

By Magnetic Telegraph. Reported for the Charleston News. IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. French Independence acknowledged by England, United States, &c.

BALTIMORE, March 28. The steamer Caledonia has arrived at Boston. We give the annexed summary of the important intelligence brought by her.

The Republican party in France has completely triumphed, and established their independence, which has been acknowledged by the Ministers of England, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States.

Louis Philippe and all his family have arrived in England. M. Guizot was also in that country.

The principles of the Revolution had extended throughout the whole of France, and all the departments were going in favor of a Republic.

All the titles had been plucked from the nobility, and the House of Peers abolished. A decree for a National Convention has been issued, on the assembly of which the Provisional Government will resign its functions to the Permanent Government which may be established by it.

Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to govern the elections.

The French funds have fallen enormously. All was quiet at Paris on the 9th of March, and the new Government was progressing finely in the work of reform.

The workmen were striking for higher wages.

Western Canal Flour 25s. a 28s. 6d.; Richmond and Alexandria 27s. a 28s.; New Orleans 26s. a 27s. Wheat, white and mixed, 7s. 4. a 8s. 7d.; Red, 6s. 4d. a 7s. 9d. Indian Corn, 20s. 6d.

The Telegraph wires were broken before advices of the Cotton market could be transmitted.

From the Charleston Courier, March 29. The break in the wires above mentioned, took place between New York and Boston. We were in hopes, until a late hour last evening, that the injury to the wires had been repaired, or that our Baltimore Correspondent had received his despatch before that occurrence, and would forward it—but such was not the case.

The news it will be seen, is of a most favorable character. Our prediction, founded as we confess—for we make no pretensions to foreknowledge where all was but speculation—on our hopes, rather than our expectations, that there would be no more serious conflicts, has been thus far verified. It is our ardent hope that the quietude that existed on the 9th of March may not be disturbed. The recognition of the Provisional Government by the Representatives of the Powers named, will give to the National Convention which is to assemble for the formation of a Permanent Government, a weight and influence that will tend much to repress any disposition that might otherwise be exhibited to interfere with the affairs of France.

The sudden Revolution may, and probably will, create a great commotion throughout Europe, but it will be a political discussion that will naturally take place only, not resulting in a resort to arms. The spirit of liberty, and a just appreciation of the rights of man is abroad, and there can now be little doubt that in this enlightened age, the proper landmarks that will be best calculated to protect and preserve them, will be observed. We have every confidence in the people who have thus carried out a comparatively bloodless Revolution. They have asserted and maintained their rights, and expatriated the power that oppressed them. They will be morally certain to fall on some plea by which these will be perpetually established.

It is much to be regretted that the Telegraphic wires should have failed before the state of the Cotton market had been transmitted. We must, however, bide our time, and console ourselves with the reflection that if we have patience the Mulberry leaf will eventually become silk.

From the Columbia Telegraph, April 1. The steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at Boston at such a late hour on Monday night, that the news by her was not received here until yesterday morning.

By the accounts below, it will be seen that the revolution in France has been entirely successful; that a provisional government has been already established, and that England has recognized France as a Republic.

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plunder the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press which surpasses anything within our recollection has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Mr. Rusk, the Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin and Maj. Prinson likewise, waited on the members of the Provisional Government of France, to whom he delivered a flattering address.—The following details of this interview we take from the "National":—"At two o'clock the Representative Minister of the United States, went to the Hotel de Ville, to make a formal recognition of the Provisional Government. It was appropriate to the Representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome

one infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment.

The step taken by the Minister of the States has made existing circumstances of serious importance; although fully awaited it has touched acutely the members of the provisional government; after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they in a body accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics.

The whole of the Colonels of the 108th and 78th, says a Paris paper, were nearly all massacred by their own men, for refusing to march against the Tuilleries. The palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a Hospital, under the name of Le Hotel d'Invalides.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at New Haven.—Bridgeton, March 31.—We had the pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex King and Queen of the French. The King in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex King and Queen had for some days been moving from farm house to farm, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back he thought to have given himself up.

