

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. A. BIRKINS, P. R. DUNN, & E. KESSE, PROPRIETORS.

Address of the President to the Soldiers of the Confederate States.

After more than two years of a war scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fidelity have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches who atrociously have stamped infamy on their Government.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism), are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril.

I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you then, my countrymen, to hasten to our camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their regulations, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all absents and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absented may be at the date of the publication.

This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave, or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country and to their God.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st [SEAL] day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State. The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

Dr. John Bachman, in an appeal to the Planters and Farmers of South Carolina, in behalf of our suffering soldiers, makes the following suggestion: We are becoming more and more restricted every day in our means of support, and we now call upon you to share the labor and expense with us, and to aid us in providing comforts for our soldiers.

CARE OF SUICIDE.—We learn that on Monday night last, Mr. Bird on Howard committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope. He had, for some time, been in feeble health, suffering from rheumatism, and for the purpose of assisting him, he got into and out of bed, a rope had been called to the just above. With the lower portion of this rope, he made a noose during the night, and slipping it on his neck, he terminated his life. When found in the morning he was found in a crook position and his feet touching the floor. An inquest was held by F. O. Donaldson, Esq., and the jury returned a verdict that "he decedent came to his death by his own hands, hanging, on the night of Aug. 3, 1863."—Greenville Patriot & Mountaineer.

CORN FOR THE ARMY.—From the number of wagon loads of corn that are being delivered at our Depot every day, we should think our Quartermaster, Captain Venable, at this place, is meeting with considerable success, in the way of procuring corn for the Army of Virginia. Every farmer who has any spare appears to be awake to the demands of what in our District, and the corn crop now, we may safely say, is made, which will be very lucky. There is but one portion of our District, that we hear any complaint from relative to the corn crop—every other section has produced as good a crop as the land is capable of growing. Therefore old Abbeville will soon be able to contribute largely to the necessities of our army, in the way of corn, at least—Abbeville Press.

The Advertiser.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

Increase in our Price of Subscription. From and after this date, until further notice, our terms of subscription will be \$3.00 per annum in advance. The high price of paper, and everything else, compels us to make this advance. August 8th, 1863.

Col. Bland. Col. D. WYATT AIKEN having been transferred, and assigned to duty at Macon, Ga., our regular townsmen, Lieut. COL. BLAND, becomes Colonel of the noble and distinguished 7th Regt. S. C. V. The blood-bought glory of this veteran corps will live none of its brightness under the leadership of COL. BLAND. In the bivouac, and on the march, in the quiet camp, and in the storm of battle, he has been "weighed in the balance" and never "found wanting."

Death of Sergt. C. L. Durisoe. The mail of Monday last, brought to Mr. W. F. DUNN, of this place, the sad intelligence that his son, Sergt. CHARLES L. DUNN, whose leg was amputated after the battle of Gettysburg, breathed his last at David's Island, New York Bay, on the 23d July. This amiable and upright young man was, for some years previous to the breaking out of the war, closely identified with the corps of the Advertiser, and each week, wielded his manly right arm in bringing out the old sheet. For over two years past, the same manly right arm has been nobly wielded in defence of his native South; but now, alas! its labors are done. His name has become a "household word" in the household of the Advertiser. Let the memory of this brave and devoted young soldier—and of the many like him—be hung like a cherished picture upon the walls of Edgefield's heart.

From the letter which brought these sorrowful tidings, we are permitted to make the following extract: My Dear Sir: This brings you the melancholy tidings of the death of your very gallant son CHARLES. He reached this place on the 19th instant, and received every attention that he could desire. I was glad when I saw that he and I were in the same ward, for I felt as if I could give him some attention myself; and besides he expressed a wish to be with me. We all did everything in our power for him, but God, in his Providence, has seen fit to take him from us. Last night, about 11 o'clock, he breathed his last; he was not conscious at the time of his death. Some days ago he thought he would recover. I conversed with him on the subject of religion; he seemed anxious to talk about it, and said he had determined to be a Christian. Even before the battle two months previous, he had promised God to serve him better. He said he prayed often and he believed God had answered his prayers; and also told me that if it were God's will that he should die, he would endeavor to submit. I trust he is now in heaven. Accept my profound sympathies. Yours, truly, T. P. QUAILER.

