

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

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Thirty Years Ago. I've wander'd in the village, Tom, I've sat beneath the tree, Upon the school house play ground, Which sheltered you and me. But none were there to greet me, Tom, And few were left to know . That played with us upon the green, Some thirty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom ; Barefooted boys at play, Were sporting, just as we did then, With spirits just as gay. But the " muster" sleeps upon the hill, Which coated o'er with snow, Afforded us a sliding place, Just thirty years ago.

The old school-house is altered some-The benches are replaced By new ones, very like the same Our penknives had defaced. But the same old bricks are in the wall, The bell swings to and fro-It's music just the same, dear Tom, 'Twas thirty years ago.

The boys were playing some old game, Beneath that same old tree-I do forget the name just now-You've played the same with me On that same spot: 'twas played with knives By throwing so and so. The loser had a task to do-There, thirty years ago.

The river's running, just as still. The willows on its side Are larger than they were, Tom, The stream appears less wide-But the grape vine swing is ruined now, Where once we played the beau, And swung our sweethearts -... pretty girls"-Full thirty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon an elm, - The know I cut your name, Your sweethwart's just beneath it, Tom, And you did mine the same; Some heartless wretch had peeled the bark, 'Twas dying sure but slow, Just as the one whose name you cu Died thirty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, -But tears came in my eyes, I thought of her I loved so well, Those early broken ties. I visited the old church yard And took some flowers to strew Upon the graves of those we loved Some thirty years ago.

Some are in the church yard laid-Some sleep beneath the sea, But few are left of our old clas Excepting you and me. And when our time is come, Tom, And we are called to go, I hope they'll lay us where we played, Just thirty years ago.

