mortification of the wounds. All the available transports are being got ready to take the wounded men North.

Hilton Head is overrun with fleas, which penetrate everything with their stings, and so far no remedy has been of any avail.

The famous negro brigade remains quartered at Hilton Head, on General Drayton's plantation. A few men are daily sent to the Head as a working party, but, it is said that this plan would soon be abandoned.

16 July 1862, 2

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT FORT MOULTRIE.—Our community will be deeply pained to learn that yesterday afternoon, during the progress of some experiments in artillery practice at Fort Moultrie, a 32-pounder, which had been rifled and "banded," and with which the troops were firing at an iron-plated target, burst with terrible results to the officers and soldiers standing near the piece.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. WAGNER was very severely wounded in the thigh and ankle.

Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW was also severely wounded.

Capt. VALENTINE and some other officers were slightly wounded.

Private HUGH BENTON was killed.

Privates J. HUDSON, M. McDANIEL, G. W. ADAMS and C. C. FLEMING were wounded.

We understand that Brig. Gen. W. D. SMITH was present at the time the explosion took place. Dr. OGIER was soon in attendance upon the wounded.

A SMALL ROW.—Last evening, about half past seven o'clock, quite an excitement was created at the corner of State and Queen streets, by a drunken party who got into collision with the police. A man, named SLATTERLY, was drunk and disorderly, and making a disturbance at the place above mentioned, and resisted the policeman who attempted to quiet him. Outsiders (friends of the disorderly man) came to his rescue, when the policeman received a severe beating. Assistance, however, having arrived, SLATTERLY and a man named RAGAN, with a female ally, were carried to the Guard House, where they will have a hearing before his Honor this morning.

17 July 1862, 1

Soldiers, marksmen, sportsmen, and others using long range rifles, should be careful as to the position and range of their targets. A few days since when some soldiers were practicing on Hampstead Green, one of the balls missing the target entered a house at the distance of half a mile, and came very near inflicting serious or fatal results.

The Explosion at Fort Moultrie.—Coroner WHITING held an inquest Wednesday morning at Fort Moultrie upon the body of private HUGH BENTON, who was killed by the explosion of a gun Tuesday afternoon. The Jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by the sudden explosion of gun No. 2; while practising at a target."

We regret to state that the severe injuries received by Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. WAGNER, Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW and two privates of the same company to which BENTON was attached, leave but slight hopes of their recovery.

Lieut. Col. WAGNER was removed to his residence in this city, and the skillful services of Dr. OGER called into requisition. The left leg and thigh was found to be so badly mutilated, that amputation above the thigh was deemed absolutely necessary, and the operation was performed by Dr. OGER Wednesday morning.

Lieutenant WARDLAW is still at Fort Moultrie, it not being deemed prudent to remove him. He is attended by Dr. TALLEY, Surgeon to the post. Capt. VALENTINE, who was but slightly wounded, is doing well.

The distance to which some of the pieces were thrown, shows the force of the explosion to have been terrible. One large piece, about eight hundred pounds, was thrown from the traverse of the fort into Middle-street, a distance of fully five hundred yards. The gun carriage was a perfect wreck and but a few small pieces of the gun could be found within the Fort or on the traverse. The number of slightly wounded and spectators who escaped unhurt, is almost miraculous. A large number of citizens, we learn, was at the time of the explosion in attendance.

The explosion took place at the first fire of the gun. We learn that the case is to be subjected to a strict investigation, and therefore forbear comment.

The gun that burst was considered as rather above the ordinary pieces, and was banded with iron of great strength and thickness.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 July 1862, 2

RESULTS OF THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT FORT MOUTRIE.—We greatly regret to announce that Lieut. Col. WAGNER suffered amputation of his left leg above the knee, immediately upon his removal to Charleston, night before last. Dr. OBIER performed the operation, assisted by Doctors ROBERTSON and MITCHELL.

The loss of Col. WAGNER's services at this juncture, even for a time, is a public calamity. As Chief of Ordnance of this District on the staff of Maj. Gen. PEMBERTON, he had the immediate superintendence and direction of the harbor works and batteries around Charleston, with their equipment and location of guns. And his indefatigable energy, coupled with his knowledge of artillery, his accuracy, system, and good practical judgment, rendered him pre-eminently useful.

It is just a month since, at the Secessionville battery, after the fall of Col. LAMAR, he showed his cool skill in the management of the men and guns, and his brave qualities by holding the battery for two hours under desperate disadvantages, until reinforcements arrived. It was he who sent Private HENDRICKS to Col. McENERY to warn him of the flanking position of the enemy, and to suggest the best way for bringing his troops into action under that fire.

In his misfortune, he has the warm sympathy of the community, and it is earnestly hoped he may live to see the result of his able and devoted labors, and to take an active part in our triumph over the foe.

Lieut. T. LAMAR WARDLAW (son of the Chancellor) was struck in the head by a piece of the iron banding of the gun, and the skull was fractured. He has been treated by the Surgeon of the post, and some hopes, though faint, are still entertained of his recovery.

One of the privates wounded had both legs broke. Another had one leg broken. No more had died at last accounts.

Capt. VALENTINE, who was painfully wounded in the hand, had the wounds of the soldiers attended to by the Surgeon of the post before his own, and was kind and attentive to all.

POLICE MATTERS.—A detachment of the military went into a small store on the east side of Anson-street, near Market, yesterday, about 2 o'clock, p. m., and seized two dray loads of what appeared to be whisky and other spirits. The guard was resisted in a most determined manner by a female, who exercised all her powers to prevent them from examining the premises. She at one time escaped from them, when she immediately rushed to the store window, smashed the glass with her hands, and forced herself through the opening into the street, in which operation she received several severe cuts. She then went into Market-street and procured a pistol, with which she returned to protect her property, but she was soon after secured without doing further injury. Notwithstanding the violence of the woman, the guard exercised the greatest moderation towards her.

The Charleston Courier.

18 July 1862, 1

Death of Lieut. Colonel John D. Wagner.
This sad event took place Thursday morning
at ten minutes to 12 o'clock. Although some
with participated in the melancholy accident
at Fort Moultrie, the sad accident produced a
deep feeling of sympathy and grief in our entire
community.

Colonel Wagner was the third son of the late
George Wagner, Esq. of this city, and younger
brother of Theodore D. Wagner, Esq. of the
house of Jones, known to be widely known not
only in this city, but throughout the
Southern States.

He was in the thirty eighth year of his age, had
served three consecutive terms in the House of
Representatives, as a member of St. Michael's
Church Parish, and at the time of his decease
was serving a second term as its Senator.

Col. WAGNER's course as a Legislator was re-
markable.

Though unpracticed as a public speaker, and
rarely taking part in debate, his personal influence
in producing results was always felt upon every
subject which attracted his attention or enlisted
his zeal. There have been few persons among
his cotemporaries, who have participated so ac-
tively in many important measures, or exercised
so controlling an influence. His intercourse was
marked by great geniality of temperament and
uniform accessibility. His good temper and keen
vigilance of the current of thought, among friends
and opponents alike, gave him the frequent op-
portunity to control events, which he rarely failed
successfully to avail himself of.

For the first six years of his service he was the
life and soul of a mess which will be long re-
membered for the liberal hospitality it dispensed,
and for the influence it exercised.

He is the third of that little community of only
seven that has already given a life for the defence
and independence of our country—JOHNSON—the
most loveable and reliable of men—a noble gentle-
man—upon the field of Manassas and King, the
kind-hearted, unselfish companion and friend,
as the bloody martyr to his native city sealed
with their blood their truth to their country.

On the secession of the State he was instru-
mental in raising and organizing the first com-
pany of artillery, and was also indefatigable in
organizing the first regiment of artillery (regu-
lars) for the State, which was afterwards turned
over to the Confederate States.

On the organization of the company he was
appointed its First Lieutenant, soon after became
Captain, then Major of the regiment, when form-
ed, and afterwards was appointed Lieutenant-
Colonel. For a long time after this appointment
Col. WAGNER with his command had the entire
charge of Fort Sumter. About two months be-
fore his death he was selected and appointed by
Major-General PEMBERTON, Chief of the Ordnance
Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

Such has been Col. WAGNER's devotion to his
posts of duty that from the commencement of
the struggle he has never sought leave of absence,
by furlough or otherwise, although frequently re-
minded that his private interests required some
attention.

In the fight at Secessionville he greatly distin-
guished himself, and won the admiration of all
present by his cool and daring conduct. Not-
withstanding he was there simply as Ordnance
officer, he promptly assumed command of the
battery, to relieve Col. LAMAR, who had been
wounded. He kept the command until the close
of the fight, which was for nearly two hours; with
his own hands removing the dead, dying, and
wounded men, in order to give the gunners room
to work their pieces, and at the same time ex-
tending his orders to other parts of the field.

Colonel WAGNER, feeling his end was approach-
ing, spoke warily of the great importance of
completing our harbor defences. His whole
thought, says one who was with him, seemed to
be upon this one subject.

The funeral of the deceased will take place this
morning, from the residence of his mother, corner
of Spring and Rutledge streets, at nine o'clock.—
The remains will be interred in the family vault,
in St. Michael's church yard.

The Charleston Courier.

18 July 1862, 1

SEGA RS,	
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,	
O	OF THE BEST BRANDS, WHOLESALE AND RE- TAIL, at
MANTOUÉ'S,	
CORNER KING AND PRINCESS-STREETS.	
July 18	1

18 July 1862, 1

Obituary.

The Relatives and Friends of Lieut. Col. THOS. M. WAGNER and Family, are invited to attend his Funeral from his residence, corner Spring and Rutledge streets, at Nine o'clock, A. M., and at St. Michael's Church at Ten o'clock *This Day*. July 18

On the battle field of Secession-ville, THOMAS PARKER fell, a victim to the sanguinary avarice of the invaders of our State. He was the son of THOMAS and ELEANOR PARKER, and a native of Abberille District, whither his parents had removed from this City. Having been educated in Charleston, he there began his career of manhood. His integrity, assiduity and intelligence were crowned with success by his admission into the firm of ROUSSEAU ABOZZA & Co. None who know him could doubt his constancy and courage. These were prominent traits of his character. When he engaged in active service for the war, he was incited by no aspiration for military glory, nor for the public honors and rewards which attend the successful soldier. With a serious consciousness of the sacrifice he tendered to his country of the most tender domestic affections, and with a sedate mind and resolution, he obeyed the call of honor and duty. Being on guard the morning that the enemy assaulted our lines, he received his mortal wound on the ramparts, before the rally for their defence. His death was honorable and glorious, and his life blood mingled with that of the noble army of martyrs who have fallen in defence of their country and its freedom, against the savage invasion of the enemy, cries to Heaven for retribution. The untimely bereavement of his youthful and devoted wife and two tender orphans, adds mournful figures of desolation and grief to the spectacle of domestic misery which our whole country exhibits, inflicted by a ruthless foe, without pretext of wrong or injury. But, with Heaven's blessing, from the blood of the martyrs of liberty shall spring a host of armed warriors to accomplish our national freedom for which they have bled and died. F.

Another star has been added to that galaxy of heroes, who have sealed with their lives their devotion to their country.

Among the many noble men who have poured their life-blood on the altar of liberty, there is one whose name will be enshrined in the hearts of his friends and comrades in arms, when the din of battle will no longer resound through the land.

When the throes of revolution shall have ceased, and this struggle for the dearest boon conceded to man shall be over, the name of HENRY W. DESAUSURE, of Camden, S. C., will live in the memories of those to whom he has been endeared by association in the privations of camp life and the perils of hotly contested battle fields. This noble man fell in the late battle before Richmond, whilst leading the Company, whose First Lieutenant he was, and which he commanded on that memorable action, on to victory.

Of genial disposition, urbane manners, high toned gentlemanly bearing and noble impulses, he enlisted the love and admiration of his fellow-soldiers.

Cheerful amid the greatest privations, he infused hope into the weary hearts of his comrades on the protracted marches which were the forerunners of the reconstructions. Brave and daring to a fault, he set them an example of gallant courage in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Richmond, which is worthy of the brightest page in history.

Numbers of brave men now weep over his untimely grave, and offer their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of their beloved officer. May it be a consolatory reflection to them that he died nobly in the noblest cause, whilst gallantly fighting at the head of his Company and often rallying them for those desperate charges which has driven a hated foe from his defiant strongholds, and brought glory and renown to the banners of a just and righteous cause. B.

DIED, at Orangeburg, S. C., on the 14th of July, 1862, after a long and painful illness, ALEXANDER GOWAN, eldest son of E. J. and W. W. RICKENBAKER, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

DIED, at Kingstree, S. C., on the 15th instant, after a severe illness of fifteen days duration, CLARENCE DUROC, infant son of SAMUEL W. and LEUISA J. MAURICE, aged 11 months and 25 days.

DIED, in Calhoun, Georgia, on Thursday, July 10, ALICE EMMA, youngest daughter of D. H. and C. S. FARMER, aged 10 months and 21 days.

Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel, visited the green earth
And here that flower away.

The Charleston Courier.

19 July 1862, 1

The late fatal explosion of one of the guns in Fort Moultrie was, we believe, the eighth case and instance of explosion within this department, with iron guns that had been rifled.

In this case the explosion was attended with some remarkable results, in the nature and extent of the bursting, and the violent dispersion of the fragments. One of the pieces (and the only large piece thrown from the gun) was propelled with great violence over the ramparts and into Middle-street beyond the Fort.

From a glance it is estimated that this massive fragment, which two stout men with difficulty can move in the sand, was hurled sixty yards. Its rapidity of motion is indicated by the marks of its course through the tops of trees, the twigs being cut off as if with shears, smoothly and sharply.

The other portion of the gun seems to have gone off in very small fragments, and either to have gone so high or to have concentrated in certain directions, so that notwithstanding the large number of persons exposed within the circumference of danger, the fatal results are limited to the few but melancholy instances we have reported.

As the affair is undergoing a thorough investigation, in which the Coroner is acting with the full support and assistance of the military authorities, we may express the hope that a result will be reached which will prevent further cases of fatal experiment, in a matter so dangerous as the rifling of a gun originally designed for a smooth bore.

The new Steel Gun, the Maynard Rifle, and a Sporting Rifle, made by HENRY, of Edinburg, were tried for the satisfaction of some gentlemen, on Thursday, on Sullivan's Island, near the headquarters of the gallant and popular Col. KEITT, who now governs and rules the Island to which the hermit chief SULLIVAN gave name and government in old time.

The shooting and performances of all the guns gratified the expectations of their friends and advocates.

The steel gun wins decided approval and favor as a service gun from all who examine it, and in their opinion no time should be lost in securing a supply for some of our regiments—at least enough to give a thorough trial in use.

Who will have the enterprise to begin this work? The preference in supply will be given to Confederate or State orders, and no orders will be executed for other Governments, although such have been pressed, before the Confederate demands are supplied, or have had full opportunities.

The Charleston Courier.

19 July 1862, 1

Obsequies of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Wagner.—
The obsequies of the lamented Col. THOMAS M. WAGNER took place Friday morning. A military escort of Regulars from Forts Sumter and Moultrie, under the command of Major ALFRED RHETT, accompanied by the band, reached the city shortly after eight o'clock, and marched to the late residence of the deceased, the band playing a solemn dirge.

The public demonstration of sympathy and respect for the deceased was exhibited in the large assemblage of all classes, civil and military, old and young, along the route where the cortege was to pass, and at St. Michael's Church, where the funeral solemnities were to take place.

The melancholy procession moved towards the Church, a little after nine o'clock, in the following order:

Escort of Regulars with arms reversed.

Hearse.

Pall Bearers composed of Officers of Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Band.

Lieut. Col. Gonzalez and Surgeon T. L. Ogier.

Carriages containing the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The body was taken from the hearse into the Church by the pall bearers, followed by the crowd, who had been waiting outside. The Church was filled, and seldom have we seen a more general exhibition of sadness.

The beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. JAMES H. ELLIOTT, who officiated on the sad occasion. The requiem for the dead was also sung by the choir in the most impressive manner.

After the service the body was taken and deposited in its final resting place in the Churchyard, alongside of other deceased members of the family.

The usual military salute of three volleys was fired over the grave, and the mortal remains of THOMAS M. WAGNER were covered from the sight of a heart-stricken community.

19 July 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
ADAMS' RUN, S. C., July 18, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14.]

I. ALL FURLOUGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE heretofore granted to members of the Holcombe Legion, South Carolina Volunteers, and Seventeenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, are hereby revoked.

The absentees from these commands will report to their Regimental Commanders at Richmond, Virginia.

By order Brigadier-General EVANS.

July 19 3 A. L. EVANS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA.,
CHARLESTON, July 17, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 110.]

I. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., on *Saturday*, the 19th day of July, 1862, the PONTOON BRIDGE from Simons' to McLeod's Avenue will be closed to travel in order that a new Bridge may be laid. During the interval of time that the Bridge is closed foot passengers may cross at the New Causeway nearer the Stono River.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

July 18 2 J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17, 1862.

HON. HAWKINS S. KING, OF ADAMS' RUN, IS hereby named and appointed ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL for Colleton District, vice Dr. B. BURGH SMITH, resigned.

F. W. PICKENS.

July 19

The Charleston Mercury.

19 July 1862, 1

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Wagner.

At midday, on Thursday, died THOMAS M. WAGNER, and yesterday his mortal part was consigned to earth. It is an event which has spread gloom over the whole community of Charleston; for few men in our midst could have been as illy spared, and the causeless occasion of his death has added sensibly to the weight of the loss.

Col. WAGNER was third son of the late GEORGE WAGNER, Esq., and nephew to the celebrated Surgeon, Dr. WAGNER, who was Sir ASHLEY COOPER's favorite and admired pupil. He was younger brother to THEODORE D. WAGNER, Esq., of the distinguished house of "JOHN FRASER & Co." of Charleston. His age was forty-three years. Born and reared in the city, he was graduated at the Charleston College with reputation. From early life he has actively mingled in matters of social interest or public concern, whether of societies, public enterprises or political movements.

For a brief time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then became the Secretary and Treasurer of the projected Blue Ridge Railroad enterprise. And for some years was an active rice planter.

He has represented a constituency in both branches of the Legislature, serving three terms in the House, and being in his second term of service in the State Senate from Christ Church Parish at the time of his demise. His career as a legislator was one of great influence. He was the wheel-horse of many a measure. For, although not a debater, his personal popularity, tact, and good judgment, coupled with uncommon activity and earnestness, contributed on many important occasions to decide the issue. Col. WAGNER was a valuable supporter of the Bank of the State at the period when it was made a question, serving efficiently on the Committee of Ways and Means. He did much in behalf of the Blue Ridge Railroad in the Legislature, towards getting the support of the State; and also in Georgia, towards procuring the charter and grants of land. It was he that introduced the first resolution which originated the building of the new State House. He took an interest in the project of the Charleston and Savannah road, and served at one time on the Board as a Director with zeal and usefulness. In politics, he was a secessionist from 1850, having actively participated in that canvass.

After the State seceded, in 1860, Col. WAGNER, desirous of going into military service, and believing in the superior efficiency of Regulars, used his influence to have such a corps organized by the State authorities. Before the passage of any measure, he proposed to Col. CALHOUN to accept the Captancy, he being 1st Lieutenant and Capt. WM PRAYTON 2d Lieutenant, and raised a company of enlisted men. Upon the passage of a bill in

the Convention for raising a battalion of regular artillery, this company was immediately offered to the Governor, and was accepted—the first company of S. C. Artillery, Dec. 30, 1860. Previous to the bombardment of Sumter he was in Fort Moultrie, under Gen. RIPLEY, and that officer owed much to the intelligent and capable assistance of Col. Wagner in the preparation of the fort.

At the cannonade of April 12 and 13th, he distinguished himself by his gallant bearing and excellent management of the guns under his direction. Shortly after the bombardment, WAGNER, Captain by promotion, was placed in command of Fort Moultrie. He showed great energy and ability in repairing the Fort, strengthening the magazine, and succeeded in putting the Fort in a better condition than it ever was known to be in before. When Col. RIPLEY was promoted to a Brigadier General, Major WAGNER was put in command of the whole battalion in South Carolina (Headquarters Fort Moultrie), and of all batteries on Sullivan's Island. November 20th, 1861, he was ordered to Fort Sumter with the other companies of the battalion, and took command of that post. He remained here until relieved by Col. CALHOUN, after his return from Virginia, we believe in February or March, 1862. During this time, while Col. WAGNER remained in command, he took a deep interest in the welfare of the battalion. By his foresight and energy, a year's supply of bacon, coffee, sugar, &c., was provided for the regiment. He saw to the provision of clothing and equipment for the troops, having also got the ladies of Charleston to make up, without charge, great coats, of heavy English plains, for his whole command. His friends (the ladies) also, at his request, made up thousands of cartridge bags, according to the patterns he furnished them. As an instance of his concern in the corps, we understand he advanced \$10,000 to pay off the troops. He justly, by his conduct and ability, gained the entire confidence of the men and the respect and admiration of the officers.

When relieved of the command of Fort Sumter by Col. CALHOUN, he was placed on detached service to complete the enlistment of the corps, having in December, '61, exerted himself for the passage of a bill in the Legislature appropriating bounty money, and authorising the re-enlistment of the men for three years, and the increase of the battalion into a regiment. In the same bill was contained provision for the Infantry regiment and Lucas' Battalion of Regular troops. His labors of raising the regiment by recruiting, were successfully accomplished in a short time.

He was also put on the staff of Gen. RIPLEY, as inspecting officer of the troops of this division. To these duties were also added those of Chief of Ordnance. Upon Gen. RIPLEY's being relieved by Gen. PEMBERTON, he was put upon Gen.

PEMBERTON's staff as Chief of Ordnance. In discharge of this office he superintended the manufacture of gun carriages, the preparation and rifling of artillery, the transportation and mounting of guns, and, by request, the building and equipment of some batteries. The manufacture and distribution of shot, shell and ordnance stores, etc., was, too, his business.

Besides these labors, he had charge of certain important works in the harbor.

As regards the manner in which he fulfilled these many and varied duties, Gen. PEMBERTON expressed himself satisfied and efficiently seconded.

Having escaped unharmed the perils of the second and third desperate assaults upon the Secessionville battery, on the 16th June, and having, by his courage and presence of mind, materially assisted Col. GAILLARD in the defence of that work—coming up just after the first repulse of the enemy, and the disabling of Col. LAMAR—it was his sad fate, while carrying out some experimental firing, to fall by an accident in the discharge of his duty.

One who knew him only by his amiable temper and genial disposition, would little suspect the depth of his energy and the force of his character. He was mild in his spirit—firm in resolution. Devoted to his friends, he was a man void of selfishness. Kindness was his nature—generosity his habit. His mind was accurate, acute and searching. Educated, and at all times a reading man, his knowledge was large and varied and available. Since his connection with military matters, he had made himself an adept in the science of gunnery, and his ability for business enhanced his value.

In the death of Col. WAGNER at this time, the country has sustained an irreparable loss. His zeal was no less than his capacity; and his mental and physical activity were united to knowledge and judgment. He was equal to the accomplishment of satisfactory results, with comparative ease to himself. From the breaking out of the war, he had given himself without reserve to his country. He left his private interests, having a single eye to the public cause. He had not been to his plantation since going into service. His last hours were an exemplification of his daily life. His last words and thoughts were about his country's affairs. In his delirium he spoke incessantly of the work in which he was engaged. On the morning after the accident, coming to himself, he showed great anxiety to know which of the guns exploded. Learning that it was a rifled gun, he expressed his contentment, and said: "It would have been a great disappointment, if the Columbiad had burst."

The State has lost a useful patriot. A true son has gone to his final rest. May the hand of the mother lie gently upon his head.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 July 1862, 2

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES of Lieut.-Colonel WAGNER took place yesterday morning, and were of a very impressive character. About 10½ o'clock the remains of the deceased were escorted to St. Michael's Church by detachments from six of the companies of his regiment, and there, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends, the service for the burial of the dead was performed by the Rev. JAMES ELLIOTT. The body was committed to the family vault, in the adjoining cemetery, with the usual military honors.

The funeral was the largest that has taken place in the city since the funeral of General BEE and Colonel JOHNSON. Among those in attendance were Generals PEMBERTON and SMITH, Com. INGRAHAM, and many other distinguished personages, civil and military. The admirable appearance of the regulars, who formed the escort, was the subject of general comment.

21 July 1862, 2

A CARD

THE FOLLOWING CLERGYMEN HAVE ENGAGED to devote their services to the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals of this city:

Roper Hospital.

- Rev. J. BACHMAN, D. D.
- Rev. J. T. WIGHTMAN.
- Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND.
- Rev. JAMES C. HOOKINS.

Trapman-street Hospital.

- Rev. J. FORREST, D. D.
- Rev. M. HOWE.
- Rev. WM. DERON.

Mazyck-street Hospital.

- Rev. J. FORREST, D. D.
- Rev. C. C. PINCKNEY.

Marine Hospital, Franklin-street.

- Rev. WM. B. YATES.
- Rev. C. P. GADSDEN.
- Rev. JAMES H. ELLIOTT.

Citadel Square Hospital.

- Rev. E. T. WINKLER, D. D.
- Rev. A. M. CHRISTZBERG.
- Rev. F. A. MOOD.

July 21

HEADQ'RS. PROVOST MARCHAL'S BRIGADE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.
Charleston, July 18, 1862.

[ORDER No. 10.]

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING FISHERMEN to exercise their vocation, and supply the market with good and wholesome food, without affording an opportunity of abusing the privilege, the following regulations are adopted as to this class of Boats, viz:

1. SPECIAL LICENSES will be granted, on and after Monday next, the 21st instant, to fish and shrimp in that portion of the Harbor lying Northwardly of a direct line extending from Fort Johnson, James' Island, to Fort Sumter, and Westwardly of a direct line from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island. This class of Boats will not be permitted to be used, except between sunrise and sunset, nor to depart from, or land at, any other than Morehead or Market Wharves.
2. No Boat will be permitted to fish or shrimp in James' Island Creek or Yappoo Cut, day or night.
3. All Boats to be numbered on each bow, to conform with number to be placed on Passport.
4. All Boats, as above, to ply with oars, and will not be permitted to use sails.
5. All licensed Fishermen, or other persons vending Fish, are required, under penalty of forfeiture of License and other punishment, in the discretion of this Department, to cause Whiting or other Fish, commonly called pan Fish, to number eight, at least, on each string; and in no case whatever shall any vendor be permitted to charge or receive more than thirty (30) cents per string. Cavalli, Sheephoad or other choice Fish, commonly sold singly, may be bargained for and sold at such price as may be agreed on between the buyer and seller.
6. The price of Shrimps is limited to fifteen (15) cents per plate, of the size ordinarily used in their measure.
7. No colored Fisherman will be permitted to fish or shrimp under a license, without having obtained a written permission from his owner or guardian, certifying the general good character of the negro for fidelity and sobriety, and the willingness of the owner or guardian that the negro shall be employed in these pursuits.
8. To secure an observance of these regulations, and to enlist a co-operation in their fulfillment, by those to whom licenses may be granted, this Department will revoke all privileges to fish and shrimp, when these rules are generally neglected or violated.
9. Any licensed Fisherman, who, when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of this Department, has been privy to a violation, or shall himself have neglected an observance of these regulations, shall be subject to such punishment as in the discretion of this Department may be imposed, and in addition thereto be hereafter disqualified to obtain a license.
10. All white persons applying for licenses must furnish satisfactory references.

ALEX. H. BROWN, Provost Marshal.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 July 1862, 1

GENERAL LOVELL and staff have arrived in Richmond. We learn that General Lovell has demanded a court of enquiry to investigate the facts of the surrender of New Orleans. It will be recollected that the withdrawal of General Lovell's army from New Orleans was the subject of some misapprehension until the facts, which afterwards transpired, showed that he had left at the instance of the civil authorities of New Orleans, still, however, refusing to surrender his command or to treat with the enemy for a surrender. The court of enquiry has been demanded by General Lovell for the purpose of completing and publishing his vindication to the country.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 July 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.
CHARLESTON, July 21st, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 68.]

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT, UNTIL further orders, the Pontoon Bridge from Simons' to McLeod's Avenue, will be closed to travel between the hours of 5 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m., in order that a New Bridge may be laid. During the interval of time that the bridge is closed, foot passengers and horsemen may cross at the New Causeway, nearer the Stone River. Stores, &c, will be sent over by Steam Boat, by way of Dill's Bluff Bridge.

By order of Brig. Gen. WM. DUNCAN SMITH.

MALLERY P. KING, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

July 21

2

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARCHAL'S BRIGADE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, July 19, 1862.

[ORDER NO. 10.]

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING FISHERMEN to exercise their vocation and supply the Market with good and wholesome food, without affording an opportunity of abusing the privilege, the following regulations are adopted as to this class of Boats, viz:

1. SPECIAL LICENSES will be granted, on and after Monday next, the 21st inst., to fish and shrimp in that portion of the harbor lying northwardly of a direct line, extending from Fort Johnson, James Island, to Fort Sumter, and southwardly of a direct line, from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island.

This class of Boats will not be permitted to be used, except between sunrise and sunset, nor to depart from, or land at, any other than Moreland or Market Wharves.

2. No Boat will be permitted to fish or shrimp in James Island Creek or Wappoo Cut, day or night.

3. All Boats to be numbered on each bow, to conform with number to be placed on passport.

4. All Boats, as above, to ply with oars, and will not be permitted to use sails.

5. All licensed Fishermen, or other persons vending fish, are required, under penalty of forfeiture of license and other punishment in the discretion of this Department, to cause Whiting, or other Fish, commonly called Pan Fish, to number Eight at least on each string; and in no case whatever shall any vender be permitted to charge or receive more than thirty (30) cents per string. Cavall, Sheepshead, or other choice Fish, commonly sold singly, may be bargained for and sold at such prices as may be agreed on between the buyer and seller.

6. The price of Shrimps is limited to fifteen (15) cents per plate, of the size ordinarily used in their measure.

7. No Colored Fisherman will be permitted to fish or shrimp under a license, without having obtained a written permission from his owner or guardian, certifying the general good character of the negro for fidelity and sobriety; and the willingness of the owner or guardian that the negro shall be employed in these pursuits.

8. To secure an observance of these regulations, and to enlist a co-operation in their fulfillment, by those to whom Licenses may be granted, this Department will revoke all privileges to Fish and Shrimp, when these rules are generally neglected or violated.

9. Any Licensed Fishermen who, when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of this Department, has been privy to a violation, or shall himself have neglected an observance of these regulations, shall be subject to such punishment, as in the discretion of this Department may be imposed, and in addition thereto, be hereafter disqualified to obtain a License.

10. All white persons applying for Licenses must furnish satisfactory references.

ALEX. H. BROWN,

July 19

5

Provost Marshal.

22 July 1862, 1

The Palmetto Battalion of Light Artillery.
To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

GENTLEMEN:—In your complimentary notice of Colonel WHITE's Battalion, alluding to several districts in our State as being fully represented, you have omitted, no doubt unintentionally, the name of one which has not only contributed her proportionable quota, but furnished, in the tone and general material of the men, much of the stamina embodied in the entire battalion. As examples illustrating the true qualities of the soldier and gentleman, the district of Sumter claims no inconsiderable share, and it is only in justice to those whose modesty precludes them from obtruding their merits upon the public, and who now stand forth prominently but silently awaiting the occasion to prove their prowess and vindicate the fair fame of their district, that we have ventured to draw your attention to the casual oversight.

Many of the men composing the battalion are directly from Sumter, gentlemen of respectable standing and educational training, as well as those whose tastes inclining them to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, have still maintained their titles to character and position. Two of the officers of company C brought with them to their present post laurels plucked from other fields, and the ranks they now dignify seem but a suitable reward for the honors they both achieved as privates on the memorable plains of Manassas. One of these gentlemen received a painful wound in the early part of that contest, and although incapacitated awhile for active service, he no sooner recovered than he immediately re-joined for the war; thus bringing to his new command the practical experience of the battle field, together with the honorable marks of his soldierly bearing on the occasion.

Another officer attached to company —, whose editorial weapon, long and ably wielded in defence of Southern Rights, was only sheathed in exchange for the sword, with him a more potent arbiter than the pen, has sacrificed the pressing calls of his vocation to assume duties at once more onerous and responsible; and we might cite other instances of equal note were we disposed to trespass on your columns.

Not belonging ourselves to this particular district, we cannot be accused of partiality in humbly attempting to confer the due meed of praise upon those eminently entitled to it, and at the same time awarding to Sumter the simple distinction of an honorable record. *

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following contributions for sick and wounded soldiers have been received at the Mazyck-street General Hospital:

Mrs. S. S. SOLOMONS, of Florence, a coop of chickens, a kettle of butter, a basket of eggs and pears; also \$5.

From Planters of St. John's Berkley, through Soldiers' Relief Association, a shoulder of veal.

Mrs. L. M. BERDER, of this city, a supply of nourishment and figs.

Mrs. D. WERNER, of this city, five bottles of wine.

Mrs. JANE FELDER, of Midway, a coop of chickens.

Mr. RYAN, of this city, a parcel of old linen.

From a gentleman of this city, a parcel of old linen.

From Mr. PURVIS, a box of peaches.

The generous donors will please accept the thanks of their suffering countrymen for their acts of attention and kindness.

Mazyck-street General Hospital, July 21, 1862.

The Charleston Courier.

23 July 1862, 4

Encouragement of Gambling.—Among the many curiosities in the way of letters, papers, etc., picked up in the deserted Yankee camps below Richmond, was the following circular, handed us by a friend a day or two since. One HOWARD M. GRAVES, of New York, thus advertises his infamous goods and in the form of a printed letter, sends thousands of them to the Federal soldiers. This is a most perfect way of encouraging gambling, which has no doubt attained to a great extent in the Northern army. It is only necessary for the recipient of one of these circulars, to write Mr. GRAVES what game he wishes to play and the cards best suited for it will be sent, with full and complete instructions for use. The articles will be done up so as to defy detection. All business, of course, confidential:

New York City.—Dear Sir:—I take this method of informing you that I manufacture fifty different styles of advantage or marked back playing cards by which you can tell the color, suit and size, by the backs as well as by the face. These cards are made to exactly imitate the fair playing cards in common use at the present time, and cannot be told from them, except by experts, are adapted for Bluff or Poker, all Fours, Seven Up, Euchre, Cribbage, Forty Fives, Whist, Loo, and all other games of cards, where knowing just what your opponent has in his hand would cause you to win. I also manufacture Brief cards, Longs and Shorts and Strippers, gimmed for stocking hands for every game. Advantage Dice, Prop's Logs, Dice Tops, Faro Tools, &c., &c. In fact, every article used to win within any games played for money.

Illinois and the Negro.—The following propositions, submitted to the people of Illinois at the same time the new constitution was, we learn from the Chicago Times, were sustained by a large majority:

Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State.

Sec. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

23 July 1862, 2

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP *Racer*, from Port Royal, touched off this port yesterday, and proceeded to Hampton Roads.

CANNON.—Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants (brought over in the *Nashville*), have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations, they will hereafter speak for themselves. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—We have trustworthy information that the steamers *Nashville* and *Kate*, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in again making their way out to sea, in spite of the blockading squadron at the point where they escaped.

26 July 1862, 1

Editorial Correspondence of the Courier.

Charleston, July 26, 1862.

Yesterday, I made an interesting excursion to James' Island, winding up with a visit to Fort Sumter, which furnished some incidents worthy of record. A little after 7 o'clock, A. M., Capt. J. S. RYAN (acting Commissary) for troops on James Island, and myself started for James' Island, he driving me in his buggy, and his boy, riding my war horse. Crossing the New Bridge, we admired the Ashley, in its glass-like and serpentine flow, and the rich marshes, with which it is now verdantly bordered. We found the Pontoon Bridge, across Wappoo Creek, still undergoing repair and impassable, and we crossed on a rough bridge of planks, supported by abutments of floating barrels, a little to the right of the other structure. Taking the new road, through McLendon's plantation, where Col. F. E. WYATT, the gallant and efficient commander of the Palmetto Artillery, has his headquarters, and leaving our respects for him, as we passed, we crossed the fine bridge over Newtown Cut, near Dill's Bluff, enjoying, on the way, through nearly the entire route, a beautiful panoramic view of Charleston and her strongly fortified harbor. Arriving at Capt. RYAN's quarters, (the plantation of the late venerable WINBORN LAWTON, the place on which stands the picturesque clump of pine trees, visible from the East Bay Battery and White Point Garden), I examined the well supplied store-house of the efficient Commissary, my companion, who intelligently pleases his avocation, and gives great satisfaction both to his official superiors, and the well provided soldiers, whom he supplies with rations, semi-weekly, dividing the week into four and three days. I regret to say that an unfriendly and uncalled for effort has been made, and is, perhaps yet in progress, to recall Capt. RYAN to Richmond, when his services are specially needed where he is, and the condition of his health requires his residence near his home.

Taking leave of Commissary RYAN, I mounted my horse and visited the camp of the Willington Rangers, at Rowan's plantation. On arriving there, I was cordially welcomed by Capt. MCTURKOUS and Lieut. EASTERLING, and several other of my gallant brother Rangers. They had received a box of Peaches, from my orchard at Kalinia, and, soon after I left them, they received a second box of the same fruit, which I had forwarded them, but I was sorry to learn that, in both boxes, the fruit had been greatly diminished in quantity by depredations.

I was sorry to find Capt. DISHER no longer in command. He was the founder and father of the corps, and devoted himself to it with a zeal and liberality, which ought to have elicited unbounded and undying gratitude. But, unfortunately, the Company being composed of citizens and countrymen, and the more largely of the latter, dissensions and jealousies broke out, between country and town, which, on the recent re-organization of the corps, resulted (I purposely decline entering into particulars) in Capt. DISHER's declining to be a candidate for re-election. Thus has the Company lost an able commander and a benefactor, and the service one of the most accomplished and efficient of its cavalry officers. The merits and services of WILLIAM L. DISHER were duly appreciated by his commander, General GIST, and by all who properly appreciate skill and fidelity in military service. Should he, as he probably may, go to Virginia, I have no doubt, with such testimonials, as he can bear with him, a high position would be at once assigned him, in the cavalry arm.

The officers of the Rangers, under the new election, are

- B. W. MCTURKOUS, Captain.
- T. W. EASTERLING, Senior First Lieutenant.
- MIMS, Junior First Lieutenant.
- LANCASTER, Second Lieutenant.

Taking a friendly leave of the Rangers, (who were in the act of removing their camp, to a place within a mile of Fort Johnson), I next visited Seccessionville, reaching it by HATCH's Bridge, by means of which there is a short route to Fort Johnson.

At Seccessionville I was welcomed by Col. CLARK STEVENS, Lieut. Col. ELLISON CAPERS, and others. After resting and refreshing myself, a while, Col. CAPERS proposed to me an excursion over a portion of the late battle ground, a proposition which I gladly embraced. With such an admirable cicero, the excursion proved one of the highest interest.

When I was last at Seccessionville, it had but a single breast-work, or earth-work, constructed, with almost prophetic foresight, by the former commander of the post, Col. L. M. HATCH; but it is now a miniature Sebastopol, completely encircled by earth-works, and well supplied with rife-pits, and abatis, or thicker obstructions, to impede and embarrass the advance of an enemy.

Traversing the marshy border of Seccessionville, on the right of the village, we came to HATCH's Battery, and Col. CAPERS pointed out to me the angle, where the enemy made his most powerful and dangerous attack, and where the slaughter was greatest. On the right of the battery he pointed out an old and gnarled live oak, behind which three Yankees took shelter to fire on our troops, but where they were all killed by our sharpshooters. The mutilated hat or cap of one of the slain Yankees was still on the ground. The places of interment of the defeated and slain Yankees were frequent, outside of the battery, several being seemingly buried in a common grave of considerable area. Several mounds indicated the burial places of slain Yankee horses.

We next started for GRIMBALL's plantation, where one of the chief Yankee camps had been formed, and, on the way, saw the positions, from which our pickets had been driven in by the invaders.

At GRIMBALL's, on the Blono, there had been encamped, the 97th, 97th and 45th Pennsylvania Regiments, the 3d New Hampshire Regiment, HAMILTON's Regular Army Battery, and the 3d, Rhode Island Battery; and there are numerous marks on the out-buildings of Yankee vandalism, several of them being reduced to a state of complete dissipation. A well constructed brick magazine, in the shape of an earth-covered mound, is among the evidences of Yankee occupancy, and may serve us in future. The remains of the camp and broken supplies are strewn about the grounds, and I noticed a weapon, evidently purposely hidden in order to render it useless to us. It is to be seen in the distance from the weather house, across a small bridge, in a Yankee grave yard, where there are a good many graves, marked with boards and foot-boards, with inscriptions. My memory preserves an inscription to the memory of Lieut. BARTHOLOMEW, of 3d Rhode Island Artillery, and the following, in white letters, on a head-board, painted black:

The Cross
of H. S.
E. COCKRILL
Corp. Co. E. 97th Regt. P. V.
Killed 10th June 1862,
aged 33 years.

On the top of one of a group of live oak trees, near the mansion, is an observatory erected by the Yankees.

In the vicinity is the grave of the gallant Capt. WILLIAMS, of the 9th Georgia Regiment. At the head of the grave is a board with the name and Regiment of the deceased, and at the foot a Cannon Ball.

From GRIMBALL's, we saw the masts of several blockade runners in the Blono.

The chief entrenchment of the enemy was at LEXAAR's, which I had not time to visit.

The entire force of the enemy was comprised in the following regiments and batteries, twenty-four in all:

- HAMILTON's Regular Army Battery.
- KICKLE's Connecticut Battery.
- Rhode Island Battery.
- New York Battery.
- Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.
- Third New Hampshire Regiment.
- Third Rhode Island Regiment.
- Fifty-fifth New York Regiment.
- Fifty-four Pennsylvania Regiment.
- Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

- Fourth New York Regiment.
- Sixty-fourth New York Regiment.
- Forty-seventh New York Regiment.
- Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.
- Seventh Connecticut Regiment.
- First Massachusetts Regiment, Cavalry.
- Forty-eighth New York Regiment.
- One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment.
- Eighth Michigan Regiment.
- Seventy-ninth New York Regiment.
- Eighth Massachusetts Regiment.
- Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.
- Eighth Maine Regiment.
- Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The attack of the enemy, at Seccessionville, was a surprise to our troops. It commenced at an angle of HATCH's battery or breastwork, and at one time threatened to be successful, our troops having partly given way, when the gallant Louisianians came to the rescue, and the hard fighting of our troops generally, almost man to man and hand to hand, began, and turned the incipient defeat into a glorious victory. To the brave LAMAR and his Palmetto boys, aided by the gallant Louisianians and Georgians, we owe a hard fought and hard won victory, which has saved Charleston from actual investment and probable capture. The enemy made a flank movement upon us, which, if successful, would have put the whole line of James' Island fortifications in imminent peril.

To Col. HATCH, for his timely and efficient earth work, a debt of gratitude is due, which can not be too highly appreciated. Yet, I am told, that its construction, by the labor of the troops under his command, lost him the command of his regiment. In the new election, on the re-organization of his regiment, he was beaten for the Colonelcy by a junior field officer. Verily the election system is radically vicious, especially in war. In its recent operation it has deprived the service of a HATCH and a DISHER.

Colonel CAPERS favored me with an unfinished and unsigned Yankee letter, found on the camp ground, at GRIMBALL's, of which the following is a copy, almost verbatim et literalim, with a couple of *cockneyisms*.

Sunday 29, James Island.

Dear Brother,

I take the please [pleasure] to write to you a few lines hoping to find you in good health as I leave me at present I thank you for the Sin I rote to you Last I have [had] a Fight on James Island, but I ham save from the war save from the fight our Regiment Lost 1005 [105] good soldier, the R. I. Rhode Island 3d Regiment Lost 100 good soldier, the [y] Came in to help 3d Regiment N. H. V. [s] long. The R. I. came in good time for us. [s] give our Regiment 3 Cheer for R. I. our Gen was Drunkenness that the Lost our gen is Sent to Washington to Eness [answer] for the fight, he will [lose] is please [place] for it the Massachusetts 28th Regiment Lost was grate we have 4 kill our Brigade Lost 1000 good Soldier in the Battle.

The enemy have evacuated all the islands, in the vicinity of Charleston. On John's Island we have a corps of cavalry.

From GRIMBALL's, Col. CAPERS and myself took the broad road for Fort Johnson, until a short distance beyond the Presbyterian Church, (where both Col. CAPERS and Col. STEVENS distinguished themselves in skirmishes with the enemy,) at which point Col. CAPERS and myself parted, he returning to Seccessionville, and I proceeding to Fort Johnson.

On my arrival at Fort Johnson, I was greeted and invited into their quarters, by a section of the Willington Rangers, acting as Gen. GIST's body guard; and, soon after, I was invited by the General, to dinner, at his quarters, where I was most hospitably entertained by him and his staff, consisting of Brigade Commissary, Major DEARING, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Col. WALKER, and Capt. GLOVER, Volunteer Aid to the General. After a hearty meal on o'kr soup, fine fish, ham, good bread and delicious fresh butter, and a deper of fine peaches and musk melons, the former eaten with milk and sugar, we enjoyed social converse in the back piazza, fanned by the delicious sea breeze, sweeping over the young flood tide, having the neighboring sea islands, with Sumter and the blockading fleet, in panoramic view. After a while, I took a delicious siesta, on a lounge, kindly provided for me by the General, with a mosquito guard to keep off flies. On the arrival of the steamer Sumter, from

The Charleston Courier.

26 July 1862, 1

Charleston, I embarked, in company with Col. WALKER, Major DEXTER, and Capt. GLOVER, for Fort Sumter, and tarried there, while the boat went on to Morris' Island. At Fort Sumter, the honors were done us chiefly by Lieuts. MACBETH and SIMONS. The latter accompanied us through the double tier of casemates, into the shell and ammunition chambers, and over the parapet, with its Columbiads, Dahlgrens and mortars. From the parapet, we counted eleven blockading vessels, over the bar. Descending from the parapet, we witnessed the dress parade. The Regulars, in their new uniforms, with red caps, and red facings, made a fine, soldierly and attractive appearance, and performed their evolutions and exercises with admirable precision. We were particularly pleased with the performance of double quick, keeping time to the exquisite music of the Fort Sumter Band. Capt. DEXTER was in command, in the absence of Col. CALHOPE, at home from sickness, and Adjutant BAYNE officiated in a soldierly and officer-like manner. On the dismissal of the parade, the soldiers entered with zeal into an animated ball-play.

Fort Sumter is, indeed, a formidable fortress, well armed and well manned, and will, with the adjacent forts, deal death and destruction to any invading force, with or without iron-clad vessels. It is stronger, and far more efficient and formidable than when we won it, from inglorious ANDRÉWS and infernal YANKEEDOM.

On the return of the boat from Morris' Island, we re-embarked for Fort Johnson, where I took in my war-steed, and then a pleasant voyage, landed in Charleston, about 8 o'clock, P. M., delighted with the scenes and incidents of the day.

Correspondence between two of the Executive Council—the Governor and the Attorney-General.—We have been furnished, from a responsible source, with the published correspondence for publication. The public will form their own judgment on it; but we feel bound to say that we think his Excellency has vindicated all constitutional independence with ability, spirit and dignity. What a commentary on the existence of the anomalous body, is furnished by the passage at arms between two of its leading members.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

(Copy.)

JUNE 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I wrote a note on Saturday, which circumstances prevented me from sending, explaining the reasons why I did not accept your invitation to meet Gen. Cooper at your residence. This note, I have been made aware, expressed too much of personal feeling. I propose now, after reflection, to speak merely as one of the Executive Council.

If there be anything clear in the Ordinance creating the Council it is that in regard to the conduct of the war and the defence of the State, in the present emergency, the Executive authority of South Carolina is placed in the hands of the Governor and Council acting "conjointly." In accordance with this idea, on two occasions, I have had the honor to introduce resolutions expressing the dissatisfaction of the Governor and Council with the condition of things in Charleston; considering that on this subject they represented the State. Without, at this time, advert to the first resolutions, I call your attention to the second. These resolutions proposed another appeal to the Confederate Government on the subject of the defence of Charleston; and that Col. Chesnut, as the Chief of the Military, should go in person to Richmond, and represent to the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Lee the true condition of affairs. These resolutions apparently met the approval of yourself as well as the Council; but, according to usage, were allowed to lie over for consideration until the next day. Before the matter could be reached the next day you had taken the whole affair into your own hands without consultation with any member of the Council. When we met you informed us that you had already telegraphed the President, and were awaiting a reply. The matter being thus, as I have said, taken out of the hands of the Council, Col. Chesnut expressed great reluctance to go to Richmond unless ordered by the Council, and the Council left the decision to him. The resolutions adopted were afterwards telegraphed by Col. Chesnut to the President, and a letter written. This President had every reason to suppose that there was a concert of action between the Governor and the Council, and Council acting conjointly, and no doubt has considered the letter as sanctioning any communication made. Yet, in every instance, you have studiously avoided consultation until your own action had been already taken. In consequence of the representations thus made to the President, then, Cooper was sent on to inspect the troops and defences about Charleston. He comes to Columbia to make his report to the Executive of the State. For this purpose the Executive, under our present Government the Governor and Council acting conjointly, yet you invite him into your individual office, and conclude your conference in private; and though the hour for the meeting of the Council arrived while your conference still lasted, you ignored that body altogether. Gen. Cooper, I suppose, at this moment does not know that the Council compose any part of the Executive authority of South Carolina. To call the members of the Council into your room, and present them individually after the conference had ended, and you had telegraphed to the President your own conclusions upon that conference, I myself regarded as a disrespect of official position, which closely approached personal discourtesy. The invitation to your evening's entertainment as a place for business consultation was, I thought, an aggravation. Your disregard of your Council is in marked contrast with the courtesy and consideration which the members of that Council have extended towards yourself. A rupture, you know, among those charged with the conduct of public affairs I would greatly deplore, but I heretofore shall feel constrained, as one of the Council, whenever a similar occasion arises, to assert for the Council, in public affairs, the full share which the Convention intended they should have.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) I. W. HAYNE.
To his Excellency Governor Pickens, Columbia, S. C.

(Copy.)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Headquarters, June 24, 1862.

To Isaac W. Hayne, Chief of Justice and Police:
Sir:—I received, just before dinner, your assuming letter, dated this day. In the first sentence you speak of another note that you had written, which you say "I have been made aware, expressed too much of personal feeling." I propose now, after reflection, to speak merely, as a member of the Executive Council. I am at a loss to imagine what personal feeling you could have had or expressed. I shall therefore, treat your letter as official, particularly in view of the fact that you

"speak as a member of the Executive Council." I will not stop to analyze what the Executive Council may be, but I here take occasion to assert that I was appointed Governor of South Carolina, by the Legislature, under the fixed Constitution of the State, I therefore, owe my authority to them, and am responsible to them alone for my public conduct. I protested in a written document to the Convention against the ordinance creating this Council, and the protest was read and entered as a record in the proceedings of the Convention. If then considered it as a dangerous exorbitance of power in the Convention to change the regular and constituted Government of the State, and I have seen nothing since to induce me to change the opinion I then expressed. But notwithstanding this, I acquiesced in the Council as a matter of mere expediency, preferring to submit to any thing rather than to have the State divided at that time, with an invading and powerful army upon our borders. I have endeavored to act in concert, in order, if possible to save the State. The loss or change of any power in the Executive, was nothing to me, personally, but it was due to the Constitution and to the regular Legislature, that I should defend the authority of the one, and uphold the conservative provisions of the other. The critical revolution we were in, induced me, through policy to acquiesce in this dangerous innovation in our State, and I thought my protest might, for the time being, give a position to stand upon in restoring the Constitution, and the regular Government at a more favorable period of public affairs.

Without, therefore, acknowledging my accountability of responsibility to the Council, I nevertheless, from feelings of social courtesy, and in justice to all concerned, will make the following statement.

You say the matter being thus, as I have said, taken out of the hands of the Council, Colonel Chesnut expressed great reluctance to go to Richmond. Now, I utterly deny that the matter was taken out of the hands of the Council. Your letter shows that the Council had some to a consensus that some change ought to be made in affairs in Charleston. I came down from Council, and General DeSaussure came to my office, and necessity of some step being immediately taken, and in consultation with him I drew the first telegram to President Davis, in the following words: "I fear Charleston is in a bad condition from a total want of military knowledge of the country. I earnestly call your immediate attention to it. The enemy have made a lodgment on James Island, and will make regular approaches."

COLUMBIA, June 11, 1862.

