Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE, & E. KEESE, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year.

Subscriptions out of the District must be paid for in advance.

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All advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per Square (12 Minion lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements from strangers and transient persons payable in advance. All others will be considered due when called for.

Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

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All communications of a personal character, Obituary Notices, Reports, Resolutions or Proceedings of any Society, Association or Corporation, will be charged as advertisements.

Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for,) Five Dollars.

Mr. Russell's Fifth Letter.

We take from Mr. R.'s fifth letter, written from Charleston, April 21, the following interesting passages:

"There are, I believe, only 55,000 registered voters in South Carolina. The number of men furnished by them is a fair indication of the zeal for the cause which animates the population. The *physique* of the troops is undeniably good. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious, when one looks at the full grown, healthy, handsome race, which develops itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "*milor*" of the Porte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. The State is but a gigantic Sparta in which the helotry are marked by an indelible difference of color and race from the masters. The white population which is not slaveholding and agricultural is very small and insignificant. The masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of a people, and to the cultivation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are rather disposed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and tastes. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French pates and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited champagne, most grateful on the arid sand hill; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent, rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guard" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen

... I waited on General Beauregard, who is commanding the forces of South Carolina. His Aids de Camp—Mr. Manning, Mr. Chesnut, Mr. Porcher Miles and Colonel Lucas—accompanied me. Of these, the former has been Governor of this State, the next has been a Senator, the third a member of Congress. They are all volunteers, and are gentlemen of position in the State; and the fact that they are not only content, but gratified, to act as *aides* to the professional soldier, is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which animates the class they represent. Mr. Lucas is a gentleman of the State, who is acting as Aid de Camp to Governor Pickens. Passing through the dense crowd which, talking, smoking and reading newspapers, fills the large hall of the Mills House, we emerge on the dirty street, sufficiently broad, and lined with trees protected by wooden sheathings at the base. The houses, not very lofty, are clean and spacious, and provided with verandas facing the South as far as possible. The trees give the streets the air of a boulevard, and the town has some how or other a reminiscence of the Hague about it which I cannot explain or account for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, airy public building, once devoted to an insurance company's operations, or to the accommodation of the public fire companies. There was no guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to and fro in the hall, part of which was cut off by canvas screens, so as to form rooms or departments of the Horse Guards of South Carolina. Into one of these we turned, and found the desks occupied by officers in uniform, writing dispatches and copying documents with all the *abandon* which distinguishes the true soldier when he can get at printed forms and Government stationery. In another moment we were ushered into a smaller room, and were presented to the general, who was also seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit, and when General Beauregard stood up to welcome us it was patent that he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is a squarely built, lean man, of about 40 years of age, with broad shoulders and legs "made to fit" a horse of middle height; and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air at the back of the skull; the forehead, broad and well developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very high cheek bones, a well shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, rigid, sharply cut mouth, set above a full, fighting chin. In the event of any important operations taking place, the name of this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man."

The following letter is from the little soldier, ten years old, who made a request, and was furnished with a pistol by our worthy Governor:

Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1861.

To His Excellency Governor Pickens:—

Most Honorable Sir—I received your most excellent present on Monday, the 27th. I do not know anything I could have wished for more. As soon as I came from school I shot the pistol, first in honor of the donor and then in honor of South Carolina. Papa says I must tell you that I hope I shall never have occasion to use it; but I cannot say that, because I hope that I shall.

I am very proud of having been born in the Palmetto State, and I hope, if this war lasts, to fight under its banner. The South has the right and God on her side, and will come out victorious in the present war.

Allow me, honored sir, to renew my expression of thanks for your highly valued present, and to consider myself,

With very great respect,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
T. O. SUMMERS, Jr.

☞ The Washington *Star* says that Gen. Beauregard, of the Confederate troops, is at Manassas Gap, with 20,000 men. *Very likely.*

Charleston News.

From the Mercury of Saturday we gather the following:

The third Regiment, Col. Williams, was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on Thursday. The Regiment numbers over 900 men.

Military Elections.—The following officers have been duly elected and commissioned for the 10th Regiment S. C. Volunteers:

Colonel—Arthur M. Manigault.
Lieut. Colonel—J. F. Pressley.
Major—R. G. White.

Guerillas.—The first meeting for the organization of those patriot bands will be held at five o'clock this afternoon, at Institute Hall. Let there be a full attendance, for our South Carolina Guerillas will be a valuable auxiliary, indeed, in the good work of destroying the ruthless marauders from the North.

The first lessons in Drill Exercise, *without arms*, will also commence under the direction of competent instructors.

The Blockading Fleet.—The sea front of our harbor was quite an object of interest among our citizens yesterday, there being in sight of our port at one time no less than four armed vessels. During the day a party went down in the steamer *Charleston*, and approached them as near as prudence would dictate. Of the four vessels off the harbor, one of them is the *Minnesota*, which has been off this place over a week; near her was a large steam frigate, apparently of the first class, and, as seen about three miles off a much more sightly vessel than the *Minnesota*. If not the *Wabash*, she is no doubt the *Roanoke* or *Colorado*. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other, and apparently expect to stay for a time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were ships of about 690 to 1000 tons, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of Lincoln's provisional forces. Soon after midday, one of these latter had disappeared—no doubt gone South—and, at three o'clock, p. m., the second was working in the same direction. The boat seen astern of the *Minnesota* on Thursday, and supposed to be a pilot boat, was not in sight yesterday; but, as vessels of that class are sometimes employed as tenders to a fleet, she may be one of that kind. We are informed that the new arrivals saluted the Commodore yesterday morning; and we think it is the order at present for all vessels of the Southern blockading fleet, as they proceed South, to come in and speak the Commodore on this station, receiving any communication he may have to make and bringing letters, papers, etc., for the vessels off here. The brig *Perry* has not been seen off this harbor, so far as we can learn; but she is no doubt cruising in the neighborhood.