me wid his bay'net, like a two legged locomotive. By the powers, but I was frightened. as sole leather. Instead of a walking stick, As he was coming down, laping siveral fate he carries a musket. His fast horses, if any, at a time, says I to meself, " Pat, me boy, are a couple of Virginia skeletons in front of a baggage wagon, to whom he is a monstermind yer eye. Now's yer time to kape wide awake, or you'll have a gimlet hole through Gannymede in the way of bringing water, ver valuable bow'ils, and Biddy Mullooney fodder, currying, etc., etc., while his barberwill be a widder." . But bad luck to the drilshop is on the rim of the puddle that makes the clearest mirror. Such is the present piclin, sure its meself forgot how to come to the charge. So I tuk me goon by the middle ture of your Southern gentleman. God bless just as ye wad hould a good ould fashioned him ! black thorn shillaly, and balanced meself fur Here he has stood for the last five months, it. As he come down, the divil take me if I with a hundred thousand more or less of his knew how to git that bay net pint out o' the compartriots, waiting to receive the vaunting way. I twirled me musket around me hed enemy who was to sweep whilwind-like across till me fingers ached; but suddenly, bliss all our country. What a spectacle is presented the Howly Saints fur it, a root tuk the fut ov to the nations of the world ! An army of-two hundred and fifty thousand men. the best the bloody minded rascal, an he wint a sprawl, ing on the turf lookin as pretty a letther X equipped that ever went into the field, held in check by less than half their number, as ye iver signed to yer name, at the same upon the very border of the country they time that his baynet shtruck a fut in the ground. I gin a yell and was on him before nave sought to repress. Nay, not only held a pig could grunt, and put me fut on his neck. a check but driven behind fortifications to "Surrender ve divil," sed I, but the divil a word did he spake. I thought I had his throte hemselves! What a contrast, too, between too tight, an I let him go to give him a fair hese contending forces ! The Southern army chance to utther his sintiments. What d'ye representing in its elements the patriotism, think the spalpane thryed to do? Sure it courage, intellect, manhood, and wealth of a was to git his musket out of the ground and nation ; the Northern army composed of mere shtruck me wid it again. But sthill I didn't hirelings-a single stratum, and that the lowwant to hurt the baste, so I jist hit him a lit est of the hybrid humanity which populates tle crack in the head wid the butt o' me the North, whose interest in the perpetuation goon, and broke his jaw. Then he became of the Government is no deeper than their quiet, an I made him take his musket and appeties. On the one hand we see the great cross the crake, when I drew him to the hosmen of the country serving in the ranks as pital and the divil of a dacenter better becommon soldiers, defending on the field the orinciples they enunciated in the forum. On haved feller ye niver saw after that: He laid in bed six wakes and did'nt spake nary word. That's what I did at Bull Run. Who'll der the glittering epaullettes of a General, or wisely remains at home, interested in the give me a potcen ov whisky ? success of his cause only to the extent of his The above is but a mere straw of humor personal aggrandizement. floating upon the surface of camp life. The The same correspondent writing from Magleaner, whose task it is to collect them all in a sheaf, could find thousands as fresh and nassas, on the 12th says : The army is quietly settling down into a happy as that which I have related. A camp fire, or circle, is sure to bring out all the good permanent institution. Now and then a stray umor reaches camp that the enemy are on nature in a man, and woe be to the lugabrithe advance, but we have become so used to ous individual who will not contribute his these startling reports, that nothing short of mite to the general stock. The little commuactual presence can disturb the monotony of nity is as closely interwoven in their sentiexistence. Men and officers both seem dements, associations, and dependence, as the termined to make the best of their situations, wythes of a basket, and each of its members and are now sparing no means to render thembave their fitting place. Good nature is the prevailing spirit. Whether on duty or at selves comfortable. Taking it for granted leisure, cutting wood, building roads, doing that winter quarters will be provided at last. orders have been issued to this though no nicket duty, on the march, or sleeping upor the wet ground without a cover, a word of effect, many have built substantial huts in this district of Beaufort divided into 842 complaint or ill humor is the rarest sound that falls upon the ear. In fact it would seem been built in large numbers of the tents, and is divided among 842 land owners, allowing as if the greater the hardships the higher the other arrangements made to compensate for an average of nearly 3,000 acres of improved mercury rises in the thermometer of life and | the inclemencies of autumn weather. gaiety. The question was once asked me whether way to amusement. Dinner parties are now in the course of my rambles I had discovered a frequent occurrence. Last week there were labor performed by the negros with the boe, difference between Southerners, as peculiar to their several latitudes. In this connection 1 ss than five hundred dollars-the wines and t may be worth answering again. Between Virginians and the remainder of the Confed racy, the distinction is, to my mind, clearly short time ago a dinner was given by Gen. asses and mules. Teombs, at which were present Johnston. marked. In what it consists is beyond analy-Smith, Gov. Letcher, and some ten or twelve sis, but both physically and mentally there s an essential difference. Taking the mass Brigadiers and Colonels, and since then a dozen others of the same general description of Virginians, they show the effect of sharp attrition with their fellows. Frequent interhave followed. course with the large towns and cities in HOSTAGES CONVEYED TO JAIL .- The several which the State abounds, has polished off the field and company officers selected by lot rougher angles which accumulate upon the from among the Federal prisoners at present surface of a man's character, enlarged the in this city, as hostages for the safety of the views of the people, and vested them with a Southern privateersmen on trial in the North degree of confidence, which is manifest in were on Thursday last transferred from the both their acts and conversation. In a word, tobacco factories in which they had previousthey look more like citizens than countrymen. ly been confined, to the county jail, where, The Louisianians to a great extent may be in compliance with the orders of the Secretaembraced under the same general observary of War, they are to be closely imprisoned tions. They, however, possess personal charin cells reserved for prisoners accused of acteristics which distinguish them from the infamous crimes." The purpose of the Govnajority of the representatives of other States ernment is to deal out to these hostages pre-There are more dark eyes and brown features cisely such treatment and such a fate as may among them as well as a peculiar pronunciabe imposed upon our men now in the power tion which indicates the cosmopolitan mixof the North. Among those thus transferred ture of the people. are Cols. Lee, Cogswell and Wood; Lieut. Among South Carolinians, Georgians, Ala-Col. Bowman ; Majors Potter, Revere and bamians and Mississippians, the predomina Vogdes; and Captains Ricketts, McOuade ting expression is that of innocence and in and Rockwood .- Richmond Enquirer. genuousness. You see at a glance that as ----general thing they are not acquainted with Mrs. JACKSON .- The Richmond Enquirer the ways of the world, and that they have savs : brought from their homes all the freshness of The Charleston Mercury is mistaken in the an untutored experience, tempered only by amount which has been contributed to the the sturdy, unvielding common sense which family of Jackson, the Alexandria hero. Inis their birth-right. You may deceive them stead of \$30,000, the amount has not reached once because you can impose upon their supposition, that all men are as honest as them-Mercury's figures were the true ones. selves, but you cannot practice your imposi TENNESSEE ELECTION .- Accounts from Tention twice.