Louis Philippe and the Ex Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Trefort, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel.

At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing the ex king and queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Bridgeton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse, the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

PARIS, March 9. Our latest accounts from Paris represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 5th, the Three per cent funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been bought at 46 francs closed at 47. The Five per cent opened at 85 francs, done at 74, and closed at 75. There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money, only, at whatever price they could get it, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, among which are Chevalier de Combarthe, M. de Pagan, to the Danubian States; M. de Pagan, to the Danubian States; M. de Pagan, to the Danubian States; M. de Pagan, to the Danubian States.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Government aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis.

On the 10th the papers say that the Duke d'Anmale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said had been authorized to place a vessel at the disposal of the Prince to carry them wherever they pleased.

A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhinish States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in government. They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but finally assert their rights.

The resignation of Prince Metterich is an omen for a certainty in Paris. On the 5th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have faintly on bearing the news. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

The Jesuits alarmed by the demonstrations made against them by the people, have already quitted the city of Turin. The Journal of Turin fully appreciates the tendency of the French Revolution, encouraging the king to put himself at the head of the national forces to effect the salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival of an American squadron in that port. The latest advices from Italy stated that the king has once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Mesina, which had been bombarded forty hours by royal troops. The Puerto Franco is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten millions of francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

The Pope Deposed.—A rumor is given in the foreign intelligence which we published by the Cambria, that the Pope of Rome had been "deposed." We can hardly suppose this to be literally correct though it probably at least indicates that there has been some dissatisfaction with his late course. Perhaps too, the word is not used in our usually accepted sense. The news by one or two previous steamers shewed that the Pope had swerved, as a matter of policy, somewhat from carrying out to the full extent his own highly liberal views, in consequence of the want of the necessary co-operation of his coadjutors. It may be that the popular voice has "deposed" this policy, which the announcement of the admission of three laymen among the Pope's ministers, with the continuance of other reforms, would seem to indicate.—Ball. Sun.

Put no faith in a rebel to his country, or an apostate to his creed.

[Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, March 26. I hasten to communicate to you a fatal accident which happened yesterday (Saturday), about one o'clock, a few miles down the Potomac river, at a place called Pomocney.

It appears that Captain Taylor has contracted for the removal of a large rock in the river at this place, and for which purpose he has erected his Sub Marine exploring apparatus, the management of which he gave to a man by the name of Francis J. Wood, who has been for two or three years in his employ. It appears that upon this day he had been down three several times with perfect safety, on going down the fourth time, some of the men in attendance desired him to put on some dry clothing, as those he had on were a little damp, which appeared to make his little chamber grow cold; he however refused remarking that if the water was a little warmer he could take a very pleasant nap below, the coldness of the water being the only thing that made him come up so soon.

This apparatus is so constructed that the person under water, constantly receives a supply of fresh air from above, supplied by a kind of pump, worked by hand power, whilst another man attends to all signals that may be given by the submerged individual, which signals appear to have been faithfully attended to in the case; however, on going down the last time, and after remaining about fifteen minutes without giving any signal whatever, the man in attendance above was induced to draw him up, which he did, and found him lifeless, or nearly so. Every means were promptly resorted to to restore life, but all without effect. It may be proper here to say, that had there been any defect in the apparatus, or had he desired to come to the surface, he could do so of his own accord, without the assistance of the one above.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier, WASHINGTON, March 28. The Senate Committee, appointed to inquire in what manner, and through what form the confidential documents, relating to the Treaty with Mexico were divulged, were again in session yesterday and today.

It appears that the newspapers at the North give daily reports of motions and votes in secret session on the Treaty—that the provisions of the Treaty and passages from the documents accompanying it, were occasionally published—that the Treaty as ratified by the Senate and approved by the President was published—and, after a while, the correspondence accompanying it was made public, and in more than one paper at the same time.