To President Davis, Richmond, Va.
I fear Charleston is in a bad condition from a total want of military knowledge of the country. I earnestly call your immediate attention to it. The enemy have made a lodgment on James Island, and will make regular approaches.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

It will be seen that there is no committal or sanction of the part of the State, and this telegram. There is in the proposition which would require any military action to follow, on our part, it is the telegram of one deputy in a private to the State, without reference to the sensitive and small pride of any man or officer; it was merely calling to the early attention of the President important facts, as supposed to exist in Charleston, which were just then fully confirmed by the statements of the Adjutant General of the State. There was no official act of mine, as Governor, binding the State in any particular whatever, but such as would give what the sentiment of the Council was, it was a telegram made upon the additional information given by the Adjutant General; with a view to carry out speedily what I supposed to be the wishes of all—that is, to call the attention of the President to the necessity of some change in the General commanding. This was the character of all my telegrams with the President on this subject, as will be seen by the President's answers and my replies, as set forth in the complete certified copy which I herewith enclose. There is not one of them that proposes to bind the State in any way whatever by any act of mine. No telegram of mine assumes any command or commits the State to any thing, except to state what commanders might be acceptable; that the act of sending the General was exclusively to be the President's, and from the very nature of the case, could be viewed in no other light. I never imagined for one moment that receiving a telegram from President Davis, kindly saying, as he did, "I desire your advice," was entrenching upon the dignity or rights of the Executive Council as created by the Convention. If President Davis chooses to consult me, it does not follow that I cannot receive or reply to it, except as part of an Executive Council. I should like to see the grounds upon which I am to be impeached for such telegrams. I always read the telegrams freely to the Council, because I supposed we were all equally interested in saving the State, never dreaming for a moment that I was offending any one, as but little time was to be spared, and was were on the eve of a great emergency. Again: you say: "In consequence of these representations thus made to the President, General Cooper was sent on to inspect the troops and defences about Charleston. He comes to Columbia to make his report to the Executive of the State. For this purpose the Executive is, under our present Government, the Governor and Council acting conjointly." Yet you invite him into your individual office and conclude your conference in private; and though the hour for the meeting arrived while your conference still lasted, you ignored that body altogether.

particularly from a high law officer, that contained in so short a space so many palpable errors. You say that General Cooper came to Columbia "to make his report to the Executive of the State." Upon what authority do you make this bold assertion? If so, I never was informed of it. You further say he was invited by me into my individual office. Upon what authority do you make this assertion? I have no individual office. My office is the Executive office, and General Cooper came of his own accord and without my knowledge, for I had just been informed, before he came to the office, that he had gone to call at my house, before he had received any message from me at all that I knew of. But if I had invited him to my office, I had a perfect right to do so, and it is pretension to assume the contrary.

One would suppose that your acquaintance with the administration of justice, would induce you to require that before you proceeded to condemnation and sentence, you would at least be certain, as to your facts and evidence. While I remain as up arrangements from you, yet I think proper to make up the pleadings and issues for history, and confidently appeal to posterity for a verdict, and thus is a tribunal before which it will be beyond the power of any man, through passion and prejudice, to move an arrest of judgment, with this view, I herewith present the record.

THOMSON, Va., June 19, 1862.

To Governor Pickens, Columbia, S. C.:
On receipt of your dispatch, communicating reply of Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Cooper was directed to proceed to Charleston to make a thorough examination of the troops and the defences, and to confer fully with Gen. Pemberton. Your subsequent dispatch, expressing a wish for the presence of either Gen. Huger, Magruder or Longstreet, has been received. Would it not be well for you to see Gen. Cooper, and afterwards communicate to me your views in relation to the last request.

(Signed) JEFF DAVIS.

Now, it will be seen that the President suggests at the conclusion of the telegram, in the shape of a delicate question, "Would it not be well for you to see Gen. Cooper?" The only intimation I ever had that Gen. Cooper was coming to Columbia, was from a telegram sent me by Col. Chesnut from Charleston, which is as follows, namely: "CHARLESTON, June 19, 1862.

To Governor Pickens, Columbia, S. C.:

"Evans is removed from James Island; cause cannot be stated accurately by me; have not seen either of them. It was on the Island all day, Evans left before I got there. I inspected the whole line; was in Secessionville; enemy have established another battery seven hundred yards nearer; four shells were fired, but they must have come from Folly Island. Momentary attack, expected on Secessionville. Gen. Cooper will be in Columbia Friday night. I will come with him. I have much to say to you."

(Signed) JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., Chief, &c., &c., &c.

I would have sent this to the members of the Council; but I never received it until late in the evening, and as Col. Chesnut was coming up I supposed he would be at the meeting next morning himself. Col. Chesnut, after he arrived, about nine o'clock at night, came to my house, and conferred with me that Gen. Cooper did not come with him, and that he did not know the reason. I heard afterwards that he was expected at Col. Donnan's in this city. No human being, ever intimated to me that he was coming to Columbia to make his report to the Executive of the State." In fact, it would have been an undignified absurdity, if he had thus come. I venture to say that he never entered the brain of any man, acquainted with military matters, that the highest ranking officer of the Confederate army was to make his report to the Executive of any State. He could only make his report to the President, or Commander-in-Chief under whose orders he was acting. After I entered my office, in the morning, I was informed that General Cooper had arrived, and was at the hotel. I sent Colonel Moses as my aid to him, with my compliments, and offered to call on him at any hour, if it was not convenient for him to call on me. This I did because of his age and rank, and merely to let him know that I recognized his presence. Colonel Moses returned and informed me that he was not in, but had gone to my house to call on me.

Some hours after this I was sitting in the Executive Office, not my "individual office," as you suppose, when General Cooper was ushered in before I knew he was in the door; and he immediately said he was passing through to Richmond, and called to make his respects. Not one solitary word was ever uttered in the most remote manner, as to any report he had to make, nor did I ever imagine such a thing. He said but little as to military matters, except when I questioned him merely for information; and he gave but little information to me, and very soon said he called to make his respects, and rose to go. I urged him to sit down, and said that I would be glad to send for the members of the Council, to present them to him. He assented, and I sent Colonel Moses with my compliments to each one of them, inviting them to my office. Mr. Arthur had called to inform me of the hour of meeting; but I supposed that the Lieutenant Governor would convene the Council, for the time, if any urgent business was pressing. For me to ask him to report to the Executive or to the Council, would have been a gross violation of all military rule. I then, in the presence of General Herlee, Governor Gist, and yourself, I think, asked you also to meet General Cooper that evening at my house, and heard you

1 August 1862, 2

said told me he was going to the meeting, and I thought it was the only time he could be seen, and that each of you might draw from him some information as you desired, for it was all he gave, and very little at that. I believe I said this in the Council, I mentioned it to all the members, and said that it was possible that we might come to a conclusion whether to send Colonel Cooper on in the morning or not. This is the exact statement of all the incidents. How the Council was "aggravated" by personal "discrepancy" and "disability" is not understood, and am perfectly indifferently regarding so considered.

You say, "Your disregard of your Council is marked contrast with the courtesy and consideration which the members of that Council have extended towards yourself." It is not my Council, but the Council of the Convention. If what was done by some in the early meetings of that Council is considered by you as marked-courtesy towards me, then I do not envy you your claim to being Chief of Justice, nor do I know by what authority you claim to be censor over my courtesy.

You say, "A rupture you know among those charged with the conduct of public affairs I would greatly deplore, but I hereafter shall feel constrained, as one of the Council, whenever a similar occasion arises, to assert for the Council, in public affairs, the full share which the Convention intended they should have." I do not know what proceedings against me you intend in this threat, but I take this occasion to inform you that I am not responsible to the Chief of Justice and Police, nor to the Executive Council, and shall sternly defy the arrogance of one and the power of both in any event that may arise, where duty to the Constitution and my country shall demand it.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 26, 1862.
To His Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina.

Sir—Your voluminous reply to my letter of the 24th instant, has just been received, and I at once give it that notice which I think it demands. Your reply naturally divides itself into two parts. 1st, That which touches the substance of what was stated in my letter; and 2d, the rhetoric in which you have thought proper to indulge, denunciations, denunciations and sarcasms.

You say you "will not stop to analyze what the Executive Council may be," but that you are the Governor of South Carolina by the Legislature, under the fixed Constitution, &c., and you state that you protested against the action of the Convention in creating the Council, and acquiesced solely on grounds of (patriotic) policy and expediency. By what authority, I would ask, did the Constitution, to which you refer, become binding in South Carolina? How did that Legislature, whose vote you seem to suppose confers upon you the right to protest against the action of a Convention of the people, come itself into existence? If the political Horn Book in which I was taught is not all wrong, the Constitution itself was the creature of a Convention, no more authoritative, and of no broader powers, than that against whose action you protest. You then the creature of a creature, itself created by a Convention, assume to question the authority of a body in all respects the same with that which established your office, and gave being to the body which elected you. Sir, this "Executive Council" which you "will not stop to analyze," derives its authority from the same sovereign power which said "let there be a Governor and a Legislature," and they were—the same sovereign power which ratified the Constitution of the United States, which declared the Constitution no longer binding, which ratified the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the seceded States, and established with its modifications the Constitution of South Carolina as it now exists. The same power, that makes, may destroy, may modify, change or limit. The power that creates a Legislature, a Judiciary and a single Executive, may add an Executive Council, permanent or temporary, with just such new powers or powers subtracted from other departments, as to the sovereign power may seem meet. From the people exercising their highest sovereignty in Convention assembled, the Executive Council which you "will not stop to analyze," derives its authority, immediately, directly, and by express grant. I am aware that there are those who, though they acknowledge the authority of the Convention, so long as they approved its action, from some uncertain day and date hold that its power ceased. But why and when did it cease to be the sovereign power? Who could limit the sovereign? And if the power existed, by whom and at what time was it exercised? And when did the limitation begin to operate? The Legislature called a Convention "for the purpose of taking into consideration the dangers incident to the position of the State in the Federal Union, and the measures which may be necessary and proper for providing against the same, and thereupon to take care that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment." Have the dangers ceased? Is there no longer a necessity to take care, that the Commonwealth shall

suffer no detriment from the consequences of the action of that Convention? It was proposed in the Legislature to limit the duration of the Convention to two years—a period which has not yet expired. This was rejected, as I am informed, upon the avowed ground that the Legislature had no power to limit a Convention. Holding these views I cannot accord extraordinary merit to the fact, that you submitted, as every loyal citizen was bound to do, to the sovereign will. In my simple apprehension it would have been more moral treason to have done otherwise, a treason aggravated by the high position you hold. You deny all responsibility to the Executive Council, made your assistants by the sovereign power; and each one of whom has, with you, an equal voice in the exercise of every function immediately connected with the exigencies of the present war. I cannot view our relations to each other in this light.— But to proceed to the matter in dispute, you admit that the conclusions of the Council, upon a subject under consideration then, had some influence on you, and state that your telegrams to the President was to some extent based upon it; why then, as they were all accessible, were they not consulted? Your telegram you say, bound the State to nothing, but if this related to a matter under consideration of the Governor and Council, the latter should have been consulted. You perceive, it seems "palpable errors" in my statement as to General Cooper's visit to Columbia—"so many" that they astonish you, coming from a high law officer. The first you say, is the assertion that he came to "report" to the Executive, and you present the record. That record shows that President Davis, in addressing you, as the Executive of the State suggests that you should be General Cooper on the subject originated in Council, and "afterwards communicate to the (the President). And you did see him, (General Cooper) and you did communicate with the President, without consulting with the Council. It was surely intended that the proposed interview with General Cooper should relate to what Gen. Cooper had learned in Charleston, and the President supposed that what General Cooper might communicate to you, in this interview, would influence your views. This communication on the part of General Cooper, suggested by the President I have termed his "report," I may not perhaps be technically correct, I am not as you seemingly intimate, a military man. Your own greater experience, or superior aptitude may have in military matters given advantages, and it may be that such a communication as the President proposed, that General Cooper should make, was not in military parlance a "report." It was something, calling that you will, that the Council were enjoined to hear. And that is the point I make. Unmolested as it may have been, it gave occasion for a (speech) telegram from yourself before you saw the Council. You state as further, error on my part, that I say you took him to your individual room. This expression was clearly in contradistinction to the Council chamber. You took him where no body saw him but yourself. And I will add that General Hardee stated that you desired to see him, alone. What I desired to present was; that the communication or report which the President supposed might influence action on the part of the Executive, you who were the head of the Council, gave the Council no fair opportunity to know. I further presented the fact, that your own action based, we were led to suppose, partly at least, in this communication, was taken before the members of the Council were called in. When the hour of the meeting of the Council was announced, what would have been more natural, than that you should have announced the true position of the Executive in regard to these matters, and have proposed to General Cooper that the little, which you say, was told you, should be repeated to them. According to your own telegram, were dispatched on the subject of our deliberation, without consulting with the Council. If things I have noticed all this is substantial. You have indulged in some rhetorical appeals to "history" as it may appear to "posterity," when "prejudice and passion have ceased to operate." I hardly think that that tribunal will ever take jurisdiction of such matters as we are now discussing, but if it should, it may be that the parable of Scripture would be fulfilled, and that those who claim the highest seats at the feast, will find that less pretentious persons are preferred before them. Your reply opens by characterizing my letter as "assuming" and you use, as applied to me, in another part, the term "arrogance." I have not the presumption to appeal to "posterity," but you sir, and I began life together, and I would willingly appeal to our contemporaries to decide, against which of us, the charge of "assumption" and "arrogance," could be most truthfully made.

"I had some power the gifts give us
To see ourselves as others see us."
This branch of the subject is, however, so distant that I cannot proceed, if this controversy, which I much regret, is to be "official," altogether, and not "personal."
Allow me to suggest that such disputes are out of place between those brought up in the school that we have been.
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) I. W. HAYNE.

The Charleston Courier.

1 August 1862, 1

In reference to the censure reflected on Captain JOHN FERGUSON, owner of the *Planter*, in the order of General PEMBERTON, a few facts which were not in evidence before the Court or the reviewing General, should be presented. Captain FERGUSON owned in all four steamers, including the *Planter*, and all of them were engaged in Government work.

He was engaged generally in providing for all of them, and was, moreover, specially engaged by order of Brigadier General RIPLEY, in superintending an important work.

These facts, it seems to us, go far to prove that the engagement of the *Planter* in Government business did not implicate the owner, necessarily, so as to make him responsible for the military custody of the boat and its freight.

It may be stated, also, that a barge of considerable value, with a crew of more value to the enemy, had been stolen from General RIPLEY's wharf some time before the *Planter*.

Had a proper investigation been held as to this occasion, the defects of the system of Guard, then prevalent, would have been observed, and the *Planter* would not have been stolen.

There is nothing like a well-timed Court of Inquiry to keep up military discipline.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 August 1862, 2

THE CASE OF THE STOLEN STEAMER, *PLANTER*.

The Court Martial in the case of the three officers of the steamer *Planter*, which was stolen some time ago, and carried out to the blockading fleet, returned a verdict of guilty in the first two cases. The sentences were as follows:

Capt. C. J. Relyea, "to three months imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine; failing to pay which at or before the expiration of his term of three months imprisonment, the said C. J. Relyea shall be imprisoned a further term of two months."

Samuel Smith Hancock, mate of the steamer *Planter*, "to be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of one hundred dollars."

S. Z. Pitcher, engineer, pleaded "in bar of trial" to the insufficiency of the charges, and the specifications having been stricken out, there was no means of framing a plea.

The Court being cleared, after mature deliberation, sustained the several motions; the specifications and charges were severally struck out.

The decision of the Court having been brought before Gen. PEMBERTON, for his approval, the case of the prisoners was presented to him by their counsel, Messrs. JAMES SIMONS and NELSON MITCHELL, and the sentences were remitted by the following order:

After a careful review of the proceedings of the General Court Martial in the case of Capt. C. J. Relyea, and S. S. Hancock, mate of the steamer *Planter* (the Major General Commanding), and much proven in mitigation of the offences charged against, and of which they have been found guilty by the Court. It is not clearly shown that General Orders, No. 5, referred to in the specifications to the charges, had ever been properly communicated to Captain Relyea, or Hancock, the mate, nor do any measures appear to have been taken by their superiors to enforce an habitual compliance with the requirements of those orders.

Captain Ferguson, the owner of the vessel and principal agent of the government in its connection with her, seems to have been entirely indifferent as to the deportment of his subordinates in that particular.

Under these circumstances, I do not consider that the public service will be benefitted by the punishment of Captain Relyea, and Hancock, the mate. The sentences are, therefore, remitted, and they will be released from arrest.

The proceedings of the General Court Martial, in the case of S. Z. Pitcher, engineer of the "*Planter*," are confirmed. He will be released from arrest.

The accused parties have, accordingly, been released.

The Charleston Courier.

2 August 1862, 1

A DARING OUTRAGE.—A most daring outrage was perpetrated about 8 o'clock Friday evening, under cover of some of the old walls left standing in the burnt district, on King-street, near Queen.

A soldier, named G. W. LOCKE, of Colonel McCULLOUGH's regiment, Greenville, on a visit to the city on furlough, started for the depot on the return to his regiment. On his way up King-street he accosted two men, apparently seamen, and inquired of them his way and the distance he had then to walk. They asked him to step aside a moment and they would inform him. Not anticipating any difficulty, he complied with the request and stepped one side among the rubbish of the burnt buildings.

The ruffians suddenly seized hold of him, and demanded his money or his life. The astonished soldier replied he had but little, just enough to take him home, and he wished to keep that. The robber still keeping hold of the soldier, the latter struck his assailant and felled him to the ground. His accomplice now rushed up, and dealt the soldier a powerful blow over the left eye, almost completely blinding him. The ruffian then exhibited a drawn bowie knife and commenced searching the pockets of the soldier, threatening to kill him if he dared resist or make a noise. Both of them engaged in the search, but being unable to find anything of value again threatened to kill him. Having relaxed their hold, the soldier made a vigorous effort, disengaged himself and ran, calling for the police.

The ruffians attempted to get away, but were pursued and overtaken by the police, who arrested them and lodged them in the Guard House. On the person of one of the robbers was found the furlough of the soldier, a return rail road ticket to Greenville and a one dollar bill, recognized as the property of the soldier. The rascals have been committed to await examination.

GOOD NEWS TO SMOKERS.—As a good pipe and a paper of tobacco are admitted to be almost absolutely indispensable at the present time, more especially in camp, we take pleasure in referring our needy friends to the establishment of our friend JOSE Q. FELIPE, 94 and 96 Market-street.

A new pipe, named after Stonewall JACKSON, made of cherry, and of superior finish, manufactured at home, has just been introduced by Mr. FELIPE. The Stonewall JACKSON pipe is gotten up in good style, and for durability cannot be surpassed. Mr. FELIPE also has the most extensive stock of the best and most approved brands of Virginia smoking and chewing tobacco, in addition to his importations from Havana, via the U. S. R. R. We advise our friends to make their purchases now, as the prices of tobacco, like everything else, has a tendency to rise upward. We refer enquirers to Mr. FELIPE's advertisement in another column.

THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STEVENS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. D. D. S.,
James' Island, S. C., June 19, 1862.
To Brigadier-General H. G. Wright, Commanding
U. S. Forces, James' Island, S. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my Division in the action of the 10th instant:

The instructions to Brigadier-General H. W. Benham, who commanded the forces, were to form my entire division before the break of day in secrecy and silence, at the outer pickets, and at break of day, say about 4 o'clock, to move rapidly upon the enemy's works at and about Secessionville, with the view of carrying them by a coup de main. In this attack it was arranged that all the available forces of Wright's Division and Williams' brigade were to move to its support as soon as the fire from my attack was heard. In the event the attack proved successful, the other operations of the day were to be determined by the circumstances of the occasion.

My command was all in order of battle at 3½ o'clock at the outer pickets, the head of my column being within rifle range of the advanced position of the enemy. The First Brigade, Colonel Fenton commanding, consisting of the 8th Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Graves commanding; the 7th Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hawley commanding; and the 28th Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Moore commanding, being in front, and the brigade of Colonel Leasure, consisting of the 79th Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel David Morrison commanding; the 100th Pennsylvania, Major David N. Lacey commanding; and the 6th New York, Colonel Rudolph commanding, being in support. A storming party, consisting of Companies Q and P, commanded by Captains Ralph Ely and Richard W. Doyle, of the 8th Michigan Regiment, was in advance, followed by Company E, Serrill's Engineers, Captain Alford F. Bour's commanding; four guns of the Connecticut Light Battery, Captain A. E. Rockwell commanding, followed the First Brigade, and Company H, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Captain S. M. Sargent commanding, followed in rear.

The strictest orders were given to maintain the most perfect silence, for each regiment to follow the preceding regiment within supporting distance, and to rely exclusively upon the bayonet in encountering the enemy, resorting to firing only in case of manifest necessity.

At the first break of day, or about 4 o'clock, it being a dark and cloudy morning, the entire command was in motion. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Benjamin Lyons, with a negro guide, was at the head of the storming column. My Aid-de-Camp, Captain William T. Lusk, guided the 28th Massachusetts. The command pushed forward, surprised and captured the pickets at the house occupied by them, entered the fields beyond, and as they came within the effective range of grape and musketry, pushed forward into line of battle, and the entire 8th Michigan Regiment, at about 100 yards from the enemy's works, the main body being preceded only about forty feet by the two storming companies, received his fire of grape, musketry and cannister.

At this period of time the entire three regiments of Fenton's had passed the hedge some five hundred yards from the enemy's works, and I was engaged directing the attacking and supporting force of Colonel Leasure. They were ordered to keep to the left and push up to the work, regiment following regiment as in the case of Colonel Fenton. Up to this period not a shot had been fired, although five men of the 8th Michigan had been wounded by the pickets who were surprised and captured.

The firing now became general and continuous in front. The advance of the 8th Michigan was on the parapet. The Light Battery of Rockwell was immediately pushed to the front, and took its position at the second hedge, and the Highlanders, led by Morrison, seeing the hot fire to which the 8th Michigan was exposed, pushed forward at the double-quick, and moving from the left to the right of the field, entered a narrow opening, gained the parapet on the right of the point reached by the 8th Michigan, and shot down the enemy while serving the guns.

The front on which the attack was made was narrow, not over 200 yards in extent, stretching from the marsh on the one side to the marsh on the other. It was at the saddle of the Peninsula, the ground narrowing very suddenly at this point from our advance. On either hand were bushes on the edge of the marsh for some little distance. The whole space at the saddle was occupied by the enemy's work, impracticable abatis on either hand, with carefully prepared *trous-de-loup* on our left, and in front a ditch seven feet deep, with a parapet of hard-packed earth, having a relief of some nine feet above the general surface of the

ground. On the fort was mounted six guns covering the field of our approach. The whole interior of the work was swept by fire from the rifle pits and defences in the rear, and the flanks of the work itself and the bushes lining the marsh on either hand, were under the fire of riflemen and sharpshooters stationed in the woods, and defences lying between the work and the village of Secessionville.

It will thus be seen that the whole front was scarcely enough to deploy a single regiment. Col. Fenton, in command of the 1st brigade, used every exertion to throw the 8th Michigan as far to the right as possible, and to bring on, in support, the 7th Connecticut and the 28th Massachusetts; but the terrible fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's works cut the two former regiments in two, the right going to the right, and the left to the left, whither finally the whole of the 28th Massachusetts took its position, and where they were joined without scarcely an interval of time by the 100th Pennsylvania and the 6th New York of Leasure's Brigade. These regiments had been brought up with great promptness and energy by Col. Leasure, and the right of the 100th had posted up to and joined the 79th in their charge.

It was during this brief period of less than one-half hour, from 5 to 5½ o'clock, that the greater portion of the casualties occurred. The 8th Michigan made the most heroic exertions, and suffered the most terrible losses. Captains Pratt, Church, Guild, and Lieutenant Cottrell, commanding companies, were killed; and Captains Doyle and Lewis, and Lieutenant Bates, commanding companies, were wounded on or near the parapet of the work. My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Lyons, who led the storming party, and the first man to cross the ditch, was severely wounded on the *barne* of the work, and was obliged to retire. Of 22 officers of that regiment, who went into action, 12 were killed and wounded.

Seeing that without supports and reforming the line it was useless to continue the contest, I ordered the troops to be reformed on the hedge nearest the works, and the regiments which had suffered most, viz: the 8th Michigan, the 79th Highlanders, and the 7th Connecticut, to be withdrawn to the second hedge to be reformed.

It was not till in execution of this order the line of the advanced hedge had been formed, and the regiments at the second hedge were forming, that Colonel Williams' advance was to be seen to our left; and soon afterward, his aid-de-camp, Lieut. Adams, reported to me for orders. My orders to Col. Williams were, to maintain the position he had taken of that flank, and do the best in concert with our attack the circumstances of the ground permitted. The movement of Col. Williams was, in my judgment, the very best thing that could be done, and he executed it in a manner worthy of admiration.

Some time was occupied in establishing the whole line at the advanced hedge. The remains of two or three companies of the Eighth Michigan, and several companies of the Highlanders, never once abandoned their advanced positions on the right and left of the enemy's works till ordered so to do at a subsequent period of the action, and the remainder of the regiments were gallantly led—that of the Eighth Michigan by Capt. Ely, twice wounded, and the only officer of the storming party not killed or disabled; and that of the Highlanders by their gallant Lieut. Col. Morrison, who, wounded in the head on the parapet, seemed the more eager and determined to lead on to the assault. The Seventh Connecticut also moved up in a beautiful and sustained line of battle. For it must be borne in mind there had not been the least panic or running from the field on the part of a single regiment. Commands, in consequence of the roughness of the ground, the unexpected abrupt narrowing of the front at the neck of the peninsula, the destructive fire of grape and musketry from the enemy, and the rapidity with which regiment followed regiment, were divided, became somewhat intermingled, and it was simply a necessity to disentangle and reform them. Not a fugitive did I observe passing from the battle field.

The battery, which had been temporarily withdrawn to the road, was again advanced to the hedge, and opened a destructive fire upon the enemy. Of my entire command all were thus advanced, except the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, which had withdrawn, and now occupied a position on the left of the road.

The command was in excellent spirits, and in a position enabling them clearly to discover the effect of our fire, and were prepared and eager to be led to the assault. The flank movement of Williams was having a very marked effect. I sent word to Brig. Gen. Benham, commanding the forces, through his staff officer, Capt. Elwell, that my troops were in line of battle, my guns in position at the hedge, and that I was preparing to move upon the enemy's works.

At this stage of the action, Williams' troops were withdrawn, and I learned from staff officers, who reported to General Benham in person, that they were withdrawn by his orders. I still main-

tained my advanced position. Nor did I withdraw a regiment, till, by the orders of Gen. Benham, Williams' had been entirely withdrawn, and every regiment of Wright's, except the 97th, had passed to the rear of the road, and until I received his positive orders to that effect. My troops were then withdrawn in good order, and were returned to their several encampments.

I must express my profound sense of the intrepid bearing and soldierly conduct of my Brigade Commanders, Colonels Leasure and Fenton, who did everything that commanders could do to lead their respective brigades to the attack; and it is mainly due to their exertions that their lines of battle were maintained throughout the action.—Colonel Fenton lost a sick bed to command his brigade, and the bold, well-sustained charge of the 8th Michigan Regiment was made under his direction, as was that of the 79th Highlanders, led by Morrison, under the direction of Colonel Leasure. All which these officers have to say in commendation of their staff I know, from personal observation, to be their simple due.

To my own staff I am under greatest obligations, and it is owing to the great harmony and concert of action between myself and Brigade and Regimental Commanders and their respective staffs, that exact information was had in regard to the field, and that the command was not longer exposed without purpose to a destructive fire.—My Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Hazard Stevens, was in all parts of the field, carrying my orders and bringing me information, to the great exposure of his life, as was my aid Capt. Wm. T. Lusk, 79th Highlanders, and my acting Aid, Lieut. O. M. Dearborn, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers. Lieut. Lyons, my junior aid, led the storming column, was the first man to cross the ditch and make the ascent of the parapet. My Division Quartermaster, Lieutenant Jefferson Justice, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, volunteered his most acceptable services at the outer pickets, and served on my staff throughout the action. He communicated with me and Leasure's brigade, and I call attention to his services, so conspicuous for their gallantry, and to the mention made of him in Colonel Leasure's report. My signal officers, Lieutenants Talbot and Howard, are worthy of honorable mention. Lieutenant Talbot took his station in an advanced and exposed part of the field, kept constantly in communication with Lieutenant Howard at the gunboats, and Lieutenant E. H. Hickok, 76th Pennsylvania, at the battery, and was perfectly efficient and well possessed under the heavy discharges of grape from the enemy. In the latter part of the action he carried my orders and aided in the formations and movements.

The Staff officers of Col. Leasure were:
Lieut. S. G. Leasure, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Staff officers of Col. Fenton were:
Lieut. L. C. Brackett, 28th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. H. G. Belcher, 8th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. James B. Fenton, 8th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. Belcher, though early and severely wounded, continued actively on duty throughout the action, and was the last man to leave the field.

Capt. N. P. Rockwell, of the Connecticut Battery, deserves particular mention for his gallant bearing and skillful handling of his guns on that field. His senior lieutenant, S. T. Porter, was remarkable for his energy, daring and persistency throughout. Capt. Sears, following with his Engineer Company, the storming party, did most excellent service—first, at the advanced hedge, under circumstances of great exposure, preparing embrasures for Rockwell's Battery, and afterward at the road, removing obstructions therefrom, and arranging the openings in the hedge, both for infantry and artillery.

There was no opportunity for cavalry movements proper; but the orderlies furnished from Capt. Sergeant's company did most gallant service, and the remainder of his company served effectually as videttes and pickets. Ten men of his company were severely wounded, and two horses were killed.

The firing from the batteries at the point by Company I, 3d R. L. Volunteers, Captain Charles G. Strahan commanding, was commenced immediately after the unsuccessful charge of our troops had been made upon the works of the enemy.—Although having every gun but one disabled very soon after the commencement of the action, the firing was conducted with great precision and regularity, nearly every shot taking effect in the fort or in the woods in rear of the work, where a large force of the enemy were lying. The single gun was worked with as much rapidity as possible during the entire engagement, in the course of which one Sergeant was killed.

The gunboats Ellen and Hall came into action at a later hour, but by their excellent range, obtained

The Charleston Courier.

5 August 1862, 4

by the assistance of Signal-officer Howard, who had been upon the Ellen for several successive days, did very great execution among the ranks of the enemy. Although the gunboats did not advance up the river as far as could have been desired in order to give a more effective flanking fire upon the Fort, still much credit is due them for the wonderful precision with which their fire was directed at such long range.

The whole force which went into action was as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. FENTON COMMANDING.			
	Field Officers.	Officers.	Men.
8th Michigan.....	4	21	469
7th Connecticut.....	7	18	673
28th Massachusetts.....	8	14	529
Total.....	19	53	1671
Two companies of the 24th Massachusetts were on fatigue duty and did not join their regiment.			
SECOND BRIGADE, COL. LEASURE COMMANDING.			
79th Highlanders.....	3	21	450
100th Pennsylvania.....	3	14	410
46th New York.....	3	19	452
Total.....	9	54	1312
Rockwell's Artillery.....		4	73
Strahan's Artillery.....		3	85
Hears' Co. of Engineers.....		2	64
Sargent's Co. of Cavalry.....		2	44
Total Special Arms.....		11	266
General Staff.....		10	8
Grand total.....			3,337

Moreover, the 7th Connecticut had been on very severe fatigue duty the three previous nights. I desire in this official report to place on record my objection to these early morning attacks. They are justifiable, in my humble judgment, only under extraordinary circumstances. The troops get necessarily but little rest the night before, and they go to the work fatigued and excited. An attack at a more advanced period of the day I consider vastly preferable. These views I presented with all possible cogency and earnestness to General Benham on the evening of the 15th, in stating my objections to his proposed attack at daylight on the morning of the 16th. I must confess that the coolness and mobility of all the troops engaged on the 16th instant surprised me. And I can not but believe, had proper use been made of the artillery, guns from the navy, and our own batteries, fixed and field, had the position been gradually approached and carefully examined, and the attack made much later in the day, when our batteries had had their effect; all which, you will recollect, were strongly urged by me upon General Benham the evening of the conference, the result might have been very different.

From the best information I can get, I am satisfied that the force of the enemy on the Peninsula, at Secessionville, and in immediate defence of his works, was five regiments, or about 3000 effective men. It was the headquarters of his advanced forces on James' Island, and was in command of a general officer.

Our total loss is as follows: 32 officers, 497 men, or grand aggregate of 529 men.

The medical officers of the division were and have been unwearied in their exertions and attentions upon the wounded, both on the battle field and in the hospital. The Medical Director of my division, Dr. Geo. S. Kemble, is especially entitled to commendation for his good arrangements and activity.

I hereby submit the reports of Brigade and Regimental Commanders, and Commanders of Special Arms. I call special attention to the mention therein of gallant conduct on the part of both officers and men. Where so much intrepidity and devotion were exhibited, I cannot do more than refer to the sub-reports, with the expression of my judgment that every case noted is well deserved.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

ISAAC J. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 August 1862, 1

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON FURNISHING NEGRO LABOR FOR MILITARY DEFENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18, 1862.

"Whereas, From communication with the Confederate authorities, it appears that a continuous supply, for a period of at least six months, of labor beyond what the army can furnish, will be required for the completion of the harbor obstructions and defences, and the fortifications and other works around Charleston; and, whereas, the negroes of the State offer the only source from which such supply can be furnished:

"Resolved, That it be referred to the Chief of the Department of the Military, to report some scheme for raising and continuing in service a corps of negro laborers of not less than ——— negroes, to be placed under control of the Confederate authorities; and in raising said corps, special regard shall be had to equalizing, as far as practicable, the burthens of the slave owners throughout the State.

"Resolved, That the Chief of the Military be instructed to allow, as far as possible, the labor furnished since the first day of February last, whether voluntary or by compulsion, to be credited to the parties furnishing, so that they may, to that extent, be relieved in future requisitions."

"Resolved, That the Chief of the Military Department be requested to take into consideration the policy of taking two per cent. of our slave population, the owners of the same making the selection, to furnish able-bodied men for this purpose, over the ages of 18 and under 45; and that this force thus selected, be forthwith organized and ordered into service as axmen, spademen and ditchers, and also to assist the corps of Sappers and Miners, and to perform any other duty to which the commanders of our forces may assign them. The force thus raised to be entitled to draw a soldier's ration, with clothing and pay of a private per month, which will be received by their owners or agents."

To the Governor and Council:

This foregoing resolutions in relation to the organization and supply of negro labor for military purposes, were referred to me, with the request that I would submit some scheme for your consideration. Having considered the subject, I ask leave to make the following

REPORT.

To submit a scheme which will at the same time be equal and efficient, is almost impracticable. We must make it efficient, and approach equally as near as we can. Several schemes have presented themselves to my mind. But I will recommend to your consideration that alone which seems to me best under all the circumstances.

The subject is a difficult one, as its history will show. The Legislature, at its last session, seeing the probable necessity of employing and impressing slaves for purposes of military works, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Governor and the Confederate General Commanding in this State, be and are hereby authorized to employ slaves forthwith on the military works for its defence, either by arrangement with their masters, or by impressment, as other property; provided that no slaves employed in public toll grain mills, be impressed.

"Resolved, That for the employment or support of said laborers, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to expend twenty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, of the sum that may be appropriated by the General Assembly for the military defence of the State."

The resolution suggested no plan, and gave to the Governor and the Confederate General Commanding in this State unlimited power over the subject, except as to slaves employed in public toll grain mills. Although not explicit, it would seem that this high power was or ought to be exercised conjointly. It is supposed that the association of the Governor with the Confederate General was intended as a protection to the citizen against the undue or oppressive exercise of the power. Without impugning the wisdom of the Legislature, it appears that this resolution was defective in several particulars, as experience under it has shown. It was passed in secret session, and contains no authority for its promulgation. This was a grave error, occasioned doubtless by the hurry of legislation; for a free people must ever be informed of the legal authority for the exercise of a power which touches them so closely and heavily. It made no attempt at equalization, nor provided any system within the limitation of which the exercise of impressment should be made to operate with as much justice and as little harshness as practicable.

The chief misfortune, however, arose from a fact for which the Legislature was in no wise responsible, and that was a want of knowledge, at the time, that a large and continuous supply of this kind of labor would be demanded for months. If the plans of the Confederate authorities had been comprehensively and permanently established, and the estimate of labor necessary to accomplish their settled in January, or even February, most, if not all, of the difficulties would have been easily overcome; but, unhappily, neither of these was done, and hence our trouble. Twenty thousand slaves could have been better supplied, and with less injury to the interests of the country, from December to April, than two thousand from April to July or August.

The exercise of the power of impressment, under the resolution, was first brought to my attention in the latter part of February last, while in Charleston. Until then I was not aware of the existence of the resolution. Dissatisfaction existed, and complaints were made by several most worthy citizens of what seemed to them the exercise of unlawful and high-handed power, and of the partial, unjust and harsh manner of its execution. This led to a correspondence between the Confederate General Ripley and myself, when the discovery was made that he was acting under the authority alluded to. You are well aware of the attempt on the part of your body to limit and regulate the impressment. It was your opinion then that an abundance of negro labor, for the purposes set forth, could be supplied from that region of the State immediately threatened by the enemy where the slave himself was escaping, was liable to capture, and where his labor was so disturbed as to render its results entirely uncertain. And that the general interests of the State, as well as that of the masters, required that impressment should be first exhausted in that quarter before proceeding to other regions of the State, where the negro was safe, and the results of his needful labor as certain as usual. To this we restrained the Confederate General. But with it he was not satisfied, and constantly urged you to an enlargement of the area. You appointed a Commission with a view of trying it through them. That Commission joined in the demands of the General. While these successive demands were being made, you did not suppose they would be continuous, but expected that each call would be the last. Finally, under the warning of the General, if the city should be lost, that and all its consequences would be attributed to your want

of acquiescence in his demands, you yielded.

The area was enlarged, and again enlarged, and now is urged upon you the necessity of opening the field still wider. Shall it be done? Under all the circumstances, I recommend that it shall be. Although the enemy has given us some respite, he will return again in the fall with enormous force by land and sea. It will require all of our resources, skillfully and energetically applied, to meet and resist him; but it is believed that we can meet and repel him, and save the city and the State by doing our whole duty promptly and constantly. It now appears that negro labor, in large quantity, will be needed in constant supply until the enemy does appear. In view of this, I recommend the adoption of the following plan:

Divide the State, whose impressment has not yet been made, into four divisions, embracing the Districts enumerated in the table thereto annexed. One-third of the negroes in each division liable to road duty will give you about three thousand hands for each period set down. This will produce a steady supply until December next. It is as equal as I can make it, and I believe more efficient than any other scheme I can devise.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CHESNUT, JR.

Chief of the Department of the Military

STATEMENT of the number of Road Hands in the following Districts, estimated on the basis of one-sixth (1-6) of the total number of negroes as per Report of Comptroller General for 1860.

First Division, to serve from 10th August to 10th September, 1862.		
Horry	839 Slaves	5 Free Negroes
Marion	1,221	7
Darlington	1,951	2
Sumter	2,614	1
Richland	1,852	24
Lexington	5,044	8
Total		8,968
Second Division, to serve from 10th September to 10th October, 1862.		
Marlboro'	1,078 Slaves	4 Free Negroes
Chesterfield	698	10
Kershaw	1,568	14
Newberry	2,206	12
Abbeville	2,290	19
Total		8,691
Third Division, to serve from 10th October to 10th November, 1862.		
Lancaster	924 Slaves	5 Free Negroes
Fairfield	2,421	10
Chester	1,732	9
Union	1,700	10
Laurens	2,123	8
Total		8,943
Fourth Division, to serve from 10th November to 10th December, 1862.		
York	1,608 Slaves	18 Free Negroes
Spartanburg	1,317	7
Greenville	1,169	7
Anderson	1,328	6
Pickens	697	8
Edgefield	3,856	19
Total		9,040

One-third of the number will give an average of about 8,000 hands per month for four months.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, July 23, 1862.

Resolved, That the Report of the Chief of the Department of the Military, on the subject of negro labor, be modified as follows:

1st. The period of service for the hands furnished from each class shall be four weeks from the day of arrival at the point where the services are required; the expiration of the time for each class to be brought as nearly as practicable to the tenth of each month.

2d. Where any slave owner has two hands liable

The Charleston Mercury.

8 August 1862, 1

to road duty, the Superintendent shall be authorized, at his discretion, to impress one of the two, for a period of two weeks. But impressment under this regulation shall not be resorted to unless, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the requisite amount of labor cannot be otherwise obtained.

3d. If the Superintendent should deem it necessary to resort to this character of impressment, then the same principle shall be applied in all cases where the owners have fractions over, after furnishing one-third the number of road hands.

4th. That the requisition now made is not intended to prevent the exaction of slave labor in those Districts hitherto subject to impressment, in all cases where it has not been already furnished to the extent of one-third the road hands.

5th. That a printed circular be furnished, containing a copy of the Report and these Resolutions, to the Clerk of the Court and Sheriff of each of the Districts named, and these Officers are hereby required to extend these circulars to the Commissioners of Roads of their respective Districts, and said Commissioners are required, within one week thereafter, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to return to the Clerk or Sheriff of their respective Districts, the number of road hands, with their owner's names and places of residence; and said Clerks and Sheriffs are charged with reporting forthwith, the returns made, to Professor FRANCIS S. HOLMES, of Columbia.

6th. The Clerks, Sheriffs and Commissioners of Roads are required to give to Professor HOLMES, or his Agent, such aid and assistance in obtaining the negroes as he may require.

By order of the Governor and Council.

B. F. ARTHUR, Secretary.

9 August 1862, 3

MOUNTED RIFLES.



I PROPOSE TO RAISE ONE OF THE COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION OF MOUNTED RIFLES, called for by the Executive Council for State Service. This is the only opportunity which now offers for Mounted Service. The men will furnish their own horses, and the State will furnish arms. All persons willing to join me, will address me by letter at Sumter.

J. D. BLANDING,

Col. of the late Ninth Regiment, S. C. V.

August 2

0

12

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

RECRUITS WANTED.



THIS COMPANY HAVING RECEIVED PERMISSION to increase its numbers to one hundred and twenty-five, and to organize A SECTION OF FLYING ARTILLERY, suitable persons desirous of entering the service under favorable auspices, will please apply to the undersigned. A limited number of Recruits will be received without horses as Drivers to the Artillery. Others need supply nothing but the horse, as all equipments will be furnished, including Arms.

W. L. TRENHOLM,

Captain Rutledge Mounted Rifemen.

July 31

16

The Charleston Mercury.

9 August 1862, 2

AN INCIDENT ON BEAR'S ISLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP JACKSON, MAY RIVER, August 7. (*West of Hilton Head*)

I have the agreeable privilege of informing you that on yesterday the pickets on Bear's Island, belonging to Captain J. C. CALHOUN'S Company, Second Battalion Cavalry, Major WM. STOKES, Commanding, discovered three Yankees approaching them in a small boat from Pinckney Island. On being challenged and ordered to surrender, they mechanically complied with the polite invitation. Their names are Charles H. Drew, J. S. Wallace and Joseph Witham—all members of Company "H," Third New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Jackson, Commanding. They report that they were on guard, and went out in the boat to catch some fish. When caught they were unarmed, and when interrogated, said they did not know they were not on their own side of the river. No information of any importance could be elicited from them. They report the number of troops on Hilton Head and adjacent Islands from three to eight regiments. Troops are continually coming and going off. They were in the Secessionville fight, and acknowledge themselves badly used, but throw the blame on Gen. Benham, who they say acted without orders, and is now in Washington for trial. Two of them are quite lively, and seem well pleased at their capture, being heartily sick of the war, and were induced to enlist only for the pay, which they get in "shin plasters." They are anxious to be paroled, but do not wish to be exchanged. The third is quite reserved. He is apparently sanguine of the final success of the Yankees. My impression is that these fellows wished to be captured, as they came directly up to our pickets unarmed.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 August 1862, 2

OUR HOSPITALS.

Believing that it is the duty of every man in this time of our country's trial, to contribute something to the righteous cause in which our dearest interests are involved, I have supposed that the labors in hospitals might be at least adapted to my habits and advanced stage of life. With the sole object in view of alleviating the sufferings of our brave defenders, I have cheerfully become the agent in dispensing the free will offerings of the liberal and patriotic donors to our hospital funds, and by the judicious advice and untiring labors of the ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Society, have applied these donations to those hospitals where they appeared to be most needed.

As far as my leisure would permit, I have visited a number of hospitals in several parts of the State, and regret that it was not in my power to visit them all. Having seen them on former occasions, I am much gratified in stating, that although much remains to be done, there is a decided improvement not only in the additional comforts of the patients, but in the greater number of resources.

The hospitals in Charleston are under the direction of skillful physicians, who are untiring in their labors; they are assisted by the benevolent ladies of our city, and have engaged nurses who attend to the wants of the sick. The clergy are in daily attendance at all our hospitals. Thus we hope that the citizens of Charleston are endeavoring to perform their duty. Many improvements may yet be made, and much individual suffering relieved, by further experience and more vigorous efforts.

The hospital at Summerville appeared to be under judicious management, and the patients, with few exceptions, were rapidly recovering. I remarked that the ladies contributed very liberally by their labors and private funds to the comforts of the sick.

At Branchville, there is no wayside hospital or soldiers' retreat, but the suffering of the sick and wounded are greatly alleviated by the labors of a committee from Orangeburg, who twice a day carry with them in the cars to Branchville, such comforts as the sick and weary invalid so much needs. Woman, in the eye of the philanthropist, is never so lovely as when engaged in judicious acts of benevolence and mercy.

The hospital in the College buildings, at Columbia, appears to be well conducted, and the wayside hospital at the depot still continues to furnish all the comforts, to cheer the hearts of the sick and wounded soldiers, who are returning to their homes.

At Kingville, where the lines of the railroads frequently fail to make a connection, the difficulties in the way of providing comforts for the soldier still continue, but I am happy to say efforts are made to remedy them as far as possible. The Governor kindly informed us that he would cheerfully give his sanction to any judicious plan to remedy evils which are the results of locality and the difficulty of transportation at a time when the cars are too much occupied to allow the use of extra cars to transport the sick to other hospitals, without an occasional detention of several hours.

We are indebted to Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Peake, of the South Carolina Railroad, for the cheerful manner in which they acceded with all our wishes in regard to the comforts of the sick and wounded soldiers. They had previously given free passage to the visiting committee from Orangeburg to Branchville, and have since extended it from Orangeburg to Kingville; and also to our active and benevolent friend, Mrs. Graeser, from Fort Mout, who will daily visit Kingville, and provide for the sufferers on their way either to Columbia or Orangeburg—at the latter place,

in a healthy locality, surrounded by sympathizing friends, arrangements have been made to attend to the wants of those who may require a few days rest.

The Northeastern Railroad has, from the commencement of the war, evidenced great liberality towards our hospitals, sending all our supplies free of charge. The President and other officers have to-day further increased our obligations to them, in proposing to us a most judicious and liberal arrangement, by which an agent appointed by ourselves, or those among us who will successfully undertake the work, can visit Florence on Tuesdays and Saturday by the Northeastern accommodation train. The agent will go up by the one o'clock afternoon train from Charleston, reaching Florence at 7 p. m. At Florence he will receive all articles coming from the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad and the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. And there will be no detention of perishable articles on the road. Our friends in the country who have so liberally supplied our hospitals, may now be assured that there will be prompt attention paid to all their donations, with a certainty that nothing will be wasted. I referred, a few days ago, to articles stolen on the railroads, and individualized the Northeastern Railroad. I was not then aware that many of those articles came from other railroads, and that they might not have been securely boxed. I, of course, did not allude to the gentlemen—the conductors, &c., on the road. Whatever irregularities may have existed, will, I am sure, be remedied by all the railroads. The life of the soldier is too valuable to us and to our country to be jeopardized by any neglect which we are able to correct.

There have been but few articles received at our hospitals from the Savannah Railroad. It is more important that the planters in that vicinity should supply the wants of our army and hospitals on the coast. I would advise that they would confine their liberality to that quarter. I presume that the Charleston and Savannah Railroad will be found equally liberal and attentive with other roads.

I desire, in the name of those connected with our hospitals, to return our grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen connected with all our Railroads, for the interest they have manifested in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers. There were complaints of negligence in supplying the soldiers with water. In my last passage, however, I was gratified to find that the evil was remedied; an additional hand was employed, busy, active and cheerful, and he received the blessings of the soldier. I have always stated in public and in private that I have found the conductors on our Railroads gentlemanly and accommodating beyond those of any Railroad on which I had ever travelled.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following stores and donations since last week:

August 2d. Two pavilions from Mrs. T. B. Swift; Mr. J. D. Johnson, one coop chickens, one box very fine fruit; a Lady from Barnwell, one coop of chickens.

August 3d. One box vegetables by Northeastern Railroad.

August 4th. One box hospital stores—sixteen articles; one box of clothing from L. R. A., of Walterboro'.

August 5th. One box of fruit.

August 7th. One box of vegetables from Satter's Station; from Mr. H. W. Ravenel, two baskets grapes and peaches; Mrs. Mary Robertson, of Pinopolis, one basket fruit and vegetables, grit, meal, peas; one keg from Misses Clarkson and Graham, of Santee; Miss Juliet Elliot, \$50; St. Mark's Church, Clarendon, \$10; from J. L. Parke, master of the steamship Minho, twenty water coolers.

J. BACHMAN.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 August 1862, 2

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHARLESTON.—For the information of our readers at a distance, we have made up the following list of places in the vicinity of Charleston, at which the manufacture of salt is now in successful operation. As the article is now also being produced in large quantities at various points along the coast, it seems to us high time that the enormous prices generally demanded for salt should be somewhat abated. It is only just that we should add that the Messrs. CHISOLM, whose salt works we mention, first in order, have shown a commendable public spirit by uniformly refusing to sell their salt at more than five dollars a bushel:

CHISOLM'S Mills, foot of Tradd street.

BENNETT'S Mills, East Bay, opposite Wentworth street.

JOS. F. CHURCH, Long Island; Messrs. J. & F. DAWSON, East Bay, Agents.

WM. B. RYAN, Agency State street.

JOHN R. DUKES, near Savannah Railroad Depot.

MCCORMICK & BROWN, Southern Wharf.

OWENS & DAVIS, east end of Calhoun street.

HUNT & STEVENS, east end of Columbus street.

Capt. CURRIE, Furman Salt Works, Agency at STODDARD & Co.'s, Meeting street.

Capt. JAS. H. TAYLOR is Agent for several Salt Works owned by non-residents of Charleston.

At Mount Pleasant several Works are in successful operation, and several others are in course of erection. Among those now working, are the pans of JOHN HAMLIN, Dr. H. R. COOK (JEFFERS & COTHRAN, Agents), and JOHN HORLBECK. A gentleman from Griffin, Ga., has been making salt at Mount Pleasant, by solar evaporation, for some weeks past. The salt is just now about crystallizing.

15 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENTS. C. AND GA., }
 CHARLESTON, August 13, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.]

I. HEREAFTER THE WORKS AT SECESSION-VILLE, James' Island, S. C., will be known throughout this Department as FORT LAMAR.

II. Commanders of Regiments, separate Corps and Companies will cause the Rules and Articles of War for the government of the Armies of the Confederate States to be read before their respective Commands immediately upon the reception of this Order. They will further, from this day forward, see that the (101) one hundred and first Article of War is carried out in good faith. All orders furnished Commanders above referred to will be read by their Adjutants before the troops constituting the several Commands.

III. All Post and Regimental Quartermasters now serving within the limits of this Department will immediately report, by letter, to Major A. B. COOKE, Chief Paymaster of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, at Charleston, giving their Post or Regiment, and also stating whether they have executed official bonds. Quartermasters who may be hereafter assigned to duty in the Department will immediately report to Major A. B. COOKE, in a similar manner, giving the required information.

IV. All Regimental Quartermasters and Captains of unattached Companies will make timely estimates on the District Quartermasters for the necessary funds to pay their respective Commands. These estimates will be consolidated by the several District Quartermasters, and forwarded by them to Major A. B. COOKE, Chief Paymaster, so as to reach his office on or before the 10th of the first month estimated for.

V. Each District Quartermaster will be required to pay all officers and men of independent or detached Companies, and of Regiments having no bonded Quartermasters, and all soldiers discharged or transferred from said Regiments and Companies, while on duty in his District. All bonded Regimental Quartermasters will pay their respective Regiments and discharged and transferred soldiers.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

August 14

2

J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

A CARD.

THE FOLLOWING CLERGYMEN HAVE ENGAGED to devote their services to the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals of this city:

Roper Hospital.

Rev. J. BACHMAN, D. D.

Rev. J. T. WIGHTMAN.

Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND.

Rev. JAMES C. HUCKINS.

Trapman-street Hospital.

Rev. J. FORREST, D. D.

Rev. Mr. HOWE.

Rev. WM. DEON.

Wayside Hospital, King-street, opposite Cannon-street.