neen to load me gun at all at all, and the first class nigger used to disdain. His hair is Yankee "Calculations" in Regard to see, 13; 11th Louisiana, 56; 13th Arkansas, upon and accept inadequate advancements The Herald's Newport News Correspon-Beaufort District. bloody thafe must ov knew it, for he made at cropped close to the caput; whiskers grow The N. Y. Herald of the 12th inst., en neglige ; while face and hands are brown lishes the following :

The Beaufort District or county of South Carolina, now in the occupation of our land and naval forces is literally swarmed with negroes. According to the census of 1850, which is not materially varied in this case by the returns of 1860, the population of this district was as follows :--

Edisto Island is nearly laid in ruins. Mr. Total White Population..... 5.947 J. J. Mikell, Mrs. Hopkinson, and Mr. I. Le-gare, have all burned their entire crops-negro houses, barns, &c., and at a meeting of

ion, 1. Total, 585.

6.526 Total Free Population This will give us an average in numbers of five slaves for every white inhabitant of the district, so that no better point than this distrfct could be selected at this crisis for a trial of the temper of this vital cotton State institution of slavery.

The agricultural returns of the census from this district embraces the following very interesting statisticts, and the reader will bear it in mind that the whole district or country prevent the "rebellion" from rebounding upon is flat and swampy, and made up almost entirely of sea islands, separated from each other by a very remarkable network of inlets, estuaries and bayous.

BEAUFORT (S. C.) DISTRICT. Value, improvements, &c.....\$5,601,350 Sheep.....16,892 Swine 37,855

Peas and beans
Buckweat
Butter and cheese, pounds
Hav. tons
Cane sugar, pounds 20.000
Molasses, gallons
Rice, pounds
Cotton ginned, bales 400 lbs each 12 6/2
Wool, nounds
Beeswax and honey
Animals slaughtered, value \$121,017
Produce of market gardens 200
Orchard produce
Wine, gallons
Manufactories.

Produced in families. 10,690 Reduced to an analysis, these are exceedand these people are not easily managed when thrown out of employment. There is much ingly interesting statistics. First we find

79; Watson's Battery, 7; Mississippi Battalupon their crops, paying heavy colamissions, interest, insurance and storage, ruinous to the producers of this great Southern staple. What our people are doing on the Coast. and for other purposes.

We commend to the New York Herald the The Capture of our Commissioners. following extract of a letter from a friend in Of the effect of this measure of the Lin-Charleston, which gives so'emn facts for its coln Government, the Charleston Mercury | names are Wm. Dennis and Andrew J. Smarss, consideration. So says the South Carolinian. Savs: CHARLESTON, Nov. 19, 1861.

ish Government. we have no direct concern. There are, however, certain well established principles of public law, to which the present the planters this has been universally detercase will necessarily be referred, and from mined on. The same spirit actuates the ownthese, we may anticipate the views of the o'clock in the morning, and by keeping in the ers of all the Sea Island plantations. I fully English jurists in regard to its merits. expect to hear that the entire Sea Island crop

The highest legal authorities unite in proof this State will meet a similar fate. None will be saved, for all is in the fields or gin traband." They consider the transmission of houses; thus twenty thousand bales, the a dispatch abroad as capable of conferring product of this State, amounting to two milgreater advantages upon a belligerent than lions five hundred thousand dollars, will be the introduction of any cargo forbidden by destroyed by the hands of the proprietors the laws of war. A distinction, however, is themselves, rather than it shall fall into the drawn between despatches coming to, and possession of our vandal enemies, and I have those going from the belligerent. The former no reason to believe that Georgia will pursue are deemed to partake of the peaceful character any other course. Her people are as noble