A witness was examined who stated that he sent the Treaty to the New York Herald. Whether he sent the correspondence I do not know, but he was called upon to state. He answered, some questions, and exculpated the Senators, Clerks and Printers from the suspicion that he obtained the "ratified Treaty" from any of them. He refused to answer when he was asked whether he procured it from the State Department. In consequence of this the committee and others were called upon to state their reasons for that department. It was the wish, no doubt, of some members to fix it on Mr. Buchanan himself—particularly as the witness who had sent the Treaty to the "Herald" was well known to be a confidential political friend, and in frequent and familiar intercourse with Mr. Buchanan. Some feeling, it is said, has arisen on the subject between the President and the head of the State Department—the former being much incensed at the promulgation of the documents, &c., and having asserted also that their premature publicity will defeat the ratification of the Treaty by Mexico. As there is no power in the Senate to compel a witness to answer the questions put to him, it seems, they have dropped the "Herald" agent, and called on the Clerks of the State Department, or some of them. It appears that a certain number of printed copies of the original project and correspondence accompanying it were sent to the State Department and the originals must have been there, and copies were made there; but it is said that all these copies are accounted for. A daily transcript of the Executive Journal of the Senate, while the Treaty was under consideration, was sent to the President. The whole subject is confused and inexplicable. What complicates it more is that the copy published in the Herald contains typographical errors by which it could be identified with copies printed for the confidential use of the Executive, and of the Senate.

But no importance would be attached to the publication, by Congress, but for the use sought to be made of it in hostility to Mr. Buchanan. It was very certain that no movement was made in the Senate for an investigation for some time after the publication, and then only upon the suggestion, and with the belief that the revelations had come from the State Department.

Mr. Buchanan was very busy in and about the Senate Chamber, calling out, and conversing with the Senators.

The slavery question, as connected with the Oregon bill, was discussed in the House today.

The members of the House manifested much joy this morning, at the intelligence from France. The feeling of gratification at the peaceful establishment of a Republic, and Manifestations of a rising spirit of liberty elsewhere in Europe, universal.

Mr. Haskell, of Texas, gave notice that he would on Monday next, introduce resolutions relative to the late political revolution in France.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate with any information he may possess, touching the superior merits of the repeating fire arms invented by Mr. Samuel Colt, and that he be further requested to submit his opinion as to the propriety of providing for the more general adoption of the said arms by the United States, for the protection of the Mexican and Indian Frontiers, either by procuring a fresh supply from the inventor, or by the purchase from the inventor of the right to allow the aforesaid arms to be constructed at the Government armories.

On motion of Mr. Turney,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the punishment of such persons as may surreptitiously obtain and make public any confidential communication made by the President of the United States to the Senate, previous to the removal of the injunction of secrecy.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, to Mr. Leal, the Brazilian Charge d' Affairs at Washington, under the date 31st May last, and by him communicated to the Department of State—of the notes of the 20th August and the 15th March last, and of the documents therein referred to provide that in his opinion the communication can be made compatibly with the public interest.

Yeas 32, Nays 2. So the bill was passed.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he should tomorrow ask leave to introduce the following resolutions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon their success in their recent efforts to consolidate liberty by embodying its principles in a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French Government.

The Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot of the 27th ult. says: "There is a current rumor here, that Mr. Buchanan has, or is about to resign his office as Secretary of State. I do not put much confidence in the report, but would not be surprised if such an event were to take place during the present week."

From the Hamburg Journal. Graniteville Manufacturing Company. We have been requested to publish the following extract from the minutes of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, at Graniteville, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

We do so with pleasure, inasmuch as it records a handsome tribute to the indefatigable zeal and consummate judgment of Mr. Gregg, under whose auspices of the affairs of the Company have thus far been conducted; and to whose public spirit and sagacity, the country is mainly indebted for originating the enterprise.

