

The Edgefield Advertiser.

"WE WILL CLING TO THE PILLARS OF THE TEMPLE OF OUR LIBERTIES, AND IF IT MUST FALL, WE WILL PERISH AMIDST THE RUINS."

SINKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., OCTOBER 30, 1861.

VOLUME XXVI.—No. 43.

Would that We Might Meet Again.

Ab! would that we might meet again,
Nor part till life's decline;
For know that thou a golden chain,
Doth bind this heart to thine;
A chain whose tondril will entwine
While on this earth I rove—
Which naught but love can ever dissolve,
The magic chain of love.

Ah! would that we might meet again,
For lone and dreary are
The hours, when thou art far away;
Yet love's my guiding star;
And still amidst the darkest hours,
'Twill sweetly point to thee;
For thou this heart's best treasure art,
And thou shalt ever be.

Yes! would that we might meet again,
Thy smile I fain would see;
But dost thou, when, 'mid other scenes,
Still eadest one thought on me?
Doth thy memory recall
The hour when first we met?
The hour with joy and gladness fraught,
This heart can never forget.

Ab! would that we might meet again;
I would the hour might come
That "where thou guest I may go,"
And there shall be my home.
Yet still, as days glide swiftly by,
Though joy or sadness reign,
This hope I'll fondly cherish still—
That we may meet again.

The Stranger's Death.

Lay his hands tenderly across his breast,
The stranger young and lone;
Bear him all gently to his quiet rest,
The desolate one.

Remember, his sad fate may yet be thine—
That thou mayst die where love-lights do not shine.

Speak of him gently—what can we know
Of his son's later or loves?
How high they soared above, or sunk below?
Whether with worms or doves?

He was a man of warm and genial heart—
Act towards him, then, a brother's manly part.

He has a mother, who will weep for him—
So do the people say—
A sister, whose young eyes will soon be dim;
And both are far away.

'Twill ease each pang to know that friendly hands
Smoothed his lone passage to the spirit lands.

Going the hymn of praise above his bier;
Noble your voices free;
Drop for the stranger youth a sorrowing tear;
He would have wept for thee.

We know him kind, for, on a festival day,
We saw him help a lame man on his way.

We heard his voice but once—'twas soft and low,
And full of sympathy—
'Twas all of him, perchance, we e'er shall know,
That he was kind and free;

And when he found a stranger, bruised and broken,
He gave him aid, nor asked of him a token.

Our task is done, in the cool forest shade,
Beneath the old oak tree,
By generous hands a resting place is made.
Stranger, all peace to thee—
May the good Father, all thy sins forgive,
Receive thee to a higher life, in Heaven.

Surprise of the Mississippi Blockaders.

The following graphic account of the late naval exploit of Com. Hollins at the Passes of the Mississippi, is taken from the New Orleans Bee:

Quietly and unsuspectingly the Lincoln ships were riding at anchor, and all on board of them, except the watch on deck, were in their bunks asleep, and perhaps dreaming of a victorious ascent to the Crescent City, and the booty and beauty they would find in its thoroughfares. It was fifteen minutes before four o'clock, the moon had set, and all was silence and darkness, when suddenly a cry of alarm went up from the deck of one ship, and it was answered from one to another, for they had discovered a long, low, black object skimming down the current that, from its very indistinctness, and shape unseen before, almost paled them with fear.

The Manassas went straight for the broadside of one of the sloops of war, (reported by Com. Hollins to be the Preble) and ran into it with a tremendous concussion. One long, fearful shriek arose from the men on board, who had been only the preceding instant aroused from their sleep by the cries of the watch, and then the stricken vessel became the scene of terrible confusion, and the men ran up on deck, expecting to go to the bottom of the river every moment. Hardly had the officers of the other vessels had time to comprehend the nature of our attack when they perceived the gunboats steaming down the river towards them. The shock of the collision had been so great as to throw the engines of the Manassas off their centre and render her perfectly helpless. The cold live oak sides of the Preble had been cut into, but not torn to pieces, and the Manassas was thrown back by the rebound.

The vessels were lying up stream, and the one best seen from the Manassas was the Preble, so Capt. Austin steered her diagonally across the river, right for that ship's bow, striking her between the cat-head and the bowsprit, and cutting her right open.