Rev. C. C. PINCKNEY.

Marine Hospital, Franklin-street.

Rev. WM. B. YATES.

Rev. C. P. GADSDEN.

Rev. JAMES H. ELLIOTT.

Citadel Square Hospital.

Rev. E. T. WINKLER, D. D.

Rev. A. M. CHRIETZBERG.

Rev. F. A. MOOD.

July 21

The Charleston Mercury.

15 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPT SO. CA. AND GA., }
CHARLESTON, August 14, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 44.]

I. ALL ENLISTED MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED on the ground that they were over (35) thirty five years of age, will at once rejoin their respective Regiments, wherever they may be—said discharge, by the decision of the War Department, not being valid until (90) ninety days after the expiration of the period for which they originally enlisted.

II. The Quartermaster will furnish such means above referred to, with transportation, to the Headquarters of their Regiments, upon the application of the parties concerned.

By order of Major General PEMBERTON.

August 15 5 J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., }
CHARLESTON, August 19th, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 43.]

I. HEREAFTER THE WORKS AT SECESSIONVILLE, James Island, So. Ca., will be known throughout this Department as FORT LAMAR.

II. Commanders of Regiments, separate Corps and Companies will cause the Rules and Articles of War for the government of the Armies of the Confederate States to be read before their respective commands immediately upon the reception of this Order. They will further, from this day forward, see that the one hundred and first (101) Article of War is carried out in good faith. All orders furnished commanders, above referred to, will be read by their Adjutants before the troops constituting the several commands.

III. All Post and Regimental Quartermasters now serving within the limits of this Department will immediately report by letter to Maj. A. B. COOKE, Chief Paymaster of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, at Charleston, giving their Post or Regiment, and also stating whether they have executed their Official Bonds. Quartermasters who may be hereafter assigned to duty in the Department will immediately report to Maj. A. B. COOKE, in a similar manner, giving the required information.

IV. All Regimental Quartermasters and Captains of unattached companies will make timely estimates on the District Quartermasters for the necessary funds to pay their respective commands. These estimates will be consolidated by the several District Quartermasters, and forwarded by them to Maj. A. B. COOKE, Chief Paymaster, so as to reach his office on or before the 10th of the first month estimated for.

V. Each District Quartermaster will be required to pay all officers and men of independent or detached companies, and of regiments having no Bonded Quartermaster, and all soldiers discharged or transferred from said regiments and companies while on duty in his District. All Bonded Regimental Quartermasters will pay their respective regiments and discharged and transferred soldiers.

By order of Major General PEMBERTON.

J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

August 14

18 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA.,
CHARLESTON, August 16, 1862.

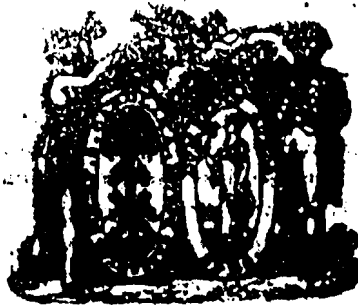
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 43]

IV. By recent decision of the Hon. Secretary of War, hereafter one substitute per month will be allowed in each Company. The substitute must not be liable to conscription and must be physically and morally fit to be a soldier. The Senior Surgeon having examined the substitute, and finding him in every respect qualified to perform the duties of a soldier, the Captain will have no further discretion in the case. In deciding the question of fitness, the Colonel of the regiment has the right to overrule the Captain of the company, but in such case, if the Colonel rejects the substitute, he will report his reasons to the Department, in order that their sufficiency may be determined. The Colonel will confine himself to objections to the substitute, and will not state objections to the policy of substitution. In no case will the voice of the company be considered, it being only necessary that the requirements of the law should be complied with.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

August 18 2 J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS.



SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, August 16, 1862.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY COLONEL J. CHESNUT, JR., Chief of the Military Department, to supply to Officers of Regiments on duty in this State (as privates have prophylactics provided) SULPHATE OF QUININE, in quantities not exceeding an ounce to each, at \$10 per ounce, (one-half the current price,) as long as the State supply lasts.

Applications, cash enclosed, with special directions as to the mode of forwarding, must be made to me at Columbia, postage paid.

R. W. GIBBES, M. D.,
Surgeon General South Carolina.

August 18

3

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, August 14, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.]

I. ALL ENLISTED MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED on the ground that they were over thirty-five (35) years of age, will at once rejoin their respective regiments, wherever they may be, said discharge by the decision of the War Department not being valid until ninety (90) days after the expiration of the period for which they originally enlisted.

II. The Quartermaster will furnish such men as above referred to with transportation to the Headquarters of their regiments upon the application of the parties concerned.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

August 15 5 J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

19 August 1862, 1

Heroic Incident in New Orleans.

The *Mobile Register* says: We are indebted to high authority for the fact of the following occurrence in New Orleans, intelligence of which reached the city Friday. Mrs. H. M. Hyams, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, passed on the street a number of Yankee officers sitting in a doorway as she went by. One of them arose and followed her a few steps, and, arresting her progress by placing himself in front of her, told her that she had omitted to bow in passing. She attempted to avoid the ruffian, when he repeated his remark, and asked her if she had not read Gen. BUTLER's "Order No. 23" with reference to the treatment of Union officers and soldiers with respect. Endeavoring to pass the fellow, he threw his arm round the lady's waist, and pressed his foul lips upon her face. As the villain released her from his embrace, the Southern lady coolly drew a pistol and shot him through the body, so that he fell dead at her feet in the insolent flush of his cowardly triumph over the insulted virtue of a feeble and unprotected woman.

Another of the officers immediately arose and approaching the noble and courageous lady took her by the arm and told her, so that the other Federals could hear, that she must accompany him before Gen. BUTLER. He immediately placed her in a cab and drove away—but not to the Beast's quarters. He directed the cab out of the city and through the line of sentries—and further on still, until beyond the reach of the tyrant's outposts. The act of the heroine had made a hero of the witness. He told her that he considered her act justifiable and noble, and that in a moment he had determined that she should not be sacrificed to BUTLER's vengeance, and adopted the expedient by which he had rescued her. He continued to escort her on her journey through the country until they arrived in the Southern lines at Camp Moore, when he delivered himself up to the Confederate authorities, to be dealt with as a prisoner or otherwise.

So ends this heroic and dramatic incident of the war. Mrs. HYAMS has set a lofty example for Southern women, and the gallant gentleman who delivered her has shamed its army and the whole North. We trust he has renounced forever the service of the oppressors, and that a rank equivalent to his deserts may reward him in ours.

Citizens will be gratified in reading the official announcement of the removal of martial law.

We invite examination of a specimen of salt exhibited in the *Courier* office from the James' Island salt works of SALINAS & LAWTON. Agency at the office of A. J. SALINAS, 6 State-street.

19 August 1862, 2

A Reconnoissance on Edisto Island.

A friend furnishes us with an interesting account of a recent reconnoissance on Edisto Island, which shows that the report in the Northern papers of the evacuation of that Island by the Federals is true.*

On the 7th instant, a detachment of ten men from the "Rebel Troop," Captain JENKINS, started on an expedition to make a reconnoissance of Edisto Island. Leaving Adams' Run they proceeded to Willtown, where, having procured a barge, the party with muffled oars moved swiftly down the Edisto and Dawho Rivers to Hoopen Island, crossing what is commonly known as the Edisto Island Ferry. Finding no pickets, the party landed and made a thorough reconnoissance of Hoopen Island. All the pickets-stands of the enemy were abandoned, and the Hooped Island bridge connecting with Little Edisto Island burnt to the water's edge.

Entering their boat the party now pulled round to the extreme Western point of Little Edisto, made a tour of the Island, and finding it deserted returned to their boat. In the afternoon they proceeded by way of Russell's Creek to the Western end of Edisto Island. Here they found the bridge communicating from Little Edisto to Large Edisto Island burnt in the same way as the previous one. On landing at this point on Little Edisto Island they observed signs of what had evidently been the encampment of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers. The soldiers had left their names and inscriptions upon the walls of the houses. All the out-buildings as well as the mansion houses had evidently been occupied by the enemy's troops. None of the houses were destroyed, however, and no other wanton destruction seems to have been committed than what was necessary for a supply of fuel.

The party now determined on a thorough reconnoissance of Large Edisto Island. Approaching the public road cautiously through the woods, between Dr. BAILEY's and B. J. WHALEY's plantations, they marched forward, and arrived at Frogmote plantation about 8 o'clock in the evening, and proceeded on to the plantation of WILLIAM WHALEY, Esq., where the enemy had established their headquarters. They found the flag staff still standing, but the flag gone. The enemy had not made any new roads, embankments nor mounds. The island, however, seems to have been very thickly picketed, the picket-stands being not more than one hundred yards apart. The Western end of the island was completely abandoned. There had been no cultivation of the soil. All the fences were destroyed, the palings burnt, and in many cases the sashes and window shutters taken from the windows for fuel. The doors of all the houses were left wide open.

Continuing their reconnoissance, they arrived at the Presbyterian church about eleven o'clock at night. The church was open, and the organ had been taken out and packed in a box, ready for removal. On arrival at the plantation of the late

Mr. W. M. E. SEABROOK, now belonging to Mr. JOHN E. SEABROOK, the land was discovered in a high state of cultivation, with good crops of corn, Cotton, and sweet potatoes. The crops, however, seem to have been for the last three or four weeks entirely neglected. Here the party refreshed themselves with an abundance of watermelons, green corn and potatoes, and were proceeding down an avenue in a cornfield, when they were discovered by two men, apparently from the fleet.

Skirting along the woods they examined all the roads leading from Point of Pines land to where the enemy had a large commissary building upon the edge of the Western bank of the Edisto River near the bar, and which is in direct communication with the enemy's gunboats. From the top of a tree they espied five men in a potato patch, who took their march towards the Point of Pines. The party came to the conclusion that the enemy might have some of their forces at that point under the immediate protection of their gunboats and in communication with the blockading fleet, the boats from which run up the Dawho and North Edisto to the mainland. This was the main entrance to North Edisto River.

The party saw no evidence of any communication from the Point of Pines to the interior of the Island, or to Edings' Bay by land. A valuable store of Messrs. BAYNARD & JENKINS had been destroyed, and in the neighborhood they discovered seventeen newly made graves, some of which had head boards with the Yankee names inscribed on them. The enemy had taken off the doors of the church, and broken the organ to pieces. Some of the pieces were found scattered about the church.

The party after some further search were convinced that that part of the Island was entirely evacuated, and that there was no communication with it by the enemy.

In some of the houses they found some dogs. These appeared to be the only inhabitants. Books and furniture were thrown in every direction, pianos destroyed, sashes broken out, and the whole one scene of desolation. In one of the houses they observed the alphabet in large letters on a pasteboard, several primers, and other rudimental books, showing that a school had been in operation, probably for the instruction of negroes.

Benches supposed to be transferred from the Baptist church, were also observed in the school-room.

The party having accomplished a successful reconnoissance, returned, and were highly complimented for the brave and skillful manner in which they had performed so arduous a duty.

After the return of the scouting party, Captain JENKINS and Lieut. W. E. MIXELL got up another expedition, of sixty men. They crossed Edisto River to Jehossee Island, and constructed bridges communicating from Jehossee over Wall's Cut to Edisto Island. This last party captured the two naval officers already reported in the Courier. The particulars we have not learned.

The Charleston Courier.

19 August 1862, 2

Yankee Tenants on James' Island.

Dig their graves where the soft green sod
By traitors' feet has ne'er been trod.

[Yankee Song.]

JAMES' ISLAND, S. C., August 15th, 1862

Messrs. Editors:—Some two years ago, while rambling over this Island, I found a grave-yard, established by the United States to bury officers and soldiers. I then furnished you with a copy of every tomb stone. As the aforesaid United States have lost all right, title and interest in and to this Island, as was proved to them by our LAMAR & Co., it may seem strange that they still persist in establishing new grave-yards. The mystery is explained when we state that our own brave boys helped them; by giving subjects. Here is a list of those who had friends to mark their graves. Some fifteen or twenty are unmarked, and some two or three hundred are laid together so thick their friends thought it useless to come back under the guns of secession, to discover their whereabouts:

Corporal E. Corcoran, Company E, 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, killed June 10th, 1862; aged 33.

George E. Wright, killed June 10th, Company F, 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Henry Dunn, 97th Pennsylvania Regiment, Company B, killed June 10th.

Thomas M. Job, Company H, 45th Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded June 10th, died June 11th.

J. C. Rabout, 5th Sergeant Company B, 76th Pennsylvania Regiment.

J. Harris, Company B, 76th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Second Lieutenant E. S. Bartholomew, Company E, 3rd Rhode Island Artillery, died June 17th; 31 years old.

E. Dunbar, Company H, 3d Rhode Island Regiment, died June 16th; 21 years.

Mathias Hoshmeider, Company A, Volunteer Engineer, killed in the attack on the rebel batteries at Secessionville, June 16th; aged 33 years.

O. Crucius, Company H, 6th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, died June 13th.

Henry D. Frisby, Company B, 6th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

The above are at Grimball's. The following at Legard's.

Benjamin Clark, Company C, 79th New York Volunteers, killed June 3d.

James W. Bell, Company I, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died June 6th.

John Brown, Corporal Company H, 79th New York Volunteers, aged 21, a native of Scotland, died June 16th.

H. White, Company D, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Oscar Ireland, Company F, 79th Highlanders, died June 27th.

W. S. McKnight, Company F, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed June 3d.

S. Fisher, aged 20, Company F, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded June 3d; died June 4th.

Thomas Gorman, Company K, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded June 16th; died June 17th.

Peter Harrison, Co. M, 100th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 16.

Wm. A. Anderson, Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, killed June 16.

J. S. Watson, Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, wounded June 16; died 16th.

Geo. Whitstone, Co. H, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, killed June 16.

Lieut. J. Morrow, Co. I, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, killed June 16; aged 23.

Alex. Moore, 8th Company Highlanders, 79th Regiment, N. Y. V., June 16.

19 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, August 14, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.]

I. ALL ENLISTED MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED on the ground that they were over thirty-five (35) years of age, will at once rejoin their respective regiments, wherever they may be, said discharge by the decision of the War Department not being valid until ninety (90) days after the expiration of the period for which they originally enlisted.

II. The Quartermaster will furnish such men as above referred to with transportation to the Headquarters of their regiments upon the application of the parties concerned.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

August 15

5

J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 August 1862, 2

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We expected to lay before our readers, this morning, a full synopsis of President DAVIS' Message, read before Congress at its meeting yesterday in Richmond. At eleven o'clock last night we were informed that "through some misunderstanding of the Agent of the Associated Press at Richmond, the synopsis could not be furnished to-night." Without further comment this will explain to our readers why the message does not appear in this day's edition of THE MERCURY.

MARTIAL LAW ABOLISHED.—It will be seen by an order published this morning by the Provost Marshal, emanating from Gen. PEMBERTON, the Military Commandant of this District, that Martial Law is from this day abolished in Charleston and the camps within its limits. In the language of Col. BROWN, "the office of Provost Marshal is discontinued and his duties ended."

GENERAL WILLIAM DUNCAN SMITH is now lying dangerously ill at the residence of Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON, his uncle. On Saturday and Sunday the council of medical attendants entertained but little hope for the recovery of the General, but on yesterday his symptoms seemed more favorable, and it is hoped that his life may be spared to his country's service and his own honor.

A COMET has been visible in the northern heavens for the past few evenings, and may be seen this evening (weather permitting) between eight and ten o'clock, about ten degrees west of the polar star. There is nothing strikingly peculiar about this eccentric visitor, and it might pass unobserved in its erratic course through the spangled firmament, were it not that some keen eyes have been looking for "signs of the times" in that direction. In size, this comet equals a star of the fourth magnitude, with a dull appearance, and a tail not easily discernible.

SALT.—Mr. A. J. SALINAS has left at our office a sample of pure white salt, made at the James Island Salt Works, Messrs. SALINAS & LAWTON proprietors. The James Island Salt Works have only been in operation a few days, but the gentlemen who superintend the pans, &c., seem to have the experience of years, judging from the superior quality and whiteness of the article. The salt can be purchased from Mr. SALINAS, No. 6 State-street.

ANOTHER RETURNED PRIVATEER.—HENRY MOYLAN, of the privateer *Beauregard*, another exchanged prisoner of war, has returned to Charleston.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Fill your pockets with dried slippery elm bark when about to take up the line of march for the battle field, or for a new encampment. You will find that chewing it freely will greatly allay both thirst and hunger. The slippery elm grows in abundance in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in Georgia. Our Surgeons call for it as a substitute for Gum Arabic. It is to be hoped our patriotic and philanthropic friends in the country will procure an abundant supply for our army.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 August 1862, 2

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, AUGUST 19, 1862. - Estimates wanted for
making up ONE THOUSAND UNIFORMS from cloth sup-
plied by this Department. Estimates to be made up by
THURSDAY, 21st inst. MOTTE A. PRINGLE,
August 19 2 Captain and A. Q. M.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SO. CA. AND GA.,
CHARLESTON, August 19th, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 44.

I. BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CON-
FEDERATE STATES, MARTIAL LAW WILL BE SUS-
PENDED on and after this date, in that part of the State of
South Carolina over which it was established by virtue of
his Proclamation, as embodied in General Orders No. 39,
from the War Department, Adjutant and Inspector General's
Office, dated May 1st, 1862, except on the Islands adjacent
to the City of Charleston, and in military camps without the
limits of said city, and one mile around said camps, where
it continues to exist as established in the aforesaid Procla-
mation. J. O. PEMBERTON,
August 19 3 Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S BRIGADE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, August 19th, 1862.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS FROM MAJOR GENERAL
PEMBERTON, Commanding Military Department of South
Carolina and Georgia, MARTIAL LAW will, from this
day, be ABOLISHED in the City of Charleston, and the
camps within its limits.
The office of Provost Marshal is discontinued and his
duties ended. ALEX. H. BROWN,
August 19 3 Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, August 16th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 45.]

IV. By recent decision of the Honorable Secretary of
War, hereafter one Substitute per month will be allowed in
each Company. The Substitute must not be liable to con-
scription, and must be physically and morally fit to be a
soldier. The Senior Surgeon having examined the Substi-
tute, and finding him in every respect qualified to perform
the duties of a soldier, the Captain will have no further
discretion in the case. In deciding the question of fitness,
the Colonel of the Regiment has the right to overrule the
Captain of the Company; but in such case, if the Colonel
rejects the Substitute, he will report his reasons to the De-
partment, in order that their sufficiency may be determin-
ed. The Colonel will confine himself to objections to the
Substitute, and will not state objections to the policy of
substitution. In no case will the voice of the Company be
considered, it being only necessary that the requirements
of the law should be complied with.

By order of Major General PEMBERTON:
August 18 2 J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

The Charleston Courier.

20 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., }
CHARLESTON, August 16, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.]

I. MAJOR J. J. POPE, CORPS ARTILLERY, P. A. C. S., having been ordered to report for duty in this Department, is hereby assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. GONZALES, at present Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, is hereby relieved from his Ordnance duties, and will, hereafter, be known as Chief of Artillery of the Department.

III. Captain JOSEPH MANIGAULT, Assistant Adjutant-General, having been ordered to report at these Headquarters for duty in the Signal Corps, is hereby announced as Signal Officer of this Department; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Captain MANIGAULT will establish his office in the City of Charleston, S. C.

IV. By recent decision of the Hon. Secretary of War, hereafter one substitute per month will be allowed in each Company. The substitute must not be liable to conscription, and must be physically and morally fit to be a soldier. The Senior Surgeon having examined the substitute, and finding him in every respect qualified to perform the duties of a soldier, the Captain will have no further discretion in the case. In deciding the question of fitness, the Colonel of the regiment has the right to overrule the Captain of the company, but in such case, if the Colonel rejects the substitute, he will report his reasons to the Department, in order that their sufficiency may be determined. The Colonel will confine himself to objections to the substitute, and will not state objections to the policy of substitution. In no case will the voice of the company be considered, it being only necessary that the requirements of the law should be complied with.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

August 20 1* J. R. WADDY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., }
CHARLESTON, August 19, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.]

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, Martial Law will be suspended on and after this date, in that part of the State of South Carolina over which it was established by virtue of his Proclamation, as embodied in General Orders No. 33, from the War Department Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, dated May 1st, 1862, except on the Island adjacent to the city of Charleston, and in Military Camps without the limits of said city, and one mile around said camps, where it continues to exist as established in the aforesaid Proclamation.

J. C. PEMBERTON,

August 19 3 Major-General Commanding.

HEADQ'RS PROVOST MARSAL'S BRIGADE, }
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C. }
Charleston, August 19, 1862. }

PURSUANT TO ORDERS FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PEMBERTON, Commanding Military Department of South Carolina and Georgia, MARTIAL LAW will from this day be abolished in the City of Charleston and the Camps within its limits.

The Office of Provost Marshal is discontinued and his duties ended.

ALEX. H. BROWN.

August 19 3 Provost Marshal

The Charleston Mercury.

20 August 1862, 2

ROBBERY OF GEN. PILLOW.—A despatch from Gen. Pillow to a friend in Brandon states that Curtis' army have driven off, by force, nearly four hundred negroes belonging to him, killed one of his overseers, and got three others in jail, and literally laid waste his magnificent plantation. He is thus nearly reduced to poverty at one fell swoop of the enemy, for his devotion to Southern rights.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. O., }
CHARLESTON, August 19, 1862. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 183.]

I. Martial Law having been suspended in the City of Charleston, all citizens desiring passports to leave the city must apply to the Hon. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor. Officers and soldiers in Confederate service must obtain passports as heretofore, from Capt. W. J. GAYER, P. A. C. S.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. GAILLARD, commanding Charleston Battalion, is hereby appointed Military Provost Marshal of the First Military District S. O., and will have direction of all guards and pickets immediately in and around the City of Charleston.

III. The usual guards will be kept up, and the same regulations observed in reference to persons leaving the city as heretofore.

By order of Brigadier-General S. R. Gier.

MALLERY P. KING, Capt. and A. A. G.

August 20

2

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }
CHARLESTON, August 20, 1862. }

The office of the Military Provost Marshal will be open from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., and from 5 o'clock, P. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M., daily, at the Court House.

P. C. GAILLARD,

Lieut. Col. P. A. C. S., Military Provost Marshal.

August 20

2

HEADQUARTERS, }
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, }
CHARLESTON, August 16th, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 45.]

I. MAJOR J. J. POPE, CORPS ARTILLERY, P. A. C. S., having been ordered to report for duty in this Department, is hereby assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

II. Lieutenant Colonel A. J. GONZALES, at present Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, is hereby relieved from his Ordnance duties, and will, hereafter, be known as Chief of Artillery of the Department.

III. Captain JOSEPH MANIGAULT, Assistant Adjutant General, having been ordered to report at these Headquarters, for duty in the Signal Corps, is hereby announced as Signal Officer of this Department; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Captain MANIGAULT will establish his office in the City of Charleston, S. O.

IV. By recent decision of the Honorable Secretary of War, hereafter one Substitute per month will be allowed in each Company. The Substitute must not be liable to conscription, and must be physically and morally fit to be a soldier. The Senior Surgeon having examined the Substitute, and finding him in every respect qualified to perform the duties of a soldier, the Captain will have no further discretion in the case. In deciding the question of fitness, the Colonel of the Regiment has the right to overrule the Captain of the Company; but in such case, if the Colonel rejects the Substitute, he will report his reasons to the Department, in order that their sufficiency may be determined. The Colonel will confine himself to objections to the Substitute, and will not state objections to the policy of substitution. In no case will the voice of the Company be considered, it being only necessary that the requirements of the law should be complied with.

By order of Major General PEMBERTON.

J. R. WADDY,

August 20

1*

Assistant Adjutant General.

The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS 1st MILITARY DISTRICT S. C. }
CHARLESTON, August 19, 1862. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 183.]

I. MARTIAL LAW HAVING BEEN SUSPENDED in the city of Charleston, all citizens desiring passports to leave the city must apply to the Hon. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor. Officers and soldiers in Confederate service must obtain passports as heretofore, from Capt. W. J. GAYER, P. A. C. S.

II. Lieut. Col. P. C. GAILLARD, commanding Charleston Battalion, is hereby appointed Military Provost Marshal of the First Military District S. C., and will have direction of all guards and pickets immediately in and around the city of Charleston.

III. The usual guards will be kept up, and the same regulations observed in reference to persons leaving the city as heretofore.

By order of Brigadier-General S. R. Gist.

MALLORY P. KING,

August 20 2 Captain and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }
Charleston, August 20, 1862. }

THE OFFICE OF THE MILITARY PROVOST Marshal will be open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and from 5 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock P. M., daily, at the Court-House.

P. C. GAILLARD,

Lieutenant Colonel P. A. C. S.,

August 20 2 Military Provost Marshal.

22 August 1862, 1

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Forts at Port Royal.

Editors Courier:—As the Engineer of Fort Walker, Hilton Head, I would be pleased if you would correct some errors in the communication published in the *Macon Telegraph*, by Captain H. E. Young, Assistant Adjutant General, in reply to an article signed "Rutledge."

It is true that Fort Walker was designed and constructed for seven guns on the water front, and that, "by order," thirteen guns were there placed, making it impossible to arrange traverses against enfilading fire.

In reply to the statement that there was "no gun to defend the flank," I would state generally that the only flank fire required was against a land attack, and that against such attack every face of the work was guarded by direct and cross fire. That the guns were mounted "one and a half feet above the parapet," is a grave error, inasmuch as the heights of the interior slopes were in exact accordance with the rules of military engineering, and were pronounced correct by a proper inspecting officer, after a most careful examination. As a further evidence of the non-existence of this glaring defect charged against the work, I would state that not a man was killed nor a gun dismantled by a direct fire of several hours' duration, from three hundred to four hundred guns, at an average range of about six hundred yards.

That instead of "out of thirteen guns which were in position to be used only three remained fit for service," it would have been more correct to state that three or four guns were dismantled by the enemy, out of twenty, the whole number "in position to be used," or out of fifteen actually engaged. That the two rifled guns were rendered useless for want of proper ammunition, and that the ten inch Columbiad, from improper construction, was rendered unserviceable by the chasses being thrown from the pintle in the recoil. That these defects in ammunition and construction were not discovered before the fight, inasmuch as an order to "expend no powder in practice" prohibited proper trial.

If Captain Young's official position had permitted him to be present in the work during the engagement, he would not have been led into error.

FRANCIS D. LEE, Captain Engineers.

Charleston, August 19, 1862.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BENEFITS OF THE BLOCKADE—The almost daily development of our resources at home, and the important discoveries made, have astonished even the most sanguine among our own people.

The blockade of our ports has its corresponding benefits in bringing out their inventive faculties, and is fast teaching us to depend solely upon our own industry for the supply of many articles and materials of food and raiment, for which we have heretofore relied upon from abroad.

Before the blockade nobody would have thought that the common Myrtle, growing abundantly upon our own soil, could be made use of in the preparation of one among the much needed articles of the Confederacy. We allude to the article of leather.

Our enterprising friend, Mr. JOHN COMINS, whose large tannery in this city we before have had occasion to notice, has discovered that our common Myrtle can be made to tan soft and pliable leather. This discovery alone is of the greatest importance to all the Southern States.

Of all our shrubs none grow so plentiful as the common Myrtle, and hitherto has been regarded as of comparatively little value. It is said a million tons grow annually in the South. Mr. COMINS is paying fifteen dollars per ton for the leaves and branches, delivered at his tannery. There are many families of the Myrtle in this and foreign countries. The French and Germans tan with a Sweet Willow, which they call Myrtle; but the Candleberry Myrtle, botanically known as *Myrica Cofora*, is a native only of this country, and has not before been practically applied to the arts of tanning. The Government at Richmond deeming it of great value, has granted Mr. COMINS a patent for his discovery. The oak trees of the world are fast disappearing, by the continued destruction of them for tanners' bark. Ten fine oak trees have to be hewn down for one cord of bark. In tanning with Myrtle the leaves and branches are used, and can be cut from the middle of May to the last of September. Its tanning powers are said to be great, containing not less than 15 per cent.; that of oak bark is only ten as an average.

The Charleston Courier.

22 August 1862, 1

**OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTER-
MASTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., AUGUST 21, 1862.-**
Parties having good SPY GLASSES or OPERA GLASSES
can obtain a fair price by applying at this Office. The
public service need them, and citizens are respectfully
requested to dispose of such as they may have.
MOTTE A. PRINGLE,
August 22 3 Captain and A. Q. M.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 August 1862, 2

THE ENEMY AT GEORGETOWN, S. C.—A Georgetown correspondent writes to us as follows: "On last Thursday, the 14th, at about 12 o'clock, one of the Yankee gunboats came up and anchored in the bay off the town. That night, about 11 o'clock, the tug *Treaty*, which they stole out of Santee, came up to her and anchored also. The next morning, about daylight, they proceeded up Black River, near Mrs. SPAREMAN'S plantation, when they were fired upon by our cavalry from both sides of the river, with Esfield and Maynard ~~lees~~. They fought our men for about four hours, throwing grape and canister at them, only wounding two slightly. No doubt that some of the enemy were killed, as they were quite near. After getting tired of fighting, they proceeded down the river as if they were disgusted with the day's work, shelling plantations and stealing negroes as they went down. When they arrived in the bay, they anchored for the night (Friday). The next morning they went down to the island to repeat what wonders they had done."

FOUR CHARLESTON PILOTS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE—The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 12th inst. says: "The four Charleston pilots, who were taken prisoners on board the prize steamer *Memphis*, last week, and of whom mention has been already made in the *Tribune*, were sent to Fort Lafayette yesterday morning. Their names are Messrs. SMITH, LEA, CARLIN and MURRAY. They were shipped at Charleston as part of the crew of the *Memphis*. CARLIN was formerly in the United States Coast Survey service, and was subsequently Captain of the Confederate steamer *Cecilia*. The total number of persons taken on board the *Memphis* was fifty-nine. Of these fifty-two were Englishmen, and three Germans. All were released but the four rebel pilots, who were steered down New York Bay yesterday morning. Their ship is now at anchor off Fort Hamilton."

OUR BLOCKADERS.—A Yankee correspondent, writing from Fortress Monroe, on the 10th inst., says: "The blockading squadron off Charleston at the present time consists of seventeen vessels, and the greatest vigilance in regard to that port has been instituted."

The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1862, 1

Capture of Yankees on Pinckney Island.—Passengers by the Charleston train last evening brought accounts of quite a brilliant little affair which occurred on Pinckney Island, early yesterday morning.

It appears that Captain Stephen Elliott, of the Beaufort Artillery, with a detachment of his corps, and accompanied by Captain Mickler with a detachment of infantry, repaired to Bear Island, opposite Pinckney Island, Wednesday night, with a view of attacking the Federal picket stationed on the latter. They crossed over to Pinckney at daylight yesterday, and soon encountered the enemy. A fierce engagement ensued, which resulted in the capture of the entire Federal picket, consisting of thirty six men and a lieutenant. Several others were left dead on the field, and of those brought away three were wounded.

Our loss was eight wounded, two of whom, Sergeant Nix and Corporal Smith, both of the artillery, had been brought to Hardeeville, and are supposed to be in a critical condition. Captain Mickler received a flesh wound in the leg.

The three wounded Yankees and six who are sick, were also taken to Hardeeville; the remainder were taken to McPhersonville.

The following official dispatch concerning the affair was sent by a courier to the Colonel commanding at Hardeeville:

Bear's Island, August 21, 8 o'clock A. M.

Dear Colonel:—We have captured thirty-six prisoners and left several dead on the field. We had eight men wounded, most of them slightly. Capt. Mickler is slightly wounded in the leg.

(Signed) S. ELLIOTT,

Commanding Beaufort Artillery.

(Savannah Dispatch, 22d inst.)

Indiana Regiments, Negro Regiments.—Editor

Charleston Courier.—In your paper of this date you state that a dispatch of Western gentlemen called on the President on Monday, to offer two colored regiments from the State of Indiana, and that two members of Congress were of the party.

To prevent any misapprehension of facts, I desire to say that if such an offer was made (which I do not believe) it was entirely upon the responsibility of the persons who made it, certainly not by authority or in accordance with the views of Governor Morton, or any of the State officers of Indiana. The two negro regiments which were tendered to the President and refused, it is stated in well informed circles here, were proposed to be raised in New York. There are no members of Congress from Indiana in this city, and none have been here for ten days past.

From an intimate knowledge of military affairs in Indiana, I can positively say that negro enlistments would be repugnant in the highest degree to the authorities and people of the State, and that if a measure so distasteful as that should be set on foot, it would not be tolerated by our citizens. Even a single company or a corporal's guard of negro soldiers, under any contingency likely to arise, could not be raised in Hoosierdom, for the reasons stated.

By giving this an insertion in your valuable journal, you will correct a misrepresentation which does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic people of our State.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Military Secretary to Governor of Indiana,
Washington City, August 6, 1862.

The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1862, 2

purpose, and should consult with the practical and chemical experience.

We shall be pleased to report any experiments or progress made in this or any other new and worthy enterprise, and we invite suggestions and communications looking towards such results.

The Ladies' Gunboat — We are happy to announce to the noble and patriotic women of South Carolina, as will appear by the subjoined letter, that the Secretary of the Navy has, in the most complimentary terms (richly deserved by them), consented that the iron-clad Confederate gunboat, recently launched, in our waters, shall, in deference to their wishes, be named "The Palmetto State", suggesting, however, that it would be preferable, and leaving it to their option to confer that glorious and time-honored name, on the next gunboat to be built by Capt. Ingraham. A final decision will be delayed, until a consultation can be had with the hero of the Kozta exploit.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, August 18, 1862.

Richard Yeadon, Esq.,
Editor of the Courier, Charleston, S. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, asking, in behalf of the ladies of South Carolina, that the new steam sloop being constructed by this Department, in the city of Charleston, be named the Palmetto State.

Captain Ingraham, before the receipt of your letter, had been instructed to name this vessel the "Charleston"; but, in deference to the wishes of the noble women of Carolina, this order is revoked, and he has this day been directed to call her the "Palmetto State".

The funds referred to will be received and appropriated according to your wishes. If, however, you will permit me to make a suggestion, I would present for your consideration the expediency of devoting them to the next vessel to be built by Captain Ingraham. If we can identify the patriotic women of your State with the construction of a new vessel, an impulse will be given to her speedy completion. I will with pleasure, however, adopt either course you may desire.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1862, 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,

CITY HALL, August 23, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO FISHERMEN AND OTHERS
who have received permission to FISH and SHRIMP
in the Harbor, are hereby notified that from and after
this date all such Permits are null and void; and they
are hereby required to have all such Boats hauled up
immediately and put in a conspicuous place for public
inspection:

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

August 23

6

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,

August 21, 1862.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF BRIG
GEN. S. R. GIST, all citizens leaving this City are re-
quired to have a PASSPORT from me.

Passports will be given at the Offices of the Upper
and Lower Wards Guard Houses, at all hours of the
day and night, to citizens and such transient travelers
as will produce evidence of their loyalty to our Gov-
ernments.

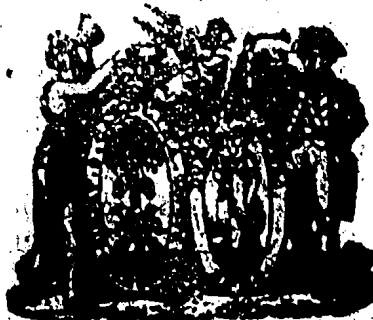
Permits for Slaves to pass out of the City must be
presented by some responsible person.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor

August 21

1mo

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1862.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT
I, FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-
in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, do
hereby give notice that my Proclamation, dated the
first day of May, of the present year, declaring Martial
Law "in and over the City of Charleston, and ten miles
on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof," is
now revoked, and by these presents is declared no
longer binding or in force.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State, at Co-
lumbia, this the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1862,
and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State
of South Carolina the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

F. W. PICKENS.

August 23

3

The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1862, 3

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE NORTH-
EASTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.**



CHARLESTON, AUGUST 22, 1862.

QN AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1st, 1862, THE rates of Freight on WOOD, LUMBER, TIMBER, &c., will be advanced. Parties interested are referred to the printed Rates at the Company's Depot.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

August 23 4

Engineer and Superintendent.

The Charleston Courier.

25 August 1862, 2

The country will be rejoiced to learn that the health of Gen. BUREGARD has been fully established, and that he will report in a few days for duty in the field again. Wherever he may be ordered, it will be a source of congratulation to our people that we will soon again have the benefit of his masterly military judgment and strategic instincts on the field of battle, and our soldiers once more be made to feel that mysterious power with which he inspires confidence and enthusiasm in the hearts of our gallant troops.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON ARSENAL, AUGUST 22d, 1862.—
MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you be kind enough to return my thanks to the patriotic citizens of Charleston, and the immediate vicinity for very material service rendered this Department by generous donations of LEAD.

The following amounts have been received:

From St. Michael's Church.....	241 pounds.
From St. Phillip's Church.....	250 pounds.
From St. Phillip's Church Parsonage.....	645 pounds.
From Scotch Church.....	2601 pounds.
From German Lutheran Church.....	1420 pounds.
From St. Paul's Church.....	2679 pounds.
From Church Home.....	692 pounds.
From German Friendly Society.....	227 pounds.
From Charleston College.....	2190 pounds.
From Medical College.....	350 pounds.
From Bank of Charleston.....	936 pounds.
From People's Bank.....	360 pounds.
From Bank of the State.....	1128 pounds.
From Custom House.....	278 pounds.
From City Guard House.....	97 pounds.
From City Hall.....	1172 pounds.
From Charleston Postoffice.....	421 pounds.
From Charleston Work House.....	194 pounds.
From Jockey Club.....	600 pounds.
From Private Citizens.....	50,000 pounds.
Total.....	66,771 pounds.

Among the numerous offers of leaden weights and pipes which poured in upon the Arsenal, when the want of lead was first announced, some may have been overlooked. If there are any such, I would feel obliged to the parties offering if they would renew the offer by letter addressed to Lieut. J. J. LEGARE, at this Arsenal.

Lead in any quantity will be paid for at a fair price. Leaden weights contributed will be replaced with iron ones, and a receipt will be given to those contributing leaden pipes which will insure their being relaid after the war, at the expense of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. CHILDS,

August 25 1 Major O. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTER-
MASTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., AUGUST 21, 1862.—
Parties having good SPY GLASSES or OPERA GLASSES can obtain a fair price by applying at this Office. The public service need them, and citizens are respectfully requested to dispose of such as they may have.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE,

August 22

8

Captain and A. Q. M.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1862, 2

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—DE-
serted from Beauregard Battery, Sullivan's Island,
HENRY DAVIS, a Private of Company I, S. O. Artillery.
Said Davis is 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark
complexion, dark brown hair, brown eyes, was born in
the City of Charleston, and is a Printer by occupation.
The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and
delivery at this post. **JOHN O. MITCHELL**,
August 26. Captain S. O. Artillery.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOL-
LARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension
of the following deserters from the "Olat Guards;" or
THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of them, when
lodged in jail to the order of the undersigned:

DOMINIQUE JOSEPH OST, born in Belgium, aged 34
years, grey eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 6½
inches high, and by occupation a Stone Cutter and Lock-
smith.

F. T. GEBHART, born in Berlin, aged 28 years, blue
eyes, light brown hair, fair ruddy complexion, 5 feet 7½
inches high, and by occupation a Seegar-maker.

GEORGE EGLESTON, born in Charleston, aged 25 years,
blue eyes, dark brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 9 inches
high, and by occupation a Clerk.

FRANCIS DURAND, born in Spain, aged 27 years, black
eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 11½ inches high,
and by occupation a Baker.

EDWARD A. SMITH, born in Charleston, aged 24 years,
hazel eyes (slightly crossed), dark hair, dark complexion,
5 feet 8 inches high, and by occupation a Carpenter.

R. O. GILCHRIST,
Senior First Lieutenant Commanding Olat Guard.
August 26. 1*

A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR
the arrest of any of the undernamed deserters from
the Tenth South Carolina Regiment—(\$30) thirty dollars
each if brought to the Regiment free of charge, and (\$15)
fifteen dollars each if lodged in any jail, and information of
the fact furnished to the commanding officer.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, Company G, 41 years old, about
6 feet high, rather red-faced, with scar under right cheek,
dark hair and blue eyes.

JOHN BOYD, Company G, 21 years old, 5 feet 8 inches
high, freckled face, light hair and eyes.

DANIEL BOYD, Company G, 25 years old, 6 feet high,
ruddy complexion, dark hair and blue eyes.

J. S. CADE, Company G, 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches
high, a little sallow, dark hair and blue eyes.

G. O. RADON, Company M, 40 years old, 6 feet 1 inch
high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark grey eyes, with a
cast.

ERVIN JOHNSON, Company M, 37 years old, 5 feet 10
inches high, dark complexion, hair and eyes.

They are all from Morry District, South Carolina, and
have probably attempted to make their way home.

A. M. MANIGault,
Colonel Tenth South Carolina Regiment.
Camp Gladden, Tyner's Station, Tenn., August 19, 1862.
August 28. stuth 9

The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1862, 2

COUNTERFEITER HUNG.—RICHARDSON, *alias* LODIS NAPOLEON, the counterfeiter convicted some months ago of uttering forged Confederate notes, was publicly hung in Richmond, on Friday last. Previous to his execution, he had made a full confession of his crime. He is the first utterer of counterfeit notes who has ever suffered the extreme penalty of law in the Confederate States, and the readiness with which the jury brought in a verdict of guilty in his case, furnished gratifying evidence of the fact that the law against counterfeiting Treasury notes will be henceforth rigorously enforced.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 August 1862, 2

WANTED AT THE 'ARSENAL IRON
Works' Establishment, two good **PATTERN**
MAKERS and one good **DRAUGHTSMAN**. Must come
well recommended. Apply to **CAMERON & CO.**
August 25 mwf8

The Charleston Courier.

28 August 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS 1st. MILITARY DIST., S. C.,
CHARLESTON, AUGUST 27, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204.]

I. ON AND AFTER TO-MORROW, THE PASSAGE
over the PONTON BRIDGE, connecting James' Is-
land with the main, will be suspended.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. R. Gist.

August 28 2 WM. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

SALT.

THE CONFEDERATE SALT WORKS ARE MANU-
FACTURING a superior article of SALT at their Works,
situated at the East end of Calhoun-street, formerly
known as SANDERS' Planing Mill, which they offer at the
lowest market prices.

OWENS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

August 28

thm8*

The Charleston Mercury.

28 August 1862, 2

A FOUNT OF PREVENTION.—We have been requested to call the attention of certain of our authorities to the fact that apprehension exists in the community concerning the security of instruments to be used for our defence. It is thought that greater precautions should be used to prevent mischance. The amplest possible provision and care will not be misapplied or thrown away.

THOSE MYSTERIOUS GUNS.—At an early hour on Tuesday night a rocket was thrown up in the city, which caused a sudden commotion among the blockading vessels off the bar. The two guns heard, at the time, were fired by Fort Beauregard, on noticing the movements of the fleet.

THE INSTANCE of discourtesy at the Passport Office, noticed in yesterday's issue, did not occur at the *military* Passport Office, under charge of Lieut. Col. GAILLARD.

THE YANKEE DOINGS ABOUT GEORGETOWN.—We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter, dated "White Bridge, near Georgetown, South Carolina, August 26:" "You may remember that about ten days since some of my mother's negroes were enticed aboard, and carried off by a Yankee gunboat—the same boat that had an exchange of shots with our mounted riflemen near Mrs. SPARKMAN'S plantation on Black river. Well, two of those negroes got back here yesterday, having already discovered that they could make nothing by "the operation." They say—and their personal appearance confirm the tale—they have been worked hard, and had hardly any thing to eat—eight quarts of rice a day for twelve men—protest they're cured of running away in *that* direction. They also say that in the fight at Mrs. SPARKMAN'S a number of the Yanks were killed and wounded, and that the killed were thrown overboard. This is about the substance of their talk. Of course there are other circumstances detailed by them, which might be credited rather 'to their imaginations than to their memories,' as SHERIDAN said; yet, on the whole, it is thought in these parts that the above two *refugees*, having had such satisfactory experiences of *May-Anchor* people, will finish their course by becoming shining examples of the class-leader—in *plantation* dispensation at least."

29 August 1862, 1

Attack on Fort Beauregard.—An officer from Sullivan's Island reports that one or more vessels of the blockading fleet commenced shelling Fort Beauregard, Thursday evening, in retaliation, as it is supposed, for the execution of BURGESS, which they could scarcely have failed to witness, as the prisoner was shot in an open space within sight of the fleet. No damage was done to the battery. Some of the shells fell and exploded some distance beyond the Moultrie House. Fort Beauregard replied slowly. Upon acquiring the range of the enemy's vessels with our rifle gun, one shot caused them to leave in a very hasty manner for their old anchorage.

The Ladies' Gunboat.—We are gratified to be authorized to announce to the patriotic and generous women of South Carolina, that it was determined, yesterday, in consultation with Captain INGRAHAM, that the Confederate iron-clad Gunboat, recently built and launched, under his auspices, in this harbor, shall bear the proud and time-honored name of "The Palmetto State."—Due notice will be given of the public ceremonial intended to accompany the public bestowal of the name. We congratulate the Ladies of South Carolina on having accomplished their cherished project, and given to Charleston the means of naval defence against Federal rafts and mortar fleets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

MILITARY EXECUTION.—The sentence of the Court Martial on Corporal Geo. H. BURGESS, Company E, First Regiment S. O. Artillery, who was found guilty of an intention to desert and attempting to persuade others to desert with him, was carried into effect on Sullivan's Island Thursday, precisely at 12 M. He was shot at that hour on the open space, about two hundred yards to the East of the Moultrie House, just beyond the Beauregard Battery, in full view of the blockading fleet.

The execution took place in presence of the unfortunate man's own Regiment, also Col. KERR's Regiment, a portion of Col. DUNSTON's Regiment and the Provost Marshal's Guard, composed of a detachment from the Forty-sixth Georgia and the Charleston Battalion.

The proceedings were under the control of the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Col. GAILLARD, and were marked by great military solemnity and precision. The prisoner was brought out by the guard, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop LYNCH, who administered to him the consolations of religion and offered up a last prayer previous to the execution. Although he seemed deeply impressed with the awfulness of the scene, as he marched inside the square to the stake the band playing the dead march, the prisoner's demeanor was perfectly composed and evidenced a calm resignation to his fate.

All the balls fired, six in number, took effect in his body, and he fell perfectly insensible, although apparently alive for about five minutes afterwards.

The deceased was a native (Roundout, New York, where his parents now reside. He was but a few months over twenty-one years of age, and had been engaged previous to the war on several vessels trading between New York and Charleston. He was buried in the soldier's burying ground on Sullivan's Island.

MYSTERIOUS.—The interest which was excited in the community by the reported appearance of a signal rocket, said to be answered by the fleet, Wednesday evening, induced us to make further inquiries before making public mention of the matter.

We could learn nothing definite, however, beyond the fact that a rocket was observed by several persons in the vicinity of the Arsenal, and reported by the sentinels on duty at the time at Forts Moultrie and Sumter. An officer from Morris Island states that he has observed, for some time back, a vessel staided on the North channel, with an unusual light which appeared to be answered from a light in the city, a little to the left of a line parallel with Otis Pinckney.

A report was circulated and credited that the mysterious signal was from experiments making at the Arsenal, but this has been denied by authority.

The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1862, 1

Rail Road Convention.—A circular has been issued by R. R. CUYLER, q, President of the Central Rail Road and Banking Company, of Georgia, inviting a meeting of all the Rail Road Presidents and Superintendents in the Confederate States, at Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday, September 4th, the purpose of considering the present condition of the roads and rolling stock, and the means necessary to be adopted to keep them in effective operation; also to regulate the fares and freight to the changed condition of the country, and for other purposes.

It is to be hoped there will be a general attendance of those interested, as the times demand that the rail roads should be kept in a condition to accommodate the Government and public in transporting promptly troops and supplies from point to point as needed.

The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1862, 4

Relatives of Mrs. Lincoln.—Having seen numerous paragraphs, in various papers, and having even copied them ourselves through mistake, to the effect that "Samuel B. Todd, who was killed at Shiloh; Alexander H. Todd, killed recently at Baton Rouge, and Capt. D. H. Todd, now commanding the lower water battery at Vicksburg, are brothers, and only brothers of Mrs. Lincoln, we beg to state, from authority, that Mrs. L has only two brothers—one at present in the Medical corps, C. S. A., the other beyond military age and in feeble health, but represented in our service by his son. Those above spoken of are merely half brothers.

The parties at whose instance we write do not plume themselves upon their fortuitous relation with a person of such unenviable notoriety, but simply dislike to have their existence ignored and denied.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Charleston Courier.

30 August 1862, 1

Testing the Guns.—The firing heard Friday afternoon was from the trial of some guns on a new fortification on James' Island.

30 August 1862, 3

HEADQUARTERS 1st MILITARY DIST., S. C.
CHARLESTON, August 27, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204.]

I. ON AND AFTER TO-MORROW, THE PASSAGE over the PONTOON BRIDGE, connecting James' Island with the main, will be suspended, until the Bridge is repaired.

II. The communication will be kept up by the steamer DE KALB, which will leave Chisolm's Mill at 6½ A. M. and 2 A. M. Returning, leave the Pontoon Bridge at 9 A. M. and 6½ P. M.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. R. GIST.

August 30

WM. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

WANTED AT THE CHARLESTON ARSENAL, FIVE LIGHTNING RODS—Copper, if possible—with two points. Four to be fifty feet long each— one to be one hundred and fifty feet long.

August 29

3*

SEGAR MAKERS.

TWENTY GOOD WORKMEN CAN FIND STEADY employment, at \$25 per thousand on Florida Segars, at H. CONRAD'S SEGAR MANUFACTORY, 369 King-street, above George. Apply in time.

August 30

3*

The Charleston Courier.

1 September 1862, 2

Latest News from the North.

The most interesting feature is a letter from President Lincoln, in response to a letter addressed to him by the editor of the New York Tribune, "in the name and by the authority of twenty million of the American people." In this letter to Lincoln, Greeley says: in behalf of the "twenty millions" for whom he presumes to speak, that "a great proportion of those who triumphed in his election are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy he seems to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebels." Mr. Lincoln replies as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:—DEAR SIR,—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pushing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union; I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less, whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,
A. LINCOLN.

The Charleston Courier.

2 September, 1862, 1

All city readers will be delighted in learning that Gen. BEAUBEGARD, on reporting for duty, received an order assigning him to this department. We hope soon to announce his entrance on its duties.

The Charleston Courier.

3 September 1862, 4

Visit of the New Orleans Delegation to Mr. Soule—Permission has been given by the Yankee Secretary of War to the New Orleans delegation now at New York—Judge Roselius, Dr. Colman and Mr. Bullitt—to visit Mr. Soule at Fort Lafayette. The future disposition of Mr. Soule may be affected by the report made by these gentlemen of the attitude he is willing to assume towards the Government.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 September 1862, 2

A GUARD NEEDED ON THE CARS.—We are informed that, since the abolishment of martial law, great inconvenience has been felt on the South Carolina Railroad—especially on the night trains—owing to the absence of the corporal's guard formerly detailed for duty on every trip.—Among the thousands of soldiers who are constantly passing to and fro over the road, there are always some turbulent ones, who, released from the discipline of the camp, throw aside all respect for the ordinary rules of decorum, and conduct themselves in a manner most annoying to their fellow passengers, frequently intruding their presence in the ladies' car, and behaving there in a style that would scarcely be tolerated in a bar room. Sometimes several of these boisterous soldiers league themselves together, and boldly refuse to pay their fare, defying the authority of the conductor. During the existence of martial law there was always a speedy remedy at hand, in the presence of a guard on every train, with fixed bayonets, to preserve order. Although the civil authorities have resumed their jurisdiction, it seems to us most desirable that, as long as the passenger trains on our railroads continue to be filled with soldiers, a guard of five men should be stationed aboard each train.

MILITARY "ON DIT."—Among the changes now going on, Dams Rumor has it that a 3d and 4th Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry are to be formed, and that Capt. B. H. RUTLEDGE, of the Charleston Light Dragoons, is to be Colonel of one, and Capt. W. L. TRENHOLM, of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, is to be Colonel of the other. The four cavalry regiments will, it is said, be led by Col. W. S. WALKER as Brigadier.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.—We are pleased to see that the several battalions and unattached companies, of different arms, are being formed into regiments. The following organization has just been completed:

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY, S. C. V.