Lieut. Col. Lipscomb. We are pained to have to record that this able and gallant officer was wounded in the late fight at Brandy Station, while leading on his darling Regiment, the 2nd S. C. Cavalry. Col. L. at last accounts was in Richmond, and doing well. We wish him a very speedy recovery.

We call the especial attention of our readers generally to the able and most timely article of our high-toned contributor, "PERNIX THE MARITIME." Let all read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the matter therein discussed. We also call attention to the short but startling communication of "FOURTEEN." The fearful report spoken of in this latter piece had not previously reached our ears; God, of his infinite mercy, forbid that there should be any truth in it. But we will tell you of a report we have heard lately: viz: that there is being prepared, in high quarters, a list of all persons engaged in speculation, which will shortly be published with suitable biographical notices. What a lively and entertaining production it will be! We advise the compilers to steal a title from John Bunyan, and call their notable work "Grace Abounding."

Those Grapes! We shake you by both hands, friend LEASCHULTZ, and overwhelm you with an avalanche of thanks, for those magnificent grapes. They were such bunches as Bacchus, the god of rosy wine, might have twined among his clustering locks. Indeed we have seen no grapes to compare to them since we quitted the banks of your own native Elbe.

An Uncouth Monster. Mrs. MARIETTA LUSBY has sent us, as a curiosity, a Beet of enormous size and most ungainly appearance. The hole out of which it was dug would make a comfortable and capacious cellar. It has evidently been growing diligently ever since the creation of the world, the Beetle passing over it without any power to uproot it. We have an idea of exhibiting it in behalf of the Ladies' Aid Association.

The President's Address. Our readers will find in another column, the mild and dignified, yet urgent address of our honored and trust-worthy President, to all officers and soldiers now absent from the army. He conjures them by all that they hold sacred to return to their posts without delay. We trust that this appeal of President DAVIS will not be made in vain, but that it will be responded to in the spirit of a race which, rather than live slaves, will die freemen. He very properly offers to all absentees an amnesty of twenty days; at the expiration of that time, there will be for all delinquents, Court Martials—perhaps military executions. In this matter the President will certainly do his duty.

This is not the day for Words.

There are a certain class of gentlemen of the C. P. Editorial, who are falling into a lugubrious strain that is quite disgusting to our nerves. These gentlemen are patriotic and mean well, but they have utterly mistaken their own standpoint. They think that their country's necessities that grossly exaggerate and misrepresent our dangers. After sitting, like a death-bed with a bone in its mouth, and marshaling before them all the perils and dangers conceivable to a diseased imagination, they call upon the country to be of good cheer and to stand by its arms.

Now those gentlemen ought to know that, to give a man a keen sense of his danger is not the way to make him fight. We fear that some of the editorial corps have the organ of sensation somewhat too prominently developed. But cut home to what end are these appeals to the people? To whom are they addressed? Not to those Four Hundred Thousand Veterans, whose bodies like a wall of adamant, defy the assaults of our foes. Nobler, braver, bolder men never suffered a banner upon the battle field. They only to appeal. To whom then are these appeals addressed? To a base herd who have skulked out of the army, and still baver extorters and speculators who are fattening upon the bowels of their own country. Do you think that words will reach the hearts of these miscreants? Nay, this is a chattering anthem to a deaf adder. All this sort of thing is a total mistake. The day when men were to be talked to, and persuaded into measures, has passed by, and if men are not aware of this important truth, they will have soon to be taught it. We have an organized Government, and that Government has prescribed the manner in which an army shall be raised for the defence of the country. All sound men between 18 and 45 are conscript; these conscripts when put in the field will give an army of Seven Hundred Thousand men, and we want nothing more to whip all the hirelings that Lincoln can muster.

The Conscription Act defines how this army is to be raised and kept in the field, and the mode prescribed is not lugubrious editorial. Conscripts are not to be recruited at this day, whether they will fight or not. The law of the land has wisely decreed that the able bodied men of the country shall defend their own soil, their own hearth, their wives, and children; and if any are so base as to shrink from this solemn duty, then the law punishes out the way in which such men shall be kept in the field. There is a drum head Court Martial and a military execution known to the law, and we have an army strong enough to enforce that law against all deserters and traitors.