of the neutral nation from which they come and as self-sacrificing as ours. The Sea Isthe latter are presumed to be of a warlike land crop of last year was estimated at forty import, and subject the neutral vessel carrying them to capture and condemnation. Such | May last they have only received two months' being the law, the analogy between the confive thousand bales. Sould the vandals overtraband letter, or dispatch, and the person run Florida, and make any demonstration on bearing it, seems plain. The Embassador, the Sea Island producing portions of that whether he carries his communication in State, you may expect the planters there to writing or in his memory, is the substitute follow our example, and thus will the entire for the dispatch, and would seem to become, fine staple crop of this Confederacy be totally

like it, liable to capture. destroyed, estimated in value at \$100 to \$150 But we are not left to form this conclusion from analogy alone. Strangely enough, alnot all. The cultivation of this article will though the present case is one quite novel in not be resumed while the war lasts. It is its circumstances, a distinguished English known to you that the sea-board of South Judge has given an opinion directly bearing Carolina, Georgia and Florida are the only upon it. In the case of the Caroline (Engregions of the earth where fine and extra fine lish Admiralty Reports), Sir William Scott. cotton, termed Long Staple, can be success in defining the rights of belligerents in refully produced. Now, the production of this article is indispensable to the manufacturers spect to neutral vessels, says with singular of Bolton, Lancashire, and many other of terseness, "You may stop the Embassador the districts in England, France, Germany of your enemy on his passage." Certainly, nothing could be more distinct, or more diand Switzerland. There is no substitute for it, and the lace and silk spinners will feel this rectly applicable to the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. blow even more severely than we, who only

Disagreeable as it is, we cannot resist the sacrifice our luxuries; they have, besides inference, that the English Government will their mills to keep in working order and ocdecline any interference in behalf of our capcupied, a large number of operatives to feed. tured commissioners. If so, it is better that our people should know the sober truth, at

dence. In the New York Herald we find the following correspondence from "Camp Butler,

Newport News, Va., Oct. 27." Last night, at seven o'clock, two deserters from the rebel camp at Big Bethel came to

our outside pickets for protection. Their and they are both natives of Augusta, Ga., With the seizure of Mason and Slidell, in and privates in the tenth regiment Georgia its relation to the neutral rights of the Brit- volunteers. The word "volunteers" must not, however, be taken in its literal sense, for those men, with others, were impressed into service. Of course all of their protestations were unbeeded. They left Big Bethel at six woods and wading through swamps they succeeded in making good their escape, although nouncing despatches "the worst kind of con- at one time they were very closely pursued. They state that the camp at Bethel is about five thousand strong, an equal quantity of them from Louisiana, Georgia, and Virginia; besides these there are three hundred cavalry, under the name of "Cobb's Legion." The camp is under command of Brigadier General McClaws.

There exists a good deal of dissatisfaction mong the men on account of the insufficient clothing, the cruel treatment, and the want of promptness in the pay department; since pay, and that, of course, in shinplasters, which they are unable to get rid of except by buying sutler's goods at exorbitant prices. Tobacco costs 50 cents a plug; butter 60 cents a pound ; salt 25 cents a , ound ; and so on in proportion. The men are only furnished with flour and meat : tes and coffee are luxuries unheard of, and to procure an antidote against the fever, which makes such havoc mong them, they dig up sassafras roots and make a kind of tea of them, which they drink on getting up in the morning. During these five months they have had to work constantly on the batteries, and all the spare time has been filled up with fatiguing drills. While the men are forbidden the use of liquor, the officers are drunk most of the time, and it is surprising, with all the discontent prevailing in the ranks, that no mutiny has yet taken place. Gen. Magruder, who is commander of the entire force in that neighborhood, occasionally visits their camp, and to use the very words of the deserters. "Whenever he is in whiskey he always talks of coming down to Newport News to whip Gen. Phelps." But not having come here yet, and not being wil-

Interesting from Virginia.

" PERSONNE," the Virginia correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of Centrevilie, Nov. 10, writes as follows:

Sitting in a rainy tent last evening I over heard the following fragment of a conversation between a party of Irish soldiers, which for richness and raciness Charles Lover would have immortalized himself by frescoing in one of his inimitable stories. The company were detailing their experiences, "hair breadth scape by flood and field," spinning Munchausian yarns and cracking wonderful jokes, when one Pat Mullooney, a genuine son of the sod, broke in with an account of his adventures during the battle of Bull Run. I give you the ebullition entire-verbatim et literatim et spelleratim, though half its fun and force are lost by its transfer to paper.

