

NEWS ITEMS.

The inconsistency of Maryland Copperheads is seen in the fact that many known opposers of colored troops made arrangements to secure the services of colored men as substitutes.

There are now about 7,500 convalescents at the Convalescent camp at Alexandria, Va.—Since the establishment of this camp, 150,000 convalescents have been returned to their regiments in the field.

A rumor current in Washington on the 22d, that Lee's army had recrossed into Maryland lacks confirmation. The latest unofficial intelligence received there leaves the two armies watching each other, the rebels on the west and the Federals on the east side of the Blue Ridge.

Gen. Casey reviewed the 1st U. S. Colored Regiment on Mason's Island on the 22d inst.—The General was highly pleased with the knowledge of the manual of arms and the soldier-like drill of the colored troops. He pronounced them equal to white troops no longer drilled than these men.

Recent events strengthen the belief that the object of Vice-President Stephens, some days ago, in asking permission to proceed to Washington on board a rebel vessel of war, to deliver an official communication from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, was to entrap our government into an implied recognition of the assumed Southern nationality.

Forty-two rebel commissioned officers were sent from Louisville on the 6th inst., to Johnson's Island, Sandusky city harbor, where nearly one thousand of their brother officers are enjoying the cooling breezes from Lake Erie and awaiting their doom, if Jeff. Davis puts his threat to hang our officers who command negro regiments into execution.

Large quantities of cotton and wheat had been destroyed by fire in Liverpool. The conflagration took place in Water street and the damage was estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds sterling.

The city of Troy, N. Y. was disgraced on the 15th by a mob, whose cry was against the Draft. The Times office was pretty much destroyed; the jail was broken open and the prisoners released; the Steamboat Francis Skiddy, having colored waiters, did not dare to land, and ran back to Albany. One Roman Catholic priest, Father Havermans, did his uttermost to stop the riot and partially succeeded.

The riot in Boston on the 15th, was very promptly stopped. There was no parley or hesitation; the mob endeavored to seize the arsenal—the soldiers at once fired upon them with grape and musketry, charged bayonet and all was finished. Four or five persons only were killed.—Similar promptness in New York would have saved a great many lives and millions of property.

Rebels are appearing again on the Potomac. On the 18th they opened at Yate's Point with three pieces of artillery, and fired about 30 shots at the transport Peabody, 20 of which struck her but did no serious damage. The gunboats Jacob Bell, Resolute, and Teaser, and the mortar schooner came up and opened fire, and 40 men were sent ashore to capture the rebels.—The Rebels immediately retreated and were pursued some distance but were not overtaken.

Gen. Butler has asked the President to give him the Department of New York, considering it one of the most important commands in the country. He said that disturbances were to be apprehended there which it would be necessary to discover in their infancy, and to crush with an iron hand. He believed that organizations, affiliated with the Rebellion existed in the city, which would seize the first opportunity for an outbreak. New Orleans taught him New York.

Gen. Doubleday has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to take command of the depot for drafted men to be established at Buffalo N. Y.

Both the sons of the Hon. Edward Everett—one of whom has just graduated at Cambridge, England—have been drafted in Boston. Both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute or paying the \$300. Mr. Everett himself declares that if he is drafted, he will follow their example.

During the attack and subsequent siege of Port Hudson, says the New Orleans Era, the conduct of the two Louisiana regiments of colored troops was of a big character, entitling them to the praise due to gallant defenders of the flag of our Union—praise which all lovers of their country will feel proud to award.

General Dix arrived in New York on the 15th and proceeded to ascertain the condition of the military forces there. During Saturday afternoon Major-General Dix and General Canby

waited upon the governor and had a lengthy interview, which was very satisfactory to all concerned. Nothing transpired at that interview that in any way indicated trouble between the state and national governments. The whole position of affairs was talked over, the elements that were engaged in the recent disturbances were referred to, and many other matters connected with affairs there.

General Gardiner the recent rebel commander of Port Hudson, is a deserter from the United States Army. He held a commission at the opening of the rebellion of the slaveholders against the United States Government, and entered the service of the traitors without waiting to tender his resignation.

Among the Regular Army officers just retired from active service, by order of the War Department, are Gen. Wool, Gen. Harvey Brown and Gen. Harney.