Let Editors therefore cease writing silly panic articles, calculated to demoralize the nerves of old women and army skulkers. Let President DAVIS do his duty, and the country is in no danger; and we doubt not that the President will do his duty—as he always has. He has very properly offered twenty days of grace to all absentees from the army. At the expiration of that time, let the necessary steps be taken to bring all deserters before a Court Martial. Some executions in each division of the army will remedy all this evil, and we shall hear no more complaints about the want of soldiers. We repeat it, this is not the day for words. We want action, prompt, decided action; we want martial law. Men who in this hour refuse to do their duty, must be made to suffer the penalties of martial law.

Our Navy. We feel confident that the late decision of the British Courts of Admiralty in the case of the Alexandria, is the most important event that has occurred on either side of the Atlantic since the commencement of the present war; and we shall not be singular in this opinion six months hence. Our readers will remember that Mr. ADAMS, U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James, lodged information with the legal authorities in England some months ago, that a certain ship named the Alexandria, then being built in an English ship yard, was to be sold to the Confederate States.

Legal proceedings were thereupon commenced against the builders of said ship; and upon trial of the case, the Court of Admiralty decided that ship builders in England have a right to build and sell ships of any description to any one who wishes to buy.

This decision we regard as worth more to us than a recognition of our independence by Great Britain. We have now the means in our hands, by the providence of God, of almost utterly annihilating the mercantile navy of the United States; and if it is not done in twelve months, it will be owing to the inability of our Government. Indeed, the contract for the construction of those of our vessels already under way, ends with this present month. We may soon expect to hear of a Navy afloat; and some of the iron-mailed ships now being built for us in English ship yards, will be a match for a whole fleet of Yankee wooden walls. But we have no fears for a Government which has been marked by singular ability; hence we believe that Yankee ships will soon begin to rot in their docks, and that Yankee cupidity will soon begin to clamor for peace.

According to this decision of the Court of Admiralty, the Confederate Government has a right to purchase from English ship-builders such ships as it needs—without restriction as to number or quality—the only restriction being that they must not put their armaments on board actually in an English port. This decision puts the English ship-yards at the service of our Government, and opens for us the English ports.

What more do we want to scourge a base race—a race of two ideas, "the loaves and the fishes"—into their proper senses? One thing more, it is true, is wanting to build ships—namely, the cash. Here again the hand of Providence has provided the cruise of oil. To build and equip these very ships for the Confederacy, English Capitalists loaned our Government last winter fifteen million dollars, and three times the amount of stock was subscribed.

If our Government has the energy, and will put that energy earnestly to work, we may have a fleet by January afloat which will sweep every Yankee merchant ship from the ocean. There can be no exaggeration in this statement. There are now in the Confederacy four millions of bales of cotton; this, at the present prices, would be worth more than four hundred millions of dollars—and but a fourth of that amount, with the loan already effected, will answer all demands.

The people expect our Rulers to improve this opportunity; delay and negligence in this matter will be highly criminal. We have a very confident belief, one founded upon the most obvious principles, that if our Government does its duty in this matter, we shall have peace within six months from the time our navy sails from British ports. We see in this belief everything to encourage us, and we honestly feel that we are stronger to day than we have been at any period during this war.