- Colonel—CHAS. J. COLCOCK, Commanding.
- Lieutenant Colonel—THOS. H. JOHNSON.
- Major—JNO. JENKINS *
- Captain HOWARD'S Beaufort District Troop
- Captain CORDES' German Hussars.
- Captain LAWTON'S Barnwell Dragoons.
- Captain JENKINS' Rebel Troop.
- Captain SMART'S St. Peter's Guard.
- Captain CAMPBELL'S Colleton Rangers.
- Captain S. C. HEYWARD'S Ashley Dragoons.
- Captain D. BLAKE HEYWARD'S Marion Men.
- Captain ESTES' Savannah River Guard.
- Captain MARTIN'S Calhoun Mounted Men.

* Lately in command of the "Rebel Troop."

The Charleston Courier.

4 September 1862, 1

Gen. BEAUREGARD and staff arrived in Mobile on Saturday last. The *Advertiser and Register* says his health is, happily, restored, and we may expect soon to hear of him on new fields of fame.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 September 1862, 1

The Confederate War Steamer at Mobile.

The Augusta and Atlanta papers publish a despatch from Mobile, announcing the arrival of "an iron-clad man-of-war" at that port. The statement is incorrect. A special correspondent at Mobile furnishes us with some authentic information in regard to the arrival referred to. The vessel is the steam corvette *Oreto*, now called the *Florida*, and is not an iron-clad. Our readers are aware of the difficulties which the commander of this ship encountered at Nassau, owing to the rigor of the British neutrality regulations. Having finally escaped from the clutches of the Court of Admiralty, Captain MAFFITT steamed away to the Gulf, and boldly ran the gauntlet of the blockaders at the mouth of Mobile Bay, in broad daylight, on the 4th inst. The captain was at the time sick with fever, as was most of her small crew of thirteen men. The *Florida* ran within sixty yards of the Yankee vessels, and her sides are peppered all over with shrapnel and grape shot. One eleven inch shell went through her side a foot above the water line, and lodged in the "coal bunkers." The *Florida* is a beautiful and well armed corvette of great speed. Her armament consists of eight guns. Her dash through the blockaders, with a sick crew of only thirteen men, in broad daylight, is one of the most daring naval exploits of the war. The *Florida* did not fire a shot, as her crew were unable to man even a single gun. She had one killed and two wounded. She now lies below the city in quarantine.

The New Yankee War Ship "Ironside."

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, August 27, says:

The event of to-day was the sudden arrival among us of the famous new war vessel, the Ironside. I had the pleasure of going on board of her, and of being shown all over her by her commander, the gallant and polite Captain Thomas Turner. The Ironside is a strange and incomprehensible looking craft; but after going about her, examining her peculiarities, and marking everywhere the admirable adaptation of certain means to certain ends, the conviction is forced upon every one that her capacity has not been overrated, and that she will prove one of the most formidable engines of war that ever floated upon the water.

As we approached the huge leaden colored craft, with its terrible proboscis threatening destruction to anything with which it might come in contact, it was not easy at first to realize her magnitude. It was only when we fairly stood upon her splendid deck that we could appreciate her proportions. She is 240 feet in length, 56 feet width of beam, and stands some 17 feet out of the water, with her sides sloping inwards, something after the fashion of the Merrimac. When fully armed and equipped she draws 15 feet of water, and made easily 7 knots an hour, though not put to her full speed. It was a pity that her masts had been removed previous to her making her fatal trip, for it would have been interesting to know how the vessel would act under all circumstances. The removal of her masts was probably owing to the idea among the authorities that she might, ere this, have been called into action.

The armament of the Ironside is terrific. Besides sixteen 11-inch guns—eight omnious port-holes for them peeping on each side—she carries two enormous 200 pounders, that must crush to pieces anything made with human hands, besides other guns. The modes of bringing the guns to bear on the enemy, of opening and shutting the port-holes in time of action, and the entire system of protecting the men, are most admirable.—The engines are a most splendid piece of workmanship, and the whole thing reflects the highest credit upon the contractors, Messrs. Merrick & Co.

The Charleston Courier.

13 September 1862, 2

Col. W. R. Calhoun.

—Consideration and circumstances of regard to justice and the laws of the land, and an unwillingness to do anything calculated to aggravate excitement or rumors, have induced us hitherto to say nothing concerning the death of Col. WARREN RANSON CALHOUN, lately in command of the First Artillery (regulars) in this military district. We now state the fact in no departure from, but in conformity to our original intentions and our sense of duty and justice. What we state shall be limited to these considerations, and will not perhaps satisfy excited friends or partizans who suppose it the highest and best function of the press to propagate their views or record their opinions, or reflect their prejudices and prepossessions.

Col. W. R. CALHOUN fell mortally wounded on the afternoon of Friday, 5th inst., near this city, in a hostile engagement—a victim added to the list of victims that our State and city have lost in deference to the so-called "Code of Honor," which has taken from us many whom we could have better spared in a better cause.

It is not now the time to discuss that subject, but it is pertinent to remark that any spasmodic indignation against or on account of the results of the code comes with bad grace and with gross inconsistency from those who support, enforce and recognize "the code." If the code is wrong, as must be admitted by all who recognize the code propounded by Moses and illustrated and reaffirmed by Jesus of Nazareth, let the laws of the land against it be consistently and impartially enforced, and the laws of God against it be consistently and constantly proclaimed by the ministers and messengers of God's word in all cases, whether the code receives a victim or not.

If the code under any circumstances is right and proper it is then right and proper that some one should fall under it. No middle ground can be taken, and one or the other position should be taken and consistently maintained by all good citizens. The responsibility cannot be shifted or devolved on editors or magistrates, or is sometimes desired by newsmongers and propagators of exciting and injurious rumors—busy bodies in other men's matters, who oftentimes, under pretext of indignation against what they consider a breach of the peace, pursue a course calculated if not intended to produce other violations of the peace and laws as well as invasions of character.

W. R. CALHOUN was the son of JOHN EWING CALHOUN, and grandson of Senator JOHN EWING CALHOUN, who was the second cousin and father-in-law of our distinguished Senator, JOHN C. CALHOUN. The "great Nullifier" was the first of his immediate branch of the family who adopted and used steadily the name CALHOUN instead of COLHOUN, the original form. Col. W. R. CALHOUN was, we believe, the first in his branch to adopt this change, his father and grandfather having adhered to the older form, although their names frequently appeared in the new form when used

Of Col. CALHOUN'S early life and character we have at present no definite information. He was born, we believe, on the family place in Pendleton District. In 1846 he entered West Point, and in 1850, on graduation, was breveted in the First Dragoons. In 1851 (April) he resigned in consequence of the political attitude of his native State, and soon after received the appointment of Ordnance Officer under the Board of Ordnance established to prepare and equip the State for the expected act and issue of Secession. According to the testimony of those who were officially conversant with him, he discharged this office most efficiently and acceptably. Several important enterprises looking to the supply of all needed materials of war and defence were established under the advice and authority of the Board of Ordnance and Col. CALHOUN'S Ordnance officer.

In 1852, when the practical issue of Secession was settled and deferred by the Ordinance of the Convention, he determined to resign an office which he considered no longer necessary. At the first opportunity he notified this resignation, and in his official report recommended the abolition of the office.

He was soon after selected as Secretary of Legation for the French Mission under JOHN Y. MASON, and in this post his services were acceptable.

He retained and improved the inclination towards military studies, which he had acquired in West Point and in his office under the Ordnance Board of South Carolina, and his residence in the capital of the Nation that has carried the science, material and mechanism of war to such perfection as in France, was in this respect of great benefit to him.

While in Paris he also was involved in an affair of honor with a gentleman from New York. It resulted without blood, and only gave material and occasion for some of the malignant and prejudiced letter writers, who have always misrepresented the South or a Southern gentleman when an issue was made against the North or a Northerner.

Since his return from Paris until the opening of the Secession movement he was in private life. On the first indication of an approaching struggle he was elected as Captain of the First company of regular Artillery for the State. This company was the germ of a Battalion, and afterwards of a Regiment, which he commanded up to the event which resulted in his death.

About the middle of last month, after having had a sickness the month previous to recruit his unceasing health, he handed in his resignation of the Colonelcy of the Regiment, accompanied by the certificate of an eminent Surgeon, that the climate of this post was incompatible with his continued health, and hence with the efficient discharge of his duties. We believe Colonel CALHOUN sought position in Virginia. His resignation had not yet been acted on at the time of his death, al-

The Charleston Courier.

15 September 1862, 1

Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived here on Saturday and took rooms at the Mills House, accompanied by the following members of his staff: Gen. THOS JORDAN, Col. A. R. CHISOLM, Col. A. ROMAN, Capt. TERRY, Capt. A. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 September 1862, 2

ANOTHER ROCKET was let off Saturday night by some unknown person. The rocket was seen to burst over the square bounded by King, Hasell, Meeting and Wentworth streets, and was of a blue color.

EQUINOCTIAL.—There was a heavy steady rain during Saturday night, which, accompanied with a high wind, continued at intervals throughout yesterday, and the indications are that we may have a severe storm before the next favorable change. No doubt the Yankee blockading fleet enjoyed it hugely.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD and several members of his staff arrived in the city on Saturday afternoon, and are staying at the Mills House. The General is in good health, having for several weeks been enjoying, at Bladon Springs, Alabama, the repose which his continuous labors during the campaigns of '61 and '62 rendered necessary. We give the names of the staff officers who accompany the General:

- Brigadier General THOS. JORDAN, A. A. G.
- Colonel A. R. CHISOLM.
- Colonel A. ROMAN.
- Captain A. TERRY.
- Captain A. T. BEAUREGARD (a brother of the General).

20 September 1862, 2

A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest of either of the undernamed deserters from the 21st Regiment S. C. V.: (\$15) fifteen dollars each if lodged in any jail, and information of the fact furnished to the undersigned, and (\$30) thirty dollars each, if brought to the Regiment free of charge:

HAMILTON FREEMAN, five feet eleven inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, supposed to be about Darlington District.

FRANCIS BRADDOCK, six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, supposed to be in Chesterfield District.

JOS. H. VILLENEUVE,
1st Lieut. Com'g. Co. D., 21st Reg't. S. C. V.

Morris' Island, S. C., September 16, 1862.

September 20

The Charleston Courier.

20 September 1862, 4

General R. K. CALL, of Florida, died on Sunday,
14th instant, in Tallahassee.

The Charleston Courier.

20 September 1862, 4

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday Coroner E. M. Whiting concluded a lengthened investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the late Colonel W. Ransom Calhoun. The Jury rendered a unanimous verdict, the following is a true copy:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

An Inquisition indented, taken at Hon. M. King's residence, and by divers adjournments to the Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, the 6th September, and continued unto the 18th September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, before E. M. Whiting, Coroner, upon view of the body of Colonel W. Ransom Calhoun, of South Carolina, then and there being dead, by the oaths of James B. Betts, C. T. Dunham, F. A. Sawyer, A. M. Happoldt, Wm. Cadow, Chas. H. Cohrs, G. W. Bomar, F. M. Harper, John Price Bee, James W. Brown, Seth Spencer, R. S. Purse, Wm. Schachte, being a lawful jury of inquest, who being charged and sworn to enquire, for the State of South Carolina, where, and by what means the said Colonel W. Ransom Calhoun came to his death, upon their oaths do say: That he came to his death by a ball from a pistol, or some similar weapon, and that the said wound was inflicted by Major Alfred Rhett, in a duel fought on the 5th instant, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and that the following persons were accessaries to said duel: Colonel O. M. Dantzler, Dr. I. K. Furman, Dr. W. T. Wragg, Dr. J. D. Bruns and General James Simons.

And so the said jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the aforesaid Major Alfred Rhett, as principal, and Colonel O. M. Dantzler, Dr. I. K. Furman, Dr. W. T. Wragg, Dr. J. D. Bruns and General James Simons, as accessaries, in manner and form as aforesaid, Colonel W. Ransom Calhoun then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I, E. M. Whiting, Coroner aforesaid, and the jurors aforesaid, to this inquisition, have set our hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

[L. s.]

E. M. WHITING, Coroner.

James B. Betts Foreman.	F. M. Harper.
C. T. Dunham.	Jno. Price Bee.
F. A. Sawyer.	James W. Brown.
A. M. Happoldt.	Seth Spencer.
Wm. Cadow.	R. S. Purse.
Chas. H. Cohrs.	W. Schachte.
G. W. Bomar.	

Immediately upon the rendering of the verdict, the Coroner issued his warrant to the Sheriff of Charleston District, for the arrest of the parties named.

The Charleston Courier.

22 September 1862, 7

An Order from Gen. Hunter.—The following order, issued by the Federal Commander of the Department of the South, recently fell into the hands of an officer of the South Carolina Coast, by whom it was sent to Adjutant-General COOPER. No comment upon such an order is required:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C.,
August 19, 1862.

[General Order, No. 27.]

I. The 7th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. Putnam, will be held in readiness to embark for St. Augustine, Florida, of which place it will hereafter form the garrison. * *

II. It is with deep regret that the General commanding this Department has received several reports against officers for returning fugitive slaves in direct violation of a law of Congress. It will hardly be believed when it is announced that a New England Colonel is to-day, in the second year of the rebellion, in arrest for having been engaged in the manly task of turning over a young woman, whose skin was almost as white as his own, to the cruel lash of her rebel master!

III. Numerous acts of pilfering from the negroes have taken place in the neighborhood of Beaufort, committed by men wearing the uniform of the United States; I cannot and will not disgrace the name by calling them soldiers. To enable General Saxton to have these petty thieves arrested, and sent to this post for punishment, the three companies of the 4th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, now at Beaufort, will be placed exclusively under his command for service on the plantations.

* * * * *

IV. All the furniture left by the rebels on the island, including that left in the city of Beaufort, is hereby placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Gen. Saxton.

By command of Major-General D. HUNTER.

EDW. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

The Charleston Courier.

22 September 1862, 3

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

90 BOXES OF BUSH'S CELEBRATED BRAND CHEWING TOBACCO, prepared expressly for the New Orleans Market, and warranted to keep in any climate for years, for sale by

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD.

141 Meeting-street.

Also, daily arriving and for sale at the lowest market prices, the celebrated Virginia brands SLOW CURED and SANDY RIVER. Apply as above. September 18

The Charleston Mercury.

22 September 1862, 2

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED FLORIDIAN.—The Tallahassee papers announce the death of General RICHARD K. CALL, a distinguished citizen of that State, which occurred Sunday last. Gen. CALL was for many years identified with the history of Florida. He was an aid to General JACKSON, and was subsequently appointed Governor of that Territory, to which post he was re-appointed and served, we believe, until its admission as a State into the Union.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 September 1862, 2

FROM NASSAU.—The British steamer *Anger*, from Nassau, N. P., for a Southern port, got ashore on Stone Breakers on Friday night last. The weather was very thick, and she was trying to get her position with certainty when the accident took place. A boat left her with five passengers, among them Mr. ZACHRISSON, formerly of New Orleans, which landed on Folly Island, where the passengers were left and the boat proceeded back to the ship, but when the former reached the position of the steamer the latter could not be found, she having, no doubt, come off and proceeded to sea during the absence of the boat. The crew of this last have succeeded in reaching this city, but the situation of the passengers is unknown; and as they were left on an uninhabited Island, they may have a trying time. They were informed of their position, and how they might reach Charleston, and it is hoped that they will get here safely.

Up to Wednesday last, the yellow fever was prevailing extensively at Nassau, and we regret to hear that several persons known in this city have died of it; among them Mrs. LOCKWOOD, wife of Capt. THOS. LOCKWOOD, of the steamer *Kate*; Mr. THOS. ELLIOTT, formerly of Beaufort, S. C., and Capt. JOHN PRICE, of Wilmington, N. C. Capt. ROBT. BROWN, of Wilmington, had died from the effects of an injury that he had received before leaving that place.

The British steamer *Leopard*, from Charleston, and *Kate*, from Wilmington, N. C., had both arrived at Nassau, as had also the British schooner *Sae*, Capt. SMITH, from Glasgow.

A report had reached Nassau that the Yankee armed steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which has been cruising around the Bahamas for some time, annoying neutral commerce, had accidentally and unintentionally fallen in with the Confederate war steamer "290," Capt. NORTH, and that the Yankee had been handled so roughly as to compel her to resort to Key West for repairs. If the "290" had been fully manned, the Yankee would have been among the things that were.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

22 September 1862, 1

PERSONAL.—General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, Col. Roman and Capt. Beauregard, and also by Maj. Gen. Pemberton and staff officers Capt. Sanders and Lieutenant Taylor, arrived in Savannah Saturday afternoon by a special train from Charleston. Col. A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party. Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, General B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defenses of the city, which we hope he had fully up to his expectation.

The Charleston Courier.

23 September 1862, 1

Personal—General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, Col. Roman and Capt. Beauregard, and also by Major-General Pemberton and Staff officers Capt. Sanders and Lieut. Taylor, arrived in Savannah Saturday afternoon by a special train from Charleston. Colonel A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party.

Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, General B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defences of the city, which we hope he found fully up to his expectations. — *Savannah Republican*, 22d instant.

The Charleston Courier.

23 September 1862, 2

W	ANTED IMMEDIATELY, A WHITE
DRUMMER BOY.	Apply at Fort Johnson to
Capt. WM. C. PRESTON.	*2 September 23

The Charleston Mercury.

Tuesday, 23 September 1862, 1

PERSONAL.—General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, Col. Roman and Capt. Beauregard, and also by Maj. Gen. Pemberton and staff officers, Capt. Sanders and Lieutenant Taylor, arrived in Savannah Saturday afternoon by a special train from Charleston. Col. A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party. Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, General B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defences of the city.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Charleston Mercury.

23 September 1862, 2

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OUR HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the Mercury: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following hospital stores and donations in money for the hospitals. I will endeavor to have them distributed among our hospitals in Carolina or Virginia, according to the expressed wishes of the benevolent donors:

One box of grapes, from Mr. H. W. Ravenel, of Aiken.
One box, with barks, fruit, salve, tomatos, pickles, &c., from Doves' Depot.

Four bags, of grist, meal, potatoes and other vegetables, from Mrs. J. D. Allen, of Barnwell.

One basket of chickens, from Mrs. John Witherspoon, from Society Hill.

One jar of butter, 4 dozen eggs, 2 bottles of catsup, 1 box of red pepper, from Mrs. S. Sanders, St. Thomas [corrected from a former report.]

Two coops of chickens (86), two bags grist and meal, seven bottles tomato catsup, one jar of fresh butter, from the Soldiers' Relief Society of Barnwell.

Also, from the same Society, one box, containing 9 shirts, 12 pair drawers, 6 pair worsted socks, 6 pair cotton socks, 12 pocket handkerchiefs, 4 pillow cases, 4 cushions, 8 blankets, 9 cups, 6 saucers, 3 plates, 5 spoons.

One package horse mint, 1 bottle puccoon root, 1 box elder salve, from Mrs. Dowell, of Robertville.

One under vest, 2 pair socks, 1 guard cap, lint, 2 bottles baillcon ointment, 2 bottles B. B. Vinegar, 1 bag of hoarhound flowers, 1 bag hoarhound leaves, from Miss C. P. Chapman, of Robertville.

One bag of elder leaves, three pounds, from Laura, a servant.

One bag, 9½ pounds, life-everlasting, from Laura and George, servants.

To be received, at Kingstree, for the Virginia hospitals:

Four jars of preserves, 1 jar tamarinds, 6 jars pickles, 5 jars salve, 1 bag of dried apples, 1 bag of hops, 1 bag of sago, 1 package tapioca, 1 package Irish moss, 1 package spice, 19 packages corn starch, 10 boxes gelatine, ½ dozen knives and forks, 8 pounds candles, 1 hair brush, 2 boxes lint, rags, 6 bottles thyme, 8 bottles syrup, 5 bottles essences, 4 bottles tomatos, 2 bottles cordial, 1 bottle orange brandy, 2 bottles olive oil, 2 bottles red pepper, 2 bottles arrowroot, 1 bottle mustard, clothing, 5 scarfs, 27 colored shirts, 8 pair drawers, 87 pocket handkerchiefs, 42 pair socks, 87 towels, 16 coverlids, 6 sheets, 12 pillows cases, 2 pillows, from the Ladies' Georgetown District Aid Association, through Mrs. R. G. White, Secretary and Treasurer.

A box of mustard seed, from X. Y.

One large box of portable soup cakes, an excellent article that should be extensively used in our army. I have often relished a meal of it, and invariably heard it well spoken of by the officers of the army, from Mr. Jones, of Charleston.

Moneys received for the wounded and sick soldiers in Virginia:

From J. C., a Cuba planter, by Peter B. Lalane, for Charleston Hospital—\$50.

From W. S. Boyd and family, of Williamsburg—\$20.

From K. G., of Columbia—\$20.

From Mrs. K. O., of Mars Bluff—\$20.

From a German merchant, of Charleston—\$69.

A lady attendant on the sick and wounded in the cars between Orangeburg and Branchville—\$5.

From the Washington Artillery Company, through Lieut. Whilden—\$225. The letter accompanying this liberal contribution is so appropriate and so full of the spirit of the true soldier and patriot, that I have resolved, on my own responsibility, to have it published:

CAMP HAGOOD, HD'QRS WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
ADAMS RUN, September 16, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Noticing in the papers of yesterday your statement, in reference to the wants of the sick and wounded in Virginia, the members of this Company very promptly

decided to raise, by voluntary subscription, a donation, to be disposed of as you deemed advisable, in alleviating the sufferings of our brother soldiers in Virginia.

We have been for nearly twelve months in the field, in this our native State, not far removed from our families and friends, and suffering but few of those hardships that form so large a part of a soldier's life, and having, in the providence of God, been spared from disease and death, make the enclosed as our offering, and an evidence of our heartfelt sympathy for those who have stood the heat and burthen of the day. Enclosed you will find a check for two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

I am, with the highest respect and esteem, yours, very truly,

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN,

Lieutenant Commanding Washington Artillery.

To Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, D. D., Charleston, S. C.:

When I published my intention to carry supplies to our wounded and sick soldiers in Virginia, I was not fully aware of the situation of those who had suffered in our recent battles, and shed their blood in achieving a series of the greatest victories that ever were won on this continent. I have since conversed with many who were on the battle field, and read several letters detailing the situation of our wounded brothers and benefactors. I fear that until the railroad bridges are repaired none of our supplies can reach them—nothing now can go to them from us but what can be carried in the hands. I care not to disclose to a vindictive enemy a detail of the sufferings and sorrows of those to whom we are indebted for benefits and blessings more valuable than life itself. Let me just say in one line—they are suffering for that which it is in our power to give them—and which it would be inhumanity to withhold. They require food, clothing and nurses. They are in a region of country lately exhausted by the marauder. Supplies must be obtained from a distance—probably Maryland. Other battles have since been fought, and further claims are made on our humanity and our sense of duty.

I have not hitherto applied to individuals for donations to our Charleston Hospitals. They have, of their own accord, contributed freely; have alleviated much suffering and saved many lives. I have no complaint to offer. I must be allowed now to call upon them loudly for their aid to their suffering sons, brothers and benefactors, near the recent battle grounds in Virginia and Maryland. I shall not be able to remain to nurse the sick, but I hope to be able to make such arrangements with honorable and benevolent men—many of them physicians from our own State—that the funds which a liberal and humane public will confide to me will be judiciously and economically expended. I am informed that the sum of \$5,000 would not be too much to supply the immediate and pressing wants of those of our suffering soldiers, exclusive of those who are now in the hospitals near Richmond. The Rev. Mr. Barnwell is now collecting funds in our State and will see to the wants of those in the latter hospitals.

My mission will be to those who have been but recently wounded, or are lying sick in farm houses or temporary hospitals, in a circuit of thirty miles. These have not now the benefit of well ordered hospitals. My countrymen, to whom I now make this earnest appeal, will not allow me long to remain empty-handed. Let me advise that, in addition to your private donations, you have collections taken up, as early as possible, in your several Churches, so that the poor man's offering and the widow's mite will contribute to swell the debt of gratitude we owe to Almighty God and our brave and now suffering and dying defenders of our liberties, our homes, and our altars. All sums sent to me, carefully sealed, addressed to the care of George D. Fisher, Esq., Richmond, Va., will be cheerfully received by him, and promptly forwarded to me by safe hands.

JOHN BACHMAN.

P. S. Having been unavoidably absent from the city, I have not had it in my power to answer any letters of inquiry in reference to the wants in our hospitals. I will receive at the several stations on the line of the Northeastern Railroad the packages addressed to me. I leave on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at one o'clock.

J. B.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 September 1862, 2

OUR WOUNDED GENERALS.—We are glad to be able to announce that private despatches have been received from General R. S. RIFLEY, to the effect that his wound, received in the battle at Sharpstown, Md., was a slight one in the neck, and that he still keeps in the saddle, and at the head of his column.

A private despatch, we hear, has also been received announcing that General R. H. ANDERSON, of this State, was wounded in one of the late engagements on the Upper Potomac.

The Charleston Courier.

26 September 1862, 1

Department of the South.

Our readers will learn from an official announcement in this issue, that Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD has assumed command of this Department, comprising South Carolina and Georgia. We need not say that Gen. BEAUREGARD enjoys the admiring regards and confidence of our community. He has been tried before us, and with us, and among us, and has not been found wanting, but has been found fully equal to every emergency, and has at every opportunity increased and confirmed his claims to our regard.

Gratified as all are at the arrival and installation of Gen. BEAUREGARD, we owe and cheerfully acknowledge a heavy debt to Major General J. C. PEMBERTON, who has been relieved by this order.

General PEMBERTON has labored faithfully, and preserveringly in his department, and has commanded the approval and confidence of all who have been officially placed under circumstances favorable for obtaining a thorough knowledge of his services and qualifications. He came to us comparatively a stranger, and he has labored under many disadvantages. His efforts and orders and plans have been too often counteracted by ignorance or prejudice, or by vacillation on the part of those who could and should have aided him.

His requisitions for labor have been disregarded or counteracted, and in many respects he has not been permitted to do all that he desired to do, and that his judgment indicated.

He has, nevertheless, done much and done well, in behalf of the community to whose defence and interests he has devoted himself, and by the authority of many who have been officially conversant with his course and efforts, we tender him most cordially and gratefully our thanks and acknowledgments and our best wishes for his personal welfare and official prosperity and success in his new field of duty.

It will and should be grateful to him and his many friends to be assured that the favored and beloved General who has relieved him, will find the department well organized and in good condition. General PEMBERTON cannot find a field so distant that Charleston will not feel and share an interest in his success.

26 September 1862, 1

Citizens who have lead in any quantity can not now do better service than by sending it to the Arsenal to Major F. L. CHILDS, either for sale or a loan, to be replaced in kind if preferred. Many houses now empty, or only occupied by a small portion of the family, are fully supplied with lead pipes and other utensils of lead.

No good citizen can hesitate to incur a temporary inconvenience for the defence of his home and all. Let it borne in mind that if Charleston is again attacked—as is more than probable—the attack will be vigorous and well prepared.

The Charleston train for Savannah ran off the track near Pocotaligo, on Wednesday. No damage to persons on the train.

The Charleston Courier.

26 September 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., }
CHARLESTON, September 24, 1862. }

I ASSUME COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT, pursuant to Paragraph XV., Special Orders No. 202, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, August 29, 1862.

All existing Orders will remain in force, until otherwise directed from these Headquarters.

In entering upon my duties, which may involve, at an early day, the defence of two of the most important Cities in the Confederate States, against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, the intelligent and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command, to sustain me successfully. But to maintain our posts with credit to our country and to our own honor, and avoid irremediable disaster, it is essential that all shall yield implicit obedience to any Orders emanating from superior authority.

Brigadier-General THOMAS JORDAN is announced as Adjutant and Inspector-General and Chief of Staff of the Department.

(Signed,)

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Official: THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.
September 26

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. SO. CA. AND GA., }
CHARLESTON, September 23, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61.]

IN ORDER TO RECTIFY CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES precluding the trial of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers by Court Martial, and of frequent occurrence in this Department, the following rules are laid down and will be strictly observed, viz:

Whenever an Officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters or tent, and deprived of his sword by the Commanding Officer; and any Officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by the Commanding Officer, or by a superior Officer, shall be cashiered.

Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a Court Martial or released by proper authority.

By order of Major-General PEMBERTON.

September 24 13 R. W. MEMMINGER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st REG'T, S. C. CAVALRY, }
ADAMS' RUN, S. C., September 21, 1862. }

[SPECIAL ORDER No. —]

ALL FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE from this Regiment are hereby revoked. Absentees will join the Regiment without delay, en route for Richmond, Virginia.

By order of Colonel J. L. BLACK, Commanding.

A. T. CLAYTON,

September 22 6 Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 September 1862, 1

General Beauregard.

To-day, the brave and distinguished BEAUREGARD assumes the command of the Confederate forces within the Military Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He is no stranger amongst us. Long before this bloody tide of war had begun to surge to and fro along the border, we, of South Carolina, had learned to honor and confide in his unselfish patriotism and his sagacity as a commander, and his name had grown to be as a household word in our midst. And now, when the hour of trial for Charleston seems to be at hand, the war-worn Hero of Manassas and of Shiloh, with the laurel of new victories fresh upon his brow, and with a world-wide fame, comes again to the scene of his former triumph, to face once more the foe, whom he has never met but to defeat. We are sure that his presence will stimulate the minds of our troops and people with his own unconquerable spirit, and that his knowledge, judgment and energy will speedily supply whatever may be lacking to render Charleston safe against the enemy's attacks. The eventful campaigns of the last two years have afforded abundant evidence of the tact and success of General BEAUREGARD in the management of large armies of volunteers. He possesses, in an eminent degree, those qualities which exact at once the cheerful obedience and the enthusiastic admiration of his soldiers. With such a General, the defenders of Charleston, in the time of their extremity, will stand staunchly, shoulder to shoulder, to repel the foe, and, whatever be the odds brought against us, we may hope to witness a defence worthy the ancient fame of the "Nest of the Rebellion."

THE ENEMY IN THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.—A correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., to the *Savannah News*, says:

We have had another cannonading at St. John's Bluff to-day, lasting from 7 a. m., till 12. Have not heard the result. From this distance we heard a large number of guns. Our battery was well prepared. For the first time since last winter's occupation, we have had a steamer of our own on the river, this side the Bluff, doing our own work. The enemy are beginning to find that war is a game two can play at.

Later—4 o'clock, p. m.—I have just received the result of the battle this morning. The enemy appeared with five gunboats, lying off at very long range from the battery. They opened fire and continued throughout the morning, firing over 670 times. They lay somewhat beyond our range, and on that account we fired only 30 shot. Two of our men were killed and two wounded. In an attempt to pass our battery, they would have to come near the Bluff, where they would have received a stunning fire. Two of the gunboats they have brought to work are large side-wheel steamers. Our men coolly and deliberately awaited their advance; but they did not, and cannot, pass.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 September 1862, 2

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT.—
We call attention to the official order of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD assuming the command of this Department. It will be seen that Brig. General THOMAS JORDAN remains with the General, as Adjutant and Inspector General and Chief of Staff.

MAJOR GENERAL PEMBERTON and family left the city yesterday evening by the South Carolina Railroad. We hear that General PEMBERTON has been transferred to an active command in the field—probably with the army of Northern Virginia.

THAT FINE REGIMENT, the 46th Georgia, Col. COLQUITT, yesterday afternoon marched to the Charleston Hotel, to pay their parting respects to General PEMBERTON. The regiment was drawn up in line and reviewed by the General, who expressed himself particularly pleased with the discipline and general appearance of the brave Georgians.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 September 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SO. CA. AND GEORGIA, }
CHARLESTON, September 24, 1862. }

I ASSUME COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT PURSUANT to paragraph XV, Special Orders, No. 202, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, August 29, 1862.

All *existing orders* will remain in force until otherwise directed from these Headquarters.

In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, the intelligence and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command, to sustain me successfully. But, to maintain our posts with credit to our country and to our own honor, and avoid immediate disaster, it is essential that all shall yield implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superior authority.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN is announced as Adjutant and Inspector General and Chief of Staff of the Department.

(Signed)

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

OFFICIAL:

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

September 26

The Charleston Mercury.

27 September 1862, 1

Our Const.

While so much of the energy of the State, and of the military authorities of the Confederate States, is directed towards the defence of Charleston, we think it would be wise and prudent to bestow some attention to other points that are equally assailable, and in some material respects equally important. We take it for granted there is no citizen of South Carolina who does not cherish a just pride in our time-honored and cherished metropolis, and who does not feel that he would be false to duty if he failed to do his utmost in preserving her from the insolent and licentious foe, who are doubtless only awaiting a favorable opportunity to punish her for her contumacy, and to wreak their vengeance upon her for humiliating the glorious revolution in which we are engaged. But it surely does not comport with a prudent foresight, while engaged in this most necessary work, to overlook other portions of our seacoast which lie open to attack.

The country between Charleston and Savannah is a region of Sea Island cotton and of rice—one of the richest countries in the world. It has been much devastated, and, to some extent, has been provided for. However much of the country has been abandoned to the enemy, a considerable region has been defended.

Georgetown is, of itself, a point of comparatively little value; but if the enemy are permitted to get a foothold in that vicinity, we respectfully submit to those charged with the care of the subject, that the forces now employed there would be utterly powerless to prevent the catastrophe to which we have alluded; and all our efforts to guard the State against the incursions of the Northern hordes assembling, even now, in multitudinous array, will have been expended in vain. The fortifications in that harbor have been abandoned as useless and untenable, the guns have been dismounted or removed, and that whole district, second to but one in the State in the value of its property and the amount of its productions, stands in a condition of exposure. We allude to the matter with the hope that the attention of those in authority may be directed to this quarter, and that measures may be forthwith instituted for its defence. We repeat that it is important in a two-fold point of view. Firstly, because it is an opening through which the State is liable to invasion; and secondly, because it is a most valuable section, every way worthy the consideration of the Government. There is, even now, in the district to which Georgetown is the key, a vast amount of produce, sufficient for the subsistence of a large body of invaders, nearly all of which is lying at their mercy.

What has been already alleged in connection with this subject will doubtless be repeated—to wit: that our security consists in the fact that Georgetown bar is inaccessible. But this is a mistake. A few weeks only have elapsed since the *Nashville* steamed over this obstruction, and found a quiet harbor within the waters of the bay. There is nearly twelve feet water on that bar when the tide is at its height. What then, we ask, is to prevent the entrance of the enemy's gunboats; and what is to hinder the landing of a force sufficient to ransack and pillage the surrounding country, to steal and carry off the negroes, and prosecute a destructive march into the interior, characterized by all the recklessness and venom which have distinguished their progress in other places? We would most earnestly call attention to the facts, and hope that steps will be at once taken to place this point in a posture of strong and efficient defence. There are spots contiguous to Georgetown which have been pronounced by competent military opinion admirably adapted to the erection of defensive batteries; and it surely is not arrogating too much to suggest an examination of these localities, and that measures be adopted to protect a region that offers such tempting allurements to an invading foe, and which exposes the State to their advance.

The Charleston Courier.

Monday, 29 September 1862, 1

Governor PICKENS, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Colonel F. J. MOSKES, Jr., and his Aid, Colonel R. S. DURYEA, arrived in this city Saturday, and put up at the Charleston Hotel. Since his arrival his rooms have been crowded with visitors, civil and military, desirous of tendering their respects to our honored Chief Magistrate. We learn that the Governor will make his Headquarters in this city for sometime, it being his intention to pay a visit of inspection in company with Gen. BEAUREGARD, to all the defences in the harbor and on the coast.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 September 1862, 1

Major General John C. Pemberton.

Soon after the fall of the Port Royal batteries, and the invasion of our seacoast by the enemy, Gen. PEMBERTON was sent to South Carolina, in lieu of Gen. VAN DORN, whom the South Carolina delegation had applied for, to come with Gens. EVANS and GREGG—three officers of repute for daring and activity. From that time until last week, Gen. PEMBERTON has had a command here—at first as a Brigadier, and then, upon the departure of Gen. LEE to Virginia, as Major General commanding the Department. His stay in South Carolina has been characterized by long months of arduous, incessant labor and devoted energy, and, in that time, although little known here when he came, he has established the reputation of an accomplished and thorough soldier. He has associated his destinies with us, lived with us, and served us faithfully, and we deem it due to his ardent and unremitting exertions to express our appreciation of his merits as an officer, and our regrets that he has judged it necessary to leave us under existing circumstances. We had hoped that he would have lent to Gen. BEAUREGARD the assistance of his knowledge and energy towards the defence of our coast and city.

As a young man, upon the fields of Mexico, and as a member of Gen. Worth's Staff, Gen. PEMBERTON long since achieved for himself the reputation of a most dashing and gallant soldier. And at the outbreak of this war, he bore in the old army of the United States the character of an able officer and strict disciplinarian.

Gen. PEMBERTON, like Gen. RIPLEY, was not a "popular man." His habitual reserve and occasional brusqueness of manner forbid. Yet to those better acquainted with him and his labors, against prejudice and misconception, he won greatly upon their confidence and esteem, and leaves many warm friends in South Carolina. His independence and directness are marked characteristics, worthy of appreciation. For he is a soldier—a thorough soldier—and the character of the soldier has stamped itself upon his whole mind and bearing. His energy of character, keenness of perception, quickness of thought, promptness of action and earnestness in preparation, with the professional knowledge and practical experience he possesses, cannot fail to render him an officer whose services will carry strength in the field wherever he may be assigned.

He has the cordial good wishes of a large portion of this community in his future career. And his amiable Chief of Staff, the precise and luminous Major WADDY, also bears with him the respect and regards of many.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 September 1862, 2

CASUALTIES IN THE BROOKS ARTILLERY.

NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA., Sept. 20.

To the Editor of the Mercury.—The following is the list of casualties in Captain Rhett's Battery, Brooks' Artillery, in the battles of the 15th, 16th and 17th instants, viz:

September 15th.—Wounded severely.—First Sergeant E. L. Purse.

September 16th.—No casualties.

September 17th.—Wounded dangerously.—Sergeant Wm. Marshall, Privates R. Barrett and S. Robinson. Severely.—Privates Joel Allgood, J. C. Braswell, Jerry Kennedy, W. Meylick, L. Sheppard and E. Street. Slightly.—Corporal Craig, Privates P. Conway, J. C. Farrell, J. Harrie, Jos. Kennedy, E. Mahar, E. Simms and H. Woodworth. Total wounded on the 17th, 17.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
First Lieutenant Commanding.

GOVERNOR PICKENS is staying at the Charleston Hotel. He has already had a protracted interview with Gen. BRAUREGARD, in company with whom he visited a portion of our defensive works.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL HEYWARD, JR.—It is our sad office from day to day to chronicle the death of our friends, falling fast in this cruel war. NATHANIEL HEYWARD, JR., the bearer of a respected name, the eldest son of JAMES B. HEYWARD, Esq., has fallen in discharge of his duty, as a private in the ranks of the Carolina Light Infantry. A pupil of the Yorkville school, under the heroic JENKINS, he entered the State Military Academy, where he was, completing his education, when the war broke out. He left the institution to join this favorite company, and went to Virginia. He was with that corps in its distinguished conduct during the battles around Richmond, and passed the fiery ordeal unscathed, and with a reputation for cool courage and thorough soldiery.

NAT. HEYWARD was a young man of a handsome and engaging person, of a gay and easy temper, of a firm and gallant spirit. On the 29th August, in sanguinary conflict on the plains of Manassas, in the 20th year of his age, he died for his country. His career has been short and his fate sad, falling as he has done, a mere youth, far from his home and friends. But let them remember that he died a patriot's death, illustrating an honored name and reflecting honor on his family. It is given unto all men once to die. No death can be more noble, less to be regretted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the Savannah Railroad Depot on Saturday last, by Coroner WHITING, over the body of THOS. J. GRAHAM, Company G, SMITH'S Battalion, 9th S. C. V. It appeared that the deceased, while on his return from a sick furlough, was walking on the track, when he was run over by the train and so badly injured as to die in a very short time. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 September 1862, 2

A GROWING EVIL.—The free people of color in Charleston are, in general, an orderly and very respectable class; but the present anomalous condition of our city affairs is, and for some time has been, made the occasion for daily promenades of colored street-walkers in the most public streets. It is high time that it were annularly checked. Some of these women are seen riding about the city in hired carriages, making purchases at the stores, and occasionally have gone so far as to have hacks at church to ride off after the services.

We have been repeatedly requested to bring this nuisance to the attention of the city government, and to urge, for the sake of public decency, the nuisance be abated.

YANKEE RULE IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah News has intelligence of an instance of Yankee barbarity in Florida, without a parallel, thus far, during this war:

Not content with taking possession of the town of St. Augustine, and extending their hateful tyranny over the good people of the place, the Commandant issued orders, some days ago, for all the women and children, whose near relatives were in the Confederate service, to prepare to leave the town. A steamer was in readiness, and on the 24th instant about one hundred women and children were forced to go aboard, without the slightest idea of their destination. The vessel sailed out of port, but nothing has been heard of her up to this time. A letter from Lake City, dated September 24, says: "All quiet on the St. Johns. Six gunboats at the mouth of the river and in Nassau Sound."

PERSONAL.—The gallant Gen. M. JENKINS, C. S. A., arrived in the city yesterday afternoon by the Augusta train. He is staying at the Charleston Hotel.

THE RUNNING OFF OF THE STEAMER PLANTER FROM CHARLESTON.—An association of negroes, called the "Freedmen's Society," met in New York last week. Several speeches were made, in one of which it was stated that a negro woman who had earned \$50 at Hilton Head, S. C., was robbed of it by a Yankee while on her way to New York. Robert Small, the negro who ran the steamer *Planter* from the wharf at Charleston, gave the following account of his exploit:

I am called to tell the story of my escape from Charleston. I do it with the greatest pleasure in the world. A hint from a shipmate led me to think about making my escape; I thought so much, I dreamed about it. I told my dream to my friend, and he agreed with me. We had a meeting at my house and all agreed to be led by me. On the 12th of May we had another meeting, and agreed to start the next day. We had four heavy guns on board. I wished we had more to make the boat sail easier. That night we came on board the *Planter* one at a time, so as not to create suspicion. Abraham, my friend, carried the trunk, as though he was taking it to his boat. The women and children were hid away in the engine-room of another boat. Abraham kept watch that night, and called me about twelve o'clock; the moon was shining right up and down. About three o'clock the fire was started, and the wind blew the smoke over the city. I was scared. I feared the people would think there was a fire near the wharf, but nobody came. We moved out of our position, but had to return to take the women on board, and the boat moved so nicely up to her place we did not have to throw a plank or tie a rope. It was early, so we steamed slowly down to Fort Johnson. I didn't want to appear in front of the fort in the dark, for fear they might suspect me. At the right time I gave the signal—two long blows and a short one. I put on the captain's straw hat, and stood so that the sentinel could not see my color. When beyond the range of the guns we put on plenty of steam. I hoisted a white sheet, taken from the bed, and reached the blockading vessels in safety, and we were received with cheers. A man and his wife, who had escaped from Charleston in rice barrels, were next introduced. A handsome collection for the Freedmen's Society concluded the exercises.

1 October 1862, 1

News from the Coast.—Passengers by the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road report that the enemy were shelling Bluffton Tuesday morning, and that a force of the enemy had attempted a landing, with what success was not ascertained.

The firing heard Tuesday afternoon was from the trial of some new mortars on a fortification on Sullivan's Island.

We have received from "Isabelle," a small package of lead for Major CHILDS, of the Arsenal.

All readers who have not contributed lead, have now an opportunity for doing good and timely service, by looking up all leaden utensils, pipes, weights, linings, &c, about their premises, and sending them to the Arsenal or reporting, so that Major CHILDS can send for them. However useful and convenient lead is found about a house, in many forms, it is not absolutely necessary. It is in most cases a comfort or a luxury which may be omitted or abandoned for a while without great inconvenience, but to the defenders of our city and country lead is a prime and pressing necessity. Citizens have their choice of selling lead for ordnance uses, at a fair rate, or of loaning it to be repaid and replaced in kind, or of giving it, as some men and many women have done.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 October 1862, 2

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S RESIDENCE.—We learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff have secured the fine dwelling of OTIS MILLS, Esq., on Meeting street, nearly opposite Water street, and will take up their residence there in the course of a few days.

THE HAT TRADE.—Last evening four soldiers—two from LAMAR'S Battalion, and two from SMITH'S—took supper at the Planters' Hotel, and, on leaving, helped themselves to several hats from the stand in the entry. Soon after the hats were missed, one of the proprietors of the house applied at the Guard House, and had the police put on the track of the soldiers, who were arrested in Trade street, having in their possession five of the missing hats. They were locked up, and will have a hearing this morning.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen, from my quarters, at McLeod, James Island, a LARGE MERSCHAUM PIPE, silver mounted, and colored very dark at the shank. As the Pipe is well known, the thief will not dare to use it, but will probably attempt to sell it. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Pipe, with proof to conviction of the thief; or TEN DOLLARS for either.
R. M. MARSHALL,
October 1 1 Captain, A. Q. M., P. B. L. A.

2 October 1862, 2

THE ENEMY'S OPERATIONS NEAR BLUFFTON.—
The Yankee gunboats steamed up May River and commenced shelling the woods around Bluffton about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They drove the pickets from Bluffton, and landed about one company of riflemen, who skirmished through the woods on the river bank, firing as if engaged with an enemy. One of the gunboats passed up as high as Crowell's Landing, stopping at Fore's on their way up, and committing some depredations around the houses. At Crowell's they endeavored to entice an old negro away, but did not succeed. They threw 12-inch shells for two and a half miles across the road leading to Bluffton and in all other conceivable directions. It is supposed that this blustering expedition was intended to interrupt the pursuit of several runaways, a portion of whom have been taken.

A GENEROUS COURTESY.—We mentioned in yesterday's paper that Gen. BEAUREGARD would soon occupy the well known residence of OTIS MILLS, Esq., on Meeting-street. We learn that the use of this handsome premises was freely tendered to the General by Mr. MILLS.

3 October 1862, 2

CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, CHARLESTON, S. C., OCTOBER 1, 1862.—
NOTICE.—Persons who can furnish **PALMETTO LOGS**, or **CHAIN CABLES** of three-fourths to one inch in thickness, will please communicate with the Chief of the Department at his Office.

October 1 4* **WM. H. ECHOLS,**
Captain of Engineers.

MAIN GUARD HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.—**NOTICE.—**Persons of Color are hereby prohibited from **RIDING IN HACKS OR CARRIAGES**, and all Stable Keepers and owners of Public Hacks or Carriages are hereby prohibited from hiring or allowing the use of such vehicles to such persons under a forfeiture of their license.

The Police are hereby ordered to report all such cases. By order of the Mayor.

J. BACHMAN WILSON,
Lieutenant Commanding Lower Ward Police.
September 30

The Charleston Mercury.

3 October 1862, 1

THE VALUE OF CHARLESTON.—The New York Times is disappointed that Charleston was not captured as reported. It says: "It would be worth the value of twenty iron clads that we should get possession of the place."

The Charleston Courier.

4 October 1862, 1

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff will remain as guests at the Mills House. The private mansion of OTIS MILLS, Esq., which has been generously tendered for the purpose, will be fitted up as the official headquarters.

6 October 1862, 1

REVIEW OF THE FORTY-SIXTH GEORGIA REGIMENT.—The review of the 46th Georgia Regiment, Col. COLQUITT, by Gen. BEAUREGARD, took place on Saturday afternoon on South Bay battery. The Regiment, in full force, headed by the Fort Sumter Band, was drawn up in line on South Bay, presenting a splendid appearance. About 5 o'clock General BEAUREGARD and staff, in full uniform, appeared, the regiment presented arms, and the band commenced playing. After the General had reviewed the regiment in line, it was formed into platoons, and the men marched east—the marching eliciting the greatest admiration from the large crowd of spectators, civil and military, who were present. The manual and battalion exercises were then gone through with, and executed in most excellent style.

General BEAUREGARD, before retiring, complimented Colonel COLQUITT very highly on the appearance of his regiment and the movements of the men, which he said were remarkably well performed.

The review passed off very pleasantly and to the great gratification of those present, among whom were a large number of ladies.

MILITARY.—The officers of the Charleston Battalion paid their respects to General BEAUREGARD at the Mills House on Saturday.

We learn that the General will review all the troops composing the garrison of Charleston at the race course on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three.

6 October 1862, 1

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

C. S. ARSENAL.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 4, 1862.—Planters and others within reach of the lines of Railroad or navigable Rivers, are requested to ship to my address any old CAST OR WROUGHT IRON which they can collect, advising me by letter of the shipment. This Iron will be paid for at a fair price.

F. L. CHILDS,

Major C. S. A. Commanding Arsenal.

October 4

7*

TO THE GERMANS.

THE GERMAN RESIDENTS OF CHARLESTON AND the friends of the Germans, are respectfully requested to meet me at the Military Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, at Four o'clock, to devise some means to furnish WINTER CLOTHING to our companions in the field. The Clothing furnished by the Government is not sufficient; the cold season is approaching; the small amount of pay will not reach to provide for themselves; the friends of other companies from Charleston are exerting themselves in their behalf. Why should not we do the same for our sons and brethren. They are brave, faithful and patriotic; let us not forget them.

JOHN A. WAGENER.

October 4

2*

The Charleston Courier.

7 October 1862, 1

The State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, is constituted a separate Military Department, the command of which is assigned to Major-General JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

Major-General JNO. C. PEMBERTON passed through Augusta Sunday evening from Richmond, *en route* to take charge of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

7 October 1862, 2

THE FORTY-SIXTH GEORGIA REGIMENT.—On last Saturday afternoon a very large concourse—including many ladies—assembled on the South Bay Battery, to witness the review of the Forty-Sixth Georgia Regiment, Col. COLQUITT, by Gen. BEAUREGARD. At five o'clock the General and Staff appeared upon the ground, and the review began. Both in the manual and in its evolutions the regiment displayed great precision of movement, and Gen. BEAUREGARD expressed his gratification at the evidences of its efficiency and discipline.

The 46th Georgia Regiment, since its arrival here, has proved itself a model of good discipline and orderly bearing. Its conduct has been honorable to our sister State, and is highly conducive of that mutual respect and regard which should exist between citizens of the two States. The Colonel of the regiment bears a name endeared to every State Rights man in the South, and identified with secession as son of the eloquent and lion-hearted leader of the party in its origin in Georgia in 1851. He himself, long a champion of the cause in evil report and in good report, is now on our soil with this fine array to defend the right. When the stern trial of manhood shall come, we know the noble 46th will do their whole duty—both officers and men. We are happy to have such allies, and only wish we had more of the same sort.

PERSONAL.—A private despatch from Richmond announces that among the exchanged prisoners who had arrived there are Messrs. GUY, BARCLAY, JEANERETTE and COLLINS, the four members of the Charleston Riflemen who were captured by the enemy last June, while on picket on James Island.

REVIEW AT THE RACE COURSE.—The forces composing the garrison of Charleston will be reviewed at the Race Course, by Gen. BEAUREGARD, at half past three o'clock this afternoon.

The Charleston Courier.
Wednesday, 8 October 1862, 1

The review by the Commanding General of a small portion, the forces composing the garrison of Charleston, consisting of cavalry, heavy and light artillery, including the formidable siege train of the Palmetto Guard, Captain G. L. Buist, and infantry, came off, according to announcement, Tuesday afternoon, at the Race Course. A very large concourse of citizens were on the ground, and the Course lined with carriages and vehicles of every description, filled mostly with ladies and children, assembled to witness the imposing pageant and catch a glimpse of the illustrious commander, General BEAUREGARD.

At an early hour, the various regiments marched on the parade ground headed by bands of music. The famous Forty-sixth Georgia appeared on the ground under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel DANIELS; the Charleston Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel GAILLARD, and the whole under the command of Colonel COLQUITT, acting Brigadier General. The line was formed precisely at half past three, and shortly after the arrival of General BEAUREGARD, in company with Brigadier General GIST, and the brilliant staff of the former, was announced by a booming salute from the artillery.

Among the field officers accompanying General BEAUREGARD, we observed Colonel C. H. STEVENS, Lieutenant-Colonel ELLISON GASKES and Major HUGER, and others whose names we did not learn. General BEAUREGARD was mounted on a noble black steed, and as he rode to the front was enthusiastically received with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs by the assembled multitude, which the General politely acknowledged by raising his hat, until he had taken his position.—

All the troops were first inspected in line, the bands playing the customary airs as the General and other reviewing officers rode around the lines.

Upon the return of the officers to their original position, the troops passed in review, first in common and afterwards in quick time. They were then dismissed.

On his departure, the General was again honored with a salute from the artillery. The whole affair passed off very agreeably, the large crowds moving off highly delighted with the parade and the events of the day.

The Charleston Courier.

8 October 1862, 2

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, convened by Special Order, No. 68, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the examination of applicants for appointment as Artillery Officers on Ordnance duty, will hold its fifth Examination on *Thursday, October, 16th*; the sixth, on *Saturday, October 18th*, and the seventh on *Tuesday, October 21st*.