Suspicious Circumstance.—A fellow named Matthews offered, on Thursday last, a negro for sale, at a price so low as to excite the suspicions of several gentlemen. Accordingly, Deputy Sheriff Hendricks, in order to make sure of the rascal, became the purchaser at $500, but instead of paying the money down, invited Matthews to accompany him to his office. It had been arranged beforehand that Officer Hicks should meet and arrest them on their way; which was promptly effected. Matthews made out the bill of sale in the name of Myers, which in itself, is quite suspicious. The negro turns out to be the property of Mrs. J. T. McCauly, of Darlington. The examination will take place this morning.

Prayer for Our Country.

For several successive nights christians of various denominations, in this town, have assembled for united prayer for our country.—The meetings have been well attended. The people seem profoundly impressed with a sense of dependence on God. It is time for prayer—for all to pray for our country. For the salvation of our country be the burden of prayer in the closet, at the family altar and "in the great congregation." While wisdom and prudence dictate a just comparison of our numbers, wealth and munitions of war, with those of our enemies, yet history and Divine

... king of Assyria. The good man, moved by the threatened danger and a sense of God's insulted majesty, repaired, covered with sackcloth to the house of prayer, and laid the invading king's insolent proclamation before the Lord, and offered prayer for Divine protection and deliverance. His prayer was most singularly answered in the utter overthrow of his enemies.

1. We must recognise God's supremacy and rely on his interposing Providence

2. Repentance and humiliation must attend our life and devotions. Haughtiness of spirit, self-confidence and arrogant boasting belongs not to us, and will not aid our cause.—"Hezekiah rent his clothes, and covered himself with sackcloth."

3. Commit our cause to God in earnest prayer.

4. The motive of our success should be the glory of God. "Now therefore, O Lord, our God, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that thou art the Lord God."

This confiding prayer and dependence is compatible with the employment of means.—Hezekiah not only prayed, but at once made every effort to cut off the supplies of his enemies, to throw up defences, organize the people into military companies, and provide munitions of war "in abundance." Then said to his soldiers, "Be strong and courageous, be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria, nor for all the multitude that is with him; with him is an arm of flesh: but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles." Hence is our hope and strength. Then let all the people pray for our country.—Home and Foreign Journal.

Arrived.—The Celebrated battallion of Washington Artillery, from New Orleans, Col. J. B. Walton commanding, arrived in Richmond on Tuesday.

The battallion numbers four companies and 300 hundred men, and is the pride of the Crescent City, its members being both soldiers and gentlemen. It possesses eight splendid brass field pieces and a rifled cannon, and is otherwise well armed. To draw the guns, &c., require 120 horses. The Washington boys in their march through the streets yesterday to their quarters at Howard's Grove, were preceded by three beautiful vivandieres, dressed *a la mode*.

The 8th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. E. B. Cash, also arrived Tuesday, besides several other companies from different points.

Determined to Crush the South.—A former member of the U. S. Congress from a Southern State recently had an interview with W. H. Seward, in which he endeavored to disabuse his mind of the error common at the North that there is still a strong Union party in the seceded States. Mr. Seward replied that he was well aware of the fact that there no longer existed any such party, but that he was determined to test the question whether the U. S. Government could be overthrown or not.

The same member of Congress also saw Mr. Lincoln and repeated to him substantially the same statement of Southern unity he had made to Mr. Seward, to which Mr. Lincoln replied that he was well aware the South was now a unit, but that the North had the power to crush it, and was determined to do it.

Major Anderson and the Masons.—Major Robert Anderson was visited in Cincinnati by a deputation of Masons, as the *Gazette* reports:

Members of the Masonic fraternity in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington, to the number of over a thousand, met in the Masonic Hall, at the corner of Third and Walnut, last evening, and proceeded thence to the residence of Larz Anderson, Esq., on Pike-street, to make a personal call on their brother, the hero of Sumter. Col. Anderson made his appearance on the verandah, and was briefly addressed by Judge Hoadly. In his response Col. A. made the statement that, during the whole time of his confinement by the siege of Sumter, he was never once recognised by a single one of the Southern Masons.

A Fight in North-Western Virginia.

Richmond, June 6.—We have received the news of a sharp and brilliant fight, which occurred on Monday last, near a place called Phillippi, in Barbour County, in the North-West part of the State. About 900 of our troops, posted there, were suddenly attacked, at daybreak on Monday morning, by 3,000 of the Hessians. At first, our men were thrown into confusion, and retreated for a distance of about two miles to a hill. Here, taking advantage of the ground, they made a stand and three times repulsed the enemy, not withstanding the great disparity of the numbers engaged. The United States troops, having lost about 70 men, gave up the pursuit and retreated. Our loss was only six killed. Among them Capt. A. T. Richards, of the Bath Cavalry; Quartermaster Sims, formerly clerk of the Danville depot at Richmond, and a young man named Daingerfield, from Bath. The victory is considered a very handsome one, for the enemy were well provided with light artillery, manned by regulars from Carlisle Barracks, Pa., while our men had no cannon.

Governor Wise has been appointed a Brigadier-General by President Davis. He is raising a legion for the war. During its formation, he goes into Western Virginia to rouse the slumbering patriotism of that section.

Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion in the Merriman case, asserts that Lincoln is guilty of usurpation, and a clear violation of the Constitution, in suspending the *habeas corpus* act.

The returns (official) from Western Virginia, give an aggregate majority in favor of the Ordinance of Secession in that section of 31,000.—*Special Despatch to the Charleston Mercury.*

Horrible and Disgusting Atrocities of the Enemy.

We glean the following particulars of the infamous outrages practiced by Lincoln's fiends in Elizabeth City County and Hampton from the Norfolk and Portsmouth *Herald:*

Mr. Frederick Jett, formerly of Elizabeth City, left Williamsburg a few days ago, where he had just moved with his family to avoid the vandals at Fort Monroe, and came round by the way of Richmond to Norfolk, where he is engaged in some work on the fortifications.

