

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. A. SIMKINS, D. E. DUNOVANT & E. KEESL PROPRIETORS.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

From Lee's Army.

Our cavalry had a severe skirmish with the enemy on Monday, near Brandy station, Va. which the enemy lost twenty killed, and wounded, and fifteen captured. Our loss was three wounded only. We surprised the enemy, which accounts for our small loss, as the Yankees retreated immediately. Gen. Moore was in heavy force at Warrenton, and his army was gradually approaching its old camping ground, Stafford, and Palomoto heights. The enemy have made two attempts to pass through Brock's Gap, which is a passage in the North Mountain, in Rocking-ham county, about twelve miles north of Harrisonburg. On Monday they made their appearance at the gap, but were easily and soon driven off by a portion of Gen. Imboden's forces. On Tuesday they renewed their attempt to force their way through the mountain pass and this time in greater force; but they were a second time repulsed, with considerable loss. This force of Yankees is believed to be under command of General Kelly, and that they have marched down through Hardy county from the neighborhood of New Creek and Cumberland. They are doubtless aiming to reach Staunton.

A battle is inevitable in September, but it will not be fought before, unless General Lee will it. He is now emphatically master of the situation.

Soldiers who come down on furlough, because of sickness or wounds, express surprise that any but the most sanguine expectations should be left for the army of Northern Virginia. Its ranks were never fuller, nor the men more buoyant in the prospect of a fight. This much is sufficient.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 13th says: "The response of Seymour to the reply of Lincoln is distinguished from his former letter not less by brevity than by greater boldness in its tone. Seymour cites the fact that, in nine Democratic districts thirty-three thousand conscripts are called for, while in nineteen Republican districts only thirty-nine thousand are called for."

Under such circumstances, he remarks, you cannot and will not fail to right those gross wrongs. He speaks of the draft as a scheme to fraudulently force a portion of the community into military service by dishonest perversion of law."

Lincoln replies that the drawing will be made upon the quota as now fixed in the districts in which the draft is completed; in other districts a few enrollment will take place. He wishes it understood, that no part of his former letter is repudiated. The draft, therefore, is to be pushed forward in spite of Seymour's remonstrances.

The Daily News says Lincoln's edict created the most intense excitement in the community. The public mind is intensely agitated at the threatening aspect of affairs, and if the draft is commenced again, in violation of the protest of Seymour, revolution is in view.

The New York Herald has published a list of the members of the Federal Congress elected, showing a majority of six adverse to the Administration. The Herald says that in consequence the opposition will elect a Speaker, and the committee appointed by him will investigate the conduct of the Administration since his accession to office.

On all questions relating to the war, the Herald says the majority favor its vigorous prosecution for the suppression of the rebellion. The Herald pronounces the draft urgent, unnecessary and unpopular, and urges Lincoln to interfere, before it is too late.

From Richmond.

ORANGE C. H., August 12th.—A convention of North Carolina troops, of the army of Northern Virginia, met at the Court House to day. Col. Bryant Grimes selected as Chairman, with nine Secretaries, and a committee of nine on resolutions, one for each brigade. Col. Garrett was Chairman of the committee. Resolutions were adopted unanimously pledging the loyalty of North Carolina and army to the Confederacy, and denouncing the Standard and its supporters; expressing confidence that Gov. Vance would sustain our good cause.

A resolution appointed Cols. Garrett, Jones, Cox and Grimes a committee to write an address to the people of the State. The Convention was unanimous and enthusiastic.

From Mississippi.

MORTON, August 14.—Several persons just arrived from Vicksburg state positively that Grant was in that city last Sunday. No troops, save McPherson's corps and five regiments who went to take the place of troops in Bank's army, whose term of service had expired, have left Vicksburg. They assert positively that the disease which has been sweeping off Yankees is Yellow Jack.

Confederate Success in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, August 14. Col. Dibble, commanding Starnes' old brigade of Forrest's division, was attacked by four thousand mounted Federals at Sparta. The enemy was driven back to McMinnville badly whipped.