Extract from the Minutes of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, at Graniteville, on Tuesday, the 14th of March 1848.

On motion of Chancellor Dunkin, (proxy of C. K. Huger,) it was resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the corporation be tendered to the President, Mr. Gregg, for his untiring and devoted attention to the interests of the Company.

21. That the success which we confidently expect the enterprise should be crowned with success, is attributable in no inconsiderable degree, to the intelligence, assiduity, and consummate judgment which Mr. Gregg has exhibited in the management of the affairs of the Company, and which they will always fully appreciate.

On motion of Mr. Boyce, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Corporation be tendered to the President, Directors and Treasurer of the Company, for the efficient and faithful discharge of their duty.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, it was Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions of Chancellor Dunkin and Mr. Boyce be published.

JAMES JONES Secretary G. M. B.

Funeral Obsequies.—The funeral obsequies of Lieut. J. Willis Cautery, took place on Thursday last in accordance with the programme published last week. The remains were escorted to their last resting place by a large procession of the citizens of our district, the 22d Regiment of South Carolina militia, Odd Fellow's Society civil authorities &c. At an early hour all business was suspended, as an appropriate mark of respect, to the memory of our gallant young townsman, and the numbers who came in from the surrounding country demonstrated how unusually beloved he was, by all who knew him. The body was conveyed to the DeKalb monument where, after the solemn service for the burial of the dead by Rev. Thos. F. Davis, a very appropriate and feeling address or eulogy, was delivered by a brother officer of the deceased, Lieut. J. B. Kershaw. The remains were then conveyed to the tomb; the reading of the burial service and the soldier's farewell discharge, concluded these interesting ceremonies, and thus was consigned to the grave, the mortal remains of a young soldier, who has left behind him an imperishable name, won by true bravery, and the memory of whose virtue, purity, and estimable character, will long be cherished by his companions in arms, and by all who knew him.

Camden Journal, 29th ult.

Coincidence.—A London paper notes as remarkable a series of coincidences between the Parisian revolutions of 1830 and 1848. It was on Sunday, July 25, 1830, that the ministers of Charles X resolved upon the fatal ordinance which brought on the outbreak; it was on Sunday, February 20, that the Cabinet of Louis Philippe resolved to forbid the reform banquet.

It was on Monday, July 20, 1830, that the journalists of Paris began to excite the people; it was on Monday, the 21st of February, 1848, that the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies protested against the resolution of the Ministers. On Tuesday, July 27, the revolution of 1830 began—ending on Thursday, the 29th; on Tuesday, February 22, the revolution of 1848 began, and it also ended on Thursday, when Louis Philippe abdicated.

The Baltimore Clipper has a paragraph which says that Mrs. Gaines' property, (settled by a recent decision of the U. S.

Supreme Court) making allowance for the most liberal compromise, is worth at least Twenty Millions of Dollars!



The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1848.

We regret to learn that Mr. Henry Langly, an aged and respectable citizen of this District, came to his death on Saturday last, by his horses running away with his wagon, on his return home from Hamburg. We hope some friend will prepare an appropriate obituary notice for him.

The New Government of France.—It will be seen that the Provisional Government in France has yielded to one of a more permanent character. Under the new order of things, greater liberty and equality are secured to the French people. For the details, we refer our readers to the extracts which we publish. The American, English, Belgian and Swiss Ministers at Paris, have recognized the new Government as legitimate. It is much to be desired that no serious troubles will break out in Europe, in consequence of the late Revolution, and thereby endanger if not destroy the peace of the world.

We refer our readers to the following communication from Lieut. Joseph Abney, of the "96 Boys." The paragraph to which he alludes was inserted in our paper, and in justice, we publish his letter on the subject.

We regret to learn that the health of Lieut. A. is quite feeble, and that when he wrote to us, he had to be propped up in his bed.