He found at Williamsburg a number of fugitives from Hampton, from whom he learned some particulars of the villainous doings of the Federal troops after their descent upon Newport News.

They commenced on the farm of Mr. William Smith, which they left a complete wreck. He had a fine field of wheat, besides a number of truck crops; these the scoundrels completely devastated, besides stealing or shooting down Mrs. Smith's stock and poultry, which they found ranging about the farm. Mr. Smith thought he would be a little before hand with them in saving his bacon, and had the contents of his smoke-house carted out into the woods and buried it when he saw them approaching. But in this he was foiled; a treacherous darkey, who assisted at the burial, told upon him, and the robbers had the meat disinterred and carted back. This fellow, with several others of Mr. Smith's negroes, they took to Fort Monroe and set them to work on the fortifications. Mr Smith estimates his loss, including the negroes, at full $15,000.

They next visited the adjoining farm of Mr. West, which they treated as they had done Mr. Smith's, cutting up and completely destroying the crops of every kind. At Mr. West's they unluckily found a uniform coat; upon which, they held him a close prisoner and sent off his two daughters, grown women, to the fort as "hostages" for his "good behavior." Nothing was alleged against them; but it was the simple arbitrary act of Lincoln's hell hounds, who in this, though in violation of law and civilized usage, as in all their proceedings, but followed the example of the lawless old tyrant, their master.

From Mr. West's they passed over to the finest crops of wheat in the county, besides other valuable products. This ...

... female children, in a manner too inhuman and revolting to dwell upon.

The families residing on this range of farms had generally moved off to the interior and thus avoided the insults and infamous treatment of the barbaric enemy.

The woods back of Hampton were for several days filled with the fugitive families from that once smiling and happy village, and with such of the household stuff as they could carry off with them in the hurry of the alarm. They have probably, ere this obtained more desirable lodgings. Providentially they have had fine weather.

It is ascertained that there are full three hundred slaves belonging to citizens of Elizabeth City, either fugitives or forced into the service, employed as laborers in Fort Monroe at the present time. It has already been stated that Col. Mallory, of Elizabeth City, went with a flag of truce to the fort to demand the return of fugitive negroes; but the demand was refused. A similar application was made on the following day, by another flag, and also refused. The bridge over Hampton Creek was then burnt by our people, and the enemy made his raid upon Newport News by water.

There are only four of its inhabitants remaining in Hampton, who are prevented by chronic diseases and other unavoidable causes of detention from leaving it in the entire possession of the enemy, who now occupies it.

The loss (including negroes) sustained by the county of Elizabeth City, at the hands of these remorseless marauders, is estimated at half a million of dollars.

More Outrages at Hampton—One of Lincoln's Dogs Shot.—The Norfolk *Herald* says that when the vandals from the North occupied Hampton an officer with a squad of men went to the store of Mr. P. Lattimer and demanded possession. Mr. Lattimer replied that he had purchased and paid for his stock of goods and the officer might have them at their valuation. The officer said he would have the goods and store and not pay a cent for them, and drawing his sword slapped Lattimer with it on the face, Lattimer then drew a revolver and fired it, when the officer fell. He then leaned over the counter and fired three more shots in the body, causing death. Lattimer was, of course, captured, and taken to Old Point and hung on Friday last.

The officer killed is said to be a lieutenant in one of the companies, and distinguished for military abilities. He has met a dog's death in a dog's cause.

Mr. W. C. Marrow, of Hampton, was also treated in a most shameful and indecent manner. He was captured in the town, having his uniform on, stripped stark naked, marched through the streets in that condition, and then carried to Fort Monroe as a prisoner. Can such things be done in this enlightened age and not rouse to boiling heat the blood of every Southerner?

Fiendish Outrage by Yankee Troops.

Under the heading of "latest from Fortress Monroe," the Baltimore *South*, of Wednesday afternoon, publishes the following:

"Great excitement has been produced at Old Point by an outrage perpetrated by government soldiers on Saturday last. It appears that a party of them had gone to a gentleman's house near by, and assaulted a young lady some sixteen years of age, with the design to outrage her person. Her father, an aged man, came to her assistance, when these fiends seized him, and threatened his life if he raised an alarm; and with a revolver pointed at his head, he was forced to witness the consummation of their villainous purpose upon the person of his child. Gen. Butler was yesterday afternoon engaged in examining into the case, but the result had not transpired when the steamer left. Constant complaints are being made to the officers there, by persons living in the vicinity, whose lands and dwellings have been invaded by the government soldiers, who steal whatever they fancy from their houses, and carry off chickens, sheep and hogs, wherever they can find them.

Meeting of the Abbeville Bar.

A meeting of the Abbeville bar was held on the 30th, for the purpose of paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the late honorable Francis H. Wardlaw, one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals. John H. Wilson, Esq., was called to the chair, and in stating the object of the meeting, alluded briefly and in appropriate terms to the high character of the deceased, and to his eminence as a lawyer and jurist.

The honorable A. Burt, in introducing the resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, dwelt in eloquent and impressive terms upon the virtues and attainments of the deceased, and upon the ability and assiduity with which he had discharged the duties of his high office. He had been long and intimately associated with the late honorable Francis H. Wardlaw and could well testify to the purity of his character, the strength of his intellect, and the profundity of his legal attainments. The simplicity of his character, and the winning suavity of his manners, conciliated favor and disarmed opposition, and he died leaving no enemy behind him. As a lawyer he was distinguished by the extent and thoroughness of his preparation; and in the contests of the forum was ever a valuable ally, and a most formidable antagonist. As a judge he was eminently characterized by habits of careful and pains-taking investigation; by the patient attention with which he listened to the arguments of counsel; and especially by the indulgent consideration which he ever exhibited to the youthful members of the profession. The volumes of Reports will constitute an enduring monument to his attainments as a jurist; and his decisions will be found pre-eminently distinguished by a classic purity of style, by clearness and precision of thought, and depth and comprehensiveness and profound research.