The force of the concussion and the noise of the crash were tremendous, as the Manassas had been going at thirteen knots. Every one on board of her was knocked flat down. As soon as the engineer could regain his feet he backed the engines, and she drew off easily, but with whole sheets of the Preble's coppering and pieces of her wood sticking to the prow.

The consternation on board the Preble was extraordinary. Her officers and men seemed

Affecting Anecdotes.

On one of the many bridges in Ghent stand two large brazen images of father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow-citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the son were for some offence against the State, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstance appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence, under certain provisions; in short, he was offered a pardon, on the most cruel and barbarous condition, namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and deplorable. This is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honor of our nature, that there are but very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence life sustained on a condition so horrid and unnatural. The son, though long indelible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consolation for him in his last moments to think that in his death he was an instrument of his son's preservation.

The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of rearing his life and liberty; he lifted the axe—but as it was about to fall, his arm sunk nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs he could have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again conceive, much less perpetrate such an act. Life, liberty, and everything vanished before the dearest interests of filial affection; he fell upon his father's neck, and embracing him triumphant, he said: "My father! my father! die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfill the sentence of the law.

Hard must their hearts indeed be—bereft of every sentiment of virtue, every sensation of humanity—who could stand insensible spectators of such a scene. A sudden peal of involuntary applause, mixed with groans and sobs, rent the air. The execution was suspended, and, on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the son, and finally those two admirable brazen images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to humanity, and transmit it for the instruction and emulation of posterity. The statue represents the son in the very act of letting fall the axe.

More Southern Farms.

A Northern journal has the following paragraph:

"Great inducements are to be offered for the enlistment of men in the army of half a million. Besides a hundred dollars at the end of the three years, it is now seriously contemplated to offer bounty lands and allotments of land in the fertile territory that may be permanently held by the United States. The offer will be tempting to the unemployed in this country and abroad."

This is the old plan revived. This is a renewal of the promise of farms in Virginia! A promise which has been generously fulfilled by Beauregard, who gave the invaders some ten thousand small farms on the 21st of July, and put at least five thousand more in a condition to become before long the same kind of freholders. Of course "the unemployed in this country and abroad" will jump at such a prospect. Stir them up ye conscientious journalists, with lying accounts of small losses at Manassas and "tempting" promises of that which the North is no more able to give than the Devil was able to give "the fertile territory" which he promised if our Lord would fall down and worship. Bring back your dupes again to occupy "some little Virginia farms" like those so plentiful about Manassas; but remember that you are responsible for every drop of blood thus shed, and that it will be required at your hands, sooner or later, unless what "the fool hath said in his heart" is truth—"There is no God."

Rightly Hinted.

The Augusta papers contain the following sensible hints by the Mayor of that city:

A CALL TO THE PUBLIC.—It is currently rumored upon our streets, and generally believed, that numbers of our merchants are engaged in speculating in the prime necessities of life, and that there are now in our city considerable quantities of provisions and other articles, which are being held back for still higher prices. It is to be wished, that these reports were causing the manifestation of much feeling, and I deem it my duty to appeal in the most solemn manner to all who may be engaged in these attempts to control the prices of articles of necessity, to abstain from a course which cannot but result in great distress to all the poorer classes of our community. Common patriotic demands that all our citizens should make sacrifices for the common good, and not that they should be trusted to those least able to suffer. I sincerely trust that while these troublesome times shall exist, our merchants and traders will be satisfied (as they were before) with living profits.

ROBT. H. MAY,
Mayor City of Augusta.

GRUBS IN HORSES.—Take 1 pint strong vinegar, 1 ounce chalk in powder, stir it well and drench the animal.

Letter from Hon. C. G. Memminger.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Oct. 15th, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive Subscriptions to the Produce Loan:

Gentlemen:—Enquiries have been made from various quarters—

1. Whether during the continuance of the blockade efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions.

2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The first enquiry seems to imply a misunderstanding of the scheme of the subscriptions. Many persons have supposed that the Government was to have some control of the produce itself; others that the time of sale appointed by the subscription was to be absolute and unconditional. The caption at the head of the lists, when examined, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasurer the amount subscribed, in exchange for Confederate Bonds. The transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the Government so much money; and, in order to complete the transaction, a time and place are appointed when and where the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is, that it certainly shall be completed at some time, and that it is secured by the engagement of the planter. Whether that time be December or June is simply a question of convenience, and works no injury to either party. The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bonds only when the money is paid.