SAN ANGELO, MEXICO, Feb. 27, 1848. Dear Sir:—Since I sent you the short "Tribute to Col. P. M. Butler," which was published in the City of Mexico, I have been constantly uneasy through fear that the paragraph next to the last, may be understood to be unkind.

When the piece was written, I had no idea whatever of the movements in our State, to raise a fund for the support of the Colonel's family. Information is so slow in reaching me of any of the things I had seen, was a slip from a United States paper, stating that some gentlemen of the city of New Orleans were raising a private subscription.

Since I have received the papers, and had an opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with the plan our citizens had adopted, of protecting the family of our "Old Commander," I think it the most beautiful and tasteful that could possibly have been conceived. It gives each citizen an opportunity of personally bearing testimony to his appreciation of the worth of one of the purest and most illustrious patriots our State has produced, and is at the same time, gratifying to his feelings, because he knows what is being done for him, it is voluntary, and is not forced upon him by the higher powers of the State.

Such a plan will also tend to endear the family to the people. Indeed, the people will adopt them as their own, and the sons can ask in promotion at their hands, that they will not confer.

The Legislature had conferred the bounty, heartless politicians, in the course of a few Sessions, would have made allusion to, most painful and disagreeable indeed to the recipients of the liberal gift of the State. The people therefore, were the proper persons to do that most noble and generous act, and I am proud to learn that they have done it well.

I understand that the movement in New Orleans was made by South Carolinians, and in co-operation with the people of our own State. It was highly proper, and consistent with the character of the people of S. Carolina. I wish that the Carolinians in all the States had united their efforts in the same generous cause.

JOSEPH ABNEY.

St. Louis.—This rising and flourishing city is situated on the Mississippi river and is in the State of Missouri. It has recently become the second city in importance in the Western States. It now numbers a population of many thousands, and is rapidly increasing. Since the census which was taken some years ago, its population which was then but a few thousand is much enlarged. Splendid public buildings, such as Churches, a Custom house and other numerous beautiful and costly private edifices have sprung up as if by magic.—The river is crowded with magnificent steamboats, laden with passengers and freight. It bids fair to become a commercial mart for the great West, the Atlantic States, on our Southern borders, and for various other portions of the world. The Telegraph now connects it with N. York and other great cities, and intelligence is transmitted literally in "less than no time," from N. York to the far West.

Henry Clay smothered with Kisses.—We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that the venerable sage of Ashland, whilst on his late visit to that city received the most delicate and flattering attentions from the fair ladies of that Quaker community. Not content with shaking him by the hand, large numbers added a stronger token of their regard and imprinted scores of kisses upon his cheeks. This, says that paper, continued for about three hours, when the Committee of reception, were compelled to withdraw Mr. Clay almost by force, the rush of ladies still continuing, and the desire to shake his hand, to kiss or be kissed, showing itself as strong as ever. It is alleged that some of the Committee proposed to relieve Mr. Clay when the kissing became pretty general, but he gallantly declined the proffered assistance, and stood it most heroically, until a regard for his health and also for his appetite induced the Committee to close the interesting ceremonies. When we become great and distinguished, we hope, that we'll receive the same flattering attention from the beautiful ladies of our land, in our progress through the United States.

Advertisement for a Wife.—In the Model Saturday Courier, we find an advertisement by a

Professional gentleman, for a wife.—He says that he is a widower of the ripe age of 45, has two daughters, the eldest 13 years old. He says his character is good, his habits steady; his intellect ordinary, his business capacity more than ordinary. His personal looks and address he thinks, are sufficiently pleasing. He has filled several responsible offices. His property though not large, is sufficient. Who can resist such a gentleman as this? The advertiser lives in Lockport Niagara County, N. York.

The Charleston Courier, says: From an order issued by Gen. Butler, in Mexico we learn that the South Carolina Regiment are attached to Gen. Paterson's Division.

Col. Bonham, with the 12th Infantry, were to proceed to Cuernavaca, to relieve the 1st Infantry. Col. B. is assigned to the command of Cuernavaca, and will relieve Col. Clarke, of the 6th Infantry.