To the Farmers of South Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Although the Legislature at its late session limited the planting of Cotton; although the Almighty has blessed the Confederacy with abundant harvests, yet flour is selling between fifty and sixty dollars a barrel and still advancing in price. Do you ever inquire into the cause of this lamentable condition of affairs, or reflect that you are to be the greatest sufferers in the end by their continuance? It is stated in the Augusta Constitutionalist "that there has been enough of the cereals raised in the South, the present season, to feed the people for three years." The question then very naturally arises, what is the cause of the continued high prices; and the answer, easily to be stated, is found in that demoralizing spirit of speculation, which like a moral leprosy has buried all patriotism, and now threatens the temple of God with pollution. It has made the people insane. They think no longer of their country. It has entered the Church, and Ministers think no longer of God. It has affected women and children with its poison, and a city is quivering to its very centre, under the throes of confusion. Who can arrest this moral pestilence, and who will fall before its blast, if it is not arrested? The farmers of the Confederacy and they alone. But to do this, they must consent to sacrifice avarice to patriotism. They must be willing to sell their produce at reasonable prices, and not add thereto all the expenses of living, and the charges (such as taxes &c.) imposed on it by Government. In other words they must not compel the consumer alone to support this war, and they avoid all support to the Government by taking their charges and expenses out of the pockets of others; whose industry has been crushed by a war, begun and carried on, to maintain institutions, in which the farmers are more deeply interested, than any other class in the Confederacy. They must also drive from their doors, these disgraceful and infamous wretches who, whether in the guise of peddlers from other States, loafers and breakers of laws within the State, or returned renegades and vagabonds from the army, are driving the country fast towards the Gulf of utter misery and destruction, through the influence of the unscrupulous spirit of gain. It is in the power of the farmers to save the country. If they fail to assure themselves to the great duty before them, what will be the inevitable result?—Subjugation—despotism—slavery. You are wealthy and comfortable to-day; but what may be your condition a month hence? You have slaves to cultivate your soil, you have mills, and sawmills, filled with the necessities of life, but where may all these be to-morrow? A persistent and malignant enemy has resolved to capture your city, and is now bombarding its outskirts, with cool and determined courage. Apathy reigns in your midst, and a stranger visiting your homestead would scarcely realize, that a terrific contest is going on before your seaboard for all that you hold most dear. Charleston may fall, the despised Yankee may desolate her soil and her sanctuaries, and the State be then at the mercy of Montgomery and his Negro Regiments. The heart sickens at the development of the picture of murder, rapine and desolation that may follow. Your homes destroyed, your tenderest affections prostrated, wanderers by the glare of your burning dwellings, you may regret your apathy, when repentance comes too late. Let every man feel then that the salvation of his country now depends upon his individual efforts, and an influence will be at once exerted that shall produce success. Let the churches evoke a holy enthusiasm which will unite the people in a solemn religious crusade against the ungodly foe. In fine, my countrymen, arise from the slumber of your golden calves, and in God's name if it be the last blow you shall strike, strike for your homes, and your altars.

PETER THE HERMIT. For the Advertiser. Treason at home—Beware. Mr. EMMETT: It is reported that Speculators in the Confederacy, are encouraged by the Yankees, with the promise of protection in the event of subjugation, and that their ill-gotten gains will be preserved to them upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. This may account for the desperate efforts they are making to ruin the people and enrich themselves.

FOUCHE. For the Advertiser. Mr. W. E. JACKSON, of Augusta, has responded to our appeal for cloth, in a most generous manner, supplying our Association with very moderate prices, with as much cloth as we need. Let us all come forward with willing hearts and hands to make up good supply for our soldier boys against the coming winter. The Association acknowledges the following donations: From Mrs. Mary Carville, \$5 for the Hospital box; Miss Adela Bouknight, \$24.26, making altogether nearly a hundred dollars from this generous, and patriotic young lady. Miss Esther Rainford, eleven years of age, pairs of very nice socks, knitted entirely by herself.

Mrs. ANN GRIFFIN, Pres. Mrs. WM. GOODMAN, Sec'y & Treas'r. Entrance of the French Army into the City of Mexico. RICHMOND, Aug. 7. Gen. Forey's dispatch to the French Minister of War, June 10th, says: I have just entered the City of Mexico at the head of the army. The whole population received the army with an enthusiasm which bordered on delirium. The soldiers of France were literally crushed under showers of garlands and bouquets.

I have been present with all the officers of my staff at the Te Deum in the magnificent cathedral of this capital, followed by an immense crowd, with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" This population is strongly desirous of order, justice and liberty. In my reply to their representations, I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor.

Navigation of the Mississippi Interrupted. MONROE, Aug. 8. Col. Matt Johnson sunk one transport and disabled two others opposite Greenville last Tuesday. Since that time it has caused to turn back some twelve steamboats laden with merchandise. Gunboats came up and shelled the woods furiously for miles without doing any damage.

This will cause numbers of light artillery to be organized at once for the same purpose, and a few weeks will see the Mississippi more effectually blockaded than ever.

WHY MORGAN WAS CAPTURED.—We copy the following from the Tennessee correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal: Capt. COXE, one of Morgan's Commissaries, in answer to the question, why Morgan and his whole force did not avoid the enemy by crossing at some unguarded point on the river, said there was no such place; that there was a heavy river force, consisting of gunboats and transports of infantry, who kept up prompt and intelligent communications by means of couriers with the cavalry force pressing on their rear, which it was impossible to get ahead of.

