

THE NEW SOUTH.



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THE NEW SOUTH.

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For The New South.

A Soldier's Life.

'Tis gay to lead a soldier's life,
To strut about and wear fine clothes,
When far removed from war and strife,
You have no fear of ambushed foes.

But 'tis not thus our patriots fare,
Who rallied at their Country's call,
Who every foe and peril dare,
And swear to conquer or to fall.

They fought and bled on many a field,
And proved their words in action brave,
Quick to obey but slow to yield,
Their names will live beyond the grave.

No "draft" or "bounty" needed then,
To make them fight for freedom's cause,
And teach their foes that they were men
Who loved their country and its laws.

Then who would scorn a soldier true,
Who far from friends, with foes contest
Their Flag—the old Red, White and Blue,
The emblem of the free and blest!

J. E., Co. A, 3d R. I. A.

HOW AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEHAVE.—The city is full of soldiers. The parks and public places are thronged with them. They jostle against one at almost every step in the streets. The number of troops now concentrated here, or in this vicinity, is not exactly known; and if it were there might be some impropriety in stating it. What we wish to call attention to now, is the exemplary conduct of this large army of soldiers, as a class. They have now been in the city, to which most of them were strangers before—nearly a week. Temptations to drunkenness and dissipation are all about them. It is obviously impossible to enforce the rules which usually govern the conduct of armies as strictly here as in the field of active service.

Under these circumstances, the temperate and quiet behavior of these soldiers is truly remarkable. They commit no affrays in the streets. Not a citizen writes to the newspaper that he is insulted by them. They are not seen reeling, drunken along the sidewalks. The police do not have occasion to arrest any of them—or, at any rate, we never hear of such arrests. They give no more trouble to the city authorities than the same number of other peaceable strangers coming here for business or pleasure. It may be said that no special credit is due to them for behaving decently; but it should be remembered that, in other countries, where cities and towns are garrisoned by soldiers, serious difficulties between the military and civilians are continually occurring. Self-respect and a regard for the feelings of others may be justly set down as eminent traits of the American soldier.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

—A Conscript friend of ours denounces the Conscription Act as "a relic of the barbarous ages," from the fact that he has been drawn in New York and quartered at Riker's Island.—N. Y. Paper.

—Four brothers of the name of Fish have been drafted in the Seventh District. This is the most miraculous draught of Fishes since the time of St. Peter.—Ibid.

—Toombs, of Georgia, thinks the rebel government doesn't know how to manage its financial affairs, and that our government does. He's right for once.

BEAUREGARD'S RETALIATION.—The following is from the Richmond Dispatch, August 27:—

"When Gillmore fired upon Charleston, Gen. Beauregard sent him word that if he repeated the outrage he would retaliate for it. This threat has suggested inquiry as to the manner of retaliation, and the means in General B.'s hands to enable him to do so. We do not know in what way it was his intention to have retaliated; but he certainly had one very effective mode at his command—that was the confinement of the Yankee prisoners in his possession in those houses upon which the enemy's fire was mainly directed; and in case the direction of the heavy missiles hurled into the city was changed, why, change the prisons of the prisoners, so as still to make them the targets of the enemy's big guns. This would be a most effectual way of retaliating for an outrage upon the usages of civilized warfare, such as that perpetrated by the Yankee general. Of course General Beauregard would inform the enemy of this retaliation, and make him altogether responsible for the murder of his own soldiers. We take it for granted that the enemy will be made to fight his way regularly, and remove the obstacles to his approach to the city in order as they come. He will not be allowed to skip to conclusions. General Beauregard will hold him to his work."

There is no great danger of "retaliation" of any kind. Gen. Gillmore is not an inhuman wretch and will do nothing inconsistent with the acknowledged rules of civilized warfare, and, low as our estimate is of Beauregard, we do not think he needs any dictation or suggestions from the hounds of the Richmond press. He is too well aware that the kind of retaliation hinted at by the Dispatch, is a game at which more than one can play.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The *Fullon* arrived here last Sunday with papers to the 9th. We are under obligations to Purser McManus, as usual, for very full files.

Gen. Burnside has occupied Knoxville, Tenn., with slight resistance. This is a very important move as it cuts in two the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad—the greatest thoroughfare from west to east in the Confederacy. With Chattanooga in our possession, the only remaining railroad connection will be severed. On this account Chattanooga becomes a point of so much importance to the waning fortunes of the rebels that it will probably be defended with great persistence. Burnside and Rosecrans are now only eighty miles apart and already a cavalry force from the latter had reached Gen. Burnside at Knoxville.