"Ye see, gintlemin," said Pat, (God forgive me for calling such spalpeens out uv yer names.) that time whin the ould Major came down like a flyin divil on his chisnut mare wid his illigant sword, that be jabers is like a scythe blade, a wavin about his hid, and yelled to us to come on and charge the bloody Yankees, be gorra it was to Washington we thought we were goin all the way, and the divil a time we were to stop at all, at all, on the road, not aven for a dhrap of wather.

Well, sure enough, the ould feller wint in himself, and I afther him, not thinking about anything at all, but jist going on. I jumped over a mite of a fince as tight as a toad, and took to the wather (Bull Run) like a duck, and whin I got to the middle of the strame I looked around, and the divil recave the one of yez near me. I was alone intirely sure. Thin I thought big fools as ye all are that I was a bigger wan for not sthaying in the woods like the rist of yez, and waiting for the spalpeens to come over. But as I was out there I thought to meself I'll take a look at how things is, how things is beyant, and p'raps I'll have a crack o' me goon. But divil a thing could I say. Jist as I was makking up me mind to return to ye all, a big Yankee, who looked as if he was seventeen feet high, livilled his muskit at me and fired. The bullet whistled by me car wid a shrake worse than Tim Flanegan's fife. Bad luck to ye, ye thate o' the wurld says I, what are ye thrying to shoot me fur ; sure I niver done nothing to yez, and then I aimed shtraight betwane his eyes, and fired at him, but the murtherin ball did'nt tuch a hair ov his head that I mist. Begorra, sez I to meself, now I'll take ye a pris'ner, anyhow, and I put meself across the river as hard as iver I could. I joomped up the bank, an lookin mighty feerce at 'im, 1 sed "Surrendther, ye divil, or I'll blow yer brains out." The fun ov it His shoes (hoots are only twenty-live dollars was, I'd forgot in me charge upon the spal- a pair) are the coarsest brogans, such as a foreign ministers .- Cincinnati Gazette.

nessee report large gains for the State Rights In dress there is no difference. They will now all bear the application of the nursery party. Gov. Harris has probably been reelected by a very large majority, and the lines:

"Some in rags, some in tags, And some in velvet gowns

not doubted. Many a man who used to sport his broadcloth and diamonds, white kids and fast horses, sit the barber's twice a day, and change his for the city of Richmond, takes the positions shirt three times in the same period, is now so metamorphosed that his sweetheart would not know him. He has wora- the same old clothes for the last six months. They are unconstitutional. patched perhaps in the rear and on the knees. The Washington correspondent of the New May be he has not had them off for three York Commercial Advertiser says that the weeks ; his shirt is a cross between coal black under feeling at the capital, publicly expressand red mud, and sees a washerwoman only when the owner himself has an opportunity

of rincing it out in an adjoining hand pool.

which they live. Furnaces have likewise farms ; or in other words, the whole district land, forty negroes, and only six horses, I find too that there is a general giving mules and asses to each farm, all told. This

will give us an idea of the vast amount of given no less than thirty in one brigade. One the spade and the shovel ; and then it must of these cost the officers who acted as host not be remembered that cut up as the district is with islands, boats discharge to a great extent provisions being ordered from Richmond. A the duties performed elsewhere by horses,

Earl Russell occupies the Government, but I In the matter of pork and bacon, an allowdo look in time for a change in public sentiance of one hog to each inhabitant will, perhaps do. The great cash productions of the country are rice, cotton (sea island) and Indinied us. an corn. At the present price of sea island

cotton in England the crop of Beaufort district may be put down at two million five undred thousand dollars, and at six cents a pound we may set down its rice crops at the the first Revolution, will cheerfully be endured same figure, and, at a dollar a bushel, its Indian corn crop at half a million, making an aggregate product from these three staples of them without shoes or clothing. \$5 500,000.