Parties from West and Middle Tennessee report extensive recruiting for the Confederate service. The crops are fine, and the enemy conciliatory.

Capt. Frank Battle, of Carter's scouts, was captured near Nashville on the 5th, and confined in prison.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—The bombardment for the last ten nights has been incessant and spirited. Two mortar boats and one of the batteries on Morris Island were firing at Fort Sumter yesterday, at 4,000 yards distance. There are signs that another terrible bombardment will speedily begin.

THE LATE TRIP UP JAMES RIVER.—The Petersburg Express learns from a party who has seen an individual just from Fortress Monroe, that the late Yankee gunboat expedition up James river suffered very much in damage of craft as well as loss of men. The wooden boat is said to have been riddled by our field pieces from the shore, and many lives were lost. The Captain of the boat, whose name we did not ascertain, fearing she was about to sink, made an effort to escape to the ironclad, and while in the act was struck by a solid shot and cut completely in two. Some eight or ten of the invaders are said to have been killed, and many wounded. The boats, too, were very much damaged.

GEN. MORGAN.—We have published statements made by Northern papers, that Morgan had been killed in the Old Penitentiary and treated as a felon. Having his head shaved and suffering other indignities. On the other hand, a letter has been received in this city from Mrs. Morgan, stating that she has intelligence from her husband, in which he states that he is kindly treated, and hopes to be with her on his parole in a short time.—Constitutionalist.

During Lee's trip into Maryland and Pennsylvania all the stores at Washington City were packed, ready to be removed at a moment's notice.

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.

Obituary notices of the gallant young P. O. RANSON, and the brave L. D. SHIMLER, both of whom fell struggling for the honor of the Confederacy, were received too late for this issue, but will be attended to in our next.

Senatorial Election. Col. THOMAS G. BACON was elected, on Tuesday last, Senator from Edgefield District—to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. A. SIMKINS.

The tribute of respect passed by the M. Lebanon Church to the memory of Rev. A. J. MATHEWS will be published next week.

The Liberal Heart deviseth Liberal Things. Col. JOHN HEUER, Treasurer of the Board of Relief for Edgefield District, requests us to acknowledge the receipt (from the hands of Mr. Z. W. CARROLL) of Five Hundred Dollars—the munificent and patriotic donation of Mr. BARNES S. DICKMAN, of the vicinity of Hamburg. It gives us the most profound pleasure to record such a high-souled act of charity—and to hold up to the eyes of Edgefield such a noble example. It is an example which we hope will "leaven the whole lump,"—we mean "the whole lump" of rich men in Edgefield District.

Tableaux and Concert. On the evening of Monday, the 24th of August, will be given in the Masonic Hall at Edgefield C. H., a varied performance—tableaux, choruses, musical, feasting &c.—for the benefit of the Soldiers. The object is two-fold:—to call attention to the ties of patriotism—by all the love and honor and aid we owe our brave and glorious Soldiers—the hearts and sympathies of our people. And the claim is presented through a bevy of the fairest of the fair. Come, one, come all; you will see much that is beautiful, and hear much that is beautiful. Never lose an opportunity of seeing or hearing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting! And money is shoes, and blankets, and clothing, for Confederate Soldiers.

Admission \$2. Children half price.

We return our thanks to Dr. FRANKLIN GUNNIFORD for his courtesy in presenting us a copy of the Charleston Mercury of Monday.

Organization of a Relief Association for Soldier's Families. We are requested to state that a meeting will be held at Dry Creek Church, on Saturday the 29th instant, for the purpose of organizing an Association for the aid and relief of Soldier's Families. The people of that vicinity cordially invite all who may be interested in this good cause, to meet with them. We earnestly hope there will be a large attendance—and an abundant manifestation of spirit, energy and liberality. The cause is even more holy than that of relieving our Soldiers themselves.