Surgeon Horace R. Wirtz has been made Medical Director of the Department of the South, and ordered to relieve Surgeon C. H. Crane.

The recent enlargement of Major Gen. Foster's command, which now embraces Richmond, is the cause of great rejoicing in that department, as it is considered equivalent to the speedy fall of that city, with proper materials at the disposal of this gallant and experienced engineer officer.

The recent action of the War Department, in placing Gen. Wool and other officers upon the retired list leaves vacant one major generalship and one brigadier generalship in the regular army. It is said, upon good authority, that the major generalship will be conferred upon General Grant, in recognition of his services in Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Government has in hand and on parole seventy-nine thousand Confederate prisoners against fifteen thousand Federal prisoners held by the enemy. The balance to the credit of the Government is thus sixty-four thousand men.

Cannon and munitions of war have been sent from Washington to New York, for the purpose of insuring the preservation of peace hereafter.

We have news that the United States gunboat DeKalb was destroyed by the explosion of two rebel torpedoes while proceeding up the Yazoo river.

It is stated in high quarters that the intercepted despatch from Jeff. Davis to Lee ordered the latter to retreat for the reason that troops could not be rallied in Virginia to defend Richmond.

The Late Col. Robert G. Shaw.

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 27th, 1863.
To the Colored Soldiers and Freedmen
In this Department:

It is fitting that you should pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Colonel ROBERT GOULD SHAW, Colonel of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He commanded the first regiment of colored soldiers from a free State ever mustered into the United States service. He fell at the head of his Regiment, while leading a storming party against a rebel stronghold. You should cherish in your inmost hearts the memory of one who did not hesitate to sacrifice all the attractions of a high social position, wealth and home, and his own noble life, for the sake of humanity. Another martyr to your cause—that death has added still another hope for your race. The truths and principles for which he fought and died still live, and will be vindicated. On the spot where he fell, by the ditch into which his mangled and bleeding body was thrown, on the soil of South Carolina, I trust that you will honor yourselves and his glorious memory by appropriating the first proceeds of your labor as freemen towards erecting an enduring monument to the hero, soldier, martyr, ROBERT GOULD SHAW.

R. SAXTON,
Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

The following certificate of marriage was found among an old lady's writings. The John Higginson named below was probably the son of Frances Higginson of Salem, ancestor of Col. Higginson of the 1st S. C. Vols.

"This is to satisfy whom it may concern, that Arthur Waters and Amy Yursley were lawfully married by me, John Higginson, on the first day of August, anno 1768.

"I Arthur on Monday,
Take thee, Amy, till Tuesday,
To have and to hold till Wednesday,
For better for worse till Thursday;
I'll kiss thee on Friday;
If we don't agree on Saturday
We'll part again on Sunday."

Drum.—On the morning of the 20th inst., at the residence of Henry G. Judd, Esq., Beaufort, S. C., Lieut. Luther M. Bingham, of the 1st S. C. Vols.

Lieut. B. was born at Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 20th 1836, and was consequently 26 years and 10 months old on the day of his death. He made public profession of his faith in Christ about 14 years ago, and was ever after a consistent, earnest and devoted Christian. He was lively, genial, and affectionate in his nature and readily gained warm friends wherever he went. He was specially interested in Sabbath School efforts for neglected and ignorant children, and wherever he was, he would have a Sunday School in motion, and the more the need of one, the more earnest would be his efforts.

His first enlistment was as a paymaster of the 26th Regiment of the State of New York, in which capacity he acted until the mode of payment of the N. Y. troops was changed and the duty was assigned to paymasters in the U. S. service.

After returning home from the army of the Potomac, he in a short time enlisted in the 23d N. Y. as a private. From this position he was transferred to the position which he occupied at the time of his death. Few men do up their life-work and get their release so early as young Bingham. He shared with many of his fellow officers no pains, to form discipline and make efficient the fine regiment duly authorized by government, of colored troops. He worked in strong faith for the Union, for putting down the rebellion, and for carrying out fully the President's proclamation of freedom to the slaves. The officers and men of his regiment, as well as the "freedmen" generally, deeply mourn his early departure. He has exchanged his membership from the South Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the church triumphant in heaven.