Thomas Thomson, Esq., seconded the resolutions in a brief and appropriate speech, expressing his cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed, and paying an eloquent tribute to the character and attainments of the deceased.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this bar have heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of the honorable Francis H. Wardlaw, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That by his demise the State has lost one of its ablest and wisest magistrates, and the court one of its most learned and brilliant ornaments.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and relations of this distinguished jurist, and will testify the sense of of our bereavement by wearing the usual badge mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the chairman of this meeting to the immediate family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented by the chairman to the court of equity at its next sitting, with a request that they be recorded on the journals of the court.

Resolved, That the papers of this State are requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

JOHN H. WILSON, Chairman.
W. A. Lee, Sec'ry.

The South Carolinians in Virginia.

We clip the following extracts from the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg *Express:*

The Eighth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Cash, 1,060 strong, arrived at 11 o'clock this forenoon. They were greeted at the Petersburg depot by an immense crowd, and vociferously cheered as they marched off to the quarters assigned them. This is a magnificent body of men, and will make their mark.

In a company from Darlington, S. C., I noticed among the privates Mr. Charles Andrews, accompanied by his wife. She marched in the ranks by her husband's side, occasionally relieving him by appropriating his trusty rifle, or his well filled knapsack, whichever he might proffer.

... discovered by the noble commander until the regiment reached Wilmington, N. C. She was told that she could not accompany her husband, but with tears in her eyes she entreated that she should not be torn from him whom she would cheerfully follow to the cannon's mouth. She pledged to make herself useful in various ways, and finally her eloquent voice and still more eloquent black eyes overcame the Colonel, and he decided that she might accompany her husband. Oh, woman's devotion! Who can estimate? who can properly value it? The pretty young woman is to be the *vivandiere* of the gallant Eighth, and she already handles a gun like one used to the service.

Gen. Beauregard has assumed command at Manassas Gap. Rely upon it that this accomplished officer will lead the Southern army victoriously through Alexandria, Washington and Baltimore. From all I can hear, the war is to be carried into the very heart of the enemy's country. The vaillainous scoundrels and ruthless invaders are to be made to feel our power—they are to be taught a lesson—they are to be learned that there are blows to receive as well as blows to give.

As an illustration of the opinion entertained by South Carolinians of Gen. Beauregard's abilities, let me recite a little incident. To-day, upon the arrival of the Eighth Regiment, a gentleman asked a Carolina soldier what he thought of Gen. Beauregard. The prompt reply was, "If Gen. B. were to tell me that Fortress Monroe could be taken, it would be ours before Saturday night; if he were to say it could not be taken, we would not go within fifty miles of it."

The atrocities at Hampton Roads have excited our people almost to frenzy, and the universal cry now is that the injuries of those people must be avenged.

Col. Gregg.

The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"When Col. Gregg moved forward, upon the occasion of the alarm, a day or two ago, he received an order from headquarters that, if attacked at Centreville, he could fall back three miles to Bull's Run, where he would be sustained by Col. Kershaw's regiment. His reply was: "If ordered to retire, I will do so; but, until ordered, I propose to hold this place."

Kentucky Border State Convention.

New Orleans, June 6.—The address of the Border State Convention to the people of Kentucky, has been signed by all the members. Mr. Morehead says in a note, "I sign because I approve of the refusal to furnish troops, and favor the policy of neutrality, without committing myself to all that is said on other matters."

The address to the people of the United States is signed by all the members, including John Caldwell, of Tennessee, except Morehead.

Secretary Walker.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, noticing the arrival of the Secretary of War, regrets to learn that the general's health has suffered slightly from the fatigue of travel and from the weight of his official duties at Montgomery. It learns from one of his *attaches* that, for many weeks, the hours of business, in the War Departments, have been from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M., daily. The pressure is not likely to be diminished at Richmond.

Etheridge in Danger.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 31st ult., says, "We don't know where Mr. Etheridge is at this time, but, wherever he may be, we would warn him of the danger of his returning to Tennessee. We could give him facts, which would convince him that he can return only at the imminent risk of his life. Instructions have certainly been given by Gen. Pillow that he shall be hung or shot or otherwise killed at the first opportunity. He has been keenly watched for in all directions. Men were hunting for him last night in the cars at or near the Tennessee line.

These things are true, and their truth could easily be proved."

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

With great pleasure we give prominence to the following announcement of our worthy Intendent:

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF EDGEFIELD.

The President of the Confederate States having appointed *the 13th instant* as a day of fasting and prayer for the special purpose of invoking Heaven's protection in our present struggle, the citizens of this town are invited to join in its observance.

That the occasion may be embraced aright, it is earnestly recommended that on said day, all places of business in the said Town be closed, that all secular employments be suspended, and that the various houses of worship be opened, and solemn religious services be observed therein.

B. C. BRYAN, Intendent.

The Governor at Home.

His Excellency, Governor Pickens, has left his post of active duty for the first time since his inauguration, and is now enjoying a short respite at *Edgewood*, his seat near this village. Unimpaired in health by the continuous excitement and toil of five eventful months, he is yet fairly entitled to a season of repose. May the balmy airs of his quiet home reinvigorate him for the labors that yet lie before him.

What's the Matter?

The Confederate States Mail failed to bring papers to this office on Monday last. It is a kind of disappointment which none of us can bear patiently in an hour like the present. We demand as a right, that the distributing offices do us justice in this respect. Or else let Mr. Reagan "clar de kitchen" and substitute new officials.

Court of Equity.

A portion of last week was occupied here by the session of the Court of Equity. Chancellor Inglis, who presided, gave great satisfaction. His unaffected simplicity and directness of aim, joined with perfect equanimity, seem to fit him peculiarly for the bench. The business of the term, mostly matter of course, was gotten through easily in three days. As usual, "a vast amount was dispatched."