It is reported that Gen. Banks is organizing an expedition for Texas.

The *N. Y. Herald* has a statement of the entire force of Lee's army, even to the names and strength of each regiment, said to have been obtained directly from the war department at Richmond. It foots up one hundred and twelve thousand.

It is said that Gen. Hunter is to take command in the West—probably in Kansas—a field he is well acquainted with.

It is reported that the notorious rebel pirate *Alabama* is being repaired in the imperial dockyard at Brest, France. Also that other vessels of the same model are being built for the Confederates in French ports.

The building of rams and other vessels of war for the Confederates in England, is beginning to alarm even the corrupt and conniving *London Times*. That paper now says: "If we were unhappily plunged again into war we might soon find reason to wish that we had supported with greater zeal the representations of the federals in the matter of these Southern cruisers."

England is evidently alarmed and well she may be.

—A little fellow up North 16 years old, advertised "portraits of Jackson for 25 cents" which were simply the new two cent postage stamps neatly glutened to paper. Sharp boy that.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR COMMANDERS.—The following is the present list of the military geographical departments and their commanders.

Department of the South—Brigadier-General Q. A. Gillmore.

Department of the Tennessee—Major-General U. S. Grant.

Department of the Cumberland—Major-General W. S. Rosecrans.

Department of the Ohio—Major-General A. E. Burnside.

Department of New England—Major-General John A. Dix.

Department of the Gulf—Major-General N. P. Banks.

Department of North Carolina and Department of Virginia—Major-General J. G. Foster.

Department of the Northwest—Major-General John Pope.

Department of Washington—Major-General S. P. Heintzelman.

Department of the Monongahela—Major-General W. T. H. Brooks.

Department of the Susquehanna—Major-General Darius N. Couch.

Department of Western Virginia—Brigadier-General B. F. Kelly.

Department of New Mexico—Brigadier-General James H. Carleton.

Department of the Pacific—Brigadier-General George Wright.

Department of Key West—Brigadier-General J. M. Brannan.

Department of Kansas—Major-General James G. Blunt.

Middle Department—Major-General Robert C. Schenck.

Department of Missouri—Major-General John M. Schofield.

OUR GENERALS IN THE SOUTH.—The *New York Times*, in speaking of the grand demonstration in honor of Gen. Banks at New Orleans and the grand ovation and banquet to Gen. Grant at Memphis, says:

These manifestations in the conquered districts of the South, are very significant and valuable, and utterly disprove the assertions of the rebels that the whole people of the South entertain an ineradicable hatred to the army and people of the North. When the war is over, the most popular men in the South will be the Generals and soldiers who have crushed the rebellion, and saved the Union and the Southern people; and the most detested men will be Jeff. Davis and those traitors who attempted to ruin them. If Gen. Gillmore captures Charleston, we expect that within a year or two the people of that city will elect him to Congress.

—Did you ever examine the contents of a boy's pocket? Here is a schedule of one taken at bedtime: One eelskin, a piece of chalk, a stub of a lead pencil, seven marbles, (one a china-alley,) a steel pen, an odd mitten, an iron screw, a tongueless jewsharp, a chunk of taffee candy, (very dirty,) four peanuts, a piece of hard putty, a lot of dried orange peel, a comic song, (very much worn,) a kite tail, (various colors and fabrics,) a reward of merit, (dated July, 1860, and quite dilapidated,) a stem of a tobacco pipe, portion of a horse-shoe, a leaden ten cent piece, (showing marks of teeth,) one wooden skewer, a lucky bone, and to cover and protect the whole, an extraordinary dirty pocket handkerchief.

—In Wheeling, Va., recently, a soldier in pursuit of a deserter had occasion to fire at him. For this the Copperhead Mayor fined the soldier \$10. Hearing of this affair, Gov. Boreman sent for the Mayor and lectured him on this wise: "Sir, you were aware that the soldier was acting in accordance with the authority he has received, and is justifiable in all that he did. Now, Sir, hand over to him the ten dollars you took from him, and get \$500 bail for your future good conduct. If you cut up any more such didoes, I'll put you where the dogs won't bite you."

Davis
E. P. Lord
Co. 4. 8. 1. Morris