At a meeting of the officers of the First S. C. Vols., held at their camp at Beaufort, S. C., July 21st 1863, Lieut. Col. Billings presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were passed.

Whereas We, the officers of the First S. C. Vols., have been called to part with an esteemed friend and associate officer, Lieut. R. M. Gaston, whose many noble qualities endeared him to us, and those formerly under his command,

Resolved, That while lamenting his loss as a beloved comrad, we feel a degree of pride in the reflection that he was one of our number, that he was worthy of the noble cause he espoused, and that he died as a brave man might wish to die, in defence of human Liberty.

Resolved, That we rejoice in view of the fact that he has left behind him that most priceless of legacies, a manly example and an untarnished reputation.

Whereas, the spirit of Lieut. L. M. Bingham, late Quartermaster of the First Regiment of S. C. Vols., has been called home to Him who gave it, the "dust returning to dust," we share with his relatives and friends in the loss, and tender to them our warmest sympathies in their bereavement. Faithful in his duties as an officer, temperate, pure in language, affectionate, his heart attached itself to those around him. While we, his fellow officers, strive to near the mantle of all that was good in his character, we will cherish the faith that

"God calls the loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What life he has given;
They live on earth, in thought and deed
As truly as in Heaven."

It was voted that a copy of the above be sent for publication to the "Free South" and "New South," and that copies be sent to their friends.

GEO. WM. DEWHURST,
Adj. 1st S. C. Vols., Secretary.

We have no later intelligence of the progress of affairs at Charleston. The journals of that city anticipate its possible capture. They declare that no flag of truce shall meet our forces half way between the wharves and Fort Sumter, but the city will be defended street by street until it is a heap of ruins, if it be so doomed. The citizens are warned to prepare for the worst, and the aged, the women and children are counselled to withdraw to places of shelter. The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel expresses a wholesome fear of General Gillmore's power with artillery, and recalls the fact that at Fort Pulaski he knocked that work to pieces like a house of cards, although it was considered next to Fort Sumter in impregnability.

We learn from the Richmond Dispatch of the 18th that specie has advanced 100 per cent. during the last two or three months, and that the brokers in Richmond "pay for gold eight dollars for one, and sell one for eight dollars and a half." Thus, it says, the "ruling medium of valuation, gold, has done its worst, and now lies high and dry above the waves of popular traffic." While, under the influence of late events, gold has thus shot up to this extraordinary value in the southern market, it has, under the same influences, fallen in New York, and on the 22d inst. it stood at only about 25 per cent. premium in Wall street. This tells a truer tale than the rebel press, which still insists that Lee was, on the whole, the gainer in his late campaign; that he inflicted more damage than he received; that his losses were small; that Bragg, in leaving Tallahoma, only retired to a stronger position; and that their prospects in the southwest are still good.

Deaths.

- July 23d, Private Sylvester Andrews, Co. G, 115th N. Y. Vols., typhoid fever.
- July 20th, Private Charles F. Beeman, Co. G, 7th N. H. Vols., wounds.
- July 26th, Private James Bolster, Co. E, 115th N. Y. Vols., typhoid fever.
- July 22d, Private Cornelius Dow, Co. K, 9th Maine Vols., typhoid fever.
- July 26th, Private ——— Kress, Co. B, 100th N. Y. Vols., typhoid fever.
- July 21st, Private Fred Luckmann, Co. C, 100th N. Y. Vols., wounds.
- July 24th, Private Thomas McManama, Co. K, 62d Ohio Vols., wounds.
- July 26th, Sergeant Henry M. Morrow, Co. B, 67th Ohio Vols., wounds.
- July 25th, Corporal Wm. Ouder Kirk, Co. F, 48th N. Y. Vols., wounds.
- July 22, Private Moss Spicker, Co. B, 55th Penn. Vols., typhoid fever.
- July 24th, Private Samuel W. Smith, Co. D, 9th Me. Vols., wounds.
- July 28th, Private Clement V. Steigler, Co. H, 48th N. Y. Vols., Tetanus caused by gun-shot wound.
- July 25th, Private Edward Taylor, Co. I, 6th Conn. Vols., wounds.
- July 23d, Private Fray A. Wait, Co. A, 76th Pa. Vols., wounds.

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