It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are quite as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade simply suspends the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent to a postponement of the sale.

You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscriptions; and you are authorized to say that the Government will consent to a reasonable extension of the time appointed for sale.

2. The next inquiry is as to a promise of material aid from the Government to the planters.

In answering this inquiry, I am to speak in advance of any action of Congress. What that body may see fit to do, it is not for me to determine. I can express merely the views of this Department, and these must govern your action, until reversed by a higher authority. It would be a sufficient answer to the enquiry, to say, that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No power is granted to any Department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no clause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be said that the Constitution of the Provisional Government may be altered by Congress, and that it is the duty of this Department to prepare the way for such alteration, if, in its judgment, the financial necessities of the country demand the change.

I am, not disposed, then, to close the enquiry with the abrupt answer thus made by the Constitution; and will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic merits.

Two plans of relief have been proposed. The one is that the Government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payment is to be made by the issue of Treasury notes, and therefore, if we put aside for the present the many and serious objections to the possession, transportation and management of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would require its whole value, less the amount of the subscriptions made to the Government. If we estimate the whole crop of cotton at 200,000,000 and the subscription at 50,000,000, the purchase would then require 150,000,000 of Treasury notes, and if to this sum be added the amount of values for other agricultural products, which would certainly claim the same benefits, the sum required would probably reach 175,000,000.

The amount called for by the other plan of making an advance, would depend upon the proportion of that advance. Few of the advocates of this plan have put it lower than five cents per pound on cotton, and at the same rate upon other products. It may, therefore, be very fairly set down at the 100,000,000.

If we consider first, the least objectionable of these plans, it is certainly that which requires the smaller sum; and if this be found impracticable, the larger sum of necessity must be rejected. Our enquiry, then, may be narrowed down to a proposal that the Government shall issue one hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be distributed among the planting community upon the pledge of the forthcoming crop.

The first remarkable feature in this scheme is, that it proposes that a new Government,

Gen. McClellan.

The Savannah Republican says: On the golden maxim that even the dull should have his due, we congratulate the Federal States that they have, for the first time, a leader at the head of their armies who has some idea of the rules that should govern a warfare among civilized nations. This is simply what is right, but it varies so widely from Black Republican policy in general, that the exception may almost be regarded as a virtue.

McClellan differs from his government and associate generals in that he repudiates the ridiculous assumption that we are simply traitors and rebels, and is resolved to treat us as belligerents.

He repudiates the abolition policy of his government, and has issued an order that fugitive slaves shall be held subject to the demand of their lawful owners.

He has discontinued the practice of firing upon pickets, and has issued positive orders against it.

He has denounced the severest penalties against ill-treatment of prisoners, and indicated kindness and respect for the ambulance.

Finally, he has set his face against marauding in its various forms, and issued a proclamation of death against every soldier who shall be guilty of destroying private property.

In fine, he places us upon the footing of enemies, and holds that we are entitled to every right and privilege recognized by civilized nations in time of war.

We can have some degree of respect for such an enemy, even though he should consent to become the leader in the field of a foul and iniquitous tyranny. War is had enough in itself, attended with horrors and calamities sufficient, without adding to them by acts of inhumanity and cruelty. A desire to mitigate these calamities is at least honorable, and shows that all of our enemies have not parted with the sensibilities characteristic of a christian people.

FATAL MISTAKE.—DEATH OF A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 18th inst., thus announces the death of Dr. Lewis Shanks, formerly of Virginia, but at the time of his death a resident of that city:

Seldom have we taken up our pen with more melancholy feelings than we experienced in fulfilling the duty of announcing the death of one of our oldest, most amiable, and most respected citizens—Dr. Lewis Shanks. It was stated in our paper yesterday that the doctor was in a dangerous condition, in consequence of having taken morphine, a deadly opiate, for quinine. On Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, in consequence of illness, he took from medicine he had in the house, a dose from a paper marked "quinine." This drug and morphine are alike in appearance and similar in taste. After taking the medicine, the doctor experienced symptoms which led him to fear that it was not quinine, but morphine he had taken. On referring to the label, and finding it bore the word "quinine," he was satisfied for a short time that all was right, but the symptoms becoming unmistakable, he exclaimed: "I have taken morphine, and it will kill me!" Medical assistance was at once obtained, and during the day the most able medical gentlemen in the city exerted their utmost skill. Their efforts were in vain. The powerful narcotic had seized too firmly the springs of life, and had put seven o'clock in the evening Memphis had lost one of its richest possessions—a good man.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.—It is really cheering to visit the improvements in progress at the Columbus Iron Works near the Warf. The large furnace to be used in casting cast wheels and cannon is about completed, with the buildings, and we may expect soon to see the great lathe of pattern iron framed into articles of prime necessity. The building being constructed in such a manner that the calorator Miss J. H. H. and other small ones, is pushing forward to completion with great energy. A portion of the boring machinery is already in operation, and from a sample we saw, does its work admirably. The machine for filing is being constructed and will go into operation during the present week. Added to this, the regular business of moulding, casting, boiler making, engine building and general blacksmith work going on, makes this one of the great industrial shops of the South; and will serve to give employment to a large number of artisans, and aid in adding to the wealth of our city.