What was done at the Railroad Meeting on the Ridge. We call special attention to the report of the proceedings of the Railroad meeting, held on the 14th instant, published in our issue of to-day. Our enterprising and public-spirited neighbors of the Ridge have done well in this matter—exceedingly well—and have acted as become liberal, enlightened and patriotic men. They are evidently determined not to be left behind in Sleepy Hollow.

At this meeting, One Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars was subscribed to the Augusta and Columbia Railroad; and they have but little doubt of being able to swell this in a short time, to One Hundred and Fifty Thousand. They call upon Edgefield Village to co-operate with them; certainly Edgefield Village ought to do as much as the Ridge.

What can we say to rouse the apparently dormant souls of our townsmen? Say what we may however, or leave all unsaid, this is very plainly their last chance for a Railroad; 'tis now or never with them. And in case they do not take the tide at its present flood, Edgefield will doubtless be left, forever and a day, a more pitiful speck beyond the outer walls of the civilized world.

Read the following incontrovertible facts upon the subject under consideration; they are from an admirable letter to the Augusta Constitutionalist. If the wealthy men who wish to benefit mankind with their immense treasures will act promptly and quickly, the road will be made: They will not give the money away by building the road. They will put it out at compound interest. The road will be one of the most profitable in the South. It cuts off 100 miles in 150, and then will connect two enterprising cities in less than three hours time, where it is now nearly all day. If things were reversed—if editors and writers were only capitalists—they would invest their money and time in the market, and delay no longer. Success will be ours; and a substantial good producing wealth and prosperity. Railroad stock in such localities, as between Augusta and Columbia, is the same as gold. The stock from Columbia to Charlotte pays the highest kind of dividend, and the stock three times the original cost. Let Columbia and Augusta be united by a single thought—two hearts that beat as one,—till the communication is complete. No cities have more liberality, patriotism or wealth than Augusta and Columbia and their populations. We will close by saying delays are dangerous. No time to wait. Act immediately.

Desist yourselves, men of Edgefield Village and its vicinity—men of Edgefield at large. Call a meeting—and that right soon; open subscription lists, raise money, bring the Railroad to your doors. Do your duty to the generation in which you live, and to the generations which are coming after you.

The cause of humanity, the civilization of the age, the onward march of enlightened opinion, all the generous impulses of manly nature, appeal to you in this matter.

Southern Field & Fireside. For the quiet home circle, the Southern Field & Fireside is the best paper published in the South. It has something apropos for all ages, classes and conditions—'young men and maidens, old men and children.' With perfect conscientiousness we recommend it to our readers as a mine of wealth. The last number, beside a variety of useful and entertaining reading matter, has two well executed engravings. The publisher says that it is his intention to present the readers of the Field & Fireside with a series of engravings illustrating original titles or Southern scenery (Confederate scenery)—with a portrait now and then of some distinguished military chief or civil official. We hope the energetic and tasteful publisher may be rewarded an hundred fold for his trouble in sending out to all classes, such an edifying visitor. The Field & Fireside is published at Augusta, Ga., by JAMES GARDNER, Esq., at Seven Dollars per annum.

How sweet are the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day without condemning himself.

Privateering.

In July of the year 1777, just one year after the Declaration of Independence of the late United States, the ship Reprisal, commanded by Capt. Wilkes, accompanied by two cruizers, appeared off the coast of Ireland. These small privateers were both in England and America, privateers and although quite insignificant as regards their size, speed, strength or armament in comparison with the splendid War Ships of England, of her magnificent Merchantmen, still the inhabitants of Great Britain were thrown into the utmost consternation by their audacity and success during their cruises off the British coast. Inasmuch that it is now a matter of astonishment to read a few of the extracts from the English Press of that period. We annex the following as an interesting public mind at that day: "Dublin has been thrown into the utmost consternation by the appearance of American Privateers on this coast. A ship has been put to all roads. Not one of the Linn Ship that have been loaded for Cork is now allowed to depart, and which account the Fair must be postponed, if any Fair be held. No insurance can be procured, and linen has already fallen a penny a yard.—Ladies Magazine, July, 1777.