Are our famous and gardening friends carefully saving garden seeds? A sharp cavalry fight occurred in Culpeper county on the 1st of August, near the old battlefield of Brandy Station. Turco's brigade of Yankee cavalry advanced on our line of pickets in the early part of the day. The picket force was composed of the 12th Virginia Regiment, Mahone's brigade. This force resisted the enemy until Hampton's cavalry came up, when the battle was joined between our cavalry and that of the enemy. During some portions of the engagement the fighting is represented to have been very severe. Hampton's Legion sustained the greater part of the loss inflicted upon us. Col. Black was shot through the hand with a Minnie ball; Col. Baker's arm was shattered, and Col. Young received a severe wound in the breast. The Legion is now commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Our Cavalry fought them a distance of six miles, gradually falling back upon our infantry supports. The enemy, however, did not afford these supports an opportunity to engage in the fight, but retired as soon as they came up. Our loss was some fifteen killed and from sixty to seventy wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known. It is not improbable that this fight is the immediate forerunner of an engagement on a much larger scale.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—Another cavalry fight took place at Brandy Station on the 4th inst., between a body of Stuart's Cavalry, Beckham's Horse Artillery, and three Brigades of Yankee Cavalry, with twelve pieces of Artillery. The fight lasted two hours—until night—the enemy being driven within a mile of the Appomattock. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded.

FROM LOUISIANA.—The latest arrivals from Louisiana repeat the rumor respecting a great victory gained a few days ago, by Gen. Taylor over the Yankee Gen. Weitzel. The battle, it is stated, was fought at Donaldsonville. Over five thousand prisoners and nine transports were taken. The gunboat Essex and another iron clad were also sunk. This is substantially the same story from several different persons. There may be some truth in it.

The New York Herald states that twenty-five negro regiments are organized and in course of organization for the Federal Army. The Northern papers ridicule the idea that it is proposed South to employ negro troops, as asserted in an anonymous notice to the Tribune, dated Richmond. Where are all the ladies, who, when the war broke out, were going to wear nothing but homespun during the war? The liabilities in New York city for damages at the late riots and the services of extra police were \$1,500,000.

President Davis, in communicating by telegraph to Gov. Jas. Whitfield, of Miss., the sad tidings of General Barksdale's death, added: "He fell like a hero, at the head of a brigade of heroes." A just tribute to the brave Mississippian. A gentleman from Nashville says Andy Johnson recently reviewed three negro regiments in front of the capital, and complimented them very highly. Said he had always believed they were the equals of the white men, and that this exhibition had proved it. Just like Andy. Pope Pius has addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes on the subject of the American war, urging peace, and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop at New Orleans pursuant to this object. He directs him to omit nothing that he can undertake and accomplish by his wisdom and authority, or exertion as far as compatible with the nature of his holy ministry to conciliate the minds of the combatants and pacify and bring back the desired tranquility and peace.

From Virginia.

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The Bath Paper Mills wish to employ machinists, carpenters, bricklayers and laborers; also a good cook. The following are the appointments of quartermasters for receiving the Tax in Kind, for South Carolina, viz: Major J. B. E. SIMS, Controlling Quartermaster, Columbia, S. C. Captains J. R. COLE, O. P. SIMPSON, Mortimer Glover, C. A. MALLOY, John Kennedy, H. L. MCGOWAN.

The publication of the Jackson Mississippi will be resumed at Selma, Alabama, in a few days. The treasurer of the Wayside Hospital, at Columbia, acknowledges the receipt of \$170 the proceeds of a concert in the vicinity of Bethel Church, Edgefield, through Mr. Youngblood, Treas., by Mr. E. W. Perry.

A Card. The Central Association has established a Receiving and Distributing Bureau and Wayside Home for the South Carolina SOLDIERS in the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, and placed it in charge of Mr. G. H. McMASTER and Lady of Winchester, in this State. Mr. M. has been long connected with our Hospital operations in Virginia, and is now transferred, by authority of the Government, at our earnest application, from the Carolina Hospital at Petersburg to Richmond. The Association is glad to assure the people of the State that more ample provision has been made to meet the wants of the soldier than previously existed. The appropriation by the General Assembly has enabled it to extend its operations, but there is still great need for private liberality.