A Navy.

The gentleman who has proposed through our columns to be one of a hundred or of ten in Edgefield to contribute $1000 each to the cause of a southern navy, advances this week some good reasons for urgency in this important matter. Be sure to read his remarks.

The Service.

Eight companies have left Edgefield for the service of the Confederate States,—six of them in the Seventh S. C. Regiment, now arrived at Richmond,—and two in the Hampton Legion. These, with the companies in Col. Gregg's regiment, make ten companies now on duty from this District. Besides these, there was also the Hamburg Company, Capt. Spires, which served through the Charleston campaign.

Other companies are forming in the District,—one by Messrs Smyley, Allen and others,—another by Messrs Lanham, Lundy and others,—and more spoken of,—all of which will be duly announced.

Superb Wheat.

Mr. Samuel Brooks of this place exhibits some of the finest wheat we have ever seen. It is the *Gale Wheat* in perfection. Mr. B's crop is all fine,—as good wheat, he thinks, as can be made in any country. We are kindly furnished with a statement of his mode of culture, which we give to our readers for inspection and consideration.

... nd you a sample was ... yards of the Court ... for which the district ..., Esq., who, I have ... om the U. S. Patent ... olling. *Soil*, gravel... many small stones, flat shaped, soft, many in a state of decomposition. The sample was cut from a steep hill-side. *Cultivation:* ground broken up deep with Goode's Iron Plow: seed plowed in with a twisted shovel: ground thoroughly harrowed with a large steel-toothed harrow. *Manure:* one hundred pounds Peruvian Guano and one hundred pounds ground plaster *per* acre thoroughly incorporated and sown broadcast, and plowed in with the seed. *Quantity of seed per acre:* one-and-a-half bushels. *Time of sowing:* first week in November. *Probable yield*, as estimated by various persons: from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Three of the acres will, I think, make 100 bushels. Used no steeping, yet the wheat is clear of any foulness that usually infests grain, as you will see from the sample I send, which was not selected expressly to show."

Miss M. A. Buie will please accept our thanks for late New Orleans, St. Louis and North Carolina papers.

"The Portfolio."

This is the title of the new paper for young people, just started at Charleston, by Samuel L. Hammond & Frederick W. Miller. No. 1. is before us. It is well printed, and contains pleasant and useful reading. It is impossible to judge of the conduct of any paper from a single number: but we think this one gives promise of good things in its onward development.

Published monthly, at $1 *per annum*. Address publishers as above, enclosing the cash.

Field and Fireside.

This popular weekly continues to delight the public, and is increasing its scope of usefulness every day. There is a very interesting story now going on in it, by Mrs. Bryan. Others will follow. The pages of the *Field and Fireside* are very attractive, and there is no parlor paper in the South more worthy of support.

Notice This.

It would be well to mark the subjoined notification from the Executive Department.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Executive Department, June 6, 1861.

I have understood that many good people have been remitting funds to creditors in Northern States.

In the existing relations of the country, such conduct is in conflict with public law, and all citizens are hereby warned against the consequences.

F. W. PICKENS.

Jerry Dunovan.

Jerry desires it stated that he has left his notes and accounts, some hundred dollars or so, in the hands of Lewis Jones, Esq. Sheriff of Edgefield, to be kept until he returns from the war. (Jerry is gone to Virginia.) But should he never return, he then desires his funds remitted to his good old father in County Cork, Ireland;—which Mr. Jones will assuredly attend to. As our paper goes regularly to that distant parent, we would add (for his comfort) that Jerry went off in the right spirit. He indignantly refused a proposition to go as a hired substitute, remarking with vehemence to the applicant, that he had better try the Dutch for the like of that,—the Irish were not "thim kind of *bastes*." So Jerry went as an independent Irish volunteer.

Kentucky.

A letter from Nicholas County, Kentucky, of date 27th May, says that the State is considerably divided, but may yet go with the South. Nicholas is decidedly so inclined, a large majority sympathyzing deeply with their Southern brethren. Our correspondent thinks the experiment of "armed neutrality" will prove a mere experiment, and that the time is at hand when the "black sheep" of the old Kentucky fold will "vanish like dew before a summer's sun." So mote it be!

The writer wishes to know where his brother, Wm. H. Abney, is now in service,—as he has not heard from him in some weeks. We answer, in the front ranks of the Southern forces,—at Manassas Junction,—under Gregg, Bonham and Beauregard,—and setting a good example to all good Kentuckians.

Troops for the Legion.

Capt. Gary left this place on Wednesday last with a portion of his company. The rest were to meet him on the way or in Columbia. We suppose they are together in camp before this time. Capt. Gary's command is followed by the best wishes of Edgefield; and that gallant officer, though an adopted son of the District only, will be looked to with as much anxiety and pride as though he had always dwelt amongst us. He has a fine company and will do justice to them and the good cause they go to defend.

The Edgefield *Hussars*, Capt. M. C. Butler, left for Columbia on Thursday the 6th instant. The corps numbered about fifty in leaving this place and must be at least seventy-five strong now by the addition of members who took other routes to the camp in Columbia. A large turn-out of citizens, including a brilliant array of ladies, honored the hour of their departure, it having become known that the company would start in a body from this point. Capt. Hammond, formerly of the *Hussars*, now of the *Rangers*, addressed the men, as they were about to take up the line of march, in a most appropriate and forcible speech. He was accompanied in his position before the troop by the venerable and patriotic Major George Boswell, and by Major J. B. Griffin of the Hampton Legion,—both of them old captains of the *Hussars*. Capt. Butler responded to the address of his predecessor in terms of deepest feeling, and a mingled sentiment of pride and grief pervaded the whole assemblage as the *Hussars* filed off amid the weeping adieux of their many friends.

We commend this company to the country and the cause. It is composed of young material mostly; But if the Edgefield Hussars do not take the first occasion to show the enemy what the good old Baron of Bradwardine would have called "the true points of the *proelium equestre*," we are altogether mistaken in their qualifications, aims and aspirations.