On the 12th July, 1777, the Secretary of the Admiralty informed the Mayor of Liverpool that four ships of war had been dispatched to "the waters between Great Britain and Ireland in quest of American Privateers, and for the protection of trade in those parts." A list of little ships cruising in the English Channel, published July 1777, numbers 28. The same Magazine, under date of 15th July 1777, says: "During no time since the war, have the people on this coast been half so much frightened as lately, by the appearance of American Privateers. An express was sent off to our Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cumberland to call out the militia for the defence of the coast, as it was apprehended that the Americans would land." Independent of vast preparations on the part of the English Government, "to prevent the future operations of American Privateers," the great shippers and Merchants in the commercial towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, fitted out armed vessels, at their own expense, for their better security.

We have copied the above extracts because of the singular and forcible expression employed therein of the strong fears entertained by the British Government and people, of Privateering. Nor does this Privateering seem to have been shortly forgotten by the English mind, for at the very next Treaty of the Great Powers of Europe at Paris, England assisted upon inserting therein an article abolishing Privateering; and to which all the Maritime Nations agreed, with the single exception of the United States of America. And it is somewhat remarkable that since the beginning of the war between the people of the North and South, the former, stimulated by a desire to conciliate the favor of England, as well as other European Powers, and terrified at the successes of the Alabama and other Privateers, have consented to recognize the principle and the right of the aforementioned article of the Treaty of Paris.

The Privateering of 1777 ought to have been better remembered by the Confederate authorities and people in the beginning of the present war. The paper blockade of English Ports by Napoleon was insignificant indeed when compared with the capture of French Merchantmen by English Privateers. And we venture the assertion that the Yankee blockade of Confederate Ports would have been equally so, had the Confederacy, immediately upon the commencement of hostilities, fitted out fifteen or twenty well armed and well manned Privateers. The capture of two or three California Steamers, carrying each a million in specie, would have been the almost inevitable consequence, and would have furnished a nucleus upon which to establish a currency much superior to that we now enjoy, besides taking so much from the vaults of the Yankee banks. As it is, two or three Steamers, rigged and armed as Privateers, have carried fear and terror to the heart of Yankee commerce. Yankee war steamers are constantly on the qui vive for the Alabama; Yankee vessels are rotting at their wharves for dread of Confederate Privateers; and Yankee trade experiences a wonderful lethargy on account of the terrible Capt. SEXTON.

There are no rights or immunities of which nations are so tenacious as those of the High Seas, none which are guarded with so much jealousy. The laws and regulations of Commercial Marine, and those governing neutral flags and neutral bottoms, have always been guarded with sleepless vigilance; while the property value of the commerce of any great nation, being for the most part, in fact almost entirely, owned by individuals, makes a particular as well as general interest throughout the land. Inasmuch that a loss or injury which affects one, carries fear to another. To take money from the pocket of one engaged in a certain pursuit, is not only to his individual loss, but tends to the detriment of all others following the same avocation. To deprive a man of his money is, according to the English Satirist, the greatest evil you can inflict upon him.

"Take a man's wife and he'll brook it, But keep your hands out of his breecher pocket."

And so it is with nations; stripped of money is to be stripped of power—and nothing so tends to the transfer of power from the coffers of one people to those of another as Privateering. This Privateering should be vigorously and energetically encouraged by our Confederacy as the surest and sweetest means of injury to the enemy, and of profit to ourselves. Much has been done with only three or four Steamers, yet much remains to be done.

The motto of the great General and Statesman, deserves to be adopted in this regard: "Nihil actum credens, dum quid sepeperet agendum."

The Crisis.

The people of our State are, we trust, (says the Confederate Baptist) prepared for the worst. A time may be near, to try our manliness, and test our faith in God. Let us not give place to despondency. Between temporary defeat and final subjugation, there lies a wide interval; and that must be filled by the heroic deeds of men, who are determined to be free. If we are true to ourselves, the enemy cannot conquer us. Let rioting and chattering, speculation and extortion, cease in the land; and let us all unite, as a band of brothers in the firm determination that the State of South Carolina shall never be the spoil of a vandals foe.