The Examination on the 21st will be upon Algebra, Trigonometry, Chemistry and Mechanics, as applicable to Ordnance, and of such as have undergone the Examination on the lower branches.

This will be the final Examination held in Richmond unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War.

Applications to appear on *Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday*, will be made at Major SMITH STANBURY'S Office, corner of Bird and Seventh-streets, on *Wednesday, Friday and Monday Afternoons* respectively.

THOS. S. RHETT, Colonel,

October 7

13

President of Board.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 October 1862, 1

DEATH OF ELWOOD FISHER.—We are pained to announce the demise of this distinguished gentleman, in this city yesterday at one o'clock. He has been extensively known as a prominent man before the public for the last thirty years. That long ago he advocated the secession of the Southern from the Northern States upon philosophical principles—that, from the nature of the two races, they could not long live in peace. He was, in 1850 '1, the editor of the Southern Press in Washington, which advocated with great ability the separation of the North and South. He was one of the best informed men and one of the most vigorous writers of the age. He was yesterday 54 years old—dying on his birth day. He has been in this city as a refugee since the fall of Nashville.

Atlanta Confederacy.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 October 1862, 2

THE MILITARY REVIEW at the Race Course on Tuesday afternoon, attracted a very large concourse of spectators. That portion of the forces now in the city which had been ordered out for review were under command of Col. COLQUITT, of the Forty-Sixth Georgia regiment. There was a formidable representation of all arms of the service on the ground, and the line, when formed, presented quite a handsome and imposing appearance. The music for the occasion was furnished by the excellent Fort Sumter Band. At half-past three o'clock, General BEAUREGARD and staff, accompanied by Gen. GIST, Col. LAMAR, Col. STEVENS, and others, rode along the line, and the review closed with the usual ceremonies.

PERSONAL.—Col. JOHN FOSYTH, editor of the *Mobile Register*, was taken prisoner by the Yankees near Munfordsville, Ky., a few days ago.

General TOOMBS and Vice-President STEPHENS, just from Richmond, passed through Augusta on Monday.

The Charleston Courier.

9 October 1862, 1

The Jewish citizens of Wilmington, now in Charlotte, have raised over eleven hundred dollars, the money being made up in five minutes, and have bought forty barrels of flour, and invested the balance in bacon, for the use of the sick and suffering poor of Wilmington.

Some of these Jews are, no doubt, "German Jews," and would, therefore, fall under the ban which has been proclaimed by certain benighted residents of benighted regions! Would to God that more of our men were Jews of that sort. This is not the first or the second good act that has been done promptly and in good time by the comparatively few Jews in Charlotte.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 October 1862, 1

YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON—THE CITY A FORTIFIED CAMP—THE GUNBOAT, HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS, &c.—We take from the Port Royal correspondence of the New York Herald the following account of the defences of Charleston and Savannah.

Those two cities are being newly fortified continually. The work in the trenches is done by thousands of slaves, the white men having all enlisted and are now under arms. The whole quarter of the city of Charleston which was destroyed by fire last spring, and the squares and streets are all defended by rifle pits, so that the people may have the impression that the city itself would be defended to the last, even after the National troops may enter it. All the corner houses of the streets are fitted up as block houses and barricades, from which riflemen will fire upon the Yankees, provided they do not shell the city in advance and burn it down.

Charleston bay is obstructed directly across the shipway with piles, fire-rafts, &c., in order to keep vessels from entering. When a vessel runs the blockade one of the rafts is removed, and she is allowed to pass in, when the vacuum is at once filled up with the raft removed.

It is impossible to tell the exact number of men forming the garrison of Fort Sumter, as it is used as a sort of school for the instruction of green troops, and the force is continually being changed from the Fort to other points. The petty officers and privates in the Fort are, for the most part, composed of Germans and Frenchmen, together with criminals of all sorts.

Three gunboats are also guarding the harbor of Charleston, mounting three nine-inch guns, and one rifled pivot each. They have no masts, and are to be used as ram gunboats and for the immediate defence of the city. These are called the "blood tubs" of the harbor, and are a butt for the jokes and jibes of the citizens.

The rebel ram Flugal, building at Savannah, will soon be completed, and when her iron-plating is finished she will be fully equal in point of strength to the Merrimac. She was an English iron steamer, and ran the blockade early last spring, and on this account is much stronger than ordinary vessels, being iron-braced in every part. She was built at Greenock, in England. The rebels have cut this vessel down, raising her some eight feet, and widening her by the introduction of eight feet of white oak on either side, bolted on, and the iron plating is bolted and riveted to this. The whole vessel is roofed over with iron, on the same principle as that evident in the construction of the Merrimac. She is provided with eight hundred horse-power double oscillating engines, and will be a troublesome customer, if she is ever allowed to get out from the Savannah river.

The ram Georgia, also building at Savannah, and the Palmetto State, commonly called the Ladies' Gunboat, and a third (name unknown) building at Charleston, will probably prove failures. The reason why one of these gunboats has the cognomen of the Ladies' Gunboat is, that it has been built chiefly from small contributions by the Southern ladies. The rebels report that these gunboats were of little account all along, but it must be remembered that they cried "failure" up to the very day that Buchanan brought the invulnerable Merrimac out into the Hampton Roads, and spread consternation over the whole country.

REVIEW ON JAMES' ISLAND.—General BEAUREGARD will this morning review the forces on James' Island. The line will be formed at nine o'clock.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 October 1862, 2

BRIEF MENTION.—Governor SHORTER has called the Alabama Legislature to meet in extraordinary session, on October 27. —A Northern paper of the 2d reports that Colonel JOHN FORSYTH, of the Mobile Register, died lately—a prisoner of war—in Louisville, Ky. —The Hygeia Hotel, near Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., is to be pulled down.—The city of Vicksburg has presented a bill for damages against the Confederate Government, for ninety thousand dollars, in consequence of the late bombardment.—A bill passed by Congress makes the utterance of counterfeit Confederate notes by the Yankee soldiers punishable with death.—JOHN M. SUS-SON, late an officer of the steamer *Nashville*, and more recently of the *Kate*, has been captured on a pilot boat while attempting to run the blockade.—The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that the Yankees are sick of “Onward to Richmond,” and that their next grand effort will be to capture Charleston or Savannah.

Forsyth, John
Capt. 11 Oct. 1862

10 October 1862, 1

Baptism of the Ladies' Gunboat, Palmetto State.

This interesting ceremonial will come off, at MARSH'S SHOP, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, meridian. An address, adapted to the occasion, will be delivered; and the *Baptismal Rite* performed by RICHARD YEADON, Esq., as the organ and representative of the lady donors to the Gunboat Fund.—The public, and the ladies especially, are respectfully invited to attend.

After the baptism, the ladies in attendance are invited to partake of a collation in MARSH'S WORKSHOP.

The gentlemen managers, senior and junior, of the late Ladies' Gunboat Fair, are invited to be present at the collation, and serve the ladies.

Major-General BEAUREGARD and Staff; Brigadier-General GIST and Staff, and the military generally; Captain INGRAHAM and the naval officers of the station; the officers, engineers, contractors, architects, builders, and crews of both the iron-clad steamers; the officers and pupils of the School Ship, and the clergy are specially requested to attend.

The editorial fraternity are, of course, expected to "be there to see".

Captain HENRY BUIST is among those who have been nominated for the Legislature, but have felt constrained to decline on account of military service. He commands a company in one of the battalions of Sharpshooters recently organized, and considers it his duty to remain in that service.

While acquiescing in this decision, his friends and fellow-citizens cannot withhold expressions of regret that he should be thus constrained to interrupt a career of legislative service in which he had earned approval and position that would have been flattering to an older member. Wherever he is, his friends feel assured that duty and the honor of the State will not suffer at his hands.

The voters of Charleston should see to it that they do not vote for any one who seeks the place of a legislator for exemption from military duty—any one who is not in every respect a citizen, or any one who has taken Consular protection.

There are many persons traveling through the country, representing themselves as agents of the Confederate States Government, purchasing Corn, Fodder, and other articles, which are or may be wanted for the Army; and, as many are willing to sell to such agents for the use of the Government, from real patriotic feeling, at less prices than they would otherwise be disposed to part with the same to individuals for speculative purposes, it is well enough to guard the planting public against such deceptions. All agents employed by the Government, for any purpose whatever, are provided with documentary proof of appointment; and if any person represents himself as an agent without such proof, he is deceiving the person to whom he presents himself, and those who have such articles for sale and who desire to aid the Government in that way, would do well to require a sight of written appointments from the person who offers to purchase that portion of their crops which they may wish to dispose of to their suffering country, in preference to speculators.

The Charleston Courier.

Saturday, 11 October, 1862, 1

Military Review.—General BEAUREGARD, accompanied by his Staff, visited James Island Friday, and reviewed the forces on the island.

Col. Jno. Forsyth, of the Mobile Register.—The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 9th instant, has a dispatch from Atlanta, dated October 8th, which says:

A letter was received here this morning from John Forsyth, dated Bardstown, Ky., 27th ult., which says that he and several others were taken prisoners by a scouting party of Yankees, and sent to Gen. Buell at Cave City, but were subsequently released on parole.

11 October 1862, 2

The Military Exemption Act.
 We present below the Military Exemption Act, which was passed by Congress on Saturday, the 4th of October instant. The Richmond Examiner says: "While it is much more carefully drawn up than the Exemption Act of the 21st of April, 1862, it contains liberal provisions and wise discriminations well calculated to secure its popularity with all classes of citizens. Its chief points of difference from the former will be found to be that it provides a police for those sections of the country where the negro population is dense, secures the liberty of the press by enabling each editor to retain in his service such persons as are essential to the publication of his paper; adroitly protects the people against the excessive extortion of manufacturers; and that it exempts all State officers except such as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be subject to militia duty."

A Bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the Act entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Army of the Confederate States," approved 21st April, 1862.

THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, AND OTHERS.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily infirmity or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including Postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty, the members of both houses of Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

"All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the Act entitled 'an Act further to provide for the public defence,' approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority; Provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said Act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES—TELEGRAPH, &C.

"All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of rail road companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality but at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged on river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES, AND MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

"One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may elect, on oath, to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect, and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

NON-COMBATANTS.

"All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the association of Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations; provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists and Dunkards shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

"All physicians who now are, and for the last five years have been, in actual practice of their profession.

SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, &C.

"All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as his regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

EXTORTIONERS.

"Provided further, that the exemptions herein granted to persons, by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided, that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown, upon evidence, to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War, to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to their superintendents and operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every one of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN HOSPITALS, &C.

"All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein; and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store, now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COTTON AND PAPER MILLS.

"Superintendents in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool-carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

COLLEGES, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES, &C.

"All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this Act.

EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT WORK.

"All artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, who may be engaged by the officer in charge thereof to be necessary for such establishment; also, all artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies; provided that the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms or ordnance of any kind by the several States, or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails or other articles necessary to the public defence, and with direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt to the extent of twenty bushels a day, and of lead and iron; and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

"One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock; provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising stock.

OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

"To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations within five miles of each other; and each having less than twenty negroes and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

"Also, a regiment raised under, and by the authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State; while in such service; and such other persons, as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice or equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

"SEC. 2. That the Act entitled 'an Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States,' approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed."

The Charleston Mercury.

11 October 1862, 1

The Ladies' Gunboat "Palmetto State."

The ceremony of "baptizing" the iron-clad Gunboat, built at MARSH'S Shipyard, will be performed to-day. Mr. RICHARD YEADON, as the organ and representative of the lady donors who have contributed to the enterprise, will deliver an address. And, after the baptismal rite, a collation will be served, in MARSH'S Work Shops, to the ladies and those specially invited as guests.

It is an occasion of congratulation. The completion of a powerful engine of war, essential to our situation, and much needed for the defence of our city and coast and for the opening of our blockaded port, is a consummation long and devoutly wished. It is a triumph of the resources and skill of the mechanics of Charleston. At last they have had a trial, and have proved what they can do. Under the active superintendence of Captain INGRAHAM, Messrs. MARSH & SON have built one mailed gunboat, the "*Palmetto State*," to which the ladies have contributed \$30,000. Our patriotic and enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. JAMES M. EASON, of the firm of JAMES M. EASON & BROTHER, has undertaken, and, with the talents and enthusiasm of the JONES BROTHERS to execute, has built another iron-clad, the "*Chicora*." We learn that, with proper concentration and energy, others can be finished at the rate of one every ninety days. We have reason to rejoice that, however late, the necessity of a Confederate Navy of this description is seen, and that there is some progress towards getting it.

Our community is both gratified and grateful for the mechanical skill and enterprise which has wrought the satisfactory result to be celebrated to-day. To the zeal and devotion of the ladies much is due in the practical inauguration of the project. The generous and energetic editor of the *Courier*, early last spring, proposed to receive and apply such funds as ladies might contribute for a gunboat, and desired our co-operation. We judged the undertaking for them herculean, and deemed that their energies might be more gratefully spent for the benefit of the soldiers, leaving the building of boats to the Government. But, finding that nothing less than a gunboat would satisfy their patriotism, we yielded our private preference, and have assisted our respected cotemporary in furthering the project. To-day the fruit of the ladies' noble exertions is visible, and the country rejoices in the possession of a formidable iron-clad. We sincerely approve the result, and to show our views of the necessity and value of a navy of such vessels, venture to reproduce several extracts from our files of the last year and a half touching the subject.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 October 1862, 2

BAPTISM OF THE LADIES' GUNBOAT "PALMETTO STATE." This interesting ceremonial will come off, at MARSH'S Wharf, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, meridian. An address, adapted to the occasion, will be delivered, and the *Baptismal Rite* performed, by RICHARD YEADON, Esq., as the organ and representative of the lady donors to the Gunboat Fund. The public, and the ladies especially, are respectfully invited to attend. After the baptism, the ladies in attendance are invited to partake of a collation in MARSH'S work shop. The gentlemen managers, senior and junior, of the late Ladies' Gunboat Fair, are invited to be present at the collation and serve the ladies.

General BEAUREGARD and Staff, Brigadier General GIST and Staff, and the military generally, Capt. INGRAM, and the Naval Officers of the Station, the Officers, Engineers, Contractors and Builders, and Crews of both the iron-clad steamers, the Officers and Pupils of the School Ship, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, the Clergy, and distinguished visitors and strangers are specially requested to attend.

PROGRAMME OF THE BAPTISMAL OF THE LADIES' GUNBOAT, "THE PALMETTO STATE," CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

1. PRAYER—By the Rev. WM. B. YATES, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, and Chaplain of the School Ship.
MUSIC.
2. OCCASIONAL ADDRESS—By RICHARD YEADON, Esq.
B. THE BAPTISM.
4. PRAYER—By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER P. GADSDEN.
MUSIC.
5. ADDRESSES to the Naval and Military Commanders of this Station, and to the Captain of "*The Palmetto State*," by RICHARD YEADON, Esq.
MUSIC.
6. THE BENEDICTION—By the Rev. THOS. SMYTH, D. D.
7. THE COLLATION.

THE REVIEW OF THE FORCES ON JAMES ISLAND, yesterday, was quite an imposing military display.

At ten o'clock, a. m., the line was formed in front of ROYALL'S house—the artillery, consisting of ten batteries, occupying the right, the cavalry the left, and the infantry the centre. The forces were commanded by Colonel C. H. STEVENS, acting as Brigadier General; the artillery was under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. WHITE. At eleven o'clock Gen. BEAUREGARD and staff, accompanied by Brig. Gen. GIST and staff, Col. P. H. COLQUITT, of the 46th Georgia Regiment, and other officers, arrived upon the ground. General BEAUREGARD'S appearance was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by the troops. The review then began, lasting nearly two hours. Lieut. Col. CAPERS, commanding STEVENS' Regiment, which held the right of the infantry, manoeuvred his men in the cornfield in a style that elicited universal commendation. The manner in which the artillery drill was performed by PRESTON'S Light Battery was also highly praised by all present. Col. C. H. SIMONTON, commanding the Eatow Battalion, held the left of the infantry, and his command drilled as skirmishers. Among the forces present were Major B. B. SMITH'S Battalion of Sharpshooters and a Georgia Battalion of Sharpshooters, both battalions being under command of Major SMITH. Col. LAMAR'S fine Artillery Regiment, drilling as infantry, formed a handsome and very noticeable feature of the line. The weather was especially favorable for the review, the sky being overcast with light clouds, which tempered the heat of the sun's rays.

At the close of the review, the field officers present assembled and were introduced to General BEAUREGARD by Brig. Gen. GIST. The Commanding General expressed himself as very much pleased with the general appearance and drill of the troops.

A collation, served up at the quarters of Colonel STEVENS, closed the ceremonies of the day.

13 October 1862, 4

THE LADIES' GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE.

THE CEREMONIAL OF NAMING.

Saturday, 11th (September,) 1862, will long be remembered to and remembered by the citizens of Charleston, and especially by the spirited and patriotic women of Charleston and the State.

It was the day appointed for the formal naming and dedication of the first gunboat built in great part by the efforts and offerings of the women.

The day, although lowering and threatening, was fair for the forenoon, and until the ceremonies were nearly completed. All roofs, windows, streets, and open places affording a view of the boat, and of the site of the ceremonial, were thronged and crowded at an early hour, and a large proportion of the spectators were of the fair and gentle sex.

After all the labors and efforts and contributions of our patriotic women, we needed no additional proof of their devotion to the cause of the South and the war and the Confederacy. Had such proof been needed, however, it would have been amply given in the large attendance of ladies, who in crowds, and many without shelter or accommodations, stood as eager and interested spectators of the exercises and observances of the day we now report.

On the gunboat now to be known as the *Palmetto State* were present as many ladies as could be conveniently accommodated, and among them Miss SUE L. GELZER, the author of the first response and offering made to the appeal and application of the *Courier* for a ladies' gunboat.

There were also present Commander D N INGRAM, C N; Captain TUCKER, C N; Captain JOHN RUTLEDGE, C. N.; Lieut. VAN ZANDT; Lieut. W B. HALL; Surgeon SAMYSON; Chief Engineer of Station, VIRGINUS FREEMAN; First Assistants CHARLES LEVY, MARSHALL JORDAN, and other officers of the Navy; and, after some unavoidable delay, General BRACEGIRD, Brigadier-General GIST and members of their several suites.

At the appointed hour the exercises were opened with the following appropriate prayer by Rev THOMAS SMYTH, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church:

O God, who art a spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in Thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth, the Lord God, Omnipotent who rulest amongst the armies of Heaven and over all the inhabitants of earth, accept our homage and our prayers. Rejoicing in Thy wise and powerful Providence over all events and over all the works of man, we are assembled as the representatives of our people, and especially of the ladies of our State, to thank Thee for Thy past favors, and to invoke Thy continued blessing.

We thank Thee for all the willing-hearted liberality of our fair country-women, towards this floating fortress; for the skill of our mechanics in planning and their energy in carrying it forward to its completion; and for the time, opportunity and means of attaining this consummation of hope; and now, O Lord, we entreat Thee to let Thy guiding and guardian care be with this vessel and officers and men in all her future movements, that it may prove mighty through God to the defeat of every assault and the defence and preservation of our beloved city.

Bless, O Lord, our Commanding General. Preserve his life and health. Inspire him with the spirit of wisdom and power, that his plans may be successful and efficiently carried out, so that the hero of Sumter, Manassas and Shiloh may become the successful defender of Charleston; and that, as he now lives in the hearts of our people, his name may be cherished in grateful remembrance by their remotest posterity.

And now, Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, hear and help us, and as we remember Thy glorious deliverance from the perfidious treachery of the Star of the West, in the miracle and mercy of Sumter, and in the crowning victory of Secessionville, so may we ever praise Thee as the deliverer of our City and State from all the machinations of our blood-thirsty and deceitful enemies; and all we ask is in Christ's name—Amen.

The baptismal oration was then pronounced by RICHARD YEADON, Esq., and was heard with undiminished attention and by a large portion of the audience, in consideration of the difficulty of addressing such a large assemblage out of doors, and under disadvantages of position and sound. This address is here given in full:

Fellow Citizens—I congratulate you on this auspicious event—the completion of the first iron-clad steamer, or marine ram, built by the Confederate States, for the defence of the long blockaded and long unpeaced harbor of Charleston; and I rejoice to see you here multitudinously assembled to witness and participate in the baptismal rite, which will confer on the noble craft the time honored name of "Palmetto State". Constructed under the direction of the distinguished hero of the Kotex exploit, and commanded by the lineal descendant of John Rutledge, the illustrious Governor and Dictator of South Carolina, in the war of the Revolution, she is destined, I hope and trust, to play an important and victorious part, in our harbor defence and prove herself worthy of the glorious name with which she is about to be honored—"Palmetto State". It is indeed a name, replete with victory and glory. As you well know, it is of historic origin, and commemorates the victory of the rude Palmetto Fort of 1778, under the intrepid Moultrie, over a formidable British fleet, commanded by Sir Peter Parker—a victory, which has made the 23rd of June a memorable and proud anniversary, and has ever since rendered the Palmetto, the rival of the Laurel, as an emblem of victory and glory. From the successful defence of Fort Sullivan, rudely and hastily built of Palmetto logs, against a formidable naval armament of the vanquished mistress of the sea, South Carolina has derived the honored sobriquet of "The Palmetto State". And well has she redeemed her title to the glorious appellation, in her subsequent military history. In the Mexican war, the Palmetto Regiment, composed of her brave sons, under the lead of the gallant and lamented Butler, and his intrepid associates, Dickinson and Gladden, took its "piece in the picture, near the flashing of the guns", and, wading its way through a sea of blood, and fearlessly encountering the frequent death-swoke to both commanders and soldiers, covered itself with imperishable honor and undying glory. So, too, in our present righteous, and often victorious war of defence, against our vile and vandal ally, the "Palmetto Guard", composed of the very bombards of our youthful chivalry, beginning with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and careering victoriously through many a well fought field, including the doubly victorious battle ground of Manassas Plains, down to the latest great battles in Virginia and Maryland, has literally strewn his pathway, alike with blood and laurel. It remains for this gallant vessel, further to illustrate the glorious

name, by "walking in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessors". Built on a model, which forms an era in naval architecture, and constitutes an epoch in naval warfare, it will be her part, and certainly her effort, like the Virginia, [the old Merrimac,] and the Arkansas, again to electrify the world, by dealing, as well by *impetus* as by artillery death and destruction to the insolent invader, and again to put the hostile Armada to a Bull Run on the water! But, may we not also hope and trust, that unlike the ill-fated steam-rams, I have named, no suicidal catastrophe will terminate her career—that, after the defeat and expulsion of the enemy, she will dance safely and proudly on the buoyant waters of our beautiful harbor; and, even, in the event of disaster, that she will fight on to the bitter end, and go down with the glorious "Stars and Bars", flying at her masthead, her artillery, as she sinks into her ocean grave, hurling a final broadside of destruction to the foe.

The proud name, about to be bestowed on this war steamer, and her intimate connection with our harbor defence, well warrant a more detailed historic retrospect of the great and victorious harbor defence of the 23rd June, 1776.

Great Britain insanely resolved, like demented Lincolnism in the present day, to force a hated Government and abhorred political connection on a brave people, determined to be free, despatched a powerful naval armament; consisting of ten vessels of war, viz: the Bristol and the Experiment, of 60 guns each, and the Active, the Syren, the Solebay, the Acteon, the Sphinx and the Friendship, of 23 guns each, together with the Ranger sloop, and the Thunderer Bomb, of 3 guns each, under the command of Commodore Sir Peter Parker, to subjugate the city of Charleston. About 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 23rd day of June, 1776, they came gaily sailing up, "as if in the confidence of victory". As soon as they approached within reach of the guns of

Fort Sullivan, she gallantly opened fire on them, which they furiously returned, as soon as they got abreast of the fort, having let go their anchors, and having sprung on their cables. The action lasted until about 8 o'clock, P. M., and terminated in the utter discomfiture of the enemy, with the loss of 103 men and 2 Lieutenants killed, and 64 or 65 men wounded, their Commodore, having his arm shot off, and the Acteon running aground, being set on fire by themselves, and ultimately exploding—while our loss was but 19 or 12 killed, and 24 wounded. Lord William Campbell, the British Colonial Governor of the Province, who served as a volunteer, and gallantly exposed himself in a post of danger, also received a wound, which ultimately proved mortal. General, (then Colonel) William Moultrie, was the hero of this brilliant achievement, assisted by Isaac Motte as his Lieutenant Colonel, and Francis Marion, afterwards the renowned "Swamp Fox of the South", as his Major, and by a considerable number of Captains and Lieutenants, several of them bearing names, (such as Horry, Huger and Shubrick,) dear to South Carolina; and aided also by a brave and patriotic garrison.

Several prominent incidents, connected with this battle, may be here appropriately mentioned.

Gen. Charles Lee, the Continental officer in command, at Charleston, despairing of a successful resistance by the fort, pronounced it "a slaughter pen", and urged its abandonment. Moultrie, with the *affatus*, the inspiration of victory, stirring within him, when asked, by Gen. Lee, "Do you think you can maintain this post?" modestly answered, "I think I can"; and, when asked, by Capt. Lamperer, a brave and experienced seaman, while viewing the fleet, from the camp, "Well, Colonel, what do you think of it now?" briefly but confidently responded, "We shall beat them"; and, on the seaman's auguring defeat and demolition of the fort "in half an hour", the embryo hero humorously, as well as boldly, replied, "Then, we shall lie behind the ruins, and prevent the men from landing".

The spirit and the words of Moultrie were prophetic; and the *Fort*, not the *Fort*, proved to be "the slaughter pen".

When Lee urged Gov. Rutledge to withdraw the garrison and abandon the fort as untenable, your illustrious ancestor, Capt. Rutledge, not only refused his sanction to the proceeding, but, shortly before the commencement of the battle, penned the following laconic and characteristic note to Gen. Moultrie:

"Gen. Lee wishes you to evacuate the fort. You will not, without an order from me. I would sooner cut off my hand than write one.

"JOHN RUTLEDGE"

At one period, during the heat of the conflict, the crescent flag of South Carolina was shot away, and fell without the fort; but the gallant Sergeant Jasper, of the Grenadiers, seeing the occurrence, immediately leaped through one of the embrasures, and with the balls, falling like hail about him, seized and brought back the fallen ensign, mounted the merlon with it in his hand, fixed it on a sponge staff, and planted it again on the rampart, where it ultimately spread its victorious folds. Noble spirit and noble deed! brave proof of the fidelity and devotion of a worthy son of the Emerald Isle to the State of his adoption—and worthy of emulation, in this our second war of independence, by every true-hearted son of the Palmetto State! The day after the action, Gov. Rutledge presented the intrepid Sergeant with a sword, as a testimonial of his distinguished gallantry.

Nor was this Jasper's only "deed of daring do", in upholding the flag of South Carolina. Mrs. Bernard Elliott patriotically presented an elegant pair of colors to the gallant Second Regiment, (Moultrie's,) for their gallant defence of Fort Sullivan, accompanying the presentation with the following brief address:

Gentlemen Soldiers—Your gallant behavior, in defence of your country, entitles you to the highest honors. Accept of these two standards, as justly due to your Regiment, and I make not the least doubt, but that, under Heaven's protection, you will stand by them, as long as they can wave in the air of liberty." In reply a pledge was promptly given that they should be honorably supported and never tarnished by the Second Regiment. Her sad and their words proved prophetic. During the assault of our troops on Savannah, both standards were planted on the British lines, Lieut. Bush, supported by Sergeant Jasper, bearing the one, and Lieut. Grey, supported by Sergeant McDonald, bearing the other. Lieut. Bush, having been wounded, early in the action, for his better security, delivered the standard, he bore, to Jasper, who, already wounded, on receiving a second

shot, returned it to his officer. Bush, at the moment, received a mortal wound and fell into the adjacent ditch, with the colors in his hands, and they remained in the hands of the enemy; and they are said to be now in the Tower of London. Lieut. Grey also receiving a mortal wound, his colours were seized by McDonald, who planted them on the redoubt, but, hearing the order to retreat, bore them off in safety. This second flag exploit of the gallant Jasper cost him his life, his last wound having proved mortal, as soon as he reached the American camp; but he still lives immortal in the memory of every South Carolinian.

At the battle of Fort Sullivan, another Sergeant McDonald (of Capt. Huger's Company) fell, mortally wounded, and employed the brief interval between his wound and his death, in exhorting his comrades "to continue steadfast in the cause of liberty and their country". Jasper immediately removed the body of the deceased out of sight, calling on his comrades to "revenge the brave man's death."

The battle of the 23d June, 1776, presents another connecting link with the present war, in the fact, that, as Fort Sullivan won an early, if not the earliest, victory, over Great Britain, in our first war of independence, so Fort Moultrie, (thus named in honor of Gen. Moultrie and in commemoration of his victory), built near the site of Fort Sullivan, bore a prominent part in winning the initial victory, over the myriads of Liscolodum, in the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, now refitted and fully equipped and manned, and tenfold more formidable, than when she struck her flag to the combined prowess of Moultrie, Sumter, the iron and the floating batteries, and the other defences in our harbor. Alike, too, were the effects of the two exploits. "The effects of this victory, (that of the 23d of June)," says Ramsay, "in animating the Americans; were much greater than could be warranted by the circumstances of the action. As it was the first attack made by the British army, its unsuccessful issue inspired a confidence, which a more exact knowledge of military calculations would have corrected. It gave, however, an impulse to the cause of independence, in an early stage of the revolutionary struggle, resembling that which in the affairs of men, which, taken at its flood, leads on to brides." So the bomb and the capture of Fort Sumter gave us the prestige of victory, in the very inception of the present contest, and was attended with an effect, which inspired confidence and gave an accelerated impulse to our holy cause. It conferred name and fame, too, on Beauregard and Ripley, inspiring confidence in them as leaders and commanders; and it proved the grave of the reputation of the renegade Kentuckian, Anderson, who soiled the honors of a gallant defence, by persisting in reason to his native State and section and meanly yielding to the blandishments of Northern flattery.

From this train of remark, not inappropriate I trust, to this grateful occasion, I proceed to discharge the pleasant, and grateful duty of doing honor to those, to whom the honor of this happy event is especially due.

Masters and Mistresses of the Palmetto State
To you we are indebted for this auspicious event. With our coast invaded and most of our fertile sea islands, with the slaves that teasted and cultivated them, in possession of the ruthless foe; our chief sea port blockaded and menaced with assault, our Governments, both State and Confederate, lay supinely resting on their oars, leaving us destitute of the means of naval defence, exposed to bombardment and capture by the iron clad steamers and mortar fleets of the enemy. At this crisis, a noble spirit stirred in the bosoms of the daughters of the Palmetto State, and the project of building iron clad gunboats, for the defence of Charleston, originated in and emanated from their patriotism and public spirit. In response to a suggestion, from the journal, which your speaker in part edits, one of their number, who graces this glad ceremonial with her presence, addressed him the following note:

"SUNNYSIDE, March 1, 1862.
"To Richard Yeadon, Esq.
"MY DEAR SIR:—Having observed, a few days since, in the Courier, that the ladies of New Orleans had given an order for a 'Gunboat,' and also the idea suggested, to the ladies of Charleston, to emulate their example, I immediately concluded to send you my note, to assist in the 'good cause,' and only regret it is not a larger sum. If every true woman, in our beloved State, would contribute the same amount, we would soon be enabled to give an order for MORE THAN ONE 'Gunboat.' Several of my lady friends are most willing to assist, and are anxious to know, through what source to apply to you. I most respectfully propose, then, that you should open a list for contributions, and inform the public, through the columns of your

valuable paper. With the warmest hope of success in your good undertaking, so warmly proposed, believe me, with sincere esteem, respectfully yours,
(S.S. enclosed.) SUE L. GELZER.

This note was forth with published in the Charleston Courier, with the following response:

"The Gunboat to be built and equipped, by the patriotic Women of South Carolina. From the foregoing letter, it will be seen, that a patriotic daughter of the Palmetto State, has inaugurated a subscription, for building and equipping the Gunboat, PALMETTO STATE; and we, what, indeed we know or at least predict, without apprehension of proving a false prophet, that her patriotic example will be numerously, nay multitudinously, followed. Our women have brave hearts and liberal hands; they are fully awake to the dangers of the crisis, and fully alive to the impulses and duties of patriotism; and, if occasion requires, they will nobly emulate the conduct of their revolutionary mothers. We hail the contribution of our fair correspondent, as an oblation, on the altar of her wronged and imperilled country; we invoke for it the blessing of Heaven; and we expect from it, as an incentive to all the patriotic daughters of South Carolina to go and do likewise, 'a consummation most devoutly to be wished!'"

"We have ventured to name the embryo vessel after our own beloved State; and we hope to be honored with the office of christening it, accordingly, with a bottle of sparkling champagne."

"If every daughter of the Palmetto State, able to contribute one dollar, will do so, and that promptly, we shall not only see the proposed Gunboat, afloat in our beautiful and impregnable fortified harbor, but a fleet of Gunboats will soon dance on its buoyant waters."

"The second Gunboat, we intend, shall be named 'THE LOVELY SUR,' as a tribute, justly due to the patriotic fair one, who has inaugurated the Gunboat subscription."

"At present, however, we confine ourselves to the project of building and equipping the Gunboat, PALMETTO STATE, and we shall open a Subscription List, for the purpose, at our office, this morning, to which we invite a legionary and multitudinous accession, on the part of the matrons and maidens of South Carolina."

"Let the ladies build the first Gunboat, and let INGRAHAM or TAYLOR command it, and let native sailors, and a squad of School Ship boys gallantly man it—and what then?"

"She'll walk the waters, like a thing of life, And soon engage the foe in deadly strife; And cause the glorious FLAG OF STARS AND BARS To wave in triumph 'o'er the STRIPES AND STARS."

In accordance with the suggestion of the writer, a subscription list was immediately opened, at the Courier Office, and my brother editor and respected friend, of the Charleston Mercury, followed suit in cordial and efficient co-operation.

The list had been already laid in the thoughts and wishes of the women of South Carolina, and it needed only the electric spark to kindle the genial fire. This was supplied by the well-timed note in question. The ladies, in every part of the State, enthusiastically embraced the project and came forward, in large and cheering numbers, with their votive offerings at the shrine of patriotism—their free will oblations on the altar of their country. Donations in money, plate, jewelry, works of art and ingenuity, family relics, tokens of affection, the widow's mite, and even bridal gifts, were poured forth as from a bore of plenty or an exhaustless fountain, to arm Charleston with the means of naval defence. The noble spirit of our women—their patriotism shining with diamond and cheering lustre, in the darkest hour of our destiny—sprung the idea of suffering the cradle of secession, our time-honored and beloved old city, to be pointed by Yankee occupation or desolated by Yankee vengeance; and they were ready to make any sacrifice of valuables and means, to place Charleston in a proper posture of defence, and, if not to put her safety, "beyond the reach of contingency," at least to enable her to make a gallant resistance. No New Orleans, Nashville or Memphis surrender for her, without firing a gun, but, if requisite a Saragossa defence, and, if not a victorious, a bloody one—once so bloody, to both invader and invaded, as would crimson and render indelible the historic record. The men of the Palmetto State, too, caught the generous infection, and emulated the women in the liberality of their donations in money and in kind—platters largely contributing their Cotton, and tendering live-oak timber and lumber, and the free-colored man and the slave figuring in the list of donors. Yes, male and female, bond and free, young and old, rich and poor, all came up to the help of our metropolis against the mighty foe; and the result is a gunboat fund exceeding the large sum of \$30,000; and "the cry is still" they come.

The effect of this spirited action of our women roused both the State and Confederate Governments from their torpor, and they have both atoned for their apathy, in the past, by the construction of two noble iron clad steamers, which, with our numerous and formidable forts and batteries, are likely to render Charleston impregnable, to the everlasting disappointment of Yankee cupidity and revenge. Oh! would do the heart—the Salenic heart—of Yankeeedom good, to bombard and capture our city, and either to burn or raze it to her foundations, and pass the ploughshare over her site; or to impose on her a galling yoke of thralldom; with dungeons or chains for her men, and with Butler, the Beast, to inflict unjustly and infamous insult on her women. No—no—not the last named infliction; for, on the instant of any display of Butler beastiality in the cradle of secession, the dagger of some Brutus would reach the ruffian's heart, or that of some Charlotte Cordé avenge her insulted sex.

O woman, noble woman! what do we owe thee, in this our life and death struggle. Thou exceedest the sterner sex in patriotic fervor and devotion. Thy noble spirit, and thy brave counsels brighten the path, and hasten the aim of the patriot warrior, and stir our ultimate success and complete emancipation from all political oppression with the hated, abhorred and accursed North. Thou art, too, the ministering angel of the hospital, soothing and comforting the sick, cheering the convalescent, and solacing the fighting soldier with the hope of a blessed immortality.

O woman, in our hours of ease, Uncertain eoy and hard to please; And variable as the shade, By the light quivering aspen made, When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou.

The original project of the ladies of Carolina was to build one or more iron clad gunboats, and present it or them to the Confederate Government, for the defence of Charleston. But, on consultation with Captain Ingraham, it appeared that the cost of an iron clad steamer would be so great, as to preclude the possibility of contributions, large enough to build and equip it. The proposal was then made and sanctioned, at a public meeting, in Charleston, of the lady donors to the gunboat fund, to pay over the amount, contributed, to the Confederate Government, for the privilege of naming the iron clad steamer, then in the course of construction, by Marsh & Son, under the direction of Captain Ingraham—the Ladies' Gunboat—"Palmetto State". The like proposal was made, through the press, to the lady donors throughout the State, with the announcement that, unless a majority of the donors dissented, the proposal would be carried into effect. Not only was there no dissent, but donations continued in a greater flood than ever. Thus sanctioned, as the honored organ of the ladies of South Carolina, your speaker made a contract accordingly, with Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate Navy. All then that remains for him to do is to fulfil the contract by simultaneously paying over the money in hand, [here Mr. Y. handed to Capt. I. a Bank check for \$30,000,] and performing the baptismal rite.

THE BAPTISM.
With all solemnity and reverence, and invoking on thee the blessing of Almighty God, noble boat, "PALMETTO STATE", I baptize thee, in the name of the patriotic Ladies of South Carolina. Amen!
Capt. Ingraham: As Commander of this naval station, the movements of the iron clad steamers, assigned to the defence of our harbor, will be under your direction, and we rely confidently on your skill and experience to render those movements effectual and crown them with victory. Although not born to the sea, yet, from early boyhood, you were bred to the sea—in tender years, you were among those "who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in the great waters". At the age of nine years, you received a midshipman's warrant, in the navy of the United States, and, young as you then were, you served in the war of 1812, under Com. Chauncey, chasing and skirmishing with the British fleet, on Lake Ontario. Passing through all the grades of the service, you became a Post Captain, and, in that capacity, you bravely humbled the haughty Annapolis in his attempt, in a foreign port, to oppress an embryo citizen of your country; and then and otherwise, during your prolonged career, you proved your fidelity to the once glorious, but now degraded flag of Stars and Stripes, as long as it was an honor to serve under it. We look, sir, to your wise and veteran counsels and plans, and gallant deeds, to humble the pride and insolence of the Vandal Yankee, should he dare to enter our harbor, with purpose of subjugation or spoliation; and we know that you will prove your fidelity, even to the death, to the glorious Stars and Bars, under which,

The Charleston Courier.

13 October 1862, 4

true to the State and the city of your birth and your affections; you now patriotically serve.

Captain Rutledge: In the event of an assault by the foe, it will be your lot and your duty to conduct this ship-of-war through the perils and the blood of battle, and we have every confidence, that the descendant of John Rutledge will fight her well, and, like his great ancestor, sooner cut off his right hand than give an order for her surrender—and we augur for you, in our harbor, a success, equal and even superior to that of the intrepid Buchanan, with the old Merrimac, in the waters of Virginia. From your vessel and her consort, the Chicora, under the gallant Tucker, of Virginia, and the brave Warley, of South Carolina, we look for a harbor defence, that will both give safety to our city and immortality to her defenders.

General Beauregard: Your wise strategy, in the successful bombardment of Fort Sumter, and your heroism, on the bloody and victorious fields of Manassas and Shiloh, make us hope and trust that, in your wisdom and energy, we will find a bulwark of safety, and we feel a cheering assurance that, with you, as the leader and director of our land forces, and with our numerous formidable forts and batteries, aided by our steam rams—and by the soldierly and accomplished Col. Colquitt and his brave Georgians—Charleston will achieve a Saragossa defence, and you a fame equal, if not superior, to that of the chivalrous Patafoz.

Noble boat! you now bear a name which is at once a badge and incentive of victory; you are armed and equipped to do battle in a righteous war, against an unprincipled enemy; and, relying on the justice of our cause, let us hopefully and reverently commit your destiny to Him, with whom are the issues of life and death—of defeat and victory.

Immediately preceding the act and rite of giving and announcing the name, there was an appropriate prayer offered by Rev. CHRISTOPHER F. GARDNER, Rector of St. Luke's Church.

The baptismal ablution by breaking a bottle of champagne, was performed by Miss Susan L. Galtzer.

After the close of the ceremonies—which was hastened somewhat by the fall of rain, with threats of a heavy shower—the ladies were invited to repair to the workshops of Messrs. MARSH, where a collation had been prepared.

With three cheers for the Ladies' Gunboat *Palmetto State*, Gen. BEAUREGARD, Capt. LYONHAX and Capt. RUTLEDGE, the delighted assemblage dispersed, awaiting eagerly an opportunity of performing the same rite for the second gunboat, and an occasion of trial for the *Palmetto State*.

The following is a list of the officers appointed to the gunboat *Palmetto State*:

JOHN RUTLEDGE, Lieutenant Commanding.
WM. H. PAREE,
ROBT. FOWEN, } Lieutenants.
PHILIP PURCHER }
Passed Assistant Surgeon—SANDFORD.
Acting Messer—PORTER.
Acting Paymaster—BANKS.
Engineers—First Assistant E. CAMPBELL, WM. AHEEN, JAMES WILSON, JOHN C. JOHNSON.
Midshipmen—Messrs. CHAW, CLAYBROOK, SEVIER, CAREY, WILLIAMS.
Pilot—Capt. G. J. BELTZA.

Annexed is also a list of the officers appointed for the *Chicora*:

JOHN R. TUCKER, Commander.
A. F. WARLEY,
WM. GLANSELL, } Lieutenants.
JNO. INGRAHAM }
Master—F. M. HARRIS.
Assistant Surgeon—WM. M. TURNER.
Chief Engineer—HUGH CLARK.
Second Assistant Engineer—JAMES TOOMBS.
Assistant Engineers—Messrs. LYELL and JONES.
Midshipmen—Messrs. SANDERS and E. M. MASON.

* An additional sum will hereafter be paid from the fund being by no means exhausted.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 October 1862, 2

THE BAPTISM OF THE LADIES' GUNBOAT, "PALMETTO STATE."

Agreeably to the invitation extended in the newspapers, a very large concourse of spectators—among whom there was an overwhelming preponderance of the fair sex—assembled at MARSH'S Wharf, on Saturday morning, to be present at the baptism of the iron-clad steamer *Palmetto State*. A few minutes before noon—the hour appointed for the ceremony—the orator, Col. RICHARD YEADON, in the full uniform of the Wilmington Rangers, arrived on board the steamer, where he was received by Capt. D. N. INGRAHAM. The upper deck of the gunboat was already occupied by quite a number of privileged persons, among whom were several ladies, who were to have a share in the performance of the ceremony, Rev. Dr. GADSDEN, Rev. Dr. SMYTH, Capt. RUTLEDGE, C. S. N., and several officers of the Army and Navy. At an early stage of the proceedings Gen. BEAUREGARD and staff, and Brig. Gen. GIST and staff arrived and took position on the upper deck, which, being elevated some distance above the surrounding wharves, formed the rostrum for the occasion. As the hero of Sumter, Manassas and Shiloh stepped upon the gangway and came within view of the assembled throng, he was welcomed with hearty and long continued cheers.

At twelve o'clock Col. YEADON announced that, as the Rev. W. B. YATES was unavoidably absent from the city, the Rev. Dr. SMYTH would take his place; and the latter gentleman, accordingly, opened the proceedings in a feeling and impressive prayer.

THE ORATION.

Col. YEADON then delivered the oration of the day. He congratulated them on the completion of the first iron-clad ram built for the defence of Charleston harbor—*The Palmetto State*. The name was one redolent of victory; and this noble craft, constructed, as she had been, under the direction of the distinguished hero of the Koza exploit, and commanded by the lineal descendant of the illustrious Governor and Dictator of South Carolina, JOHN RUTLEDGE, would, he trusted, prove herself not unworthy of that glorious name. He then recounted the stirring story of the twenty-eighth of June, '76, and showed how hard-won was the unequal fight which first gave to South Carolina her proud sobriquet, "the Palmetto State." As the victory over the British fleet at Fort Moultrie had given an impulse to the cause of Independence, in an early stage of the revolutionary struggle, so the reduction of Fort Sumter gave us the prestige of victory, in the very inception of the present contest, and was attended with an *clat* which inspired confidence, and gave an accelerated impulse to our holy cause. It conferred name and fame, too, on BEAUREGARD and RIPLEY, inspiring confidence in them as our leaders, and it proved the grave of the reputation of the renegade Kentuckian, ANDERSON, who soiled the honors of a gallant defence, by persistent treason to his native State and section.

Addressing himself, then, to the Matrons and Maidens of the Palmetto State, the orator referred in graceful terms to the debt which our city owed them for this auspicious event. He alluded to the inaction of the Government in the construction of naval defence, and showed how the sug-

gestion and example of one patriotic lady had stirred in the bosoms of the daughters of South Carolina the project of building these very boats, over the completion of which they were rejoicing to-day. The ladies, in every part of the State, enthusiastically embraced the scheme, and came forward, in large and cheering numbers, with their votive offerings at the shrine of patriotism—their free will oblations on the altar of their country. Donations in money, plate, jewelry, works of art and ingenuity, family relics, tokens of affection, the widow's mite, and even bridal gifts, were poured forth as from an inexhaustible fountain, to arm Charleston with the means of naval defence. The result was a gunboat fund exceeding thirty thousand dollars. This spirited action of our women had roused the Governments, State and Confederate, from their torpor, to the construction of these two noble iron-clad steamers. The proposition that the Ladies' Gunboat Fund should be paid over to the Government for the privilege of naming the iron-clad steamer then in course of construction by Messrs. MARSH & SON "*The Palmetto State*," had proved agreeable to the fair contributors, and it was now the speaker's duty to fulfil the contract. Here the orator handed a check for \$30,000 to Capt. INGRAHAM, and then proceeded to perform

THE BAPTISM.

As the young lady who was the originator of, and first contributor to the gunboat, broke over the head of the iron-sheathed monster a bottle of choice old wine, Col. YEADON pronounced the following words:

With all solemnity and reverence, and invoking on thee the blessing of Almighty God, noble boat, "*PALMETTO STATE*," I baptize thee, in the name of the patriotic Ladies of South Carolina. Amen!

He then addressed, in succession, Captain INGRAHAM, Captain RUTLEDGE and General BEAUREGARD, alluding in happy language to the qualifications of each; and assuring them of the confidence reposed by the people of our city in their skill, energy and intrepid valor.

The oration, of which the above is but an imperfect outline, was interrupted by frequent applause. We regret that the crowded condition of our columns prevents us from presenting a more extended report; we shall endeavor, however, in a future issue, to publish Col. YEADON'S eloquent effort, in full.

THE CHICORA—A GOODLY SIGHT.


Just as the ceremony had been concluded, the other gunboat, *The Chicora*, came steaming up from the lower wharves, and with colors flying, fore and aft, saluted her consort. As the grim and invulnerable craft glided noiselessly, but in all the majesty of conscious might, up the stream; the admiration of the assembled multitude broke forth in loud and prolonged cheers for the *Chicora* and her energetic builder, Mr. EASON, who, with a large number of citizens, could be seen upon her upper deck.

The pleasing ceremonial being over, the ladies were invited into the workshops of the Messrs. MARSH, where they partook of a bountiful collation. The whole affair passed off without any incident calculated to mar the pleasure of those present, excepting perhaps a light shower, which came down quite suddenly, and created some consternation for a while; but which the ladies, with their usual good nature and in view of the excessive heat, finally pronounced a positive blessing.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 October 1862, 2

NOTICE.



PERSONS ON JAMES ISLAND HAVING
WATCHES out of running order, can have them
put in order by giving me a call. I am stationed
near Dill's Bluff, on this Island. Enquire for the
17th Regiment S. O. V. I warrant satisfaction. I will do
your work cheaper than you can get it done in the city.
I also return thanks for the former patronage.

Sergeant T. A. RHODEN,
October 18 . 3* Company G, 17th Reg't S. O. V.

The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1862, 1

Should the defence of this city be marred or defeated by the want of lead, what will be the reflections of citizens who have withheld their supplies?

. If they have consciences, the lead they have retained and withheld must rest heavily on their consciences.

The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1862, 1

Brigadier-General R. S. RIPLEY is at the
Charleston Hotel.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 October 1862, 2

ELECTION FOR ALDERMEN.—An election was held yesterday to fill vacancies in the Board of Aldermen for Wards Nos. 1 and 4.

Mr. JOHN G. MILNOR was elected Alderman for Ward No. 1. Mr. A. J. SALINAS was elected for Ward No. 4.

GEN. RIPLEY ARRIVED.—We are pleased to chronicle the arrival of Gen. R. S. RIPLEY back again at the scene of his former triumph and labors. We regard his presence as a valuable adjunct to the defence of our City and State, and greet him with a hearty welcome.

We learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD, highly appreciating the value of his services, soon after coming here, applied to the Government for Gen. RIPLEY, and that his application was warmly supported by the Governor and Council, and by the delegation of South Carolina in Congress. Gen. RIPLEY himself, being at Richmond on account of his wound, reciprocated the compliment, and expressed his desire to return to the difficult labors of this department. We have had an opportunity of knowing his worth. It is a satisfaction to know that this officer, for capacity, knowledge, good judgment and energy, has the ample endorsement of Gens. BEAUREGARD, LEE, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON. We deem this department fortunate in its officers.

16 October 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF S. C. AND GA.,
 CHARLESTON, S. C., October 14, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 7d.]

I. OFFICERS VISITING CHARLESTON HEREAFTER will call at the Office of the Adjutant General, and register their names, the nature and duration of their absence from their Post, and by what authority so absent.

III. ALL SOLDIERS of this Command, now absent from duty without proper authority or leave of absence, are called upon by the Commanding General to rejoin their standards without further delay. Those who remain recreant to their obligations shall be exposed in the public prints, and treated as DESERTERS.

Regimental, Battalion or other Commanders will publish the names of all unauthorized absentees in the two Charleston newspapers, and the utmost rigor of the law will hereafter be enforced against this class of military offenders.

IV. The attention of DISBURSING OFFICERS is called to Paragraph 897, Article 40, Army Regulations; "If any Disbursing Officer shall bet at cards, or any game of hazard, his Commanding Officer shall suspend his functions, and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper Bureau of the War Department."

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD,
 THOMAS JORDAN,
 Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

October 16

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 BLOOMING, October 7, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDER No. 234.]
 [EXTRACT.]

XXXV. THE STATES OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, and that part of FLORIDA East of the Apalachicola River will constitute the Department under General G. T. BEAUREGARD.

By Command of Secretary of War.
 (Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Official: CLIFTON H. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 October 11

The Currency.—The currency of the Confederate Government is issued by the authority of the Confederate States in their aggregate capacity, through their Representatives in Congress, and every State and every citizen of the Confederacy is a party bound for its redemption, as if his signature were placed to each individual bill or note. Any one discrediting it, therefore, is faithless to the cause of the Confederacy, and, in a social point of view, places himself in the position of one who, having authorized an agent to issue obligations to pay on his name, discredits those obligations on the ground that his personal interest has not been sufficiently advanced, while he is indifferent to the interest of the public, who have accepted them in good faith and for their express value. His plea would be as absurd as it is faithless, and common law would condemn him; but it is not less faithless to evade even indirectly, the obligation that rests upon every true citizen of the Confederate States to uphold the Government currency to the full value or measure of coin within the limits of the Confederacy. The facts that our Government owes no foreign debt, that the people are without indebtedness, that the productive labor of the Confederate States in a single season would afford an excess for exportation of products, equal in value to double the amount of coin held by the banks of England and France in prosperous times—all guarantee that the Confederate currency, with twelve months of peace, will be equivalent to coin.