Religious Notice.

Rev. S. J. McMorris will preach at Jeter's Church, near Mr. John Rainsford, next Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Fine Cotton Stalk.

Dr. H. Parker has left at this office a large healthy Cotton Stalk, about two feet high and well filled with squares. The Doctor's Cotton prospects are said to be very good.

"Suspended."

This no infrequent caption among the newspapers these hard times. The wheels of the press cannot move without money to pay its various employees. The last instance of suspension we have noticed, is that of our interesting neighbor, the *Augusta Dispatch*. Its indefatigable and high-spirited publisher and editor, S. A. Atkinson, Esq., regrets the suspension as "the saddest necessity of his life," and hopes to resume "if those indebted will make immediate payment." Alas! there's the rub. Subscribers and advertisers cannot realize that their respective driblets will do any good: whereas, if each one of them would think it a necessity and act upon the square, all would go well and "nobody hurt."

We ask our own readers please to take this reflection to heart. Thousands of the anxious mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of our volunteers, not to mention other readers, look alone to such papers as the *Advertiser* for their weekly supply of intelligence as to the progress of events. Hazard not the cutting off of this supply by delayed remittals. Let each reader keep ahead of his little dues to us, and we promise to be behind none in industry and zeal for their benefit.

Hopeful Prospects,--A Caution.

The small grain crop of the South is by this time assured,—in point of fact, it is in a large degree harvested. And the almost universal report is favorable to a heavier yield than our country has ever before realized. Abundance has crowned our year of difficulty thus far, and there is good reason to hope, from present appearences, that it will continue to do so in respect to all our crops.

But while we should be deeply thankful for this manifestation of Providential care, and while we should still look with hope for further benefits, let us, in this dark and trying hour, be careful that we in no way abuse the goods with which His benign favor is blessing us. Let us husband them for our own and for the common benefit with rigid economy. However overflowing the present supply, let us remember the times and their necessities; and let every man continue to practise much of the self-denial, much of the unceasing vigilance of thrift which the difficulties of the year have just taught us. Thus will we best avoid the necessity of being reinstructed in the same tight papers next year.

A Scamp.

A little Dutchman, calling himself Lewis Martens, and hailing from Philadelphia, dropped down amongst us a few week ago, and professed a great desire to volunteer for "de Sout." He did in fact join Capt. Gary's company, and received boarding, lodging and clothing by consequence Being a printer we favored him also: so that, in leaving with the company, he had at least $20 in cash, besides being made otherwise comfortable. In Augusta he deserted and has not been heard of since. Lest he may attempt to practise the trick elsewhere, we will state that he is quite young, is or pretends to be a raw Dutchman, is small in stature, sets type very so-so, says he has been accustomed to set German type, has light sandy hair, rather a dish face, and is more than apt to declare (if he tries this caper again) that he wants to kill "a tousend Yankee mit himself." The little renegade should be taken up and dealt with, wherever caught.

Prepare to save Hay by the Bale.

Says another war-writer: "The hay crop of the Confederate States must not be lost sight of. Let the tall grass of our fields be gathered and packed into bales next fall. Our Government will buy it, and may not be able to get it elsewhere. Hay is almost indispensable to any army, and should be neatly baled.

☞ "*The Southern Soldier's Health Guide*;"—The title of a little pamphlet of advice to our soldiers, by John Stainback Wilson, *M. D.*, of Georgia. Good as far as it goes, and goes as far as need be. Persons wanting it should address Dr. John S. Wilson, Columbus, Ga.

"Thank God for the Harvest.

We take up the shout of a Texas paper, being just now where he was a month ago. The Texas grain crop will be telling upon the market very soon surely. Hear the Waco *Southron*: "*Thank God for the Harvest!*—The last week in April many of our farmers commenced reaping. The yield will be enormous. From every quarter the gratifying intelligence comes up of an abundance of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley; and the Corn never looked better at this season. The prospects of a superabundance of bread to sustain our families and armies while struggling in bitter strife for our independence, has elated our whole population. In this blessing we gratefully recognize the kind hand of Providence, and again we say "Thank God for the Harvest!"

Thank God once more for the fruitful plain,
Where waves a sea of the bending grain;
Where the golden hues of the morning meet,
A mirror bright in the dew-bathed Wheat.

Mr. Editor: In the last number of *The Southern Field and Fireside*, I see the term "Politeness" defined, "real happiness kindly expressed," which is a very good definition indeed. The following definition of the word I have seen elsewhere; don't you think it a better one? "Politeness is kindness directed by good taste." B. B.

The above is from a late number of the *Field and Fireside*. Let us suggest another definition of *politeness*: An unaffected regard for the feelings of others carried out in all the minutiae of life.—it matters not whether gracefully or awkwardly, so it be perennial.

☞ It is said that the South Carolina regiment begged, as a matter of personal favor, to occupy the very outpost on the line next the Lincoln forces at Alexandria. Accordingly, they, together with other forces to the number of——thousand, are at Centreville Fairfax county, 7 miles from Manassas Junction. So says the Fredricksburg *Herald*.

General News Items.

☞ We have noticed (says the Charleston *News*) that many of the Confederate Flags of late have the Stars improperly arranged—some of them being in the centre of the circle. This is improper. They should all be in a circle. Whenever a Star is added, the circle must be enlarged, and not put any Star within it.

☞ The blockade has effectually stopped the flowing of the currents of two rivers and makes them "run up stream." The Yankee notion river that flowed South with "all sorts" of tricks, and the golden river that flowed North with the precious metals. The fountain of one river has its notions—the other its gold. Whose waters will stagnate first?

☞ Among the branches of manufacture which will soon be needed in the South, and which, properly conducted, would prove profitable, the Charleston *Courier* mentions glassware, common cutlery, ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, and agricultural implements generally, and water-proof clothing materials.