Now, with our land and naval forces in occupation of this district, a splendid market will at once be opened for all this vast surplus in corn, rice and cotton of this Beaufort district upon the simple test of allegiance of these Beaufort planters. If they manifest their loyalty to the Union they will be paid for their produce, and such prices as they have never been paid heretofore, and they will be supplied in exchange with many necessary articles of which they are surely in need. Above all they will be protected in the enjoyment of their slave property and :12,000 slaves are equal to the respectable

item of sixteen millions of dollars. On the other hand, if these Beaufort planters adhere to the rebel cause, they must be treated as rebels, and they must run the risk of the

confiscation of their beautiful rice, their lovely \$6,000. We should be very happy if the cotton and their desirable Indian corn, to say nothing of their 32,000 fat and lusty negroes. Thus, the reader will appreciate the impor-

tance of our armed occupation of this Beaufort district, from the powerful Union arguments which it will bring to bear upon the planters thereof. They have from twenty to own terms .- Savannah Republican. adoption of the permanent Constitution is thirty millions of moveable property at stake,

and the integrity of their institution of slave ry. Will they sacrifice their cotton, corn. THE SEQUESTRATION LAW,-Hon. John H. rice and negros in behalf of the popular cause tilmer, of Va., in a letter to the Receiver of this suicidal rebeilion, or will they return to the Union, and he protected, enriched and Bank of Georgia, to give steadiness to the -1st, That the Confederate Congress had no power to pass such a bill; 2d admitting the secured against the grinding despotism of value of cotton, to make it available as the power, that the bill on its face is clearly Jeff. Davis? An interesting question, which

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reaction for the Union, beginning at Beaufort.

Appeal says the following is a recapitulation moved. To guard the planters against an unof the killed, wounded and missing of the avoidable necessitous sale of their cotton at ed, is that our foreign relations are in a criti-Confederates at the battle of Belmont : 1.3th less than remunerating prices, and against cal state. Secretary Seward is not at present upon the best terms, personally, with the Tennessee, 149; 2d Tennessee, 114; 21st Ten- sacrifices alike detrimental to their interests, bama. Yaucey on the first ballot received nessee, 80; 22d Tennessee, 86; 15th Tennes- consequent upon their being forced to draw all the votes save two.

once, than that, impressed with a vague be trouble for England, growing out of Earl lief in the protection afforded by a foreign Russell's idea that slavery is a wrong and flag, they should cling, week after week, to against the sentiments of England, and thereexpectations, which must end in disappointfore, acting on this principle, it were better ment and bitter chagrin. to exterminate the institution of slavery and What the Yankees think of Hatteras .-the South, rather than acknowledge our just in-

dependence, which would insure the prosperity An Enchanting Snot.

of her people, even though the Yankee Gov-The following letter from Hatteras Inlet is ernment go to war for so doing. I hope our published in the Indianapolis Journal. It people will remember the course England has gives a droll, but we doubt not truthful, acassumed against us, and when we can, let us express our sentiments freely. I see now no selves on the North Carolina coast.

> FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET,) October, 1, 1861.

After two days of gloomy storms, the sun is shiping down on us with tropical heat. ment so strong that Derby will take the lines, and the justice we seek be no longer de-The weather is cold and winterish, yet the body of the people are calm and determined. visit us, we look to the ocean for every new last month the only occupants of the house The sacrifices our forefathers made during again. We will fight and conquer the Yan-

kee vandals on our soil, even though we fight | lina. Pamlico sound on the other, and, in connec- | frightened, and fled in the direction of Back tion with the beauties of the spot on which River, and when one of our scouting parties. OUR BRAVE COMMODORE .- Commodore we are encamped, it brings to mind the hymn, on Friday last, came to the house, they found Tattnall has, without intending it as such, set "Lo ! on a narrow neck of land.

the men of the South an example which all Betwixt two boundless seas I stand ! should seek to imitate, viz: whether weak or The verse need not be finished, for most of strong, meet the enemy at the very threshold us are rapidly becoming Universalists-beand show him that you are resolved to dislieving that we receive our punishment as we pute every inch of Southern ground, and go along. The dry Tortugas may be held up drive him back or perish in the attempt. The as a terror to offenders. It has no terror to commodore, with his little river fleet, did not us-for we are on the sandy Tortugas, where wait for an attack, but went out to meet the sand crabs reign supreme. When it storms enemy in all their pomp and power. He threw the fine sand mixes in equal particles with his scornfull and defiant shot into the teeth the rain, and a fleet of horizontal rain and of their vast expedition ; and when they met sand fills eyes, ears, mouth and food, with him, not on equal terms, but with repeated judicious impartiality. The sugar sands itbroadsides from their largest ships, he showed self