All packages and boxes for the Carolina soldiers in Virginia, directed to the Central Association, will be forwarded to Mr. McMaster at Richmond, and all pecuniary contributions to me or the Central Association, will be appreciated according to the instructions. The service of experienced persons has been secured, and in every instance they will take special charge of all articles transported by the Central Association. M. LABORDE, Chairman Central Association.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. The Fifth Sabbath Union meeting of the 4th Division of the Edgefield Association will meet at Horn's Creek Church on Friday before the 5th Sabbath in August inst. J. S. MATHEWS, Mod'r. E. M. SWANSON, Clerk.

Graniteville Cloth! FOR sale at M. Lebeschultz's old stand a lot of GRANITEVILLE CLOTH, at reasonable prices. Cloth will be exchanged for Bacon, July 28

To the Public. JUST received and for sale at the Store formerly occupied by J. R. Mobley & Co., an EXCELLENT QUALITY OF SALT, which I will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers, and as low as it can be bought in Hamburg or Augusta markets. Also on hand, Bi-Carbonate of SODA, SUGAR, RICE, COTTON and WOOL CARDS. ALSO, MOURNING GOODS, Ready-Made CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c., &c. N. GALLAHER, Aug 11

NOTICE. BILL DEARING will stand the FALL SEASON of 1863 at Edgefield C. H., Mondays and Tuesdays, the remainder of the Season at Harmon Gallian's, at 225 the Season, which begins on the 1st of August and ends the 20th October. Wares falling to prove in foul by Dick Chestnut the Spring of 1863, may be sent this Fall to Dearing free of charge. THOS. G. BACON, Aug 10

Graniteville Shirting, Sheet & Drilling. 4-4 GRANITEVILLE SHEETING; 7-8 " " SHIRTING; 3-4 " " " " 7-8 " " DRILLING; -VAULOUSE OSNABURGS. 2500 YARDS of the above Goods just received and will be sold at a small advance on Factory prices by E. PENN, Agt. Aug 11

KNITTING COTTON ON BALLS. FRESH supply just received by E. PENN, Agent. Aug 11

OBITUARY.

Poll in the battle of Gettysburg, on the 31 July last, JOHN G. MAYS, of Co. G, 1st Regt. S. C. V., only son of Mr. Geo. R. Mays, of this District, in the 26th year of his age. No braver man has fallen in this war than the esteemed and worthy young Mays. In the walks of social life he was ever the true gentleman, honorable in all his dealings, modest, affable, generous and noble. Around his hearthstone, no one who was grief-stricken home by the loss of a wife and child, or a kind father, a fond mother and loving sisters. Alas! what a sad widow now exists in that once happy household. With them was living the sympathies of an admiring friend of the departed loved one, and hope that God, in his mercy, will send their sorrow and prepare them to meet their loved and lost in Heaven.

John Mays was not only noted for his social qualities and gentlemanly deportment in civil life, but imbued with the spirit and actuated with the principles of the true hero and patriot, when his country required his services we find him ready and willing to lay down his life, if necessary, in her defense. He mightily has been offered himself a sacrifice in the cause of Southern honor and independence. The gallant Capt. A. P. BERRYMAN, in a letter to the father of the deceased, speaks in flattering terms of the conduct of young Mays in the camp and on the battle-field. From this letter we are allowed the privilege of making the following extract: "No one sympathizes with you and your family more than I in the great loss you have sustained in the death of your noble and gallant son, the first of the first of our young men I had been intimately associated since the 1st of Jan. 1861. While his death is a source of such exceeding grief to you, it will be gratifying to know that he fell far in advance urging his fellow-soldiers forward. He not only distinguished himself on that occasion, he was nobly complimented by a number of officers, not only by his own Regiment, but by those of other Regiments, for his gallant conduct in the battle on the 1st July, being the first at the battery we captured on that day. I sincerely hope he has gone from a world of war to one of eternal peace."

And with Capt. B. we earnestly trust that so dear a friend, so brave a soldier, is at rest forever.