☞ The preparations for the great London exhibition of 1862 are progressing rapidly and successfully. Southern manufacturers who intend to compete for the prizes had better be getting their specimens ready.

☞ A private letter from a distinguished Chief Justice of a Northern State says: "We have two parties here—the Democrats who are enlisting to fight the battles of the country, and the Republicans, who are robbing them out of their rations and clothing by all sorts of swindling contracts."

☞ Grow, of Pennsylvania, or Blair, of Missouri, will be Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives at its July Session.

☞ It is supposed that the persons engaged in killing the Federal picket guards are brothers of Mr. Jackson, who was killed by the Zouaves while defending his home in Alexandria, Va. They are said to have under their command from fifteen to twenty men finely mounted and qualified for the business.

☞ Dr. Nichols, of the Catholic Church, contemplates publishing a paper to be called the *Age*, as the organ of that Church in the Confederate States. The office of publication will probably be located at Richmond.

☞ It is said that General Scott, the other day, in answer to a reference by one in his company to his military policy, playfully remarked: "When I am going to catch a rat, I always see to it that all his holes are first stopped." That is certainly the way to prevent an escape, and to make a capture.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* says that four steamers passed that point on the 23d ult., loaded with Confederate troops, destined for Forth Smith, Arkansas. They are a portion of the army for the protection of the Western frontier, under the command of Brigadier General Ben McCullough.

☞ The Arkansas Boys.—One of the rifle companies from Arkansas, now in Virginia, is commanded by Captain Crockett, a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett. The company cary a banner upon which appears the inscription: "Be sure you're right: then go ahead."

☞ At Jacksonville, Ill., on the 25th ult., about 500 troops threw down their arms on the call of the roll, when they were required to enlist for three years or disband.

☞ A British ship, supposed to be loaded with railroad iron, arrived off Pensacola bar on the afternoon of the 31st ult., but was unable to come in—prevented by Lincoln's blockading ships.

☞ A lady in this town was compelled the the day to turn off from the shaded sidewalk of main street by reason of its being occupied by a horse hitched to one of the shade trees. We saw the fact, and only mention it that persons may be aware of the inconvenience.

☞ The Chinese, according to Mr. Cabaniss, are ahead of the Yankees in both great and small inventions. They not only invented gunpowder, printing and the magnetic needle, chain pumps and artesian wells,—but they have even conceived and executed with success a *flea-trap*.

For the Advertiser.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens held in this place on Saturday last, it was agreed to organize the male population of the town and vicinity into two companies, one of infantry and one of mounted men, with a view to doing home duty, and of also preparing by drill and otherwise for any duty the times may demand.

On motion of Dr. R. T. Mims, Col. John Huiet, and Lewis Jones, Esq., were elected by acclamation Captains of the companies to be formed.

A roll of names of resident citizens not in service was made out, numbering about 130 men of all ages.

It was resolved that the Intendant and Council correspond with Gov. Pickens on the subject of arms, ammunition &c., &c.

Having agreed to assemble again at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 15th for the further prosecution of the matter in hand, the meeting adjourned.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, Chairman.
Jas. H. Mims, Secretary.

For the Advertiser.

Graniteville Factory.

Mr. Editor:—In your last issue is a notice in reference to the operations of Vaucluse in the manufacture of cotton duck for tent cloths, &c., ordered by the Confederate Government, and some of the States; to which you add, "Good for Vaucluse—what of Graniteville?"

The latter named establishment has for many months been under high-pressure and full speed filling orders for soldiers clothing, and is now preparing to make a heavy article of brown drilling, admirably adapted for our soldiers' summer fatigue suits, of which they will be able to turn off fifteen thousand yards per day.

I say, God speed them in this useful employment, for our country now stands in need of every yard of cloth that can be made at home. Both of these Factories have of late been paralized by some of their most skilful and useful operatives being called away with the Volunteer Company to which they belonged, to join Col. Bacon's Regiment for Virginia. Graniteville has been obliged to suspend operations for a while, and Vaucluse is much crippled.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am a patriotic woman. I want every man, *woman and child* to fight the Yankees until they are *whipped well*. But I do think it was a *pity* and a *shame* to let those men go while there were so many idle, and less useful men, willing and anxious to go in their places. These men are Carolinians and about a dozen of them who have been under training here for ten or twelve years, had become so skilful that these establishments were no longer obliged to look for Yankee or European artisans. Should they never return, it will be a calamity to our State.

A LADY READER.

Graniteville, June 8th, 1861.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor:—A Company of Home Guards was organized at Huiet's Store, on the 1st June, for the purpose of drilling and the protection of our homes. The whole number of the Company is forty-eight. The following are the Officers elect:

G. D. Huiet, Captain.
Jos. Wise, 1st Lieutenant.
J. M. Trotter, 2nd Lieutenant.
P. B. Waters, 3d Lieutenant.
The other Officers are yet to be appointed.
Perry's X Roads, June 1, 1861.

Patriotic.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady in Georgia to one in this District:—

"I believe every woman in Georgia is willing to wear her old dresses, stay at home and work for our soldiers so long as her fingers last.—And what shall I say of the gallant Carolinians? God bless them! God bless them! Your children's heritage would be a noble one, if only left the honor of being children of a South Carolinian * * * I am full of hope and confidence for the success of our cause against the *ruthless* invaders, and wish I had a *thousand* sons to send to meet them."

Bar Meeting.

At a meeting of the members of the Edgefield Bar, on Monday the 3rd inst., T. P. Magrath, Esq., was called to the Chair and S. B. Griffin appointed Secretary. The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting. Jos. Abney, Esq., offered the following preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to remove from the scene of his usefulness, and in the maturity of his judgment, the Hon. F. H. Wardlaw, former Chancellor of the Court of Equity, and late associate Judge of the Appellate Court of South Carolina. And it is becoming in his brethren of the Bar, and especially of the Edgefield Bar, to meet in solemn convocation for the purpose of paying a just tribute to his memory, and of expressing their profound sorrow at the death of so eminent a jurist, and so exemplary a citizen. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. F. H. Wardlaw the Judiciary of the State and the profession of the law have been deprived of one of their brightest ornaments, and the Edgefield bar of one of its most distinguished members.