Extract of Letter from Lieut. J. Abney to Mr. B. R. Tillman, respecting the remains of his son

THOMAS TILLMAN, NATIONAL PALACE, City of Mexico, Dec. 6, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIEND.—I have just received your letter of the 21st September, requesting me to forward to Hamburg, the remains of your son THOMAS TILLMAN.

If it be possible for me to find out the spot where he was placed, nothing will afford me more pleasure, than to comply with your reasonable, and very natural request. It may be impossible for us to send him home with this train, but if he can be distinguished, he shall be sent with the next.

I was shot so severely at the time your son was killed, that I was unable to see him buried. When the men informed me they were committing him to the earth, I had just had a ball extracted from my body, and was suffering from the pain of the operation. I was near him when he fell, and saw him die like a man, and that was the last of him that ever met my sight.

I thought it was impossible to find him, or I should have made arrangements for sending him to you before this time. Since you so anxiously desire it, though I shall do all I can to gratify the feelings of a father. There were so many killed in that terrible battle, that they had to be heaped together in their graves without any coffins whatever, and I was too badly wounded to get up from my bed of straw, either to attend to Thomas, or any other of my friends. I did not even see Colonel Butler or Lieut. Adams, until they were exhumed to be put into their leaden coffins. They had been carried to San Augustin, by Maj. Gladfield's directions, and by tearing up some benches to a theatre, planks enough had been procured to construct temporary coffins in which they were buried.

I am glad to inform you that your son was devoted to me as long as he lived. He always felt and acknowledged me as his friend and brother.

There is one incident in his death, which has ever delighted me, and which, when I mention it, I know it must afford you some consolation. Just as I was about an order had been extended to the Regiment to dress back, under one of the heaviest fires, to which men were ever exposed. Three of our companies on the left, had not heard the order, or if it had been heard it had not been extended by their officers. At this juncture, the fire was so deadly on our two or three companies that it looked like we were to be totally annihilated. When I saw some of the companies on the right dressing back in obedience to the command which had been given them, I took them to be retreating, as I had just seen a large part of another regiment retiring most disgracefully fast. I felt indignant, fearing lest our own men might catch the disorder, and placing myself in front of our company and on the right of the gallant company on our left, I ordered the "96 Boys," to dress on me in advance of a part of the Regiment. Nearly the very first man by my side was THOMAS TILLMAN, though at the time the movement was executed, the very air was almost darkened with bullets. He fell as the order was extended to us to file off to take our position for the last charge.

Your Son was unanimously beloved by his company, and was universally esteemed one of the bravest men in its ranks.

My wound is well. I have partly lost the use of my left arm, but it gives me no pain.

It will be my pleasure to gratify your feelings if I can find your son.

Your sincere friend, JOSEPH ABNEY.

B. R. TILLMAN.

December 26, 1847.

P. S.—I failed to get my letter in the mail, in time to go with the last train, and I have thought proper to add something to it before I leave for the interior.

I have made strict enquiries among the men to ascertain if any of them were present at the burial of your son, and if they would possibly distinguish his body from the rest of those who were buried in the same grave with him. One of our company Horatio Blease, was present at the burial, and he tells me he thinks it would be utterly impossible for him to mark out your Son's body from the others. He was put into the same grave with ten or twelve more and the bodies were all mixed together without any mark of distinction whatever. There clothing was pretty much of the same kind (U. S. Clothing), and therefore they could not be distinguished by that. I will consult however with your friends, Col. Bonham and Dr. Hammond, and be governed by what they think best.

We have been removed a few miles from the city, probably preparatory to an advance into the interior of the country; and if that be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief, I am afraid, in any event I shall be compelled to suffer your son to remain on the field where he so nobly fell. It would be cruel to send him home without some person to take care of him, for as has been done with some gallant officers, he would probably be buried on the road as soon as his attendants, became tired of the trouble.

J. A.