Ladies' Gunboat Fund.—Eight thousand seven hundred and two dollars and ten cents (\$8,702.10) have been placed in our hand as contributions from the ladies to the gunboat fund. Of this we have paid over to the editor of the Courier eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ten cents (\$8,187.10) to make up the thirty thousand dollars agreed upon with Captain Ingraham in behalf of the Confederate Government, as a donation for the "Palmetto State." We still have in hand five hundred and fifteen dollars (\$515), and respectfully suggest that this superfluous amount be diverted and applied to relieve the necessities of our soldiers. What say the ladies?

[Mercury.]

Would it not be advisable to appropriate the surplus to complete the equipment and furniture of the *Chicora*, and thus identify the ladies with that boat also? We, too, have a surplus, and will give it the direction above indicated, unless the ladies dissent.—EDITORS COURIER.]

18 October 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS 1st MILITARY DIST., S. C.,
CHARLESTON, October 17, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDER No. 25.]
IT IS WITH DEEP SORROW THAT I ANNOUNCE to the troops of the First Military District the death of their fellow soldier, THOMAS G. LAMAR, late Colonel of the First Regiment South Carolina Artillery. He died at 4 o'clock this morning, in the city of Charleston, after an illness of six days.

Thus has passed away a gallant officer, and a true soldier. The whole country will mourn his loss; his loved native State, South Carolina, will bedew his grave with her tears, and cherish his memory forever with a sorrowing heart. We lay the hero of Secessionville to rest. May he sleep in peace.

"The brave die never. In death they but exchange their Country's arms for more: their country's heart."

All the Flags within this command will be displayed at half mast during this day.

E. R. GIST, Brigadier-General Commanding.
October 18

—HEADQUARTERS,
FIRST REGIMENT STATE RESERVES,
CHARLESTON, October 18, 1862.

[ORDERS No. 30.]
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM GEN. W. G. DE SAUSSURE, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State—

I. All male citizens of the City of Charleston, between the ages of 25 and 60 years, constituting the "FIRST CLASS OF RESERVES," (not exempted by law,) are hereby ordered to report themselves at these Headquarters, at Military Hall, on Monday, the 27th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M., for enrolment in this Regiment.

II. All defaulters under the above Order will be tried under the Sixth Resolution of the Honorable the Governor and Council of the 21st July, at a Court Martial to be convened on Friday, the 31st instant, at the Military Hall, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Lieut. Col. Commanding.
October 18 8 E. P. MILLIKEN, Adjutant.

Col. Thomas G. Lamar.

We announce with sadness which will be shared by all citizens, the death of Colonel THOMAS G. LAMAR, of the First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery Volunteers.

He died at five o'clock on Friday morning, after a short illness, incurred, no doubt, by his indefatigable labors and constant exposure under duty.

As an artillery officer, Colonel Lamar had few rivals, or equals, and no superiors among volunteers now in our service. Zealously and enthusiastically devoted to this arm of service and to the cause of the Confederacy, he had the enviable faculty of begetting equal ardor and enthusiasm in his command.

Faithful and vigorous in enforcing all the essential conditions of military discipline, he was as far as possible removed from a Martinet. He claimed no show of authority for the sake of authority, but he commanded and enforced authority as well by the example he placed before his men in meeting all duties and dangers as by virtue of rank. He was emphatically the hero of the memorable and glorious battle of Secessionville. He had largely aided in the labors which had created the lines of defence there so gloriously signalized, and he had impressed throughout the garrison the spirit of resolute and defiant resistance, which resulted in the glorious victory of the 16th June, against great odds and a well combined attack.

He was equally ready for fighting or for working, and in this respect afforded an example which should be improved and imitated.

His body was taken to the South Carolina Rail Road Depot on Friday evening, with the proper cortege and military escort, for transportation to his native place. We shall deem it a sad privilege on obtaining further details of his life and career, to render a further tribute to one of the best and bravest who has fallen in this war, either in the field or under disease.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 October 1862, 2



**HEADQUARTERS PALMETTO
BATTALION LIGHT INFANTRY, MOLEOD'S,
JAMES ISLAND, OCTOBER 17, 1862.—**

Strayed
or stolen from these Headquarters, on or about
September 1, a **LARGE DARK BROWN MULE**, somewhat
deformed in the right fore hoof. Any information relative
to the same will please be left at these Headquarters, or at
Courier Office.

E. B. WHITE,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Battalion.

October 20

mwf8

22 October 1862, 2

Serenade in Honor of General Beauregard.—Without previous notice the gallant Fourth Louisiana Battalion and Forty-Seventh Georgia Regiment, which fought together on James' Island, entered the city about 11 o'clock Monday night in torch light procession, with banners flying and a fine band of music in the lead. They proceeded through the city to the Pulaski House, and soon it became evident that their intention was to pay a deserved honor to the gallant chief now in command of the troops at Charleston and Savannah—General Beauregard.

Soon an immense crowd of citizens was collected in the vicinity, and the troops drawn up in front of the hotel, with their torches in full flame, presented a grave appearance. Several popular airs having been discoursed from the band, three cheers were given for General Beauregard, in response to which the hero of Manassas and Corinth appeared on the balcony and was greeted with immense cheering from the multitude below. Order being restored, the General addressed the company substantially as follows:

My Friends:—I thank you for this very high compliment, which I regard as paid not to me personally, but to the glorious cause which I have attempted to uphold on several important fields since the commencement of this revolution. I am proud now to be placed here to aid in the defence of Charleston and Savannah—the most spirited and enterprising cities of the South, for they have done a larger business in direct importation during the blockade than they ever did before it [laughter.] Should the Yankess make a visit to these cities, I hope we will give them so warm a reception that but few of them will ever return [cheers.] The reception that I would give them would be "with bloody hands and hospitable graves" [cheers.]

But, my friends, I do not appear before you to-night to make a speech, and for several reasons: First, it is a time for action, not speaking, and secondly, my throat has been left in such a condition from recent illness, that the only way in which I can speak now is through the mouth of my cannon.

Again thanking you for this cordial manifestation of your regard, I bid you, friends, good night: The speech over, three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for Beauregard, and the band played "Hail to the Chief," during which the General remained on the balcony.

[Savannah Republican.]

The Charleston Mercury.

22 October 1862, 2

Our Position and Our Policy.

The history of the political connection between the North and the South exhibits a steady effort on the part of the former section to obtain pecuniary aggrandizement and political power, and on the part of the latter to preserve independence and equality. And, although most persons in the South are surprised at the course pursued by the North towards us since the disruption of the Union, it is really part and parcel of the old sectional policy. It has been the settled purpose of that section to use the South for their advantage. They blundered into the disruption of the Union, out of sheer lust of power, coupled with fanatical intermeddling, and from ignorance of the tone, temper and capacity of our people. The war is but a further development of the same unscrupulous aggression for the sake of gain which has always marked their career towards us. They have been led to entertain the belief that they might conquer the people of the South and render them again subservient to their interests and dominion. This has been the object of the struggle, utterly regardless of the principles of republican government and justice. They have even forgot the usages of civilization and the dictates of ordinary humanity; and have waged war upon us with all the ferocity and duplicity of savages. Their ill faith in observing the limitations of the constitutional compact which bound us under a common government, has been developed in the violation of cartel arrangements made with us as belligerents. And their sectional hostility and personal jealousy and ill will have grown into the deeds of brutality and the diabolical programme now put forth for our extirpation as a people from the face of the country, to the end that it may be possessed and used by themselves.

Such are the developments before us of the dominant party at the North. We have little more to learn of the bitter antagonism we have to meet, and of the absolute necessity of putting forth all our strength. To foil the designs of those who have sought for generations by political machinery, and are now using the whole military power of their Government and people to subject us to their uses, is a task that requires energy in preparation and forecast. Since the beginning of this war there has been but one road to peace and safety, namely: adequate armies and vigorous campaigns on our part. Foreign recognition and opening of our ports will end the war. The rise of an opposition peace party at the North will tend to end the war. But nothing, except military successes of a decisive character on our part, will lift to power the elements of peace at the North. Nothing, except military successes of a decided kind on our part, will stimulate the passive sympathies of European nations to interfere in behalf of justice and humanity to close the war.

Let us fought the battle of Sharpsburg, in Maryland, we are reliably informed, with only forty thousand ill-clad and half-fed troops. BRAGG has fought the battle of Perryville, in Kentucky, against fearful odds. Are there no men left in the South capable of bearing arms, and making the scale of battle in these critical actions equal? Or is it impossible to provide any more with arms, clothes and victuals, that our cause should so suffer? After our troops, for lack of numbers and preparations, are driven back from the borders and the war is transferred to the further South, with the co-operation of iron-clad fleets, will not the same men, who might turn the scale if now in position, have to come forth and fight under much greater and more disheartening disadvantages?

The Charleston Mercury.

22 October, 1862, 2

GENERAL BEAUREGARD SERENADED IN SAVANNAH—HIS SPEECH.

[From the Savannah Republican of Tuesday.]

Without previous notice, the gallant Fourth Louisiana Battalion and Forty-Seventh Georgia Regiment, which fought together on James' Island, entered the city about 11 o'clock last night, in torch-light procession, with banners flying and a fine band of music in the lead. They proceeded through the city to the Pulaski House, and soon it became evident that their intention was to pay a deserved honor to the gallant chief now in command of the troops at Charleston and Savannah—General Beauregard.

Soon an immense crowd of citizens was collected in the vicinity, and the troops drawn up in front of the hotel, with their torches in full flame, presented a grand appearance. Several popular airs having been discoursed from the band, three cheers were given for General Beauregard, in response to which the hero of Manassas and Corinth appeared on the balcony, and was greeted with immense cheering from the multitude below. Order being restored, the General addressed the company substantially as follows:

My Friends: I thank you for this very high compliment, which I regard as paid not to me personally, but to the glorious cause which I have attempted to uphold on several important fields since the commencement of this revolution. I am proud now to be placed here to aid in the defence of Charleston and Savannah—the most spirited and enterprising cities of the South, for they have done a larger business in direct importation during the blockade than they ever did before it. (Laughter.) Should the Yankees make a visit to these cities, I hope we will give them so warm a reception that but few of them will ever return. (Cheers.) The reception that I would give them would be “with bloody hands to hospitable graves.” (Cheers.)

But, my friends, I do not appear before you to-night to make a speech, and for several reasons: First, it is a time for action, not speaking; and secondly, my throat has been left in such a condition by recent illness, that the only way in which I can speak now is through the mouths of my cannon.

Again thanking you for this cordial manifestation of your regard, I bid you, friends, good night.

The speech over, three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for Beauregard, and the band played “Hail to the Chief,” during which the General remained on the balcony. The music having stopped, he retired, and the commissioned officers of the two corps entered the hotel and paid their respects to their beloved Commander-in-Chief. These courtesies over, the band gave a parting tune, and the column moved back to their camps.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 October 1862, 2

IMPORTANT FROM THE COAST—FIGHTING AT COOSAWHATCHIE AND POCOTALIGO.

About noon, yesterday, our city was thrown into some excitement by the announcement that the Yankees were landing in force at Mackey's Bend, about six miles from Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The activity among our military was immediately perceptible, and it was generally known that reinforcements had been ordered to a point on the Savannah Road. The train which started for Savannah in the morning had also returned, after proceeding on its way a few miles only. Further despatches informed us that a Yankee column was marching from Mackey's Bend on Pocotaligo, and another from Bee's Creek towards Coosawhatchie. Later despatches announced that fighting had begun with both the attacking columns of the enemy. The reports from Pocotaligo were of a very satisfactory character, inasmuch as our force at that point had steadily repelled the Yankees, though not without some loss on our side in killed and wounded. About 8 o'clock the following despatch was received at Headquarters:

OLD POCOTALIGO, October 22.

To General Beauregard: I have driven the enemy back from Old Pocotaligo. I shall advance in pursuit of them.

(Signed)

W. S. WALKER,
Colonel Commanding.

Meantime, the accounts from Coosawhatchie were less encouraging, since it was ascertained that the enemy's column, which advanced from Mackey's Bend, had gained possession of the railroad at Coosawhatchie. The telegraph wires were, of course, immediately cut, and, for a time, all communication with the last named point ceased. At ten o'clock, however, the following gratifying despatch was received:

POCOTALIGO, October 23—9.30, p. m.

To Bentley D. Hasell, Vice President C. and S. R. R.:

I have just returned from Coosawhatchie. The enemy has been defeated, both at Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie. The Yankees tore up four bars of iron at Coosawhatchie, and cut down some telegraph poles and the wire. I have mended both track and wire. The enemy's gunboats now lie at anchor below Coosawhatchie.

BUCKHALTER, Road Master.

This was the latest news received last night. The demonstration of the enemy upon the railroad is regarded rather as a foray than as a regular movement. General MITCHELL, the new Yankee commander, is known to be a restless, fussy character, and the present raid shows that he is impatient to begin operations. Our only apprehensions were that the enemy might destroy bridges and trestle work, and, in that way, give us some trouble. Otherwise, we expected no serious results from this enterprise. We trust it will cost the rash marauders dearly, and, unless they made good use of last night in reaching their boats, they will surely have work cut out for them to-day. At last accounts our forces had received ample reinforcements, and the enemy was falling back at both points. The result of the expedition, with the details of casualties, &c., will, we presume, reach us to-day.

24 October 1862, 1

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Savannah—The Fight at Pocotaligo.
SAVANNAH, October 23—Twenty-one dead Yankees are now lying near Pocotaligo Station. No particulars of the losses on either side have yet been received.

THE AFFAIR AT POCOTALIGO.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY!

The latest information received Wednesday night stated that the enemy had been driven back to their gunboats. It was also reported that they had been punished very severely, and retreated, leaving their dead unburied on the field. This intelligence, which allayed the intense anxiety of our people, was fully confirmed by later and authentic information received last evening. By this it appears that our loss is about fifty killed and forty wounded.

Forty of the enemy's dead were left on the field and road, while their supposed loss, as confirmed by prisoners taken by our troops, amounts to at least two hundred killed and wounded. The force of the enemy that landed at Mackay's Point consisted of six Yankee regiments with one battery of ten pound rifle guns and two boat howitzers. Our troops captured from eighty to one hundred small arms.

Thus has another raid of the enemy with a powerful force, been signally defeated.

Of the strength of our own force, or the names of the gallant companies and regiments engaged, we have no positive knowledge. That the enemy evidently intended a surprise of our garrison, and looked for an easy victory, appears from the confident manner in which they advanced. It is reported that in their movement upon Coosawhatchie they double quicked to the scene of action, and, from the small force to oppose them at that point, they succeeded in getting possession of a portion of the rail road.

We have found it impossible to obtain a full list of the casualties, but hope to receive a full report to-day.

Among the killed in the fight at Pocotaligo, was DANIEL P. CAMPBELL, son of our esteemed City Treasurer, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq. He fell, we learn, while on volunteer duty with the Beaufort Artillery. The deceased was a promising young man, and graduated with high distinction from the Citadel Academy, at its annual commencement on the breaking out of the revolution. Private DuBOSE PORCHER, of the Charleston Light Dragoons, is reported dangerously wounded; M. BREWTON PRINGLE, slightly wounded in the foot, and GABRIEL MANIGAULT, slightly wounded in the head.

The following are the casualties in the Fifth Company, Captain J. EDWARDS, Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers, in the engagement at Pocotaligo Wednesday:

Killed—Private A. S. Dukes.

Wounded—Lieut. Rush, slightly in head; Orderly Miller, slight; J. H. Dantzer, flesh wound in hand; J. S. Fanchiss, slight; A. N. Wannamaker, slight; J. D. Rickenbacker, slight; J. W. Thomas, slight; D. A. Cook, slight; S. D. Myers, slight. Total, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 October, 1862, 2

LATEST FROM THE FIGHT AT POCOTALIGO—THE ENEMY DRIVEN TO HIS BOATS.

Our accounts from the scene of the enemy's demonstration, on Wednesday last, against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, are somewhat meagre as yet, owing to the fact that no communication by railroad can be had, for the present, with Pocotaligo—the trains being employed for military purposes.

At an early hour yesterday the telegraph brought the news that the marauders, repulsed in their advance at Old Pocotaligo, and driven back from the railroad at Coosawhatchie, had retreated hastily to their gunboats; but we were left in uncertainty as to the extent or results of the fighting.

At a late hour last night, however, Gen. JORDAN received a brief despatch from Col. W. S. WALKER, who commanded our forces in the action at Pocotaligo, stating our loss to have been about fifteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy left no less than forty of his dead on the field and road. His whole loss is estimated to have been two hundred killed and wounded. This estimate is confirmed by the accounts of the prisoners taken. The force of the enemy which landed at Mackey's Point, consisted of six regiments, with one battery of ten-pound rifled guns and two boat howitzers. We have taken about eighty stand of small arms.

We also received, last evening, a despatch from Savannah, mentioning that twenty-one dead Yankees were lying near Pocotaligo; but no further details had reached that city.

In the absence of a full list, we give below some scattered information in regard to our casualties, obtained chiefly from private telegrams received yesterday:

DANIEL P. CAMPBELL (a son of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., the City Treasurer), who was on volunteer duty with the Beaufort Artillery, was killed in the action at Pocotaligo. He was buried at the Burnt Church, in St. Bartholomew's Parish.

DUBOS PORCHER, of the Charleston Light Dragoons, was severely wounded.

GABRIEL MANIGAULT, of the same company, was slightly wounded in the head.

M. B. PRINGLE, of the same company, was slightly wounded in the foot.

The following are the casualties in Capt. J. C. EDWARDS' company (from Orangeburg) of the 11th South Carolina Regiment, in the engagement at Pocotaligo:

Killed—Private A. S. DUKES.

Wounded—Lieut. RUSH, slightly, in the head; Orderly MILLER, slight; J. H. DANTZLER, flesh wound in hand; J. S. FUNCHISS, slight; A. H. WANNAMAKER, slight; J. D. RICKENBACKER, slight; D. A. COOK, slight; J. W. THOMAS, slight; S. B. MYERS, slight.

Of the manner in which the enemy, after gaining the railroad at Coosawhatchie, was driven therefrom, we have no particulars. It is stated that, as the train from Savannah to Pocotaligo approached Coosawhatchie, the enemy made signals to the engineer to stop. The latter paid no attention to the signals, and determined to run the gauntlet. As he did so, the enemy fired, killing Major HARRISON, of the 11th South Carolina Regiment, the fireman on the train, and slightly wounding the engineer.

We may look for further details of the affair to-day.

25 October 1862, 1

THE POCOTALIGO VICTORY!

All the accounts that have reached us from the scene of action concur in representing the fight at Pocotaligo as the desperate resistance of a small force on our side against a superior force of the enemy. The repulse of the latter ended in a wild, disastrous rout. Their dead lay all along the road, and the ground was covered with overcoats, haversacks, canteens, hats, shoes, ammunition chests, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, bayonets, guns, &c., all evidencing a hasty and precipitate retreat. Nearly all, or a greater portion of the enemy, had come with bundles of lightwood, tied with twine and interwoven with hemp or tow, so as to light quickly. Their purpose was, no doubt, the destruction of the bridge. A great many of these faggots and fire brands were found on the route of their retreat.

The first intimation of the enemy's advance was a faint made on Coosawhatchie. They appeared at that point with a force of only about one hundred and fifty, tore up the track, but did no damage to the bridge. It is supposed they must have been panic stricken, or they would doubtless have carried out what was the evident object of the expedition.

About ten o'clock Wednesday morning Colonel WALKER received notice that the enemy were advancing in force from Mackey's Point. His skirmishers had been engaged with the enemy on the whole road, from the extreme outposts back to Old Pocotaligo. At the latter place the principal fight was made. From the best information gleaned from different sources, the enemy had seven regiments, consisting of troops drawn from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski. They were commanded by Generals TRICE and BRANNON, the former being chief. Some of the regiments who were in the fight at Secessionville were engaged here, among them the 7th New Hampshire and 100th Pennsylvania. Only a portion of the enemy's forces was engaged, the other being held in reserve. The fight lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon, at which time the enemy retreated. Our troops buried forty of the enemy's dead.

As already reported, our loss was fifteen killed and forty wounded.

Out of thirty five men carried into action by Nelson's Light Artillery, of Virginia, four men were killed and sixteen wounded. This battery also carried into action forty-five Government horses, and after the action had only eighteen fit for duty.

The trees and houses at Old Pocotaligo are very much riddled with shot. The enemy had the advantage of a thick wood. A participant says that they fired in volleys, firing five times to our once, evidently with the view of intimidating our men. They carried off all their wounded.

The 46th Georgia and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Col. COLQUITT, were ordered down Thursday morning to follow up the enemy, a courier having arrived stating that the enemy was in force at Mackey's Point. The Georgians on the road gathered up quite a large stock of overcoats and other articles found on the road. Two new made graves were also discovered. The enemy's dead lie scattered along the route, down to the point of landing. During the

whole engagement, they were carrying their wounded and dying to the rear. One man who saw them on their retreat, states that he met a continued stream of ambulances going and coming from their boats. On their advance they had killed some sheep, but in the hasty retreat were obliged to leave their plunder.

The enemy had about sixty of their cavalry with them, which, however, was not brought into action. Many of their dead and wounded horses were also lying along the route.

Colonel WALKER was in command of our troops. General BEAUREGARD was not there, as reported. Generals GRET and HAGOON arrived on the field after the action was over with large reinforcements. Their services were not, however, required.

The enemy's gunboats are still lying near Mackey's Point. They command a field across the Peninsula about two miles in extent. The most vigilant lookout is kept by our cavalry, and a sufficient force is at Pocotaligo, ready to resist any similar movement of the enemy.

General BEAUREGARD, after the action telegraphed Colonel WALKER the following dispatch: "Savannah, October 23.—Colonel, I compliment you and your gallant command for defeating the Abolitionists. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Savannah Republican, of Friday morning, also contained the following:

THE ENEMY REPULSED IN CAROLINA.

The following order from General Beauregard contains a correct statement of the operations in the vicinity of Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie, on Wednesday:

SAVANNAH, October 23, 1862.

By order of G. T. Beauregard—
The Abolitionists attacked, in force, Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie yesterday; they were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek landing by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding the District, and Colonel G. P. Harrison, commanding troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transports and gunboats. The Charleston Rail Road is uninjured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Letter.—A dispatch from Charleston, received yesterday afternoon, says, "the enemy has been driven to his boats."

This is very good news, and is highly creditable to the brave troops who accomplished the feat of driving back the invaders, more than double their number. Would it not, though, have been still better had the commanding officer thrown his main body between the invaders and their boats, and thus increased the chances of their capture? We know little of the nature of the country, but such were the real points in the game, provided circumstances did not render it impossible.

Our troops accomplished all and more than could have been expected. The force that first met the enemy consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Rifemen, Captain TANNOLM; Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain RUTLEDGE; Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Captain WM. ELLIOTT, and an infantry company, who stubbornly and successfully resisted the enemy's advance, until the arrival of reinforcements. The others afterwards engaged were Nelson's Virginia Battery, Mosier's Squadron of Cavalry, Major ANKER'S First Battalion of Sharpshooters, consisting of Captain CHISOLM'S company, Captain ANKER'S company, and Captain BENT'S company.

Every commissioned officer in this Battalion was wounded; Captain ANKER, Lieutenant MIDDLETON STUART and Lieutenant CATAN severely. Captain CHISOLM'S company, from Grahamville, was on the train which was fired at, and one man wounded in the leg, which was afterwards amputated.

Captain BENT'S company held an important position at Bee's Creek, and was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy, but maintained the position without flinching.

Where all behaved so well it would be unjust to discriminate. Our troops have again vindicated the high reputation they have achieved on every field against the invaders. Although not of the magnitude of a general battle, still all feel that we have, by this defeat, accomplished a great deal, and taught the foe another lesson which he will not soon forget. It is another Secessionville contest.

A telegram from Captain HARTSHORN, at Hardcoveville, says: "The fight was equal to that at Secessionville. ELLIOTT'S Battery and the Virginia Battery immortalized themselves. A large portion of their commands were wounded. Our casualties, in all, are about twenty killed and sixty wounded."

We captured but two prisoners. The bridge across Bee's Creek had been burnt, or we should have, perhaps, taken a large number. Another great difficulty in pursuit was that our men were, in many places, obliged to stop and remove the dead horses out of the road to make a passage for our artillery.

We have not been able to obtain a full list of the casualties, but present the following additional reported Friday morning:

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS—CAPTAIN B. H. RUTLEDGE.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Privates E. C. Holland, slight in the head; Dubose Porcher, hip, severely; Mat. Prio leau, leg, not dangerously; Dr. Gabriel E. Mani gault, between the eyes; J. J. O'Neill, leg broken; Private Hopkins, lung, very severely; M. B. Pringle, foot, slight.

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—CAPTAIN W. L. TANNOLM.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Joe Fripp, in calf of leg; Privates Glover, slight; W. D. Martin, slight.

BEAUFORT VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY—CAPTAIN WM. ELLIOTT.

Killed—None.
Wounded—Edmund Fripp, Private Dunbar, hand shattered; Privates T. F. Catherwood, head, slightly; Private Budding, leg, slightly; Private Brown, hip, severely; Private Jao. F. Chaplin, lost a finger; Private B. Trescott, leg, severely; Private J. Jenkins, lost a thumb and two fingers; Daniel Jenkins, in the head, slightly; Private Richardson, in the hip, severely; Private Catherwood, head, slight; Wm. Thompson, shoulder, severely; N. B. Fuller, arm, slightly; R. Stoney, slightly; S. Sams, foot, slightly; R. Sams, head, slightly.

The Virginia Artillery lost three killed and several wounded.

Major MORGAN, of Morgan's Squadron, was wounded in the leg; Lieut. MIDDLETON STUART, of the Sharpshooters, received a wound in the arm.

Killed—Daniel P. Campbell and Lieut. Duke. COLONEL E. NELSON'S BATTALION, LIEUT. A. SANDERS, COMPANY C, COMMANDING.

Wounded—Private E. Frost, dangerously in the breast; Private A. Ammons, severely in the left shoulder; Private H. Dees, slightly over the left eye.

The Charleston Courier.

25 October 1862, 1

**Consignees per South Carolina Rail Road,
October 24.**

133 bbls. and 265 sacks Flour, 85 sacks Meal, 70 Kegs
Nails, 20 bushels Rye, 335 bushels Corn, 20 bushels
Wheat, 10 bbls. Beef, 59 bales Fodder, 19 bundles Paper,
Mdge, Saddle, &c. To Farrar Brothers & Co, B. S. Rhett
& Son, E. Kline, R. White, Graeser & Smith, Mrs. Diddle,
W. M. Doran, Gen. Beauregard, A. Stanhouse, J.
Cantwell, P. O. Gaillard & Co, Mr. Salvador, H. Lee, H.
C. Guerin, J. A. Elbridge, Laurey & Alexander, J. Norton,
W. Hockaday, L. F. Koester, Eyles & Gogswell,
W. S. Henerey, F. M. Jones, E. Marshall, W. O. Bee &
Co, S. Wiley, P. L. Childs, H. T. Peake, Bowie, Latite
& Co, J. D. Burch, G. W. Brown, Rev. A. Peurifoy, J. L.
Cromer, McD. Metzger, F. D. Pinckney, G. W. Richey, L.
L. D. Deaman, E. David, J. A. Leland, W. B. Heriot, J.
T. Lyles, J. Slattery, S. J. Wood, J. D. Sharpe, G. M.
Chaplin, V. Randal, J. Waltham, D. Mower, Voss &
Brother, F. Kean, J. B. Tegal, H. W. Kinaman, W.
Johnson, and Order.

The Charleston Courier.

25 October 1862, 1

CHICORY.—This desirable article has only recently been imported into this market, and the public are just now beginning to appreciate its value as a substitute for that universal beverage, Coffee. Hotels and private families are using it, and all who do use it say it is, without doubt, the only article that takes the place of the genuine berry. Chicory is well known in Europe and on the Continent. While Coffee was at a moderate price, there was no necessity to use Chicory, but as that article now commands a price out of the reach of most people, Chicory has of course come into use, and will doubtless have a large sale. Try it. We notice that it can now be had at retail, at 20 Hayne-street. 1

25 October 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REG'T. S. C. INF'RY.
 Fort Moultrie, S. C., October 24, 1862.
 THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE NAMES
 of the enlisted men of the First Regiment, S. C. Regu-
 lar Infantry, who are absent without authority. They
 are hereby notified that unless they return to their re-
 spective Companies in ten days from this date they
 will be published as deserters, and treated accord-
 ingly:

- Company A—Private SAMUEL USHER.
- Company B—Sergeant S. STOKES.
- Company B—Private J. H. JENNINGS.
- Company B—Private J. WALTERS.
- Company C—Private BEN. ORUMPTON.
- Company C—Private O. P. GRANT.
- Company C—Private J. R. KNIGHT.
- Company C—Private ELLI NOAH.
- Company E—Private J. SENN.
- Company E—Private PERRY LEVINA.
- Company E—Private HIRAM JAMES.
- Company G—Private J. HUNTER.
- Company G—Private J. J. ILLER.
- Company G—Private D. M. STEVENS.
- Company G—Private H. JOHNSON.
- Company H—Private W. C. RODGERS.
- Company H—Private ALEX. FIELDS.
- Company H—Private JOHN CARROLL.
- Company H—Private J. O. LOVELAND.
- Company H—Private W. W. JENKINS.
- Company I—Corporal JOHN BRADBERRY.
- Company I—Private PETER GREEN.
- Company I—Private J. ERNEST.
- Company I—Private J. M. BENNETT.
- Company K—Musician S. McMANUS.

By order Lieut. Col. BUTLER Commanding.

MITCHELL KING, Jr.,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry.

October 25

c

13*

CAMP BEAUREGARD,
 JAMES' ISLAND, October 24, 1862.

ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY I, FIRST REGI-
 MENT ARTILLERY, S. C. V., who are absent without
 leave, or have been discharged from the different Hos-
 pitals, are hereby ordered to report for duty on or be-
 fore Thursday, the 30th instant, or be published as de-
 serters, in accordance with General Orders No. 76, Par-
 agraph 3.

J. B. HUMBERT,

October 25 c 3 Lieutenant Commanding Co. I.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF SO. CA. AND GA.,
 Charleston, S. C., October 24, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 203.]

[EXTRACT.]

III. OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ARRIVING AND
 remaining for twelve hours or more at Columbia, Sa-
 vannah, or any other Military Post in the Department,
 will report at the Office of the Commanding Officer,
 and exhibit their authority for being absent from their
 respective posts. Commanding officers are expected
 to be rigid and vigilant in enforcing this order.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOS. JORDAN,

(Official.)

Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN, Captain and A. A. G.

October 25

lmo

Arrival of Prisoners.—The two Yankee prison-
 ers, captured by our troops at Pocotaligo, were
 brought to the city yesterday and lodged in Jail.

It is reported that the enemy, also, took two
 of our men prisoners—one a Lieutenant.

The Devil Quoting Scripture.—We have seen
 some papers taken from the dead body of a Yaf-
 kee after the late fight at Pocotaligo. One is a
 small scrap of paper, dated "Spring Mill, Septem-
 ber 11, 1862," and in another place, "Mill Spring,
 September 11, 1862," containing a transcript of
 the first five verses of the 70th Psalm, and signed
 SETH E. DERRIST.

With this were found a counterfeit Confederate
 note, of the Yankee issue, of \$20, and a city of
 Albany (N. Y.) shiplaster for 50 cents.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 October 1862, 1

CALLING THEM BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.—We learn that an order from Gen. Beauregard was read to the troops of this department yesterday, at dress parade, setting forth the late proclamation of Lincoln, and enjoining that in all future references to the troops of the United States, they be styled the Abolition forces; and not the Federal forces.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Charleston Mercury.

25 October 1862, 2

THE FIGHT AT POCOTALIGO—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

As the details of the recent repulse of the enemy reach us, the affair assumes the aspect of quite a brilliant success, of which the brave soldiers of Col. WALKER's command may well be proud. It appears that the enemy's force consisted of detachments of eight regiments, from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Each detachment numbered 400 men, so that the attacking force of infantry consisted of about 3200 men, besides which there was a full battery of field pieces and two bat howltzers. These troops were commanded by Brig. Gen. TERRY. Having effected their landing at an early hour and driven in our pickets, the Yankees advanced rapidly towards the railroad. They first encountered our forces about eleven o'clock, a. m., and the fighting was kept up with more or less spirit from that time until five o'clock, p. m.; when the enemy began to waver and finally fell back in disorder, leaving his dead upon the field. The action is described by an eye witness to have been a second Secessionville affair, in the disparity of the forces engaged, in the stubborn character of the contest, and in the completeness of the repulse. Capt. ELLIOTT's battery and the Virginia battery are said to have covered themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the number of our casualties at twenty killed and sixty wounded. We give below the full list of the losses of several of the companies prominently engaged:

THE VIRGINIA ARTILLERY.

The heaviest loss was suffered by the Virginia Artillery, Capt. J. N. LAMKIN, a gallant corps which has served on our coast ever since the fall of Port Royal. They had four killed and sixteen wounded, most of the latter slightly. The following are the names of the killed: C. PARRIS, J. F. FLUCHER, W. A. THACKER, T. J. ALLEN. Lient. MASSIE was wounded in the head and arm slightly. The battery went into action with 35 men. A large number of its horses were killed. The Old Dominion boys also lost a caisson, owing to the horses having taken fright, but captured one from the enemy, which made things even. The enemy burned the caisson which they took.

BEAUFORT VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Mercury: The following is a list of the casualties in my Company in the battle of Yemassee: Wounded—Sergeant JNO. F. CHAPLIN, Jr., hand; Sergeant WM. THOMSON, neck; Corporal N. B. FULLER, arm; Corporal E. E. DURBAN, hand; Corporal J. J. BROWN, leg; Privates J. EDMOND FRIPP, since died; THOS. F. CUTHBERT, head; S. A. SAMS, foot; R. F. SAMS, hand; A. BUDEN, leg; DAN'L. JENKINS, head; JOHN JENKINS,

hand; E. B. TRESCOT, leg; ——— RICHARDSON, back. None dangerously.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr.,
Captain Beaufort Artillery.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS, CAPT. D. H. RUTLEDGE.

Wounded—E. C. HOLLAND, in the head, slight; DUBOSE PORCHER, in the hip, severely; NAT. PRIOLEAU, in the leg, not dangerously; Dr. MANTIGAUULT, between the eyes; J. J. O'NEAL, leg broken; ——— HOPKINS, in lung, very severe; M. B. PRINGLE, foot, not severe, RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, CAPTAIN W. L. TRENHOLM.

Wounded—JOSEPH FRIPP, in the calf of the leg; (GLOVER MARTIN, slightly (since reported for duty).

Besides the above, we hear that Major MORGAN, of the Squadron of Cavalry, was wounded in the leg, and Lieut. MIDDLETON STUART, of the Sharpshooters, wounded in the arm. Among the enemy's dead left on the field was a Capt. HAMILTON, of a German battery in the Yankee service. We captured two prisoners, who were brought to the city last evening. They state that at the time they quitted Port Royal, no iron-clad had yet made its appearance among the vessels at that station.

The abolition troops, in their retreat, left the ground strewn with excellent knapsacks, filled with Yankee notions of various kinds. They also threw aside large numbers of carefully prepared fagots, to be used for incendiary purposes. A friend has sent us a specimen of these fagots, consisting of split pine, twined with oakum and sprinkled with powder. It may be seen at our Office.

The following official account of the action was issued by Gen. BEAUREGARD in Savannah on the 23d Inst.:

The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Muckey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, by Colonel W. S. Walker, commanding the District, and Col. G. P. Harrison, commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transports and gunboats. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is uninjured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field, and our cavalry is in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

THE LATEST.

Official despatches, received last evening, announce that the enemy's fleet of gunboats and transports, which had been lying at Mackey's Point since the action, yesterday afternoon steamed down Broad River to Port Royal. So ends the first exploit of the vallant MITCHELL on the South Carolina coast.

27 October 1862, 1

THE NEWS FROM THE COAST.

The enemy's boats left the river Friday, after, it is said, burying a number of their dead near Mackey's Point. An old and intelligent negro who had been within their lines, states that their officers estimated their casualties at fully three hundred killed and wounded. A Lieutenant-Colonel was brought back on a litter in a dying condition. Captain HAMILTON, of the 76th Pennsylvania, was left dead on the field. The most of their dead, found on the field, were shot in the head.—The prisoners say that our artillery made great havoc in their lines, and that at one spot where their forces had massed together, and were unable to get into position, the slaughter was terrible. The 3d New Hampshire, 7th Connecticut, 97th Pennsylvania and one company of the 3d Rhode Island battery suffered heavily. These troops were mostly from Hilton Head.

In the fight along the road from Bee's Creek to Coosawhatchie the battalion of sharpshooters, Colcock's regiment of cavalry, and the forces under the command of Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, were engaged. A detachment of the Lafayette Artillery, under the command of Lieut. F. LE BLEUX, did good service, and scattered several scouting parties of the enemy.

In their retreat they were followed by Colcock's cavalry and Captain ALSTON's company of sharpshooters. As they were going aboard their gunboats our troops poured in volleys of musketry, doing considerable execution. On the return fire Private FRIPP, of the Ashley Dragoons, was killed, and Lieut. T. G. BUCKNER, of the Beaufort District Troop, and a relative of General BUCKNER, severely wounded.

In our last account we were in error in stating that all the commissioned officers in Major ANNEY's battalion were wounded. It should have been in Captain ALSTON's company, which fought the enemy from the landing to Coosawhatchie.

Among those conspicuous for daring and gallantry and who rendered most valuable services, was Major EUGENE D. BELL. We regret to learn that he was wounded in the left arm, but trust that he will soon be able again to take the field.

We expect to publish in to-morrow's issue an official list of the casualties.

The Battalion engaged at Pototaligo was Colonel P. H. NELSON's, and not E NELSON's as we stated. Colonel NELSON was not present, and the Battalion was commanded by Captain SLYER.—Company E, and not Company C, was commanded by Lieutenant A. SANDERS. Corporal C. E. FROST, and not private E. FROST, was dangerously wounded in the breast.

We have been furnished with the following extracts from private letters:

SECESSIONVILLE, October 24, 1862.

Dear Father:—I presume you have heard of our visit to Pocotaligo, and I am happy to inform you of our safe return. We got there too late to be of material service; but the noise of the moving locomotives aided, I think, in driving off the Yankees, as they learned from it that reinforcements were arriving. And I was surprised the next day at the

large number of troops concentrated at such short notice. Had we our full force there a day earlier, there is no telling what the results may have been. The enemy had some five or six thousand, and our force present, though at first inferior in number, cannot be too highly applauded for the manner in which they used them up. I visited the scene of the last fight, at "Old Pocotaligo," and am surprised so few of our men were killed. The trees and houses were riddled. One large house was perforated in such a manner that I don't think a two foot rule could be placed between any of the holes; but the position of our little force was good, the marsh separating them from the enemy, and keeping the latter from charging or surrounding them. In a very small area, I numbered twenty one dead Yankees, among them a Captain and Orderly Sergeant, mostly foreigners, but some natives too. Some were seamen from the marks on their arms. The road was strewn with facines, or firebrands, with which they purposed the burning of the bridges on the rail road line. The first encounter was more bloody than the last; and dead men are seen, they say, all along the road. An old negro who remained at a house they used as a hospital, says that they admit up to dark a loss of three hundred, and he says if that be so he knows not how many they lost, for after that they came in faster than before. It is said to be a second "Secessionville affair." The killed presented an awful appearance.

My Dear Brother—We have just been in two desperate fights to-day. The enemy have been repulsed in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded. They attacked with eight regiments and eight pieces of artillery. Their effort to take the road was a desperate one, and was desperately resisted. Our corps, "Charleston Light Dragoons," lost eight wounded, several we fear mortally. I assure you the air was musical with the hum of Minnie balls, which mingled with the scream of their rifle shell and shrapnel, rendered the whole scene a perfect pandemonium. Our loss comparatively is, I believe, small, owing to our being under cover of the woods, (behind large trees from which we fired.) The tree behind which I was with ———, was struck nineteen times, and I was struck on the foot with a spent ball, not hurt; however. We fought with but five hundred men, until half past 3 o'clock, when we were reinforced by four hundred fresh men, (Nelson's Battalion,) who came into action splendidly, and the enemy were flanked. The game is, I think, done for the time. Their wounded say they fled in panic. They were whipped at Coosawhatchie also. A. P. L.

The Ladies' Gunboat Fund.—Our Senior desires us to say that he will cheerfully carry out the suggestion, contained in the subjoined letter, from the Secretary of the Navy:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, October 18, 1862.

Richard Yeadon, Esq., Charleston, S. C.—Sir:—Captain Ingraham informs me that you have placed in his hands \$30,000, contributed by ladies to aid in the construction of the "Palmetto State."

Deeming it important to secure your good offices and the interest and influence of the ladies, whose material aid has been so signally manifested, I venture to suggest that this fund continue as heretofore, under their direction, to be applied to either of the vessels now under construction, which they may designate. My only object in this suggestion is to identify the vessel immediately with the efforts of the patriotic women of Carolina, thereby to excite peculiar interest in its speedy completion.

I am respectfully your obt. serv't,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Charleston Courier.

27 October, 1862, 1

A friend at Pocotaligo sends us the branch of an oak, perforated, in the late fight, by about seventy bullets. It may be seen before our office.

The Charleston Courier.

27 October 1862, 1

A Deserter from the Yankee Fleet.

A deserter from the Yankee fleet was brought to the city Saturday afternoon in charge of an officer from Camp Stono. He gave his name as ALEXANDER RUSSELL, and says he is from Nova Scotia. He deserted last Thursday morning from the *Isaac P. Smith*, Captain DENNISON, on board of which he was engaged as a seaman, and at the time of his desertion was lying inside of Stono bar. On Thursday he was sent ashore with nine others to kill a cow on one of the small islands, and, taking advantage of the occasion, made some excuse to the rest to go a short distance, when he came and delivered himself up to our pickets. At the time he left there were four vessels lying outside the bar off Stono, besides the *Isaac P. Smith*, inside the bar. He knew the names of only two of those outside—the *Marblehead* and the *Wash Harbor*. Before he left he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster, and overheard a conversation between Captain DENNISON and another officer on the poop deck of his vessel, in which one of the officers stated that an attack on Charleston would be made on the arrival of two iron-clads and some additional vessels with an expected reinforcement to the land forces of some seventeen thousand men. They expected to make the attack by land and water between the first and tenth of November. Their light draught gunboats were to run up the Stono, shell the woods and attack the batteries along the banks, while the iron clads and larger vessels are to come up and attack Fort Sumter and the city.

The officers on board, he says, did not appear to be at all sanguine of success. Should the effort fail, it was thought by them that the reaction in New York would be so overwhelming as to lead to an almost unanimous demand for peace.

The deserter, who appears to be an intelligent Englishman, accuses Captain DENNISON of having deceived him while under the influence of liquor to ship on board the *Isaac P. Smith*. He states that he had just previously returned from a voyage from Cienfuegos to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, on a vessel commanded by Captain D. The latter being offered the command of his present vessel, he induced most of his old crew, under pretence of going on another voyage, to sign articles, the nature and contents of which they appeared not to know. Under these circumstances, and having parents in Nova Scotia, RUSSELL determined to desert the first opportunity that offered, which occurred as above stated. He says he does not wish to take up arms on either side, and particularly against the South, as he always believed them to be fighting only for their rights. He says that a large number of the men on board the fleet are dissatisfied, and would readily embrace any good opportunity that offered to leave. The more respectable of them are obliged to associate with men who enlisted to escape the Penitentiary and State Prisons. When drunkards and others are sentenced by a Court for some misdemeanor, they are released on enlisting on board some war vessel or upon joining the army.

The Charleston Courier.

27 October 1862, 2

A member of the Beauregard Light Infantry sends us a small package of bullets, gathered in a brief survey of one portion of the site of the battle at Pocotaligo. He desires them to be given to Major CHILDS, to be returned to the Yankees in due form.

We have no doubt, from all we have heard, that it would be worth while to explore and recover the lead which can be found on the battle ground.

Any of our readers obtaining lead, or any trophies of the field and fight which can be made available, should report promptly to the proper department.

The Charleston Courier.

27 October 1862, 4

Colonel John Forsyth.

We were glad to meet in our sanctum yesterday morning this gentleman just from his tour with Bragg's Kentucky campaign, in which he was an officer on that General's staff. He is on his way home. His health is remarkably good considering all things. During the campaign of Bragg's army, in Kentucky, Colonel Forsyth has rendered the cause the most important service in many ways, which history will record of him—and which it would, perhaps, be improper to allude to now specifically. The country will know it at the right time, and will not fail to award that honor which is due.

He left General Bragg's army mostly this side of Cumberland Gap. The whole army, with all the arms, ammunition and supplies procured, were successfully brought off, in the face of a largely superior force, which had to be kept back by cavalry and artillery skirmishing every day.—Colonel Forsyth fully confirms our views, heretofore given in our columns, (of Bragg's falling back) in every particular. He could have whipped Buell at any time from Louisville to the Gap, but the victory would have been a barren and fruitless one—not worth the loss of a half dozen lives. It would still have been necessary to leave Kentucky. The battle of Perryville would not have been fought, had it not been necessary to give Buell a drubbing the better to enable Bragg's army to retire without such serious molestation as he would otherwise have had.

The expedition into Kentucky is a failure for two causes: 1st. The people were not ready to take up arms. Nearly everybody was favorable to us, and against Lincoln, in their feelings, but they are crushed—the manhood is crushed out of them by the car of the Abolition despotism, which has ground them to the earth. The women all hurraed, clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs, the boys hurraed for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, but the men were coy in their demonstrations. They would give us a word of encouragement when they could do so on the sly—and all that sort of thing; but they feared we would not be able to stay there and protect them—knowing, that in case our army retired, certain confiscation of property and ruin of their estates, with indignity to their families, and perhaps imprisonment awaited them. Indeed, it is not much surprising that men of families should be slow to act in such a case. Recruits were not obtained in sufficient numbers to enable Bragg to remain there. 2d. The failure of Van Dorn to carry Price's army through to Paducah and Smithland, as we explained yesterday. These two causes, and none other, made Bragg fall back.

But where is Bragg going? The country—especially the Yankees, will find out before very long.—*Atlanta Confederacy*, 24th inst.

27 October 1862, 4

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Saxon* at New York, from Havana, we have dates from that city to the 10th.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Havana, and throughout the entire Island, by an outrage by the officers of an American man-of-war. The facts of the case are briefly these. On the forenoon of the 7th instant, a steamer was seen rapidly approaching the Spanish coast, about six miles to the Westward of the Moro Castle, pursued by a man-of-war.

The steamer had British colors flying at the time, and the pursuer, from her general appearance, was a United States vessel. The Captain of the British ship was clearly endeavoring to make for the harbor of Havana, but the Federal headed her off, and the vessel was forced to run ashore.

Launches were at once despatched from the cruiser to capture the Captain and crew, and to get off the steamer, if possible. No sooner had the launches touched shore, however, when a detachment of Spanish soldiers were seen approaching, on the appearance of which the commander of the boats gave directions to fire the vessel, which was immediately done, and the launches returned to the war steamer, taking with them the pilot of the destroyed vessel, whom they had captured. The cruiser immediately proceeded to sea.

The ship destroyed proved to be the steamer *Blauche*, last from the port of Molato, where she had stopped for coal.

As to her mission and to where she belonged, accounts differ; some say that she was a slaver, others, doubtless more correct, affirm that she hailed from Port Lavaca, Texas, and had a cargo of Cotton.

The man-of-war is supposed to have been either the *Dacotah* or *Montgomery*, but these suppositions are doubtless erroneous, as neither of these vessels could have been in that neighborhood at the time.

The affair, as above stated, had caused a great sensation among the "Dons," and Spanish men-of-war were at once despatched to demand of the Federal commander an explanation of his conduct; but they had returned without finding him.

It is said that the facts of the case will at once be laid before the Home Government.

The Havana papers, being mostly in the interest of the Government, have but little to say in reference to the matter, and are extremely cautious in their utterances. The *Diario* of the 10th, however, has an article on the subject, in which, after recapitulating the facts in the case, it hopes that the United States Government will not "only give satisfaction to Spain for the affront, but take care to instruct its subordinate officers to be more careful in the discharge of their duties."

The editor quotes the case of the *Trent*, and argues how near it came embroiling England and the United States in a war, and goes on to show that it would not be through ignorance of international law that the American captain acted as he did. "If such proceedings are to be allowed," the *Diario* wants to know "what guarantees or safety are neutral vessels to expect from United States vessels."

The same paper makes the important statement, that the Federal cruiser had no colors flying at the time of the "outrage"—"and therefore," the editor remarks, "nothing to distinguish her from a pirate."

The *Prensa*, of the 8th, hopes that the "Government will at once take measures to enquire into all the facts of the case."

The Charleston Mercury.

27 October 1862, 1

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Saxon* at New York from Havana, on Tuesday night, we have dates from that city to the 10th :

Considerable excitement has been caused at Havana and throughout the entire island, by an outrage by the officers of an American man-of-war. The facts of the case are briefly these: On the afternoon of the 7th instant, a steamer was seen rapidly approaching the Spanish coast, about six miles to the westward of the Moro Castle, pursued by a man of war. The steamer had British colors flying at the time, and the pursuer, from her general appearance, was a United States vessel. The captain of the British ship was clearly endeavoring to make for the harbor of Havana, but the Federal headed her off, and the vessel was forced to run ashore.

Launches were at once despatched from the cruiser to capture the Captain and crew, and to get off the steamer, if possible. No sooner had the launches touched the shore, however, when a detachment of Spanish soldiers were seen approaching, on the appearance of which the commander of the boats gave directions to fire the vessel, which was immediately done, and the launchers returned to the war steamer, taking with them the pilot of the destroyed vessel, whom they had captured. The cruiser immediately proceeded to sea. The ship destroyed proved to be the steamer *Blanche*, last from the port of Molato, where she had stopped for coal. As to her mission and to where she belonged accounts differ; some say that she was a slaver, others, doubtless more correct, affirm that she hailed from Port Lavacca, Texas, and had a cargo of cotton.

The affair, as above stated, had caused a great sensation among the "Dons," and Spanish men-of-war were at once despatched to demand of the Federal commander an explanation of his conduct, but they had returned without finding him. It is said the facts of the case will at once be laid before the Home Government.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 October 1862, 1

Clothe the Soldiers.

The approach of winter weather cannot fail to bring home to every feeling heart in the Confederate States the destitute condition of our troops. We trust it will stimulate our people to redouble their exertions to provide cloths and blankets for the shivering soldiers of the South. Unless the people volunteer and devote themselves to this task, the brave defenders of our country must succumb to the inclemency of the season, and fall by scores, victims to the many fatal diseases caused by exposure to wet and cold. The women of the South performed wonders last year in clothing our troops. Although cloth is dear, and blankets are scarce, a great deal can undoubtedly be done this year, and we are assured that the need for such efforts is more pressing than before. We know that there is a will to labor in this cause. To obtain the material is the chief difficulty. We would, therefore, urgently call upon all who can aid, to come forward promptly with their offerings, and assist heartily in the good work until it is accomplished, and our armies are well provided for the winter. No time should be lost.

Depots of Subsistence.

We would again urge upon our authorities the immediate establishment of large depots of subsistence within the limits of Charleston. We have little doubt but that the city, when attacked, will be assailed by land forces as well as from the water approach. Charleston is on a narrow neck of land, easy to separate from communication with the surrounding country and with the interior. Without depots of food, its inhabitants will be liable to be starved into submission. In our judgment, no time should be lost in attending to this vital matter.

A NARRATIVE OF THE FIGHT AT OLD POCOTALIGO.

McPHERSONVILLE, October 24.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—Early on the morning of the 23d information was received from Col. W. S. Walker's headquarters that the enemy had landed in force at Mackey's Point, distant about 9 miles from the Pocotaligo Depot, and were then moving upon the railroad. Our forces were immediately ordered forward in all haste, with a view to intercept them, and came upon the enemy at Capt. George Elliott's plantation, situate about three miles from Pocotaligo, and about four and a half from the depot.

The forces actually engaged upon our side in the first fight (for, as you will perceive, there were two separate and distinct battles fought during the day) consisted of Major Morgan's Squadron, Captain Kirk's Rangers, Capt. Blake Heyward's "Marion Men of Combahee," Capt. Izard's Colleton —, Capt. J. B. Alston's Sharpshooters, Capt. Lamkin's Virginia Battery, a section of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Captain Stephen Elliott, jr., and the Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. Rutledge.

Our advance guard (for such I suppose it to be), composed of two pieces of Capt. Elliott's Battery, supported by the sharpshooters, and a portion of the cavalry dismounted, and acting as riflemen, met the enemy considerably in advance of our main position, and soon the booming of the artillery and bursting of shell indicated to our expectant ears that we would soon engage in the " tug of war." Then dropping shots, succeeded by rattling volleys, announced to us that the infantry were engaged.