Resolved, That whilst his kindliness of manner, and facility of approach endeared him to his professional brethren, his unbainty, patience and legal learning eminently fitted him for the high position in the Judiciary to which he had been elevated by his country.

Resolved, That in the lofty conception which he had of the duties of his profession, was recognized the incitement to that patient study and laborious research into the sources of our jurisprudence, which brought to him the richest rewards of his profession.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relations of the deceased in their mournful loss, and respectfully request the sad privilege of mingling our grief with theirs.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The Resolutions were seconded by W. W. Adams, Esq.

John Bauskett, Esq., of Columbia, who was present, in a few chaste and appropriate remarks paid a fitting tribute to the character of the deceased as a magistrate, as a private citizen and as a friend.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted; and upon motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Edgefield *Advertiser*.

T. P. MAGRATH, Chairman.
S. B. Griffin, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser.

A Southern Navy.

Mr. Editor:—Among all the questions of the war, one which I think concerns the South deeply, is hardly ever thought enough of by our people; and that one is the importance of a strong and efficient Navy for the Southern Confederacy. The day for counting the cost to the South of a war with the North is past, and the only thing for us to consider is the quickest way to make the North acknowledge the independence of the South. According to my understanding nothing will aid so much as good ships of war, and I call upon you, men of Edgefield—I call upon you, men of South Carolina—I call upon you, men of the Southern Confederacy everywhere, to rise in the majesty of your pow[illegible] and say that *we will* build a Navy. There is [illegible]junction, fellow-citizens, laid upon us by ho[illegible], "*Put not your trust in Kings*," —the tru[illegible] which all history has proven—and I say le[illegible]put our trust in Queens or Emperors. [illegible] men enough to fight the North. Our G[illegible]ants money—for we must fight the de[illegible]. Wont you, fellow-citizens of Edge[illegible] you will subscribe one hundred thou[illegible] dollar[illegible] for our District? Wont you, men of South Carolina, say one million of dollars for our glorious [illegible]ld State? And, men of the Southern Confederacy, can not we raise ten millions of dollars to aid in building us a Navy? I am no political economist, but I think all the money that we of the South may subscribe to build a Navy will pay us better interest than anything we can invest it in. Who of you but what will say if we had a Navy to-day, how much better for us it would be? Then, fellow-citizens, let us set about it at once, and have one as soon as possible, and drive the hirelings of a despot from our waters, nor suffer them to pollute our shores for the unholy purpose they do.

Let us aid in furnishing the Government with money, so the war can be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, both by sea and land. Remember that "woe to the vanquished," is the decree of the Lincoln Government. Let us not forget the brave and glorious spirits that have gone forth from amongst us to bare their bosoms in stemming the torrent of a despot's vengeance. Let us see to it that they need for no good thing, for I feel, and I think of every man of them as of a brother.

If we can have a Navy, and I know no reason why we cannot, I for one am willing to serve in it, if needs be, one year without fee or reward. You may say, fellow-citizens, that money is scarce. That is true, but the scarcity of money can be obviated. We can have the very best kind of paper money if you say so: and the very quickest way to make money more plentiful is for us to open our ports to other nations,—we to get their manufactures and they our cotton.

Would to God that some abler pen than mine would take the subject in hand, and discuss it; you would then see plain enough that your money would be well spent in building up a Navy immediately. I may recur to the subject again.

H. C. P.

☞ The Charleston *Courier* says; Extract of a letter received in this city from England, dated May 19, 1861:

"There is an important point at issue between the British Government and the United States, relative to the rights of property at sea. The Americans have for many years resisted the oft proposed right of search and visit when they thought it was against their interest to agree to it, and now, inconsistent and unreasonable as it is, they claim the right to board British and other foreign vessels approaching the coast. This is of course objected to by England, and perhaps may be resisted by force if persisted in.

"The American Government is in quite a ridiculous position in another respect. At a Convention of great powers in Paris not long since, it was proposed to abolish privateering, when all willingly agreed to it, except the United States—and now they say they will treat privateers as pirates. This wont do, Brother Jonathan, and the other great maritime nations will take care you don't."

From Camp Gregg.

"L. W. S." writes to the Charleston *Mercury*:

"The fight must ultimately come. The forces in the field will never be withdrawn without. Both parties are now ready to take any advantage that presents itself: one blow may bring on another. The ball may be opened at any instant, and in the advance, at least, men sleep upon their arms."

He further says: "The weather is at last warm,—quite warm. Our camp is in a dense grove, which gives it the coolness and the shade of twilight. Upon its very margins are cool springs—cool almost as ice—that sparkle as they run. Beef and mutton is abundant, and as fine as any in the world, and there is nothing wanting now but the assurance of a fair fight with our enemy.

How the Death of Ellsworth was Received at his Home.—*Mechanicsville, N. Y., May 20.*—The death of Col. Ellsworth has caused in this, his native town, the utmost sorrow. The father of Col. Ellsworth happened to be in the telegraph office when the intelligence was received.

Mr. Ellsworth's grief was indescribable on hearing the sad news. He left immediately in company with his wife for New York. All the flags in town are at half mast. The sympathy expressed for his parent is universal. The Colonel was the only living son. About a year since his younger brother, a young man of much ability, died in Chicago.

A great excitement was created by a man, who thought his death was all right, and expressed his sentiments favorable to the South. He was allowed by the citizens twenty minutes to leave town, and left with the band playing the Rogue's March, with orders to return no more.

☞ Our farmers should sow their fields, after the wheat is harvested in corn and peas. Tolerable fair corn could be raised if the seasons are propitious.