his appreciation of their gallantry and man-Fort Clark is built of sand, piled up, covhood by dipping his flag in irony, as much ered with turf to keep it from blowing away. as to say, your achievement is worthy of hon-It mounts ten guns and is bomb proof. Going or, and here you have it ! It was a terrible along the beach half a mile to the inlet, you sarcasm, ingenionsly yet forcibly expressed. come to Fort Hatteras-a little more sand, Let every Southern man, throughout this a little more turf, a few more guns. When war, imitate the conduct of our gallant comthe tide rises everything is covered with

modore, and prove his devotion to the cause water; when it falls everything blows away. by meeting the enemy at every step of his So dreary is the stot that neither will birds the Confederate States will not be wholly progress, and if no better can be had, on his sing nor grass grow near it. The first night without sources of supply of this indispensawe got here we slept in the sand with no ble article as the war progresses. The Govblankets. For a change we now sleep on a ernment Powder Mills, at Augusta, have not soft plank in a shanty. Men and officers lie vet been completed, but temporary works have spoon fashion till one side gets sore; at a been erected, which are now turning out three signal they turn over, and remain in that hundred pounds daily.

An act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' basis of a sound circulating medium for the ful Today I saw a tree three feet high-an we hope will be solved in a general Southern relief of the industrial interests of the country, and at the same time to enable the plan- of our men had jet black heards in Indiana,

ters to control their own cotton until the hat all are now of a sandy hue. "Sandy" is THE BATTLE OF BELMONT .- The Memphis blockade now attempted to be enforced is re- a pet name in the regiment.

W. L. Yancey and C. C. Clay, Jr., have been elected Confederate Senators from Ala-

ling to receive any of our invitations, it is supposed that when he has got over his "drunk" better reason prevails, The battery at Big Bethel consists of twelve pieces of small rifled cannou, and is said to be well manned.

These deserters were this morning turned over to General Wool by Lieutenant Christensen, aid-de-camp to General Phelps. Gen. Wool, after having examined them very count of how the Yankees are enjoying them- closely, had them sent over to the Rip Rans, where they will find work, and receive food and clothing, and where they will also be out of harm's way.

Yesterday afternoon General Phelps sent out a detachment of Company D, First New There are many peculiarities in this isolated York volunteers, under command of Lieut. spot. Cut off from the main land for sup- Ingersoll, to a house belonging to Baker P. plies, and suspicious of the few fishermen that Lee, about three miles from camp. For the sail that brings us food and news from home. have been a poor white woman and three ne-Our band is playing "Our flag is there," and gresses. Some days ago Lee sent a messonit is still there on the coast of North Caro- ger to this white woman, warning her to leave the house, as he purposed to burn it down The sea bounds the view on one side and over her head. The woman was, of course. one of the negroes in a dying condition, and the other two, being old and diseased, unable to take care of themselves. Out of feelings of humanity, Gen. Phelps yesterday ordered the above mentioned detachment to proceed to the house, and after they had buried the dead woman, they brought the other two. with all their baggage, into camp, and had them sent by steamer to Fortress Monroe,

where the old ladies have friends and relatives. One of them is "going on a hundred years," and seems, considering her age, to be quite smart. Her eyesight and hearing were as good as in a young person, and she seemed much affected at leaving the old homestead, where she has worked so faithfully, and seen generation after generation pass on before her. It was a touching sight to see her carry from the house, as the last relic, her washing

POWDER .- We are gratified to know that

board.

posture till the other side is worn out. It is There are several other mills in the Cona good country for health-chills, fevers, federacy, which are working to the full excramp cholic and other luxuries are plenti- tent of their capacity .- Savannah Republican.

> The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

Mr. Blakey, of the Virginia Convention. proposes some very radical changes in the Constitution, as, for example, that no one who shall become a citizen of the Confederate States after the war. Yankee or otherwise. shall ever be entitled to a vote, or be eligible o any important office.

---introduced in the Georgia Legislature, with the following caption :

hope for the raising of the blockade while

RELIEF FOR PLANTERS .- A bill has been