Having attained their object in locating the enemy, our artillery, with its support, fell gradually back upon the position which had been selected as best calculated to oppose successfully the further advance of the foe, and which had already been occupied by the main body of our troops. A brief description of our position and order of battle may not here be inappropriate.

Along our entire front ran a strip of marsh about one hundred yards wide, with a small creek passing through its centre. This marsh was intersected by a causeway, entirely unprotected by trees or growth of any kind, and our object was, by concentrating our fire upon it, to deter the

enemy from crossing, which he could only have accomplished under fire at a most fearful sacrifice of life. Our position, save by this route, was inaccessible. The opposite side of the marsh was thickly skirted with timber and underbrush, which eventually afforded admirable cover for the sharpshooters of the enemy in their efforts to dislodge us.

Our troops were posted in a growth of trees which edged the low ground, and, of course, fronting it. Our left rested upon the plantation of Dr. Hutson, and consisted of Capt. Izard's and Alston's Infantry, Capt. Heyward's dismounted troopers, and a portion of Major Morgan's Squadron. Lamkin's Virginia Battery was stationed directly in the road, having a clear sweep of the marsh and causeway already mentioned, whilst Elliott's howitzers, having necessarily retired, as above stated, before the overwhelming columns of the enemy, took post also in the road. The artillery, of course, occupied a central position, and was supported on the right by Capt. Kirk's Rangers, Capt. Edward's company of Morgan's Squadron, and Capt. Rutledge's Light Dragoons. It is now eleven o'clock. There is a momentary lull, and then our artillery opens upon the thick wood across the marsh with shell, grape and canister. The enemy's shell for some minutes have been flying wildly and harmlessly over our heads, shrieking like winged demons. Suddenly it ceases. They have been firing over the woods at long range, and they are probably seeking a nearer position, having ascertained ours.

The Yankee infantry now begin to show themselves behind the trees in the opposite wood, and the dragoons, and other riflemen, throw a perfect hail of bullets across the marsh. Our artillery too, increases the rapidity of its fire, but the enemy's riflemen reply slowly only. "What does it mean?" is asked; and the word goes down the line, "Boys, they are waiting for their artillery." And it is so. The supposition is a correct one. Bang! whizz—and a shell bows through the air and bursts sullenly over our heads, deafening us with the explosion, whilst its fragments are scattered around us. It is followed by another, and another, and yet another, until sound becomes lost in the incessant roar of artillery which fills the ear and shakes the very soil beneath our feet. *But that soil is Carolina's,* and her sons flinch not from the deadly struggle before them.

Their artillery, alone, does not dislodge us, and their rifles now begin to play. Each side seems vying with the other in the rapidity of discharge, whilst ever and anon the clear cool voice of Capt. Rutledge would be heard, "Keep cool, men, and don't waste your ammunition!" And they did not, as subsequent disclosures fully proved.

But, alas! our ammunition is nearly all expended—plenty in the rear, but it is not easily got at, and we can hold our ground no longer. Reluctantly, the word is given to "fall back," and reluctantly it is obeyed. The artillery limbers up, the troopers remount their horses, the infantry brings up the rear, and slowly and in perfect order our fearfully overmatched troops retire upon Old Pocotaligo, there to make another desperate effort to save the railroad at Pocotaligo Depot, distant but one and a half miles. The bridge which crosses Pocotaligo Creek, and which is within a hundred yards of our new stand point, has been pulled up by Capt. Alston's command (the sharpshooters), the cavalry ride to the rear to leave their horses and obtain a fresh supply of ammunition, and we again await the approach of our foes. We do not wait long. His artillery is soon rattling its iron hail into the fine old oaks at Pocotaligo. But I must here digress a little in order to give you an idea of our new battle ground. Pocotaligo, so called, is a mere assemblage of three or four houses, situated in a beautiful oak grove, of about two and a half acres in extent. The other features of it, as a military position, are very similar to those of our first engagement—marsh-causeway, deep creek, torn up bridge, and thick woods on opposite side, about two hundred yards off.

The Charleston Light Dragoons were stationed at some distance, as a "corps de reserve," whilst the artillery and other forces disposed themselves in position among the oaks. The enemy now came up (according to an account given by a dying officer who was left by them upon the ground)—*six thousand strong*—with eight (8) pieces of artillery.

The same scene was re-enacted, save that rifles usurped the place of the artillery, and a more scathing and terrific fire it is impossible to imagine. Space itself seemed annihilated by those whizzing, singing messengers of death—Minie balls—so rapidly did they chase each other on

their mission of destruction and blood. Our men are getting tired, and ask, wistfully, "Where are our reinforcements?" It is now 3 1/2 p. m., and they have been fighting since 11 a. m., against enormous odds.

Col. Walker orders up the dragoons, and they come on at the double-quick, right through the leaden rain, and take position with a cheer which makes the welkin ring, assisted, as it is, by the crack of forty-five rifles.

Artillery, infantry, dismounted troopers, all fight desperately now. The flat has gone forth. Col. Walker says "He will hold the position or die there," and the men believe him. The Virginia Battery has covered itself with glory; but it is in an advanced position, and it has suffered terribly. Its guns are silenced, and dead men and horses lie around them. One of their men, pointing to blood upon his arm, said to a comrade, "Mister, do you see that; it is the heart's blood of my only brother."

Old Beaufort's glorious sons, in the midst of carnage, stand up to their work like heroes. Steadily their pieces flash destruction to the foe. Captains Elliott is on his horse in the midst of the hottest of the fire giving directions to his gallant men, as coolly as though on parade. The Rutledge Mounted Rifles, too, have come from picket duty, and are doing their work right nobly.

But we now hear cheer after cheer upon our right, and they are echoed with a will by our exhausted men—for, God be praised, they are reinforcements. It is Nelson's Battalion, led on at the double-quick by Captain Sligh, and a glorious sight it is to see how gallantly Carolina is represented in that little command. On they sweep, cheer after cheer bursting from them, even while they were rolling over by the half dozen. We fight two hours longer (till dark), and the battle is over. The enemy are in full retreat, and our tired men devote themselves to bringing in our dead and wounded. This does not occupy much time, and they (that is, the living) are soon under the kind attention of Assistant Surgeon C. H. Taber, who is indefatigable in his exertions to relieve them.

But we turn sickeningly from the bloody scenes and horrid sounds of the hospital, where mutilated mortality lies quivering in every stage of approaching dissolution, to the more cheerful contemplation of the results accomplished. The enemy in overwhelming force is defeated, the road is saved, and a lesson is taught.

Our loss in killed is fifteen, in wounded about forty-five, in prisoners say four or five—64 total. We buried fifty-three (53) of the enemy upon the field. They took away their wounded, with the exception of a few who were in a dying condition. Let it not be supposed from the above returns that the battle was a slight one. Those who went through the first Manassas say they never experienced such a rain of bullets. It must be borne in mind that the country is almost entirely a vast forest, admitting only of bush fighting, and, of course, affording the best possible cover. Hence the small loss attendant upon a battle which raged furiously and almost uninterruptedly from 11 a. m. until night. The engagement which took place at and near Pocotaligo on the 23d instant, a battle which, although not indicated by great loss of life, certainly deserves, from peculiar circumstances, to be ranked amongst the most brilliant and successful of the bloody war waged against us by our fanatical and unscrupulous adversaries.

The loss of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery is, I am informed, fifteen wounded and one killed; of the Virginia Battery, sixteen wounded and four killed; of the Charleston Light Dragoons, seven wounded. The loss of the other companies I have not been able to ascertain up to the present time.

For the information of friends, I give the list of the wounded in the Charleston Light Dragoons: Corporal Miles, slight flesh wound in back; G. E. Manigault, slightly, in face; J. Hopkins, seriously, in shoulder; M. B. Pringle, in foot; E. C. Holland, in forehead; J. M. Pringleau, severely, in thigh; J. A. O'Neill, seriously, in the leg. Privates Simons, Davant and Holland had their horses shot under them. Capt. Rutledge's coolness in both fights was conspicuous, and won the admiration of his men. One of Lamkin's men told me that the Dragoons fought "like tigers." But all did that, and all deserve equal credit.

We have several thousand men on hand now, and are prepared for any emergency.

My task is done. I have given only such information as it was possible to obtain; and if there be any errors and omissions apparent, which are very likely to happen, I trust they will be properly corrected.

27 October 1862, 2

THE BATTLE OF THE YEMASSEE, OR OLD POCOTALIGO.

The engagement of Wednesday last was a victory which will rank with Secessionville, as one of the most unequal and hardest contested conflicts of the war. In all its features and incidents, desperate—in its conduct, reflecting honor and glory on the gallant Colonel who commanded and the brave men who fought it. It was, in many respects, a most remarkable fight. On the one hand, a brigade of 4000 Infantry, with nine guns and a fleet of 15 gunboats to cover their sudden landing; on the other, as it happened, a small body of mounted troops, two small companies of Infantry and eight field pieces, long bore the brunt of the attack, for it was not known, from the peculiar conformation of the country, where the impending blow would be struck. A brief account of the topography of the vicinity, and of the object of the enemy in making this attack, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

A glance at the map of the State will show the three points of interest—"Pocotaligo" to the northward, "Coosawatchie" to the southward, "Mackey's Point" to the eastward of both—situated respectively at the three angles of an equilateral triangle, the sides of which are about eight miles in length. The Coosawatchie, Tullyfinny and Pocotaligo Rivers flow through this section and empty their waters into Broad River around Mackey's Point on Graham's Neck, a Peninsula enclosed between, with depth of water to float large ships. From this point a good road leads up to Pocotaligo. Our communication between Coosawatchie and Pocotaligo Depot is by the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, as also by the old stage road from Old Pocotaligo to Coosawatchie Village—the three rivers being spanned by rough wooden bridges on the stage road, and by a substantial trestle work over the Tullyfinny and Coosawatchie Rivers for the railroad track.

Coosawatchie lies at the head of navigation on the river of the same name, and at the junction of the stage road from Old Pocotaligo with the railroad. On this very spot three centuries ago, RIBAULT, and his noble French followers, once landed in their inland explorations and held their first friendly greetings with the Aborigines. The place was once a thriving Indian settlement. It was afterwards the Court House of Beaufort District, but has been for years a deserted village. Since the war, however, it has assumed importance as a military post, at which Gens. LEE and KIMBLEY made their headquarters during a portion of last winter.

Pocotaligo is an old village, established as a place of trade by the Yemassee Indians long before the revolution; it was here that the Indians of this tribe began their bloody operations in the Indian outbreak of 1715. It has long been a post office and trading stand.

Opposite Mackey's Point, on the south side of the Coosawatchie, and of course available to the enemy with his transports, is Bee's Creek, for a short distance a bold stream, on which are good landings, and from which a fair road leads to the village of Coosawatchie. The object of the enemy was, without doubt, to burn the railroad trestle over the Coosawatchie River, and the landing of his forces simultaneously at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek, was to render doubtful his

real attack, and cause us to separate our forces. In this the enemy was partly successful; but, as the sequel shows, while their strategy was good, our movements to check them were, also, wisely conceived and promptly executed. Our active mounted men soon gave information that the main column was moving up Mackey's Road, and our forces moved forward to meet them there, while the trestle work at Coosawatchie was completely protected by our artillery, previously sent forward, with Infantry reinforcements at hand to support them. How the battle was fought at first, with odds of eight to one, not by regular Infantry, with long range muskets, but for the most part by mounted troopers, who plucked their horses and, on foot, disputed the ground inch by inch, with rifles and shot guns, while our brave artillery, few in number, but large in soul, fought their guns, until the enemy's Infantry columns were within reach of their pieces, we shall not attempt to describe. We hear of the long lines of Infantry, charging and driving everything before them at Manassas Plains and Seven Pines—of immense parks of artillery, thundering forth their iron hail, until the ground trembled with the shock of battle; but the history of the war does not afford a more brilliant example of patriotic effort than was exhibited by the defenders of "Old Pocotaligo" against the sudden attack on the 22d October. The battles of Secessionville and Yemassee, or Old Pocotaligo, will be pointed to as examples worthy to be imitated by the defenders of Charleston. And no better incentive to duty can be given than the early publication of the official reports of that glorious day's work.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

The 11th Regiment, Major J. J. HARRISON commanding, was being transported by rail a short distance, to Coosawatchie. When the train was within four hundred yards of the trestle work, over the Coosawatchie River, a small party of about 150 Yankees, who had evidently just arrived, fired into the train, killing Major HARRISON and a fireman on the engine. The Regiment was entirely at the mercy of the enemy while passing them; not a musket was loaded, and some confusion took place on one or more of the open platform cars. Some men leaped from the train and were injured, and the color bearer of the Whippy Swamp company was jostled and lost his balance; the flag fell off the car and fell into the hands of the enemy. We mention this fact, as the Yankees will doubtless boast that they captured a standard from us; and also in justice to the company, who, under more favorable circumstances, would have defended the banner to the last extremity. The train was stopped some four hundred yards over the bridge and the regiment formed.

The Lafayette Artillery, Lieut. L. F. LEBLUX commanding, were posted on the Turnpike Road, guarding the approach to the railroad over the Coosawatchie Bridge; Lieutenant HAL STUART, of Captain ELLIOTT'S Beaufort Artillery, occupied a commanding position with a section, to defend the railroad trestle over the same stream. The enemy either mistook the way or feared to approach this point, cutting the telegraph and tearing up a bar or two of the road 400 yards lower down, so that our gallant artillery did not have as heavy work to do as their comrades at Old Pocotaligo; nevertheless, some few

Yankees did venture in this direction. Upon leaving the railroad, both batteries opened upon them promptly. A few took shelter in an old church, very near Lieut. LEBLUX'S howitzers, with the view of picking off his gunners. A few rounds scattered them, and a shell from a 12-pound howitzer was fired into the church; the explosion smashed one side of the building, and the remnant of the Yankees took to their heels. We learn that two dead bodies have been found near by.

A detachment of Colonel COLCOCK'S Regiment of Cavalry approached the scene of action from Grahamville, under Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. JOHNSON. They fired into the Yankees after they had retired to their boats, with some effect, it is supposed. This the enemy replied to, with small arms, killing private FRIPP, of the Ashley Dragoons, and severely wounding 1st Lieutenant T. G. BUCKNER, of the Beaufort District Troop—a brave and earnest officer. His wound is a severe one, the ball passing across the stomach, it is hoped without injuring the intestines.

Captain J. HERTS ALSTON, Company B, 1st Battalion South Carolina Sharpshooters, with his Lieutenants, HUGGONIN, MIDDLETON STUART and CATER, were in the advance in the fight at Pocotaligo. In retiring, Captain ALSTON and four of his men reached the bridge after it was destroyed, and were separated from their company. They took shelter in the marsh and lay concealed for some time, the bullets from both sides whistling just over them. The Captain is reported as having received two flesh wounds—one from a Federal and the other from a Confederate stray bullet. Lieutenant STUART was shot in the arm and Lieutenant CATER was struck down with a fragment of shell. All, however, are doing well.

Major MORGAN was wounded early in the fight. Capt. TRENHOLM, of the Rutledge Riflemen, was ordered to the command of this Battalion during the rest of the engagement. All the cavalry plucked their horses, and, each man taking a tree, used his rifle or carbine with success. Captain HENRY BUIST'S company of sharpshooters was posted at Bee's Creek on picket duty, and held their position with credit, receiving the enemy's fire with great steadiness. Capt. CHISOLEM'S company was marching towards Coosawatchie, on the Railroad track, when they were overtaken by the train with the 11th Regiment, and shared the fortunes of that regiment. The Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. RUTLEDGE, and Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Lieut. WALKER, were in the front, both commands proving themselves proficient in two arms of the service.

Our Virginia allies showed the most obstinate courage, losing heavily in men and horses. They won the admiration of our brave Palmetto boys by their distinguished gallantry.

Negros from the plantations, along which the enemy passed in retreat, report that the commanding officer, a Brigadier General, lost his arm, and that a Colonel was shot through both legs.

As a matter of record, it is proper to state that the battle was won before any reinforcements reached the scene of action from beyond Pocotaligo. A detachment of 250 men from the 7th (Lt. Col. NELSON) S. C. Battalion joined in the fight at four o'clock, p. m., just at the nick of time, and, rushing to the front with a yell, they soon made themselves felt.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 October 1862, 2

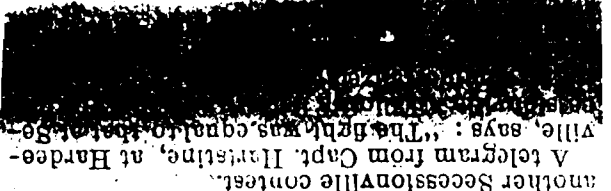
THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON CHARLESTON—A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.—The city gossips, yesterday, were all agog over the statements of a deserter from the Yankee fleet named ALEXANDER RUSSELL, who had just reached the city. He claims to have overheard, in the conversation of Yankee officers, that Charleston is to be attacked between the 1st and 10th of November, that the naval demonstration is to be made by a very large and powerful fleet, including two iron-clads, and that reinforcements, about 17,000 strong, are daily expected to participate in the land attack. He adds, that the officers of the enemy are by no means sanguine of taking Charleston, and says that the opinion prevails amongst them that the disappointment resulting from an unsuccessful attempt would go far towards giving an effective impetus to the cause of the Peace Party. We give these statements to our readers for whatever they may be worth.

RUSSELL is a British subject, and says he was enlisted in the enemy's service by fraud. He was attached to the Yankee vessel *Isaac P. Smith*, off Stono; and being sent ashore in company with nine others to kill some bees, he watched his chance and skedaddled to our lines.

HEARTLESS VILLAINY.—We understand that there are parties in this city who, during the past week, have been levying forced contributions of blankets, carpeting, etc., upon poor families, upon a pretended authority from the Confederate Government. The depredations of these impostors have been chiefly upon colored people, but, in several instances, white families have been despoiled in similar style. We advise all readers to resist, and, if possible, procure the arrest of the plunderers. In certain localities we notice large quantities of half-worn blankets, etc., offered for sale. The public would like to know whether these goods are the fruit of the fraud and robbery which we have described.

From the Charleston... The Pocolago victory... All the accounts that have reached us from the scene of action... The Pocolago victory... The scene of action... All the accounts that have reached us from the scene of action... The Pocolago victory... The scene of action... All the accounts that have reached us from the scene of action...

The man who saw them on their retreat... that he met a continued stream of ambulances... advance and coming from their boats... We captured but two prisoners... The bridge across Bee's Creek had been burnt... We have not been able to obtain a full list of the casualties... CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS--CAPTAIN D. H. RESTON.



28 October 1862, 2

Official List.—We have received the following list of casualties in Col. W. S. WALKER's immediate command, in the affair near Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862:

COMMANDS.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted.	Officers.	Enlisted.	Officers.	Enlisted.	
Co. I, 11th S. C. V.....	...	2	...	8	1	1	12
Charlton L. Dragoons	...	1	...	8	...	...	9
Co. B, 1st Bat S. C. S. S.	...	1	...	4	...	2	10
Capt. Heyward's Co....	4	...	1	5
Nelson L. Artillery.....	...	4	...	13	...	...	19
Co. A, 1st Bat. Cavalry	1
Co. B, 1st Bat. Cavalry	...	1	...	7	...	...	9
Co. C, 1st Bat. Cavalry	1	1	3	5
Co. D, 1st Bat. Cavalry	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Capt. Kirk's Co. P. M.	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Rutledge M. Riflemen	2	...	...	2
Total.....	1	9	8	50	2	7	77

Note.—No return yet received from Nelson's Battalion.

Office Adjutant General, Department South Carolina and Georgia, October 27, 1862.

The Lafayette Artillery.—We have not yet published many details concerning the attack and repulse of the enemy at Coosawhatchie. The reports that reach us from all sources assign the defence of the rail road bridge near Coosawhatchie, to the Lafayette Artillery, Captain J. T. KANAPAU, then in the temporary absence of the Captain under command of Lieutenant L. F. LE BLUX. As the representatives, and in many cases the descendants of those who founded the volunteer artillery of the city as now constituted, all expected much from the Lafayettes. So far as opportunities have offered, they have fully confirmed the expectations of friends.

The following is from a letter written by an officer of this corps—a veteran corps in spirit, although young in many of its members:

"On the 22d inst., we had orders to move for the battle field. When near the scene of action (after passing through shot and shell) we were ordered to go back and protect the bridge and rail road at Coosawhatchie, S. C. We marched eighteen miles in less than three hours. We got to the bridge just before they (the Yanks) fired into the train. We were in a narrow road and the enemy fired upon us. We then returned the compliment from two of our pets, double banked with canister. They fell in large numbers and broke. We did not fire until they advanced to one hundred and fifty yards from us. A party of fifty or more of them were under a tree. We opened upon them, and they fell like rice birds. The pickets reported twenty-one dead on the field near that tree—all killed by artillery. We had many narrow and providential escapes, and thank God our brave little band has done its duty well. The credit of saving the bridge at this place (Coosawhatchie) is due the Lafayettes."

Complimented.—General BEAUREGARD has addressed the following note to Colonel WALKER for his signal defeat of the Yankee invaders at Pocotaligo:

Sevenual, October 23, 1862, 8½ A. M.—I compliment you and the gallant troops who so signally defeated the Abolitionists yesterday.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Colonel W. S. WALKER, Commanding District Pocotaligo, S. C.

We have received from the Charleston Light Dragoons, through E. C. HOLLAND, one of their Committee, \$50 in addition to the liberal donation previously acknowledged for the supply of clothing and outfit for our brave brethren in Virginia. We take pride and pleasure in reporting such considerable liberality on the part of soldiers who are themselves in the field, and who bore a noble part at Pocotaligo. The Charleston Light Dragoons have shown that they are not only ready and willing to take the field themselves, and incur the dangers, duties and privations of a soldier's life, but to spare something for the aid of other soldiers who are facing the battle under less favorable conditions of climate and at a greater distance from home.

Persons offering lead for public use, will, if possible, report directly to Major CHILDS, at the Arsenal, or deposit it at any place in the city to be reported.

POST HOSPITAL, ADAMS' RUN, S. C.
Wanted at the above Hospital FOUR NURSES, TWO COOKS and TWO LAUNDRESSES. Apply in person or by letter, to the undersigned at Adams' Run, S. C.
J. P. M. GEDDINGS,
October 23 64 Senior Surgeon of Brigade.

The Charleston Courier.

28 October 1862, 4

Mass's. Editors:—In your report of the fight at Pocotaligo, on the 22d instant, no mention is made of my Company. We were ordered in the advance, and were amongst the first to meet the enemy, and were in the thickest of the battle the whole day. In justice to my command, you will please publish the above. The list of casualties is as follows:

Wounded—J. Adams, dangerously, in the leg, since amputated; S. W. Ritter, severely, in the knee; J. J. Johns, severely, in the leg; H. T. Remley, severely, arm and body; C. W. Blocker, over the eye, since reported for duty; G. S. Slowman, thigh, since reported for duty.

Missing—W. D. Jurdan.

D. B. HEYWARD.

Captain "Marion Men of Combahee."

Camp Walker, near McPhersonville, October 27, 1862.

Beware how you Handle Shells.

Editors Courier:—On Sunday evening I walked out as far as where Col. Colcock's Regiment had been in camp. I saw a rifle shell that had been fired by the enemy on Wednesday, at or near Coosawhatchie. On examining it they had taken out about one pound of powder, and the shell was lying carelessly around where there had been a fire, and seemed as though all the powder was out of it. I took it off about a quarter of a mile, put a slow match to it and it bursted, apparently into a thousand pieces, making a report as loud as a 12 pounder. There are many of those same shells that have been found and taken home by our men, and they think the powder all out, but if fire gets to them they may burst. The one I bursted alarmed the whole village of Grahamville. J. H. B.

Grahamville, S. C., October 27, 1862.

28 October 1862, 4

Messrs. Editors:—An error occurs in your statement of the battle of Yemassee, in relation to the hero boy, DANIEL P. CAMPBELL, which, allow me to correct. He was not a volunteer in the Beaufort Artillery, as you state, but a member of Captain A. C. IZARD's Rifle corps, which, on this occasion supported the Beaufort boys. Captain IZARD was sick, so that the command of this corps devolved on First Lieutenant WM L. CAMPBELL, and the Third Lieutenant JOHN C. REILLY being on furlough, DANIEL P. CAMPBELL was requested to take his place, and in command of a squad of skirmishers he fell early in the day.

The error seems trivial, yet in point of fact its correction seems due to the memory of so noble a youth as he was, since it attests at once his worth and the confidence reposed in him. That such confidence was not misplaced, is well exemplified in the manner he discharged the duty assigned him; for soon placing his men in position he turned to them and said "Behave yourselves like men, but don't unnecessarily expose yourselves;" when, as he faced about he was instantly killed by a ball piercing him in the mouth. Language such as his on "battle's perilous edge," is the language of a veteran, but coming from one yet in his teens, and amidst the din and shock of his first field of fight, was heroically beautiful. It is such as only could have emanated from so marked and fearless a youth as DANIEL P. CAMPBELL, who, morally and intellectually, was one of the most promising men of his age in the State. And young as he was he had attained to the full stature of man, in the love, confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and the regrets and deep sorrow at his early fate.

Wallerboro', October 26, 1862.

F.

Messrs. Editors:—In your statement of the battle of Pocotaligo your flattering notice of my services are duly appreciated. But I beg leave to protest against the use of the title of *Major*. It is an old *Kansas* honor that I have long since sunk for the higher one of *Scout*, in our own State. On an occasion where all behaved so bravely and fought so gallantly, it may be considered invidious to give so much credit to myself for doing what I claim for all. I, as it were, belong to the *Courier*, and to that perhaps is to be attributed your flattering notice. Should I have any opportunity in future to serve my country, and it should come to your notice, I beg you not to lay it on so thick, or my natural modesty will cause me to retire from your fire.

E. E. B.

The Charleston Courier.

29 October 1862, 1

Messrs. Editors:—Below I give you a list of casualties in Captain IZARD'S Company in the recent engagements with the enemy at "Hutson's Plantation" and Pocolahigo, to wit:

Killed—Sergeant F. E. Grant, D. P. Campbell.
Wounded—Sergeant A. J. Smoke, severely; Private S. Crosby, severely; William O'Bryan, severely; G. W. Way, severely; H. Valentine, slightly; Jos. Warren, slightly; G. S. Warren, slightly; Jas. Yarley, slightly; Wm. Spell, slightly.

WM. L. CAMPBELL,

First Lieutenant Commanding Company.
McPhersonville, October 27, 1862.

The Charleston Courier.

29 October 1862, 2

We have several small packages of lead for the use of the Arsenal. Major CHILDS will obtain them on application. Our friends who can send or report directly to the Arsenal will save trouble and confer a favor by so doing. The lead is needed, and we are pleased to aid any way in procuring it. The poor and the widows have freely given their mites in lead. Have the rich done equally well?

The Charleston Mercury.

29 October 1862, 2

THE BATTLE OF POCOTALIGO.

CASUALTIES IN COL. W. S. WALKER'S IMMEDIATE
COMMAND IN THE AFFAIR NEAR POCOTALIGO,
OCTOBER 22, 1862.

COMMANDS.	Kill- ed. Officers	Wo'nded		Miss- ing.		Aggregate
		Enlisted.	Enlisted.	Officers	Enlisted	
Co. I, 11th S. C. V.....	2	..	8	1	1	112
Charleston Light Dragoons.....	..	..	8	..	..	8
Co. B, 1st Battalion S. C. S. E.....	1	3	4	..	2	10
Captain Heyward's Company.....	..	..	4	..	1	5
Nelson Light Artillery.....	4	2	18	..	..	19
Co. A, 1st Battalion Cavalry.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Co. B, 1st Battalion Cavalry.....	1	1	7	..	..	9
Co. C, 1st Battalion Cavalry.....	..	..	1	1	3	5
Co. D, 1st Battalion Cavalry.....	1	..	2	..	..	3
Captain Kirk's Co. P. R.....	1	1	1	..	..	3
Rutledge Mounted Riflemen.....	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total.....	19	8	50	2	7	77

NOTE—No return yet received from Nelson's Battalion.

McPHERSONVILLE, Oct. 27.

To the Editor of the Mercury: I enclose you a list of casualties in Capt. Izard's company, in the engagements with the enemy on the 22d instant—to wit:

Killed—Sergeant F. E. Grant, Private D. P. Campbell.

Wounded—Sergeant Smoke, very severely; Privates S. Crosby, very severely; Wm. O'Bryan, severely; G. W. Way, severely; H. Valentine, slightly; Joseph Warren, slightly; G. S. Warren, slightly; Jas. Yarley, slightly; Wm. Spell, slightly.

The men behaved gallantly, though never under fire before.

WM. L. CAMPBELL,
First Lieut. Commanding Company.

CAMP ELZY, October 26.

Col. D. H. Ellis, Commanding Post:

SIR: The following are the casualties reported in those Companies of this Regiment which were engaged with the enemy at Coosawhatchie:

Company B, Lieut. Edward D. Chaplin Commanding.—Private C. Rush, leg crushed by the train, reported since as dead.

Company C, Sergt. D. D. Leadbetter Commanding.—Private G. W. Munroe, wounded in foot and arm slightly.

Company D, Lieut. Sauls Commanding.—Sergt. C. Cook, slightly in face; Private G. E. Standley, slightly in knee.

Company K, Capt. Boatright Commanding.—Corporal J. Hiers, slightly in shoulder; Private J. Polk, leg fractured; Private J. M. Hickman, ankle, slightly; Private W. J. Carter, ankle, slightly.

Major J. J. Harrison, who was in command, was killed by the Abolitionists who were ambushed and fired into the train. The other casualties were occasioned by the men falling from the train, which consisted of open platform cars.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. D. McMILLAN,
Capt. Commanding 11th Regiment, S. C. V.

30 October 1862, 1

FORT JOHNSON, OCTOBER 29, 1862.
 PURSUANT TO THIRD PARAGRAPH GENERAL ORDERS No. 76, Headquarters Department South Carolina and Georgia, the following Privates belonging to Light Company A, First Regiment S. C. Artillery, are hereby published as being absent without leave, and are notified that unless they return WITHIN TEN DAYS they will be treated as DESERTERS:
 Privates BAKER, GIBSON, DAY, HARRALL, HOGAN, KELLY, LOVETT, ROBERTS, SOLOMON.
 WM. C. PRESTON, Captain Artillery,
 Commanding Light Company A,
 First Regiment S. C. Artillery.
 The Columbia South Carolina and Savannah Republican will insert three times, every other day, and send accounts immediately to Capt. Preston.
 October 30 0 13

HEADQUARTERS 1st REGT. S. C. ARTILLERY, }
 FORT SUMTER, October 27, 1862. }
 THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE NAMES OF the men of this Command who are absent without leave, and should they not return within ten days after this publication, they will be published as deserters:
 Private WILLIAM GANDY, Company "D."
 Private RANSOM KINSEY, Company "D."
 Private JAMES HATCHELL, Company "D."
 Private MORRIS HATCHELL, Company "D."
 Private ALISON WATSON, Company "G."
 Private JOHN MCGAHEY, Company "I."
 Private JOHN CARROL, Company "I."
 Private THOMAS HART, Company "I."
 Private DANIEL MURPHY, Company "I."
 Private JOHN SEYMOUR, Company "K."
 Private JOHN WHELAN, Company "K."
 Private WILLIAM BARRINGER, Company "K."
 Private RUFUS JACKSON, Company "K."
 By order of Capt. YATES, Commanding.
 C. W. PARKER,
 First Lieut. and Adj't. S. C. Artillery.
 October 29 2

HEADQUARTERS, SECESSIONVILLE, }
 OCTOBER 28th, 1862. }
 [GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.]
 IN PURSUANCE OF THE THIRD PARAGRAPH of General Orders No. 76, Headquarters South Carolina and Georgia, the following named Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, belonging to this Command, are hereby published as being absent without leave, and notified that, unless they return to their respective Companies WITHIN TEN DAYS, they will be published as DESERTERS, and treated accordingly:
 TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT S. C. V.
 Company A—Privates M. HODGE, E. WELCH, H. WILLIAMS.
 Company B—Private THOS. WILLIAMS.
 Company C—Privates D. H. WESTBURY, JAMES JUDDY, W. JUDDY, J. DUKES.
 Company D—Sergeant D. W. BOWERS; Privates J. CREWS, F. N. FREEMAN, H. WILLIAMS, A. P. COHEN.
 Company E—Privates P. W. DRAWDY, O. H. BARNES, PETER RADDISH.
 Company F—Private ARTHUR STEVENSON.
 Company G—Corporal J. N. BUSHBY, WM. WOLF, W. D. MORRIS, G. C. JONES, L. M. CALDWELL.
 Company H—Private J. G. WAGSTAFF.
 Company K—Sergeant D. W. CHRISTIAN; Privates W. T. MATHIS, BENJ. NEW, PICKENS NEW.
 EIGHTH BATTALION GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.
 Company A—Private W. H. CASEY.
 Company D—Corporal A. WALLROVER; Privates R. A. BLACK, J. MCGAHA, W. M. BLUNT.
 Company G—Privates H. Y. WILL, W. R. WATKINS.
 BATTALION OF FIRST REGIMENT S. C. VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
 Company B—Private ELISHA FORD.
 Company H—Corporal A. BURNETT; Privates SOL. MORSE, A. T. COLEMAN, ROBERT TURNER, M. M. PRATER.
 By command of Lieut. Col. F. CAPERS, Commanding Post.
 J. C. PALMER, Adjutant.
 October 29 0 10

HEADQUARTERS-DEPT OF SO. CA. AND GA. }
 CHARLESTON, S. C., October 24, 1862. }
 [SPECIAL ORDERS No. 203.]
 [EXTRACT.]
 III. OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ARRIVING AND remaining for twelve hours or more at Columbia, Savannah, or any other Military Post in the Department, will report at the Office of the Commanding Officer, and exhibit their authority for being absent from their respective posts. Commanding officers are expected to be rigid and vigilant in enforcing this order.
 By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
 (Signed) THOS. JORDAN,
 (Official) Chief of Staff and A. A. G.
 JOHN F. O'BRIEN, Captain and A. A. G.
 October 25 1mo

HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT OF S. C. AND GA. }
 CHARLESTON, S. C., October 14, 1862. }
 [GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.]
 I. OFFICERS VISITING CHARLESTON: HEREAFTER will call at the Office of the Adjutant General, and register their names, the nature and duration of their absence from their Post, and by what authority so absent.
 III. ALL SOLDIERS of this Command, now absent from duty without proper authority or leave of absence, are called upon by the Commanding General to rejoin their standards without further delay. Those who remain recreant to their obligations shall be exposed to the public prints, and treated as DESERTERS.
 Regimental, Battalion or other Commanders will publish the names of all unauthorized absentees in the two Charleston newspapers, and the utmost rigor of the law will hereafter be enforced against this class of military offences.
 IV. The attention of DISBURSING OFFICERS is called to Paragraph 807 Article 10, Army Regulations: "If any Disbursing Officer shall bet at cards, or any game of hazard, his Commanding Officer shall suspend his functions, and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper Bureau of the War Department."
 By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD:
 THOMAS JORDAN,
 Chief of Staff and A. A. G.
 October 16

31 October 1862, 2

Incidents of Correspondence.—We have been favored with many private letters from actors in the late glorious fight at Pocotaligo, or visitors who reached the site soon after the battle.

We are under obligations to our friends for these favors, which are always gratefully appreciated. Most of the details given in these letters have been anticipated in our reports, and we can only make room for the following. A volunteer, who was in the forces ordered to Pocotaligo, that arrived there soon after the fight, writes :

“We saw no signs of an enemy about, but their dead lay along the route for about three to five miles, and ammunition was left in great abundance by boxes, showing that they must have retreated in a hurry. The prisoners report that they had eight regiments engaged, numbering at least 5,000 men. We had engaged at first not over 500 men. One of the prisoners, when asked his opinion, said we had at least 10,000 men, as he judged from the way our men fought.”

Another letter from a volunteer who was near the fight at Pocotaligo, but was otherwise engaged on duty, states :

“The Yankees left fifty-two dead, if not more, besides the dead and wounded carried off, which must amount to many more. Our artillery did destructive work against them.”

[From the Savannah Republican, October 31st.]

The Fight at Pocolaligo.

Mr. Editor:—As an act of simple justice to some of the corps engaged in the recent fight with the Abolitionists at Pocolaligo and Coosawhatchie I have determined to correct a mistake which occurred in yesterday's Courier; relative to the conspicuous part taken by Capt. Buist's company in the Coosawhatchie fight. The Courier, after proceeding at some length, adds:

"The others afterwards engaged were Nelson's Virginia battery, Morgan's squadron of cavalry, and Major Abney's first battalion Sharpshooters, consisting of Capt. Chisolm's company, Capt. Allston's company, and Capt. Buist's company."

The two first named companies of Maj. Abney's battalion may have been in the fight, but as to the latter, Capt. Buist's, I am certain that was not engaged, for Major Abney, in command of Capt. Buist's company and the Barnwell Dragoons, Capt. Lawton's company, were at Bee's Creek, which was about a mile and a half from the scene of action.

The Courier again adds:

"Captain Buist's company held an important position at Bee's Creek, and was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy, but maintained the fire without flinching."

Very strange, indeed, it seems to me, that none of the Barnwell troops saw the projectiles falling—indeed, I have heard several gentlemen who were present express the conviction that they felt perfectly safe, and that not a shell fell within two hundred yards of them. If the position was at all a dangerous one, no one seemed to feel it at the time; indeed, the enemy's shells were directed principally in another direction, and only a few scattering ones fell anywhere near Captain Buist's company.

No mention is made in the Courier of the 3d Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, which was commanded, on that occasion, by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Johnson. The regiment being divided, only a portion was carried into the engagement, which were as follows: The Beaufort District Troop, Captain Howard; Barnwell Dragoons, Captain Lawton; Ashley Dragoons, Captain George Heyward; Savannah River Guards, Captain A. B. Estes; and the Calhoun Minute Men, Captain A. M. Martin. Captain Martin's company was ordered to skirmish on Seabrook's Island, where it was feared the enemy would effect a landing, and Captain Lawton's company, as above stated, was with Major Abney, defending the pass at Bee's Creek. With the three remaining companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson boldly attacked the Abolitionists, who were going on to act as reserves for the force already advanced. The Colonel made his men dismount, and gave the Hessians a real "old field fight," which in the course of a half hour resulted in the utter defeat and demoralization of the enemy, and an advance and shout for the gunboat was immediately gotten up. The Colonel would have gone in pursuit to Coosawhatchie, but they had used the precaution to destroy an important bridge, which interfered with his plans.

The Colonel managed his detachment so judiciously that but slight was the casualties in his command. I have to chronicle the killing of Private Thomas B. Fripp, of the Ashley Dragoons, who fell mortally wounded in the early part of the action. First Lieutenant T. G. Buckner, of the Beaufort District Troop, fell mortally wounded. Corporal Thomas Farr, of the same company, was slightly wounded in the thigh. I see no mention made of the death of Lieut. Speaks, of Captain Kirk's company of Partisan Rangers. The company was in the thickest of the fight, and Lieut. Speaks fell at the beginning of the action. He was a brave man, a good neighbor, and his loss will be mourned by many. I have endeavored, Mr. Editor, to give you a brief and correct account of the part taken in the recent fight by the troops under the command of Major Abney and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Johnson, of the Third Regiment South Carolina Cavalry. The Yankees are whipped back, and God be praised.

Pocolaligo, S. C., October 27, 1862

General Review in Savannah.—Gen. Beauregard and staff, accompanied by Gen. Mercer and staff, appeared on the field at the appointed hour, the troops were stationed with great order and precision, and the review passed off finely, and without the slightest accident of any sort.

We hear that Gen. Beauregard expressed himself greatly satisfied, and even pleased, with the appearance and drill of the troops. While all were complimented, he passed a special encomium on the cavalry, which he characterized as admirable in all its appointments, and far superior to any he had seen in the West.

It is unnecessary to specify the numbers on the field, but we may say, that if the enemy had a spy in the crowd, he received no very flattering news to carry back to headquarters.

[Republican, 28th inst.]

The Charleston Courier.

3 November 1862, 4

Editor Savannah Republican:—A correspondent over the signature of "A" under date of Portoligo, S. C., October 27th, 1862, corrects some errors of the Charleston Courier, in its account of the recent fight at that place on the 22d. Had the writer been satisfied with his "errata," it would have been well, but he has unfortunately allowed his zeal for Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson and his command (from the Thirtieth Regiment South Carolina Cavalry) to lead him into a more serious error than that he proposed to correct. He says:

"With the three remaining companies Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson boldly attacked the Abolitionists, who were going on to act as reserves for the force already advanced. The Colonel made the men dismount and gave the Hessians a real "old field fight," which in the course of a half hour resulted in the utter defeat and demoralization of the enemy, and an advance and shout for the gunboat was immediately gotten up. The Colonel would have gone in pursuit of those advancing on Coosawhatchie, but they had used the precaution to destroy an important bridge, which interfered with his plans.

"The Colonel managed his detachment so judiciously that but slight was the casualties in his command."

We would be pleased to know when the "real old field fight" took place, which lasted for "half an hour," and which "resulted in the utter defeat and demoralization of the enemy." "On dit," that this detachment did not come up within range of the enemy's guns; until late in the afternoon, when they fired their volleys of small arms at the Abolitionists, after they had retired to their gunboats, which fire was returned, killing one and wounding two of our men; we have seen no statement yet which accounts for Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson's command from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.; it may be that this desperate fight took place between the hours named—we know that only three volleys were fired at the men on the decks of the gunboats, and this was late in the afternoon. COOSAWHATCHIE.

4 November 1862, 1

Obituary.

DIED at the Battle of Pocotaligo, Sergeant FRANCIS E. GRANT, of Capt. A. C. Izard's Company, Eleventh Regiment, S. C. V., aged twenty-one years, ten months and twenty days.

He was shot in the head while laying on his back loading his piece. Sergeant GRANT was a volunteer in the Colleton Rifles, and went to South Edisto at the commencement of the war as a warrant officer. He was afterwards with his Company at the battle of Bay Point, and among the last to leave the Fox, being of the rear guard on that memorable retreat. The Rifles were soon after disbanded, when he immediately joined Capt. Izard's Company as Sergeant. FRANCIS E. GRANT, the son of Rev. D. W. GRANT, of St. Bartholomew's, was by nature and habit a young man of unusual merit and worth, and bid fair to take a high stand as a citizen, soldier and officer. In the performance of his official duties he was strictly military. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he was polite and courteous. He was a dutiful and obedient son, an affectionate brother and faithful friend. His untimely death has created a painful void in the ranks of his Company; his name should never be erased from the muster roll of his Company, so that, though dead, his memory may always be preserved to his comrades. His parents and numerous friends mourn his death, but they do not mourn as those without hope.

CAMP HAMSTEAD, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.
IN PURSUANCE TO GENERAL ORDERS No. 76, Paragraph III., from Headquarters Department South Carolina and Georgia, all ABSENTEES from Companies A and B, ALSTON ARTILLERY, are hereby ordered to report for duty on or before the 7th of November, or they will be published as DESERTERS and treated accordingly. M. BOSTANLY, Capt. Co. B, November 4 4^o o. Commanding Alston Artillery.

FORT JOHNSON, OCTOBER 29, 1862.
PURSUANT TO THIRD PARAGRAPH GENERAL ORDERS No. 76, Headquarters Department South Carolina and Georgia, the following Privates belonging to Light Company A, First Regiment S. C. Artillery, are hereby published as being absent without leave, and are notified that unless they return WITHIN TEN DAYS they will be treated as DESERTERS: Privates BAKER, GIBSON, DAY, HARRALL, HOGAN, KELLY, LOVETT, ROBERTS, SOLOMON. Wm. C. PRESTON, Captain Artillery, Commanding Light Company A, First Regiment S. C. Artillery.

The Columbia South Carolinian and Savannah Republican will insert three times, every other day, and send accounts immediately to Capt. Preston. October 30

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C. AND GA., CHARLESTON, S. C., November 1, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 211.]

[EXTRACT.]

V. OFFICERS SENDING ENLISTED OR ENROLLED MEN for confinement in the Military Jail at Charleston, must file, within twenty-four (24) hours thereafter, with the Provost Marshal, a duplicate of the charges against the prisoner.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
(Signed,) THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Official: JOHN M. OTT, A. A. General.
November 3

7 November 1862, 1

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF SO. CA. AND GA.,
 CHARLESTON, S. C., November 4th, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.

IT IS PRESCRIBED BY THE 13th ARTICLE OF WAR; "No Officer or Soldier shall be out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a Court Martial;" and, until otherwise ordered, the power to grant leave to be out of quarters, garrison or camp, of this Department is confined to District Commanders, who are expected to grant it only in EXTREME CASES. Under no circumstances will such permission be granted to Post Commanders:

It. The following Officers are announced on the Staff of the General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz:

Major D. B. HARRIS, as Chief Engineer of the Department.

Captain WM. H. ECHOLS, as Chief Engineer of the State of South Carolina.

Captain JNO. MCORADY, as Chief Engineer of the State of Georgia.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.
 (Signed,) THOMAS JORDAN,
 Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Official:—JOHN M. OREY, A. A. General.
 November 7

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF SO. CA. AND GA.,
 CHARLESTON, S. C., November 4, 1862. }
[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88.]

I. NO PERSONAL APPLICATION WHATEVER will be considered at these Headquarters and pending the consideration and action at these Headquarters on any application for LEAVE OF ABSENCE, the applicant will not be permitted to leave his Company, Regiment or Post, in order to make a personal application at these Headquarters in support of his written one—nor will he be allowed to do so indirectly, through another party, except in cases of Surgeons' Certificates, upon which the safety of the applicant may depend.

II. All applications or communications must be in writing, and regularly transmitted to these Headquarters through the ascending channel of communication, or they will not be considered.

III. Certain Batteries in the First Military District will be designated and known as follows:

Enslade Battery, Sullivan's Island, as BATTERY BEE.

Beach Inlet Battery, Sullivan's Island, as BATTERY MARSHALL.

Morris' Island Battery, as BATTERY WAGNER.

McLeod's Battery, James' Island, as BATTERY MEANS.

Lawton Battery, James' Island, as BATTERY GLOVER.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
 (Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,
 Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Official:—JOHN M. OREY, A. A. General.
 November 7

HEADQUARTERS
 PALMETTO BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY,
 McLeod's, November 3, 1862, (James' Island.) }

PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDERS No. 76, PARAGRAPH III., from Headquarters Department of South Carolina and Georgia, all ABSENTEES from this Camp are warned to return immediately to their Companies.

Absentees on Sick leave will furnish the Certificate of a Confederate Surgeon, or a Surgeon's Certificate certified to before a Notary Public, stating their inability to do duty. All delinquents who do not report WITHIN FIVE DAYS from the publication of this Order, will be published in the two Charleston papers, and be treated as DESERTERS.

Company B—Privates THOMAS BAREFOOT, EDMUND WAGES, BARNEY HARVEY, MICHAEL FARREL, WM. WATTS.

Company C—Privates GEORGE E. G. COX, JAMES LAWRENCE.

Company D—Privates J. C. COOK, T. CUDDIGAN, C. HAYWOOD, W. T. McCORMICK, W. MORTON, T. O'SULLIVAN.

Company E—Privates D. E. BARRETT, W. G. MATHEWS, R. H. PRESCOTT.

Company F—Sergeants L. W. BOWERS, C. A. TYLER; Corporal P. H. AVINGER; Privates C. J. DANZLER, D. J. SHEALY, M. BOLAND, T. A. WINGO, L. KEYSER, J. McDONALD, A. N. SEASE, OBEDIAH TOOTLE, S. B. COOTE, M. JACKSON, B. F. SHEELY, D. D. LONG, F. E. JONES, E. R. NETTLES, P. P. SHULER, S. PAGGET, R. FIELDS.

Company G—Privates DAN. BRUNSON, CHS. HAYDEN, RICHARD PORTER, WILEY BRADLEY, IRVIN GALLAWAY, J. W. BAKER, ALFRED MARSH.

Company H—Sergeant P. P. POOL; Corporal J. TINSLEY; Privates W. H. GREER, J. HENDERSON, J. HENRY POOLE, ILEY WALDROP.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY, S. C. V.

Company H—Privates JOHN M. SMITH, EDWARD RUTLAND, LAZARUS WALL, HARDY WALL, WILLIAM WALL.

By order of Lieut. Col. E. B. WHITE,
 J. RANDOLPH MORDECAI,
 November 3 0 Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. H, 11th REGIMENT, S. C. V.,
 CAMP ELLIS, COOSAWHATCHIE, November 4, 1862. }

PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDERS No. 76, PARAGRAPH III, from Headquarters Department of South Carolina and Georgia, all ABSENTEES from this command are warned to return to their Company immediately. Those between the ages of thirty-five and forty included, Absentees on sick leave will furnish the certificate of a Confederate Surgeon. Those who do not report within three days from the publication of this order will be published and treated as DESERTERS.

T. E. RAYSON,
 Captain Company H, 11th Regiment, S. C. V.
 November 6. 3*

7 November 1862, 4

Yankee Account of the Fight at Pocolaligo.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED, BUT THE OBJECT OF THE "RECONNOISSANCE" GAINED.

The New York papers have full particulars of the battle at Pocolaligo. The Federal troops engaged were portions of the 47th, 55th, and 76th Pennsylvania regiments; 3d and 4th New Hampshire; 6th and 7th Connecticut; 3d Rhode Island; 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; Company E, U. S. Artillery; 48th New York Volunteers; New York Volunteer Engineers, and a section of Lieutenant HENRY's battery of 1st U. S. Artillery. The troops left Hilton Head on the night of the 21st, in nine gunboats and six transports, and landed at Mackey's Point the next morning. The subsequent events are thus narrated by a correspondent of the New York Times:

The line of march was taken up soon after ten, the section of Lieutenant Henry's battery being at the head of the column, with skirmishers of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment. Advancing slowly over an admirable road for seven miles, we failed, during the march, of encountering the enemy, who had prudently recoiled from a meeting until it should take place beyond the range of our gunboats, although the nature of the ground over which we passed afforded many excellent positions for defence.

The road alternated through dense woods and through marshes, only passable over a narrow causeway, save at one or two points. Choosing a position at the opposite end of this causeway, the enemy opened a furious fire of shell and canister on our advancing column, which was promptly met by the battery under Lieut. Henry. Immediately the order was given by Gen. Brannan for his brigade to form line of battle, the centre resting on the causeway. After a brisk fire of both musketry and artillery, the rebels retired to the dense woods in their rear, tearing up the causeway bridge, which delayed the advance of our artillery until it could be repaired. Meanwhile the First brigade pressed on to the woods, which they penetrated, driving the enemy before them, and closely followed by the Second brigade, under Gen. Terry, who came up with a cheer and were quickly in the engagement. Here the fight, it may be said, fairly commenced—the enemy's Sharpshooters picking off our men rapidly. The artillery fire from our side was not slackened while the bridge was being repaired, and it was not long before the batteries went forward to the work in support of the infantry.

This action began between 12 and 1, and lasted

about an hour, ending in the retreat of the rebels to another position at Frampton's plantation, which lies two miles beyond. The enemy were closely followed, and after a fight more hotly contested than the first, our troops were again victorious, the second time driving the rebels from their well chosen position, and two miles beyond, which brought them up to Pocolaligo bridge, (not the railroad bridge,) over which they crossed, taking shelter behind earthworks on the farthest side. To this point our troops nearly approached, but found further progress impossible, as the bridge had been cut by the enemy on his retreat. This fact we construe into a clear acknowledgment of his defeat.

Although these events are thus briefly noted, it required upward of five hours of impetuous and gallant fighting to accomplish them. At no one time was the entire field of combat in view from a given point; and I, therefore, find it impossible to speak in detail of the operations of my own regiment. Both brigades participated in the action; and both Generals Brannan and Terry were constantly under fire, leading and directing the movements of their men, awakening enthusiasm by their personal bravery and the skillful manner in which they manœuvred their commands. Frequently, while the fight was progressing, we heard the whistles of the rail road trains, notifying us of reinforcements for the rebels, both from Charleston and Savannah; and even if we had had facilities for crossing the river, it would have been unwise to have made the attempt in view of these circumstances. General Brannan, therefore, ordered a retreat, which was conducted in a most orderly manner; the regiments retiring in successive lines, carrying off their dead and wounded, and leaving no arms or ammunition on the field.

Of the exact force of the rebels of course we know nothing, although Gen. Brannan was of the opinion that it equalled our own. Certainly their artillery exceeded ours by four or five pieces, and this we have from the seven prisoners we have taken, one of whom, Wm. Judd, belonged to Company B, 2d South Carolina Cavalry, whose horse was also captured. The prisoners informed us that Gen. Beauregard commanded in person.