The subject of this notice, Sergeant WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, a son of Lewis Reynolds, Esq., by his first marriage, fell at the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 7th September, 1862, in the 22nd year of his age. Sergeant Reynolds was born and reared in Edgefield District, and by his manly, unassuming deportment, his probity and unbending integrity, blended with a high moral character, had established and ever sustained an unimpaired reputation, and enjoyed as a private citizen the esteem and confidence of both the young and the old in the community where he was known. Though of a quiet and unassuming disposition, he was a true and loyal patriot, and regarding the honor of his beloved State as his own, he was as ready to strike for her rights. Consequently he was among the first to attach himself to the Association of "Minute Men," thus pledging "his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor" in her defence.

At the first call of duty he promptly and cheerfully responded as a volunteer, and leaving his favorite avocation of the farm, entered the service on the 15th April, 1861, as a Corporal in Co. K, 7th Regiment S. C. V. He was with the Regiment in its Camps of Instruction, in its passage to Richmond, in its march to Fairfax C. H., and in its retreat with Bonham's Brigade, back to Bull Run, before an overwhelming force of the enemy. After the rout of the army on the 21st July at Manassas, he was with the Regiment in its march to Vienna, far in advance of the main body of our army. He was at Munson's Hill, at Leesville, in the second retreat to Manassas, and also in the retreat back to the Rappahannock, when Manassas was evacuated and burnt by our forces. He was with the Regiment on the Peninsula near Yorktown, and in the battles before Richmond, and after entering the service, he was absent from it only six or seven days; but never was at home after he went to Virginia; and although he had been afflicted for years with a chronic disease, and from which he suffered much during his term of service, yet, spurred by an indomitable will and an unyielding spirit of patriotism, he, with the exception of the few days above mentioned, was with the Regiment. Thus, for nearly seventeen weeks, he bore without a murmur, his full share of its privations and sufferings,—its dangers, its watchings and fatigues.

He was in the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill, at the storming of Maryland Heights, and at Sharpsburg,—in all of which his officers and comrades testify, in glowing terms, to the coolness and noble daring with which he fought.

His native modesty never allowed him to seek or ask for office. His ambition was to do his whole duty in whatever position he was placed. Nevertheless, he had been promoted to a Sergeant's position, and from the battle of Malvern Hill until his fall at Sharpsburg he was the acting orderly of the Company, the duties of which office he discharged with promptness and efficiency.

During Gen. Lee's first march into Maryland, though "sick enough," as his Captain states, "to have been in the Hospital, yet he kept his proper position in the front rank of the Company." An incident illustrating his coolness and self-possession in battle is worthy of record. At the storming of Maryland Heights the Regiment was suffering so much at one time from the enemy's fire that the men were ordered to load and fire lying down. Not heeding this order, Sergt. Reynolds, standing erect, his manly form exposed to a storm of bullets, continued to load and fire as deliberately as if shooting at a mark. On being reproached with this by one of his officers for thus exposing himself, his reply was, "I am not fighting for myself, but for my country. I can't fight while in any position, and I don't want to waste a single shot."

In a charge made by the 7th Regiment on a Battery at the memorable battle of Sharpsburg, and just as it was ordered to retire, he fell in the thickest of the fight, and was left that bloody field, near the enemy's battery.

Thus died Sergt. Reynolds,—as the soldier loves to die,—amid the roar of cannon and the din of arms. For some time his family deplored the fond hope that he was only wounded, and like others, who had been reported as dead, would again be restored to them. But alas! the hope has been dispelled. In an unknown grave, among the nameless dead, "he sleeps his last sleep." A fond father's and mother's love may never bedew the spot, nor the hand of loving sisters bestow the kiss with tears, but his devoted wife and brother, his quiet, warm-hearted generosity at home and in camp, and his noble bearing in battle, will ever be cherished with melancholy pride and pleasure by his family and friends, and by his comrades in arms.

Graniteville Shirting, Sheet & Drilling. 4-4 GRANITEVILLE SHEETING; 7-8 " " SHIRTING; 3-4 " " " " 7-8 " " DRILLING; -VAULOUSE OSNABURGS. 2500 YARDS of the above Goods just received and will be sold at a small advance on Factory prices by E. PENN, Agt. Aug 11

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Shoe Thread. LARGE supply of SHOE THREAD in balls and hanks, for sale by E. PENN, Agt. Aug 11

Egypt for Sale. THE LAND OF CORN AND WHEAT—containing 270 Acres, lying three miles from Edgefield C. H. This place needs only to be seen to be liked. L. S. JOHNSON, Aug 11

Notice. I hereby give to JACOB GOLE