We give this notice that the people abundantly may know what is being done in this section towards our independence, and that they may know exactly where to send orders for such articles as we have mentioned. Our city is fast filling with "institutions" of industry and independence, and we bid them God speed.—Columbus Sun.

COMMENDABLE.—The Raleigh Register says that Adjutant General Martin, of North Carolina, has given notice that the Legislature, having authorized him to do so, he is prepared to pay to the wives and children of the officers and men belonging to the volunteer forces of that State, captured at Hatteras, half the pay they would have received if they had not been captured.

The willow bark, the bark of the root of the wild plum, and piperine, can be advantageously used as substitutes for Quinine.

Mail Deprivations—Important Results.

We are pleased to learn that Hon. John D. Ashmore, one of the special agents of the Post Office Department, has recently effected two important arrests of persons guilty of violating the mails of the Confederate States.

One was a clerk in the post office at Augusta, Ga., who, after his arrest, fully confessed his guilt in the case on which he was taken into custody. The numerous losses to individuals of money sent through the mails occurring, apparently, at this important office, have caused the department much annoyance, and we trust that the guilty cause has now been detected and removed.

The other case was the arrest of a mail carrier between Augusta, Ga., and Gillsborough, S. C. He was detected in the act of franking open the mail, and, upon being searched, part of a former mail that had been filled was found upon his person. He confessed to eight distinct robberies, and gave information that may lead to the recovery of the valuable contents of many stolen letters.

The business public and the entire letter writing community will rejoice that these offenders are to be brought to punishment, and will also commend the zeal and intelligence with which the special agent conducts his arduous and important duties.

A few more deprecators arrested and committed for trial will teach the useful lesson, that there resides in the Post Office Department both the vigor to pursue and the disposition to punish all those who violate, in any way, the mails of the Confederate States.—Richmond Dispatch.

From Harper's Ferry—Brutalities of the Federal Troops.

Two young ladies belonging to Harper's Ferry, Miss Becker and Miss Annie Clasky, arrived in this city by the Central cars on Sunday. They are both refugees from their homes, and are seeking a temporary abode among friends in North Carolina. They have been instrumental, for some time past, in giving aid to such of our friends as have fallen into the hands of the Hossians.

On Wednesday week they assisted in the escape of one Henderson's troops, who had been captured by the enemy. Their complicity in the affair was discovered by Gen. Banks, who ordered Miss Becker to be taken into custody. She managed, however, to escape on Sunday week, and with her friend walked to Hailtown, where conveyance was procured to the railroad. From this source we have the following particulars:

The Federal troops around Harper's Ferry are committing the most fiendish brutalities and are spreading terror wherever they push their marauding expeditions. The common practice among the privates seems to be to sell their rations for whiskey, under the influence of which they enter the houses of private citizens, Union men meeting with no more favor than secessionists, and committing every species of depredation. The furniture in the house of one gentleman, a physician, was completely destroyed, because he refused to furnish dinner for a party of drunken soldiers.

On Thursday, October 10, a daughter of Mr. Hunter, (who runs the ferry between Loudoun and Harper's Ferry,) a little girl, only nine years of age, was killed by the enemy. She was playing beside the river, when a Yankee soldier, on the opposite side, deliberately shot her through the head. The body floated about on the river until recovered some hours after.

The children, while going and returning from school, are frequently shot at by the Federal pickets.

All who can get away from Harper's Ferry, without too great sacrifices, are doing so and escaping to the South.—Richmond Enquirer.

Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to the Governors of the Federal States, intimating that the European agents of the Confederate States may involve the United States in a foreign war, and urges the Governors to place their constituents in a proper condition of defence. He considers that the federal Government will pay its proportional share of the expenditures necessary for such preparations.

Fremont's Biography.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman published in 1856, as Colonel Fremont's biography, the following: "A son without a father—a husband without a wedding—a millionaire without a dollar—a statesman without a speech—a legislator almost without a vote—a military chieftain without a battle. Make room for Col. Fremont, the gentleman who is never in the right place at the right time."

American letters from London and Paris say that the object of the English, French and Spanish coalition against Mexico, is to open up commercial communication, through Mexico, with the Confederate States, so as to get cotton, tobacco, &c.

Confederate States of America.

These efforts, occasioned by vague expectations of relief from Government, which cannot be realized, may defeat that which is yet practicable.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mail Deprivations—Important Results.

We are pleased to learn that Hon. John D. Ashmore, one of the special agents of the Post Office Department, has recently effected two important arrests of persons guilty of violating the mails of the Confederate States.

One was a clerk in the post office at Augusta, Ga., who, after his arrest, fully confessed his guilt in the case on which he was taken into custody. The numerous losses to individuals of money sent through the mails occurring, apparently, at this important office, have caused the department much annoyance, and we trust that the guilty cause has now been detected and removed.

The other case was the arrest of a mail carrier between Augusta, Ga., and Gillsborough, S. C. He was detected in the act of franking open the mail, and, upon being searched, part of a former mail that had been filled was found upon his person. He confessed to eight distinct robberies, and gave information that may lead to the recovery of the valuable contents of many stolen letters.

The business public and the entire letter writing community will rejoice that these offenders are to be brought to punishment, and will also commend the zeal and intelligence with which the special agent conducts his arduous and important duties.

A few more deprecators arrested and committed for trial will teach the useful lesson, that there resides in the Post Office Department both the vigor to pursue and the disposition to punish all those who violate, in any way, the mails of the Confederate States.—Richmond Dispatch.

From Harper's Ferry—Brutalities of the Federal Troops.

Two young ladies belonging to Harper's Ferry, Miss Becker and Miss Annie Clasky, arrived in this city by the Central cars on Sunday. They are both refugees from their homes, and are seeking a temporary abode among friends in North Carolina. They have been instrumental, for some time past, in giving aid to such of our friends as have fallen into the hands of the Hossians.

On Wednesday week they assisted in the escape of one Henderson's troops, who had been captured by the enemy. Their complicity in the affair was discovered by Gen. Banks, who ordered Miss Becker to be taken into custody. She managed, however, to escape on Sunday week, and with her friend walked to Hailtown, where conveyance was procured to the railroad. From this source we have the following particulars:

The Federal troops around Harper's Ferry are committing the most fiendish brutalities and are spreading terror wherever they push their marauding expeditions. The common practice among the privates seems to be to sell their rations for whiskey, under the influence of which they enter the houses of private citizens, Union men meeting with no more favor than secessionists, and committing every species of depredation. The furniture in the house of one gentleman, a physician, was completely destroyed, because he refused to furnish dinner for a party of drunken soldiers.

On Thursday, October 10, a daughter of Mr. Hunter, (who runs the ferry between Loudoun and Harper's Ferry,) a little girl, only nine years of age, was killed by the enemy. She was playing beside the river, when a Yankee soldier, on the opposite side, deliberately shot her through the head. The body floated about on the river until recovered some hours after.

The children, while going and returning from school, are frequently shot at by the Federal pickets.

All who can get away from Harper's Ferry, without too great sacrifices, are doing so and escaping to the South.—Richmond Enquirer.

Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to the Governors of the Federal States, intimating that the European agents of the Confederate States may involve the United States in a foreign war, and urges the Governors to place their constituents in a proper condition of defence. He considers that the federal Government will pay its proportional share of the expenditures necessary for such preparations.

Fremont's Biography.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman published in 1856, as Colonel Fremont's biography, the following: "A son without a father—a husband without a wedding—a millionaire without a dollar—a statesman without a speech—a legislator almost without a vote—a military chieftain without a battle. Make room for Col. Fremont, the gentleman who is never in the right place at the right time."

American letters from London and Paris say that the object of the English, French and Spanish coalition against Mexico, is to open up commercial communication, through Mexico, with the Confederate States, so as to get cotton, tobacco, &c.