The rebel fire was from the first well directed and well maintained. It was hot and terrible beyond anything I ever saw before, except, perhaps, that at James Island.

The official report of the Federal loss is 46 killed, 5 missing and 284 wounded. The 47th Pennsylvania alone, out of 600 carried into action, lost 150 killed and wounded. The Yankee report closes with this consolatory paragraph:

Although the main object of the expedition failed of success, yet we made a thorough reconnaissance of the heretofore unknown Broad River and its tributaries.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 November 1862, 1

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA. AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, S. O., November 4th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 83.]

I. NO PERSONAL APPLICATION, WHATEVER, WILL be considered at these Headquarters; and pending the consideration and action at these Headquarters on any application for LEAVE OF ABSENCE, the applicant will not be permitted to leave his Company, Regiment or Post, in order to make a personal application at these Headquarters in support of his written one; nor will he be allowed to do so indirectly, through another party; except in cases of Surgeon's certificates, upon which the safety of the applicant may depend.

II. All applications or communications must be in writing, and regularly transmitted to these Headquarters through the ascending channel of communication, or they will not be considered.

III. Certain Batteries in the 1st Military District will be designated and known as follows:

Enclave Battery, Sullivan's Island, as BATTERY BEN.

Beach Inlet Battery, Sullivan's Island, as BATTERY MARSHALL.

Morris Island Battery, as BATTERY WAGNER.

McLeod's Battery, James Island, as BATTERY MEARES.

Lawton Battery, James Island, as BATTERY GLOVER.

By command of General BRAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

[OFFICIAL:]

JNO. M. O'RY, A. A. General.

November 7

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, S. O., November 5th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 89.]

I. AS PRESCRIBED BY THE 42d "ARTICLE OF WAR," "No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a Court Martial," and until otherwise ordered, the power to grant leave to lie out of quarters, garrison or camp of this Department is confined to District Commanders, who are expected to grant it only in *extreme cases*. Under no circumstances will such permission be granted to *Post Commanders*.

II. The following officers are announced on the Staff of the General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, namely:

Major D. B. HARRIS, as Chief Engineer of the Department; Capt. WM. H. ECHOLS, as Chief Engineer of the State of South Carolina; Capt. JNO. McORADY, as Chief Engineer of the State of Georgia.

By command of Gen. BRAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

[OFFICIAL:]

JNO. M. O'RY, A. A. General.

November 7

FORT JOHNSON, November 6.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—Allow me, through your columns, to return my sincere thanks to Mr. Wm. Ashley, of Williston, Barnwell District, for his kind present of 2½ bushels of dried fruit and 1 bundle of cayenne pepper, to the sick of the 1st Regiment Artillery, S. O. Volunteers, lately commanded by the lamented Colonel Thos. G. Lamar.

Respectfully, yours,

ROBERT LEBBY, JR., Surgeon.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 November 1862, 2

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DEPARTMENT.—By the orders which we publish to-day, it will be seen that Major DAVID B. HARRIS, of the Engineers C. S. A., has been appointed Chief Engineer, on the staff of General BEAUREGARD, for the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. Major HARRIS is a Virginian by birth and a graduate of West Point. After remaining in the U. S. Army for a time, he resigned his commission and devoted himself to civil engineering as a profession.— Upon the secession of Virginia he promptly offered his services to the South, and has ever since been most efficient and indefatigable in his labors for the cause. He served throughout the whole of the first campaign on the Potomac, and assisted in planning and constructing the works at Manassas and Centreville, which for so many months held at bay the Grand Army of the North. Subsequently he was transferred to the Western Department, where his services were even more valuable and conspicuous. He took a prominent and laborious part in building the fortifications at Columbus, Island Number Ten and Fort Pillow, and to his skill and energy Vicksburg owes the defences which have made her famous. Major HARRIS accompanied Gen. BRAGG in the recent campaign in Kentucky, and after his return was ordered hither, at the request, we believe, of Gen. BEAUREGARD. We trust that, under his supervision, much may yet be done to render the defences of Charleston and Savannah even more formidable than at present.

There is quite a fleet of Yankee vessels at Tybee Roads. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Fort Pulaski fired a salute, probably in honor of some arrival.

8 November 1862, 2

LIST OF PACKAGES REMAINING
in the SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE, uncalled
for, up to November 7th, 1862:

1 Package Lieutenant Wm. M. Beekham.	1 chair, Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Dargan.
1 box for Lieutenant Wm. M. Beekham.	2 barrels, B. W. Shirley.
1 package, R. T. Middleton.	1 box, Henry F. Childers.
3 barrels, J. Hildesheimer.	1 box, Louis D. DeSaussure.
1 bundle, George W. Morse.	1 box, J. W. Defee.
1 package, Captain Sullivan.	1 box, B. F. Butler,
1 box, Jas. Aiken.	1 box, R. C. Miller
1 box, B. W. Shirley.	1 box, Cr. G. B. Lartigue.
1 trunk, Thos. A. Shipp.	1 box, B. R. Hair.
1 box, E. B. Gaines.	1 box, Mrs. S. M. Saunders.
1 box, T. J. Adams.	1 box, T. M. Lipage.
1 box, Major J. J. Lucas.	1 bale, James B. Seabrook.
1 bag, D. D. Moore.	2 bales, L. F. Behling.
	1 box, C. B. Barrow.

Persons calling for packages in the above list, will please go to the extreme rear of the Office.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD,

November 1

Agent.

11 November 1862, 4

At our latest reports the supply of nitre from the operations of the bureau established by Government was 56,000 pounds a month, with good prospect for steady increase. In several places nitre beds have been established with reference to permanent operations.

The Ashley Works have just been started, under charge of J. P. CHAMBERS.

The Charleston Works will soon be in operation, under Dr. JOHN A. JOHNSON, a brother of the late Lieut. Col. B. J. JOHNSON.

The Cooper River Works will be immediately established, under Dr. RAYNS, and will receive, by consent of the Mayor, all the coal from the city, which will furnish a valuable supply of nitre, while it will induce a more thorough system of scavenging.

The nitre beds in Columbia, S. C., established under orders of the Executive Council, are efficiently managed by Dr. W. HURSON FOXD, who is rendering good service. These works remain under the State control.

The others we have mentioned, and all others in the State, are under Confederate authority, and are directed by Prof. FRANCIS S. HOLMES.

A pamphlet, giving full practical directions for making nitre, will be furnished on application to Prof. HOLMES or Dr. JOHN A. JOHNSON, Charleston. Our farmers and planters, generally, should foster and aid the permanent establishment of nitre beds.

The powder mills at Augusta, Ga., under charge of Lieut. Col. RAYNS, are making three tons a day, and they may be extended to five tons—equal or superior to any mills on the continent.

The return of lead from South Carolina has exceeded any other department.

Many liberal donations have been made.

[From the *Grand Republican*.]
Abolition Vandalism on the Coast.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS—STEALING NEGROES.

A whole regiment of negroes, commanded by white officers, from Fort Royal, landed at Fernandina on the 3d instant, it is thought to be for the purpose of relieving a white regiment stationed at that place.

The steamer Darlington suddenly crossed over to St. Mary's with a company of negroes, after a cruise in destroying the salt works on the Florida coast South of Fernandina. There were, at the time of her arrival, but three old ladies, the only white persons who remained with a few negroes belonging to them, at St. Mary's. The negroes were taken from them and forced on board the Darlington. In making the seizure, the officers asserted they would seize all they can lay hold of. A Mrs. Mock being threatened by a negro with bayoneting, appealed to his Captain for protection, and received for answer, that no protection would be given her unless she went with them.

The picket on duty at St. Mary's failed to give notice of the approach of the enemy.

On Thursday, the 6th, an Abolition steamer visited Darien very early in the morning. After firing three 4-pound guns, they landed and broke open the store of Lieut. Simon Pate, of the militia, and took off Pate and his effects, leaving but a barrel of whisky and some articles of no value. Pate is looked upon as a suspicious character, as he was seen drinking with the Abolitionists as the boat left the wharf. He had ample time to make good his escape, if he wished to leave before the steamer approached.

The Abolitionists fired upon Dr. Holmes, who was in Darien professionally visiting the sick at that place, but without hitting him.

A force was pushed forward from a camp near Darien to meet them; but did not succeed in reaching that place until the enemy had left, as after committing what depredations they could they moved off hurriedly.

On Friday last two of the enemy's steamers went up the Sapelo river. After landing at Reuben King's plantation, they robbed him of his negroes, about 62 or 63 in number, leaving but one with him. Mr. King is near 90 years of age, and very feeble. His wife is also very old and feeble, being scarcely able to leave her room. Mr. King would have also been taken with his negroes but for the entreaties of his daughter. The Abolitionists gave him one day to remove, and threatened that they will burn the place if he does not go.

The enemy then went further up the Sapelo and captured Colonel D. McDonough and a few of his negroes. They also burnt out the place of Col. C. H. Hopkins. They next visited Capt. Brailsford's plantation, where they were met by Captains Brailsford's and Hughes' commands, when an encounter took place. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as their barges were highly boarded over the sides. Our boys behaved well and sustained no loss. The Abolitionists were satisfied with their reception, and beat a hasty retreat.

We learn that the miserable wretches, not satisfied with stealing negroes and other property, have destroyed the orange groves in Florida by cutting down the trees, besides committing other acts of vandalism in the destruction of private property.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 November 1862, 1

"Live Oak Walker."

General WILLIAM STEPHEN WALKER, the newly appointed Brigadier for the 3d Military District of South Carolina, hails from Mississippi. He received his scholastic education in the States of Kentucky and Mississippi, and is a graduate of the College of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Shortly after the termination of his collegiate course he received an appointment on the Coast Survey, which position he retained until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he received a commission in the army. Lieut. WALKER served in Mexico until the termination of the war, when he was appointed a Captain in the 1st Dragoons, and has been in active service most of the time since in the West. The now distinguished Gen. J. E. B. STUART was at this time Capt. WALKER's First Lieutenant. Capt. WALKER married a daughter of the late Gen. HERNANDEZ, of St. Augustine. Upon the opening of the secession movement he offered his services to the Governor of Florida—his interests being in that State. Upon the inauguration of the new Government, he tendered his services to President DAVIS, which were accepted, and Capt. WALKER was ordered to report to Gen. LEE, in South Carolina. He was placed upon General LEE's staff as Inspector, and shortly after was promoted to a Colonelcy.

Gen. PEMBERTON having made his headquarters in Charleston in May, 1862, Col. WALKER was assigned to the command of the 3d Military District of South Carolina. Upon entering upon his new field, Colonel WALKER exercised the greatest energy in organizing his new command, which consisted almost exclusively of cavalry. He induced the troops to substitute the rifle for the sword; his experience had taught him the superiority of this weapon upon the frontiers, and which he saw was equally well adapted to the defence of the low country of Carolina. Results have proven the accuracy of Col. WALKER's judgment. On the 29th May the Yankees made an attempt upon the railroad at Pocotaligo; without cannon, and without infantry, with but three companies of dismounted cavalry he held a whole regiment of the enemy in check for over two hours, thus enabling our reinforcements to arrive, when the enemy made a precipitate retreat. The result of this fight was most beneficial—it gave our troops confidence in themselves, they had felt the enemy, and were satisfied that the rifle was the weapon for their own use. Col. WALKER, throughout this hard and unequal contest, exhibited the greatest coolness and self-reliance, his conduct assuring his troops that they

had a commander in whom they could rely upon in any contingency. After the fight of the 29th May, Col. WALKER did not relax any in his preparations to meet the enemy; he kept the enemy in continual apprehension by assaults upon his outposts. In the mean time, Col. WALKER made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the localities of his command, without a knowledge of which no commander can wage a successful war upon our coast. On the 22d of October, the enemy again made a demonstration upon the railroad—a large force, reported by prisoners as six regiments, landed at Mackay's Point, and marched directly for Pocotaligo. Our troops first encountered the enemy at Yemassee, and fell back, fighting, in the direction of Pocotaligo, the object being to retard his movements in order that our reinforcements might arrive before they could reach the railroad. Some heavy skirmishing took place at Yemassee Creek previously to our troops falling back upon Pocotaligo. Our troops took their final stand amid the live oak grove at Old Pocotaligo, where a portion of them had contended so successfully against the enemy on the 29th of May. The action began shortly after three o'clock, and continued unabated until dark. The enemy had six regiments engaged in the fight, and their fire was directed upon a body of men who were not one-twelfth their number. Our troops were compelled to fight this action from beginning to end (without being relieved)—the few companies that were held in reserve were soon compelled to be brought into action, and their advance brought no relief to those who had commenced the fight—not a man could be spared, and some of the companies were under fire for three long hours at close range. No troops ever behaved better, with more endurance or with more gallantry. Their long list of killed and wounded attest this fact; and this determination on their part was inspired by their confidence in their commander. When the historian shall gather the facts and shall illustrate the truth, it will be found that this fight at Pocotaligo has been among the hardest fought and most unequal contests that have occurred during this bloody war. General WALKER is about forty years of age—of slight figure, with a fine blue eye and fair complexion; his address is frank and pleasing; he enjoys the love and confidence of his troops in a high degree. In consequence of his having fought two hard battles beneath the live oak grove at Old Pocotaligo, his men have designated him as "Live Oak Walker"—a merited tribute to his firmness and tenacity.

Gen. Villepique.

We received with sadness and sorrow the tidings of the death of Brigadier-General JOHN B. VILLEPIQUE, one of the most gallant, energetic and efficient of our young Generals. We await the particulars of his last hours.

He was born in Camden, S. C., and after a preliminary education in the academy of that town, entered West Point in 1850. In 1854, in due course, he was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, a regiment which gave us some of our best officers. He was promoted First Lieutenant in May, 1857, and soon after Captain, in which position he was discharging arduous and responsible duties in the far West, when he received the news of the secession of South Carolina. His position and the difficulties of communication prevented his prompt report for duty.

His resignation was immediately tendered, and as soon as possible he started on his way home. Meanwhile, in confident anticipation of his course, and in a thorough appreciation of his character and qualifications, a commission had been issued for him in the provisional army of the State. Before reaching his home, we believe, and before receiving information even of the flattering appointment of his native State, he was appointed a Colonel in the army of the Confederacy, and reported for duty at Pensacola.

At every occasion and opportunity he distinguished himself so well that his appointment as Brigadier-General soon followed and gave general satisfaction.

He nobly justified this promotion, and took part in several actions which will be prominently recorded in the military records of the South.

The writer knew him in his boyhood days, but has not seen him since. He was then modest and generous and brave, as he was to the last.

Some associate in arms, fully acquainted with the events and details of his short but brilliant career, will, we hope, pay a fitting tribute to his name and memory.

ANOTHER MARTYR.

THOMAS B. FRIPP, of St. Helena Island, Beaufort District, South Carolina, fell at the battle of Bee's Creek, on the 22d of October last, while expelling the Abolitionists from Carolina's soil. He was the first man in his company who fired at the enemy; and while in the act of re-loading his rifle was struck down by a Minnie ball, and survived but a few hours. Our friend enlisted in the army as soon as the first tocsin of war was sounded, and, though he had commanded a company many years, took the field as a private in the St. Helena Mounted Riflemen, and continued with that company until it was disbanded, when he joined the Ashley Dragoons (Captain HERWARD) again as a private, with which he was connected at the time of his death. He participated in the engagement at Port Royal, and always exhibited great coolness and determined courage. He died the death of a true patriot, a devoted and unostentatious Christian. His last words and message to his mourning family were that "he died with a firm faith in his Saviour, and begged them to meet him in Heaven." In all the relations of life his duties were discharged firmly and faithfully, and in his devotion to his family he was eminently conspicuous. We mourn over the grave which buries our love and hope; but a life which has closed so usefully and honorably has accomplished its end—the knowledge of which must prove a consolation to his family and numerous friends. Thus, in the 34th year of his age, in the morning of life, with high hopes and promises, and with all that makes life happy, has he passed to the tomb, and another name has been enrolled on the list of Carolina's noble sons who have fallen in the cause of liberty.

Oh! if there be on this earthly sphere
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation that liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and dies in her cause.

The light of another household has been extinguished, and the idol of their hearts taken from them. Yes, dear and loved friend, you have sealed your devotion to your country with your life-blood. Your home is now desolate; but the memory of your gentle spirit and cheerful sacrifice sweetens the bitterness of sorrow. It is a cruel blow; and, while we submit to the will of God, we cannot withhold this tribute of the heart. His memory will ever live green in the hearts of his wife, children and friends. May the hand that inflicted the blow pour the healing balm into the hearts of his bereaved family is the prayer of his devoted friend.

H. C.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 November 1862, 2

MINERS WANTED.—WANTED, IM-
MEDIATELY, TWO EXPERIENCED MINERS.
Apply at CHARLESTON ARSENAL.
November 8 7*

The Charleston Courier.

17 November 1862, 1

Morgan's Brigade.—Captain ROBERT A. ALSTON, of this city, and Assistant Adjutant-General for Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, is said to be editor of the *Vidette*, a paper issued from MORGAN's camp and headquarters. If so, why does he not give the *Courier* the opportunity of an exchange? The *Mobile Register* says:

There is a great deal of the Morgan cavalry dash in the tone of the *Vidette*. Its editorials sound as if written by a man who expected the bugle call "to horse" every minute, and no time to pick or mince his words or round off his sentences.

The editor reviews the campaign and services of General Buell, and expresses the opinion that in superseding him Lincoln has conferred the greatest benefit upon the Confederacy. No Federal General, he believes, can fill his place.

We find in the *Vidette* official reports to General Morgan from commanders detached to perform that duty, that the rail road between Bowling Green and Nashville, and the branch to Springfield, had been destroyed.

The Charleston Courier.

17 November 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF SO. CA. AND GA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 13, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.]

I. FOR THE PROPER DISPATCH OF PUBLIC business, the Commanding General has found it necessary to establish the following arrangement and subdivision of his time for his immediate Office, viz:

With Current Office Business from 9 to 9½ A. M.

With Chief of Staff from 9½ to 10½ A. M.

With Officers on legitimate public business from 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M.

With Officers and Citizens from 12½ to 2½ P. M.

With Current Office Business from 2½ to 3½ P. M.

The Commanding General will, however, be at all times visible on urgent public business.

II. Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on furlough, sick leave, or on their way to Hospitals, and men detached from their Companies on extra duty, or on special unarmed service of any sort, will not be permitted to take their arms and equipments with them. And it is specially enjoined on all guards to prevent arms from being carried away on Rail Roads by any soldier not belonging to an armed detachment moving under specific orders.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,

Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Official:—JOHN M. ORTY, A. A. General.

November 17

17 November 1862, 4

Editor Savannah Republican.—A communication appeared in your paper a few days since signed "A," and purporting to come from Pocotaligo, S. C., in which the writer, in pretending to do an act of simple justice and correct an error, brings to the attention of the public his account of the part borne by a portion of the Third Regiment S. C. V. Cavalry in the engagement with the enemy at or near Coosawhatchie on the 22d ultimo. In doing this he has also made a covert attack upon the Company which I have the honor to command, and for which I certainly never claimed ought else than that it promptly obeyed the orders extended to me on the day of battle by my superior officers.

The writer, while careful to avoid the use of language directly reflective on or disparaging to my command, exhibited in his piece a malignity which has attracted the attention and surprise of my friends. What may have been his motive in bringing my command into unfavorable notice—what may have caused his anxiety to correct the editorials of the Courier, and to dwell upon *their* errors, committed in regard to it, with so much venom and zeal, I know not, and it is not explained by his *pretence* of a desire to correct an error and do justice; nor does it concern me any further than that it evinces a contemptible spirit to the command which I represent, and which it is my province to protect. It is enough to say that, whether or not the author had the right by authority to write as to the acts of a particular command, I have, wherever I have chanced to be, characterized his allusions to mine as impertinent, contemptible and malignant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BUIST,
Captain Company C, Abney's Battalion.
Bea's Creek Hill, S. C., November 11, 1862.

The Enemy on the Coast.—Matters on the Coast have been quiet for some days past, the enemy being satisfied, from the warm reception given him near Darien, that he cannot land and remain at any point, for any length of time, with impunity. Their forces are very small, so small that they are reduced to the necessity of organizing negro companies, and degrading their warfare to mere plundering and marauding expeditions. So long as they have gunboats and barges and we have none, this state of things must continue, and the only remedy is for our people to move away from the immediate Coast and near the mouths of the rivers. The enemy can land somewhere, in spite of any force we may be able to organize against him. We have six cavalry companies stationed on the Coast between here and St. Mary's, and three more will be placed in the field in the course of a few days. With them, if our people will, only exercise the good sense to keep without the enemy's line, nothing need be feared. Gen. Mercer has long been trying to effect this, but some would stay in spite of his repeated requests and to their own hurt.

Infantry for the Coast, and especially raw and undisciplined troops, are of but little, if any, value. The enemy move in steamers, pounce down when nobody is expecting them, and as pickets cannot be stationed in sight of each other along the whole line, our force, to be effective, must be mounted, so as to move rapidly from point to point. This is what Gen. Mercer is now doing, and hopes to have perfected at a very early day.—*Savannah Republican*, 15th inst.

The Charleston Courier.

17 November 1862, 4

A female recruit was detected at Rochester, New York, by trying to put her pants on over her head.

19 November, 1862, 1

Statement of a Returned Prisoner.

A gentleman, who has been confined at Hilton Head, in Castle William, New York Harbor, and Fort Delaware, has furnished one of our friends some interesting facts gathered during his incarceration. At the time of the battle of Secessionville he was at Hilton Head, and he states that the reverses sustained in that engagement were much greater than we had supposed them. The Abolitionists reported that "the Island was bristling with guns, and at every move new batteries opened upon them." They evidently labored under a panic from the extent of their losses. The Medical Director at Hilton Head reported the number of "killed, wounded and missing" at "Thirteen hundred and sixty-nine." It appears that the battle was precipitated by the information derived from the negro *Small*, of the *Planter*, who had unintentionally misled them by informing them that the batteries on James' Island were mostly dismantled, and the greater portion of our troops sent to Virginia. In consequence of their disasters in this battle, so great was the feeling against *Small*, at his supposed treachery, that he narrowly escaped hanging at the North.

He makes the interesting statement that the negroes now in their possession or employment—with a small exception—would willingly return to their owners, but they are closely watched, and many have been shot in their attempts to escape. In order to compel the negroes to seek their protection, who otherwise would have preferred living at their ease in the woods, and obtaining their supplies from the deserted plantations, they caused all these means of subsistence to be removed to Hilton Head; so that the poor devils had no alternative save between starvation and Yankee protection and fraternization.

On one occasion when a sentinel had threatened a negro with the bayonet for some slight fault, Gen. HUNTER had him put in solitary confinement, for having, as he said, insulted a loyal citizen of South Carolina.

The portion of the negroes formed into a brigade were by no means pleased with this promotion, and would have greatly preferred to have been permitted to labor like the rest. From the observation of our informant, he is convinced that the negroes have no desire to bear arms against their masters.

After the battle of Secessionville, and the withdrawal from Hilton Head of STEVENS' and WRIGHT'S command, who were sent to reinforce McCLELLAN, the capture by us of that post could have been easily accomplished by a very small force. Seven hundred men, with the co-operation of a single gunboat, could have captured the garrison, burnt their store-houses, and brought off all their military and other supplies.

While at Castle William, he had the opportunity of observing that the commerce of New York was greatly affected—few square-rigged vessels arriving during the month of September. Trade was dull, and all articles of merchandize high.—Through the kindness of one of the guards he was permitted to see the papers of the city.—There is a large party at the North heartily tired of the war, and who would be glad of peace on any terms.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 November 1862, 2

YANKEE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.—A letter in the *Baltimore Sun*, from the Yankee blockading fleet off Charleston harbor, states that on the night of the 18th ult. an iron-plated steamer ran past the blockading vessels and entered the harbor. She was fired at and struck several times, but the shot had no effect on her iron sides. Information has been received from the city that a powerful ram was recently launched, and two more are ready for plating. The steamer *Nashville* is lying at Stono Inlet waiting a chance to run out.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Col. A. ROMAN, of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, has been appointed Inspector General of this Department.

THE CHARLESTON BATTALION was yesterday mustered on Citadel Green, and inspected by Col. ROMAN, the new Inspector General. The battalion was in excellent trim, and made a very creditable appearance.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES.—Two persons named MILLIGAN and FERRIBEE, the former the mail carrier, and the latter the mail contractor on the Georgetown route, were yesterday brought, under military arrest, to this city. We understand that they are charged with being spies, or holding communication with the enemy.

21 November 1862, 2

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.
OF SO. CA. AND GA.
CHARLESTON, November 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN GEO. J. CRAFTS, A. Q. M., HAVING REPORTED for duty in this Department, is assigned as Assistant Depot Quartermaster at Charleston.

The duties of the office at this post will be divided between Major MOTTE A. PRINGLE and Captain GEORGE J. CRAFTS, as follows:

Major PRINGLE will have charge of Transportation of Troops, Local Transportation, Means of Transportation, Fuel, Forage, Straw, Stationery.

Captain CRAFTS will have charge of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Quartermaster's Stores.

Officers will save delay and inconvenience to the service by observing this division of duties, and making their requisitions in accordance with it.

The Chief Quartermaster's Office will be in Broadstreet, over "COURTENAY'S."

HUTSON LEE, Major,
And Chief Quartermaster Dept. S. C. and Ga.
November 21

ORDNANCE BUREAU, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, NOVEMBER 15th, 1862.—

The attention of Ordnance Officers is called to Section X, of General Order No. 24, and Circular, from this Office, as follows:

[GENERAL ORDER No. 24.]

"Section X.—Ordnance Officers, serving on the staff of Generals Commanding, will not enter into contracts for, or purchase Ordnance supplies except in case of necessity, on the authority of the General, which must be attached to the contract or account for such purchase. The exigency requiring the contract or purchase will also be stated therein."

"CIRCULAR, ORDNANCE OFFICE, RICHMOND, JUNE 6th, 1862. No contract will hereafter be made at places where Ordnance officers are stationed, by other Ordnance officers. Nor must agents be sent to such places for the purpose of purchasing Government stores."

(Signed) J. GORGAS, Colonel, Chief Ordnance.
November 21 10

The Charleston Courier.

21 November 1862, 4

[Beaufort Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

BEAUFORT, S. C., October 23, 1862.

By Capt. Tuzo, commander of the United States transport steamer Flora, just returned from the expedition, we have the following, which, though it may be anticipated by your regular correspondent, seems proper to be communicated, as it may go by a steamer for the North before his return:

The expedition commanded by Gen. Brannan, which was intended to destroy the rail road communication between Charleston and Savannah, has not been, to use the mildest term, a success. Our men landed, succeeded in firing into a train, which, however, escaped; have taken a few prisoners and one gun, but were opened upon by a battery of thirteen guns with shrapnel, at short range, which tore through their ranks. We have lost, it is presumed, from three to four hundred killed and wounded—mostly wounded, among whom are several officers. A lieutenant-colonel and colonel are reported wounded, two captains of a Pennsylvania regiment killed. The First regular artillery battery is reported all cut to pieces. Lieut. Henry was killed.

One of our transports fell foul of two others, more or less injuring them. The gunboat got up as high as possible. One of our regiments and a battery were, it is said, short of ammunition, and obliged to withdraw on that account. A number of wounded and dead have already arrived at Hilton Head. The gunboats we learned, had only ninety rounds left at the conclusion of the affair.

We are anxiously awaiting details. Our men tore up a portion of the rail road track, and the rebels burned a bridge to prevent our pursuit. The cars were heard running by our pickets all night long. The enemy were doubtless informed of our intention in time to be strongly reinforced. One party of the pickets, numbering some five or six, were captured by a party sent out for that purpose. But the party, which was intended to capture the larger body of their picket guard, are reported to have fallen in their undertaking, the rebels getting wind of the intended visit and skeddaddling.

We wear gloomy faces here to-day, and may have a lively time ourselves ere long. Better luck next time, perhaps; but, unless the authorities at Washington desire Gen. Mitchell and his subordinates to make kjecks without shoes, they had better send us reinforcements; for while the army of the Potomac seems, like a huge sponge, to absorb every available man, we are left to keep a foothold upon the main serpent's nest as best we may. Be assured that if we fail in the Department of the South, it will be because we are neglected and forgotten by those who have the power to strengthen our arms; and not from the want of either courage and enterprise among the men who now hold, for the time, this portion of the Palmetto State.

[Naval Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMER FLORA, }

En Route for Hilton Head, Oct. 24, 10 A. M. }

Since my letter of yesterday, in which I gave you the version, as it reached me through various channels here, of the recent expedition to the mats, I have received more reliable intelligence, which somewhat modifies my report.

Our loss, which I then put at four hundred, or less, now foots up, according to officers of the medical staff, one hundred and fifty killed and five hundred wounded. Lieut. Henry, of the first regular artillery, reported killed, is safe, but had two horses shot under him. A better or a braver soldier never stepped. He is a brother-in-law of Gen. Terrill, recently killed. Every mouth is filled with his praises. Major Drew, of the New Hampshire Volunteers, had a horse shot under him. He is a gallant soldier. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania suffered severely. Col. Chatfield, Sixth Connecticut, is wounded, shot through the thigh. We are told that Beauregard commanded the enemy in person, having come up from Charleston with ten thousand men, and was all ready for us from an early hour on the day of attack. But I forbear further details. No officer above the rank of captain was injured except Col. Chatfield. Gen. Terry was thrown from his horse, which may account for the report of his being hurt. You must not place too much confidence upon the figures as regards the number of killed and wounded.

The Charleston Courier.

26 November 1862, 3

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SIGNAL ROCKETS AGAIN.—Two of these mysterious signals were again seen last evening in the Northwestern part of the city.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 November 1862, 2

FIELD BATTERY.—A few days since we saw at the yard of the South Carolina Railroad Company, on Mary street, a fine battery of nine bronze guns. They were all rifled, and some of them were the "James Gun," which were particularly well finished. These last were made by the "Ames Manufacturing Company" in Massachusetts. We were informed that they were a part of the prizes captured at Harper's Ferry.

27 November 1862, 1

**Consignees per South Carolina Rail Road,
November 26.**

16 bbla. and 369 sacks Flour, 83 sacks Meal, 34 sacks
Rice, 20 hds. Sugar, 29 tierces Rice, 97 bales Fodder,
Cattle, Mdze., &c. To A. Stephens, H. C. Gderin, H.
Lee, Gen. Beauregard, Northeastern Rail Road Compa-
ny, J. B. McElhose, A. Barbot, W. G. Eason, Mrs. J. H.
Reed, F. W. Klaren, George Mixer, B. Barnett, J. N.
Robson, D. O'Neill & Sons, W. Elliott, D. M. Stephens,
E. Campbell, Moise & Co, J. Wiley, E. D. Sebring, W. F.
Koon, Cothran, Jeffers & Co. E. David W. Miers, L. A.
Montgomery, S. G. Bodd, D. Zimmerman, Farnum &
Dotterer, Lr. Bachman, Fraser & Dill, Blakeley & Wil-
liams, R. A. Kennedy, Graeser & Smith, Captain G. F.
Crafts, and Order.

Our Preparations.

The preparations for the defence of this city against the assaults of our embittered foes—an attack which will not be attempted without full preparation on their side, and the most determined hate and malignity of purpose—are in good hands. It becomes us not to refer to them in detail, or to interfere with those who have our destinies in charge. It is the duty and prime interest of us all, whether in military or civil stations, to extend a hearty, constant and active co-operation, and on this topic we may be indulged in a few hints.

Much may be done by all citizens in aiding and supporting the police and order of the city, and especially in aiding the efforts and plans adopted to prevent improper communication with the enemy now near us at many points.

All good citizens will attend to this, and will promptly report all pertinent information to the proper officers. Our wharves and water lines of communication must be closely watched, in view of our experience, and a strict watch should be kept over all suspected or unknown persons. Persons so disposed, if not closely watched, could in many ways give information by signals or tokens to an enemy near at hand. All persons not known to be legally and honestly exempted from service at this time should be objects of proper attention.

Our planters and country friends can do much in aid of the commissariat and subsistence departments. One of the results of the attack on this city, if prolonged into a siege, will be the interruption of our transportation and lines of communication. It is vitally important we should be prepared in this way to endure a siege. Stores of provisions should be placed in reserve far beyond our current demands.

The planters of South Carolina cannot prove so recreant to their character and duty, and the history of their State and the lessons of their fathers, as to sacrifice patriotism on the altar of Mammon, in the reckless spirit of exaction and extortion, which has invaded some classes of our population, or some individuals in all classes. Good prices, far beyond all fair remuneration and all previous demands, are now offered for their produce, much of which will be lost to them if our preparations for defence are not thoroughly prosecuted. Rice, corn, provisions, &c., in exposed situations, if not promptly delivered and sold under the calls of Government, may become available for the enemy, or at least lost to us.

We trust the planters will act promptly and generally in this important matter, and will thus contribute in their most effectual way to prepare our cherished city for meeting honorably and safely the ordeal which awaits her.

Bravery and military resources and the fullest preparations otherwise cannot avail against short rations.

The Charleston Courier.

1 December 1862, 2

News from the Coast.—Official dispatches from General WALKER at Pótotaligo, received Friday night at Headquarters in this city, state that positive information had been obtained of the sailing of a fleet of about twenty vessels, on Friday morning, from Hilton Head. Nothing had been learned in relation to its destination. Opinions varied here among military men. It was thought by some that a descent upon Georgetown was intended, while others believed Wilmington to be the point aimed at. Our troops were everywhere put under marching orders, to be ready to move at the shortest notice.

Several large vessels were seen to pass this harbor Sunday morning, sailing Southwards. It is thought probable they have gone to aid in an attack on Mobile, in conjunction with the Yankee Gulf squadron. Our latest accounts, however, represent the latter to have but very lately arrived at New Orleans.

Five additional vessels were reported off our Bar Sunday, and six blockaders off Stono.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF S. C. AND GA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 18, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.]

I. FOR THE PROPER DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, the Commanding General has found it necessary to establish the following arrangement and sub-division of his time for his immediate Office, viz:

With Current Office Business from 9 to 9½ A. M.

With Chief of Staff from 9½ to 10½ A. M.

With Officers, on legitimate public business, from 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M.

With Officers and Citizens from 1½ to 2½ P. M.

With Current Office Business from 2½ to 3½ P. M.

The Commanding General will, however, be at all times visible on urgent public business.

II. Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, on furlough, sick leave, or on their way to Hospital, and men detached from their Companies on extra duty, or of special unarmed service of any sort, will not be permitted to take their arms and equipments with them. And it is specially enjoined on all guards to prevent arms from being carried away on any Rail Road by any soldier not belonging to an armed detachment moving under specific orders.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,

Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Official:—JOHN M. ORTY, A. A. General.

December 1

The Charleston Mercury.

1 December 1862, 2

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HILTON HEAD— DEPARTURE OF A FORMIDABLE FLEET.

Early on Saturday morning official despatches were received from Gen. WALKER, announcing that he had authentic information that on the preceding day a Yankee fleet, numbering about twenty vessels, had sailed from Hilton Head. Of the destination of the expedition, nothing whatever is known. Some surmised that the bulk of the forces lately commanded by MITCHELL, had been sent to reinforce BURNSIDE. Others that the experiment, recently tried by FOSTER in North Carolina was to be repeated on a larger scale. Others again, believed that an attack was intended on some point on the seaboard of our own State. The known fact that our military authorities along the coast were upon the *qui vive*, and that movements and preparations were unusually active, gave color to the last opinion. The exposition of the best informed people last night was, that the armada had gone to Mobile.

Several vessels passed the bar yesterday. A few days will probably reveal, with certainty, the destination of the fleet. Meantime, we can only watch and wait.

3 December 1862, 1

General Thomas Jordan.

We can cheerfully endorse and approve the following remarks of the *Southern Literary Messenger*:

Battles are the test of Generals, because they discover the merits or defects of previous labors. Fighting is the least arduous part of a General's duties. A battle seldom lasts more than a few hours, but it takes months of toil to prepare for it. It is the organizing, drilling, maintaining the discipline, hygiene, the commissariat, the cheerfulness, confidence and equipment of the troops which tries the intelligence, the firmness, the whole nature—the strength of body, mind and heart—of a General. The command of a great army implies vast labor of every faculty a man possesses. In this labor, the General is assisted by his Adjutant. But who hears of the Adjutant? Who can tell the name of NAPOLEON'S Adjutant, of WELLINGTON'S, EUGENE'S, MARLBOROUGH'S, CAESAR'S? Yet the names of these silent workers, to whose capacity Generals are oftentimes largely indebted for their success and renown, deserve to be remembered.

The Adjutant of BEAUREGARD is Brigadier General THOMAS JORDAN. We can bear witness to the incessant, arduous, various, vexatious and wearing labor this officer performed in doing his part in the work of preparing the army for the first battle of Manassas. That he labored as diligently and effectively in aiding Gen. BEAUREGARD to organize—with what wonderful celerity and perfection we know—the army that took the field at Shiloh, cannot be doubted. Let no man underrate the services of an Adjutant. If he do his duty he performs truly great service to his country. His labors never end. He knows no holiday. All day long and far into the night he must toil. There are no furloughs for him. Sunday is not in his calendar.

To Gen. JORDAN the press of the country is greatly indebted for his unvarying courtesy and kindness to its agents and correspondents. A man of system, of indefatigable energy, of large brain and remarkable capacity for various labor, he is withal a man of culture and refinement, a gentleman who finds in the elevation of official position no excuse for the indulgence of that bearish and boorish "insolence of office" which may become a corporal of the guard, but is too often found in officers of the highest grade. Such a man, while he might be vexed by the tattle of silly correspondents, would have too much discretion and too much regard for the amenities of social and polite intercourse with the press, to issue a sweeping act of banishment, which includes a gentleman of as high-character and sound judgment as 'P. W. A.' of the *Savannah Republican*.

In his new department at Charleston, S. C., General JORDAN has doubtless gone to work with his wanted assiduity. In behalf of the press, to which he has been so steady a friend, we tender him thanks and best wishes.

3 December 1862, 2

Southern Traitors.—The United States *Naval Register* shows that one hundred and seventy officers of Southern nativity are still in the service of the Northern despotism. Of all the contemptible men who wear the livery of the Illinois ape they are the most thoroughly despicable. For the sake of their paltry pay and rank, says the *Richmond Dispatch*, they have drawn the sword against their mother, and are endeavoring to bathe it to the hilt in her heart's blood. They cannot pretend ignorance of their crime. They have not been educated in the consolidation doctrines common to all parties in the North. Their ties of blood and affinity are all with the Southern people. They are fighting against their own kith and kin—against their own altars and soils—fighting, not to defend the North, but to subjugate the South. They have been educated under slave institutions, and know all the horrors that would follow the carrying out of LINCOLN'S emancipation proclamation; and yet they continue to receive his pay, and for the sake of their wages to light the torch of servile insurrection from one end to the other of their native land. History has rarely afforded the parallel of such monstrous ingratitude and horrible crime. We blush that the South should ever have given birth to such wretches. Their recompense will come some day, and their names will be more infamous in the eyes of posterity than BENEDIOT ARNOLD'S. We trust that the list of those officers which has been given to the world in the pages of the *United States Naval Register*, will be republished in every Southern journal, and preserved and perpetuated in the archives of every Southern State—that generations yet unborn may make them a hissing and a by-word along all the tide of time.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 December 1862, 2

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD BY THE CITY is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. No less than six hundred families were supplied on Tuesday and Wednesday. We direct the attention of those interested to the notice of Mr. SMITH, the Clerk of Council, published elsewhere in to-day's paper, in regard to the time at which, in future, orders for wood may be obtained.

We learn that wood, in small quantities, may be had at the Northeastern Railroad Depot, at rates similar to those charged by the City.

THE STRANGERS in the city yesterday, attending the blockade auction, were all agog over an order made public in the afternoon, that no passports would be granted to any one to leave the city, until he had submitted his credentials to the Examining Board for exempts, substitutes, etc. It is needless to add that the object of the unusual order was to catch delinquent conscripts.

SERENADE.—The fine band attached to the Artillery Regiment of Col. A. D. FREDERICK (formerly LAMAR), and conducted by Leader MRETZE, was in the city last night, and paid the compliment of a serenade to Gen. BEAUREGARD and the two newspaper offices. For our share of their excellent music, we tender them our thanks.

IN THESE DAYS, when ordinary corn whiskey is regarded as a thing of fabulous value and when grave newspapers wistfully discuss the possible merits of persimmon brandy, the fact of the existence of an A No. 1 article of French Brandy ought not to be overlooked. Among the merchandize offered for sale to-day by Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR, Auctioneer, are a few demijohns of brandy of a private stock and strictly pure. This will be a rare chance to secure a stimulant of the best quality and suitable for medicinal purposes.

The Charleston Courier.

5 December 1862, 2

Thirteen of the Yankee blockaders were in sight
off this port yesterday.

The Enemy's Visit to General Bragg's Plantation.—A letter from Natchez, dated 18th, says: "Mrs. BRAGG, wife of General B BRAGG, and her mother, Mrs. ELLIS, have separately been burnt out by the Abolitionists, and are on their way to this place. Their plantations are on the Bayou Terre, near Thibedeau, La."

The Charleston Mercury.

5 December 1862, 2

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH WAR STEAMER IN THE HARBOR.—Early yesterday morning the French side wheel corvette *Milan*, four guns, appeared in the offing. Her commander having signified his wish to bring his vessel into the harbor, the requisite permission was obtained from Gen. BEAUREGARD, and about four o'clock the steamer entered the harbor and anchored just off the Battery. The *Milan* left New York on Saturday last. She brings, as passengers, M. DE ST ANDRE, the French Consul, and family, who left here during the summer, on board the French steamer *Catinal*, to visit the North.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON in sight off our bar last evening consisted of thirteen vessels.

6 December 1862, 2

The Spirit of the Women.

The women of this revolution, their efforts and sacrifices, and sufferings in the cause of their home and country, and justice, and virtue and truth, against the beastly aggressions of the *Chieftan* of Lincolnism, deserve a special and enduring record. We commend the subject, and the timely preservation and record of materials, and incidents and documents, to our brethren of the press and especially to correspondents.

Without injustice to others, we may mention two correspondents from whom the people and the reading world confidently expect some good and lasting record, in addition to their current correspondence from the Seat of War. We allude, of course, to "P. W. A.," the faithful, fearless, able, indefatigable and truthful correspondent of the *Savannah Republican*; and our own "Personne," of whom we forbear to write as fully as we could. Our readers know him, and will agree with us in the opinion, that of all the pens brought into favor and prominent notice by the war, the easy, graceful and delicately discriminative pen of "Personne" promises the best tribute to the devotion, and sacrifices and daring of the women.

As one of the incidents of the war in this respect and as an illustration and exhibition of the kind, character and spirit of the women who are suffering, in too many cases, the absence and exposure of their fathers, and brothers and husbands, enhanced by the presence and vile practices of extortioners, we give the following extract from an appeal lately made to the citizens of Augusta, Va., by Col. J. D. IMBODEN:

On the 9th instant I halted, near sunset, by a log cabin in one of the wildest gorges on the Dry Fork of Chert. An aged mother and several daughters were the only members of the family at home. The father has been in Camp Chase over a year on a charge of being a rebel, and an only son is a soldier in one of my companies. I asked for corn to feed two hundred horses. The old lady said they only had a little, raised by herself and daughters, but I was welcome to it if I needed it. I took half she had and paid her for it, when she seemed to doubt the propriety of receiving money from a Southern soldier, as she thought it a duty to give us what we wanted. Her son's company was not along, and she had not seen him. The eldest daughter said: "Colonel, tell brother we are all well and doing well. We expect our papa will soon be released from Camp Chase and come home. Tell him to be contented in the army, and to write to us if he can. If we had known you were coming we would have had his winter clothes ready to send him, but we will have no other chance when you are gone. Tell him we will have enough corn to do us, and have plenty of meat. We have caught five large bears in a pan and salted them down for winter. The Yankee Sheriff came, with five soldiers along, to collect the taxes, and wanted to take the mare, but I had sold the bear skins for money enough to pay him, and I hope it is the last time I will have to pay Yankee taxes."

6 December 1862, 4

Col. LUCIUS M. LAMAR, of the historic Eighth Georgia, not sufficiently recovered from his wound to enter the field, has obtained leave of absence to visit Europe, and will be accompanied by Col. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, who goes abroad in an ambassadorial capacity, and, as some suppose, with instructions for Messrs. SLIPPER and MASON. They have by this time safely made their exit.

8 December 1862, 2

FIRE.—About a quarter of two o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. THEO. D. WAGNER, at the southeast corner of Rutledge and Spring streets, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm being promptly given, the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The firemen, as usual, quickly responded to the call, but their services were not required. The fire was caused by the carelessness of the servant girl in throwing the hot ashes, in which there were coals of fire, upon the roof of the third story piazza.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRACK.—Some miscreant placed two logs of wood across the track of the South Carolina Road yesterday, near ROBINSON'S Wood Yard (Columbia Branch), with the evident intention of throwing off the up passenger train from the city. The obstructions were, fortunately, discovered by several of the Reserves from Camp Hampton, and removed in time to prevent a serious if not fatal accident.

THE SUPPLY OF WOOD.—It will be noticed, on reference to an advertisement from the Clerk of Council, published in another column, that the railroads having failed to furnish the supply of wood, as per agreement, no more orders will be issued until further notice.

SALT.—We have received from Messrs. WALKER & SALTUS a very fine specimen of salt, made at their works, on Lynch street, between Broad and Beaufain streets. It is of an excellent quality, and having been thoroughly dried by a new process, makes it equal, if not superior, to any salt we have yet seen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received from the ladies of Silver Hill twenty-four pairs of woolen and cotton socks for our soldiers in Virginia. Also, five dollars from Mrs. W. S. B., for the Free Market.

ATTENTION is directed to the Treasurer's notice respecting unpaid City Taxes, to be found in another column.

A **BRITISH WAR STEAMER** was observed off this Bar yesterday about 11, a. m. During the day her Majesty's Consul took a boat and proceeded out to her, but had not returned up to a late hour.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 December 1862, 2

IMPUDENT APPLICATION.—The Grand Master of Masons in this State has received an application from Masons in the 49th New York Regiment at Hilton Head, asking in what way a dispensation will be granted them to open a travelling Lodge, offering to make the proper remittance, and work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONFEDERATE BILLS.—We have seen some specimens of the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 Confederate Notes, just completed by Messrs. KEATINGE & BALL, Engravers, of Columbia, and intended for the new and permanent issue of the Government. They are extremely beautiful, in design and finish, and will compare favorably with the bank issues of this or any other country. They completely put to shame all former issues of Confederate Notes, and, as an evidence of our progress, are most honorable to us as a nation. In addition to their other recommendations, the "machine work" is so perfect that counterfeiters will find it next to impossible to counterfeit them.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 December 1862, 2

YANKEE IDEAS ABOUT CHARLESTON.—We find in the New York *Herald*, of November 29th, the following amiable epistle from Hilton Head:

BEAUFORT, S. C., November 25.

We have some news from Charleston. Is there ever a word to stir our bills like that Charleston? I would a little rather walk its streets—in the most aristocratic quarter—whistle “Yankee Doodle,” whittling a stick, and talking about “keows” (cows), than have an interest in a gold mine, or a clerkship to a swindling shoddy man. But we get news occasionally even from there. All the “intelligents” recently come in agree that Beauregard is at Pocotaligo, the scene of our recent conflict (what he is doing there does not appear); that he has declared Charleston indefensible, stopped their fortifying, and discouraged them generally; that secessh are moving their plunder (more particularly cotton) up the country; that salt is up and that spices (except whisky) down; that they look upon the negro regiment as a special invention of the evil one, and the Military Governor of South Carolina as old satan himself—the recent contraband expeditions having filled them with emotions which finds vent in language which beats Beecher in force and old General H— in profanity. It is supposed that Charleston will be burned by the rebels if we should succeed in taking it. Let her burn. She lit the torch in Sumter, and I for one could warm my hands at such a blaze with a good conscience.

We are going to have a good time generally in our part of Dixie next Thursday, which, in accordance with the proclamation—old custom—and predilections, is to be kept as a high holiday by every believer in turkey and pumpkin pie. But Fort Pulaski will eclipse all others.

We learn from Charleston that the rebels have a huge gun mounted on Sumter—an English piece—which they cannot get the hang of, though they have been tinkering away upon it for weeks. Perhaps it is just possible that the Yankees may show them how.

The secessh rams, as usual, are rampant; but we don't place much dependence upon their destructive powers down here. Still it is best to be watchful, or we may get a little Merrimac without a Monitor.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 December 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF So. CA. AND GEORGIA AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 5th, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 118.]

I. AT HIS OWN REQUEST MAJOR J. J. POPE, P. A. C. S., is relieved from duty as CHIEF OF ORDNANCE of this Department, and will report in person to Brigadier General MERCER, for service in the District of Georgia.

II. Until otherwise ordered, the duties of Chief of Ordnance will be performed by Col. A. J. GONZALES, Chief of Artillery.

III. From this date all orders from these Headquarters, published in the two Charleston newspapers, THE MERCURY and COURIER, and the two Savannah newspapers, the NEWS and REPUBLICAN, will be obeyed and respected as OFFICIAL.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

[OFFICIAL:] Jno. M. OTY, A. A. General.

December 9

8

9 December 1862, 1

The Gunboat Commission.—From the last report of Col. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., late Chief of the Military Department, we take the following:

GUNBOAT.

J. K. Sass, Chairman,	} Commission.
G. A. Trenholm,	
C. M. Furman,	
W. C. Courtenay,	
W. B. Heriot, Secretary,	} James M. Eason, Superintendent.
James M. Eason, Superintendent.	

Since my last report the transfer of the *Chicora* to the Confederate Government has been effected.

The indefatigable energy of this Commission deserves the highest encomiums. Appointed on the 8th day of April last, they held their first meeting on the 10th, and on the 23d of the same month the keel of the gunboat was laid. Four months afterwards, on the 23d August, she was launched; and in just six months from the time her keel was laid, the *Chicora* was transferred to the Confederate States; the next day, the 24th October, she was put in commission, and has been pronounced a decided success by competent naval authority.

The Commission have not effected a final settlement of her accounts, but it is represented that they will amount to about \$277,000; which sum, or whatever her cost may be, the Confederate Government will reimburse.

The Commission are urging forward the two new gunboats they have on hand.

9 December 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 8, 1862. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 113.]

I. AT HIS OWN REQUEST, MAJOR J. J. POPE, P. A. C. S., is relieved from duty as CHIEF OF ORD- NANCE of this Department, and will report in person to Brigadier General MERCER, for service in the Dis- trict of Georgia.

II. Until otherwise ordered, the duties of Chief of Ordnance will be performed by Col. A. J. GONZALES, Chief of Artillery.

III. From this date all Orders from these Headquar- ters, published in the two Charleston newspapers, (the *Mercury* and *Courier*,) and the two Savannah newspa- pers, (the *News* and *Republican*,) will be obeyed and respected as official.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD:

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,

Chief of Staff.

Official: JOHN M. OTAY, A. A. General,

December 9

9 December 1862, 2

Lincoln's Message.

That delectable document, the message of President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is before our readers. We do not often inflict such trash upon them, and never before have we visited upon them such a quantity of twaddle. But though contemptible in style and language, in material and arrangement, it is nevertheless the utterance of one of the great potentates of the earth, and on that account is entitled to a place in our journal, though we must say we begrudge the message the space it occupies.

It is enough that we publish this paper. We have neither space nor inclination for presenting its points and commenting upon them. And we refrain from referring to it in this manner, the more willingly because it contains so many false statements and discusses subjects in which we feel no interest whatever.

The message will be read simply for the interest that attaches to it as a declaration of the views and sentiments of a ruler chosen by a majority of the citizens of a powerful and wealthy country. It is important in this light only. And while perusing it, we will all bless the day we severed our connection with a Government whose highest functionary is unable to express himself in decent English. In well nigh every sentence the illustrious Potentate and Doctor commits an offence against his native tongue, and many of his sentences are so involved and so worded as to be really funny. "The great body of the people," says this Doctor of Letters, "abide by the dry obligation in both cases, and a few *break over* in each."

And richer still are the following self evident propositions:

"Certainly it is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*; but it is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger* one; and it is easier to pay any sum *when* we are able, than it is to pay it *before* we are able."

But we will not consume time by condescending to criticise this production of a man so far beneath a level with the high office he disgraces. But though utterly unqualified for the duties and responsibilities of his eminent position, he is a fit agent for the execution of the plans and purposes he is engaged in attempting to carry out. Stupid, wicked and obstinate, he has set his heart on reducing these Confederate States to his allegiance, and we may rest assured he will not abandon that iniquitous intention till forced to do so. Brainless, cruel and stubborn, nothing save inability to prosecute this war will ever cause him to consent to terms of peace.