A breath of submission we breathe not The sword of defiance we sheathe not.

The Charleston Courier of the 14th, says: "We have received through Mrs. R. B. S., from the ladies of Edgefield Village, \$144, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this city, and have applied the same as requested."

The Richmond Sentinel denies the absurd report that Ex-Governor and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, had taken the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. Gov. Br. says: "I am among the other day, looking well. He has a son, a gallant Confederate officer, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg."

Mrs. Patterson Allen, arrested for treason to the Confederacy, is now dangerously ill of brain fever, and fears are entertained that she may not recover. She is said to be much emaciated, and barely takes food enough to sustain life. So says the Richmond Dispatch.

For the Advertiser.

SACRED TO THE MEMORIES OF

CROOKER, WALLACE and DURISOE.

The wreath of "Immortalities" is scarcely withered, which mourned the loss of our gallant countrymen at Chancellorsville, ere its faded leaves are to be renewed by fresh offerings to the patriotic soldiers, who have fallen on the field of Gettysburg. With feelings of deep sadness, we present to the view of their fellow-citizens, the names of the bold and intrepid soldiers who have sealed with their blood, their devotion to their country, men who will not remain neglected, and unrecorded, whilst a grateful but afflicted country cherishes the recollection of their war.

At the commencement of the war, CROOKER, WALLACE and DURISOE volunteered in the Edgefield Rifles, a Company raised in this vicinity by Capt. CICERO ANAX, went thro' the campaign together, and upon the disbanding of that Company, subsequently volunteered in Co. D, 14 Regt. S. C. V., Capt. PERNUM. With that gallant and veteran Regt. they stood shoulder to shoulder, and fell together on the bloody field of Gettysburg, inseparable in death as in life.

Lieut. HARVEY DRAKE CROOKER died on the 2d July from wounds received on the 1st, at the battle of Gettysburg, in the 32d year of his age. In his bold and gallant conduct on that bloody battle-field, he illustrated the heroism of the family from which he sprang, and renewed in his daring intrepidity, the gallantry of a patriotic ancestry. To the beloved and widowed mother, whom he has left to bewail his untimely loss, the proud reflection that he nobly fell in defence of his country, whilst it may not dry the tears which gush forth from the devoted heart of a mother, may yet temper with consolation the grief that saddens the anguished bosom.

Sergt. J. BEAUFORT WALLACE, died on the 2d July from wounds received on the 1st, at the battle of Gettysburg, in the 25th year of his age. In the spring-time of life, with everything to make life desirable, the spirit of this gallant soldier has passed from the battle-field to the judgment of his God. Filial in his domestic relations, exemplary in his morality, correct in his deportment, a widowed mother alone in the sanctuary of her affections can only estimate his loss. May Almighty God pour the oil of consolation upon her afflicted and bruised heart, and close up the wound which the enemies of our country have opened.

Sergt. CHARLES L. DURISOE, died at David's Island, New York from wounds received on the 1st July at the battle of Gettysburg, in the 24th year of his age. The least, though not the least of his gallant triad, warm and impetuous in his feelings, and devoted in his patriotism, has given his life to the cause of his country. Identified with the war from its commencement, engaged in its campaigns, in the camp and in the field, he illustrated the character of the Southern soldier, and has left to his countrymen, for imitation, the unspotted character of a youthful martyr. Though the family hearth may have a vacant seat, and sadness hang around the homestead, yet in the reflection that their "son has done his duty," let his parents find refuge from regret.

The hand of friendship pays this humble tribute to three brave soldiers, who sleep far away from their native land. May some gentle spirit kindly watch over their graves, and preserve ever verdant the mound that marks the spot of their last repose.

For the Advertiser.

Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

At a meeting held at the Ridge, on the 14th inst., to take into consideration the construction of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, via the Ridge, Mr. THOMAS WATSON was called to the Chair, and Dr. A. W. YOUNGLOOD requested to act as Secy.

The Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and urged upon the people the advantages of, as well as the military necessity for, the construction of the Road. On motion of Capt. A. D. BYRNES, the books were then opened for subscriptions, whereupon stood to the amount of One hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$108,250) was subscribed, seventeen thousand dollars of this amount having been taken by a few subscribers from the vicinity of Locustville, Lexington District.

The following Resolutions were then offered by Dr. A. W. YOUNGLOOD, and adopted: Resolved, That this meeting earnestly request the citizens of Lexington and Edgefield Villages, and all others upon the line of this road, to call meetings, open books, and co-operate with them, in carrying forward this enterprise.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the amount of Stock taken, be published in the Edgefield and Columbia papers; and that the Chairman of this meeting report to the President of the Road, as soon as practicable, the amount of Stock taken.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to solicit further subscriptions to the Road, and report the amount at the next meeting. On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet on the 29th of August.

TILMAN WATSON, Chair. A. W. YOUNGLOOD, Secy.

Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States.

"Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordeth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country. It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us.—Had not our successes on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him; had not love of mere earthly gain like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow men and to their God—who then will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?"

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory; that for Him, in His paternal Providence, come the English and suffering of defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Nay, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my Proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States, to repair on that day to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Editor: You will oblige by published in your paper the accompanying complimentary notice of our gallant fellow citizen Gen. R. G. M. DUNOVANT, which appeared in the South Carolina of the 15th August, and also the enclosed couplet of letters from distinguished gentlemen as additional evidence of the service which the General has rendered the State in the trying hour of peril; and of their high appreciation of his military character. EDGEBFIELD.

Gen. R. G. M. Dunovant.

Mr. Editor: The citizen above all others whom the sentiment of the upper and middle country select for the crisis through which we are now passing is the gallant and experienced soldier, Gen. R. G. M. Dunovant, of Edgefield. As a military man, there is no one in the Confederacy, outside of the graduates of West Point who can claim greater knowledge and experience in military affairs; and there is certainly no one within the Confederate States who possesses in a higher degree that lofty State pride and persistent courage which alone can protect us from miserable surrenders to a base and malignant enemy.

Gen. Dunovant passed through the Mexican campaign as Captain of a company in the Palmetto Regiment—the favored and appreciated friend of Colonel Butler. From his high military standing and popularity in the regiment, he might have been elected its Colonel, after the deaths of Butler and Dickinson, but with modesty only equalled by his generosity he yielded the position to his senior, Gladden, and returned home as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

Some years later, he was elected Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, in which capacity, and in the language of Gov. Pickens, "of great experience," he was ordered to take command of Fort Moultrie upon the evacuation of that post by the Federal troops, and the apprehended relief to Fort Sumter. He was in command of Moultrie when the "Star of the West" was fired into, and boldly and defiantly confronted almost certain destruction from Sumter; and also was in command when the latter fortification surrendered to the arms of our State. He was subsequently appointed by Gov. Pickens Brigadier-General of the forces raised by the State, and retained his rank and command until the State troops, by order of the Convention, were transferred to the Confederate Government. As evidence of the high appreciation of this distinguished body for the officers of that command, it resolved that, in such transfer, justice "requires that all the officers should receive commissions of the same grade, for at least the period of enlistment of the troops," &c. In the face of such high recommendation, the troops were received by the President, but Gen. Dunovant lost his command. Ardently desirous of serving his country, Gen. Dunovant obtained the command of the 12th Regiment S. C. V., raised and organized under a subsequent call for troops for the Confederate service, and gallantly defended Bay Point as long as human prowess could do so. His defence of and retreat from that position, with a mere handful of men, met the approbation of Gen. Lee, and was highly commended by military critics. He remained in command of his regiment; the President appointed another to the rank of Brigadier-General, who did not, in the opinion of Gen. D. and others, possess the same right to the position, either from military knowledge or experience, and to which Gen. D. considered his claim paramount. Believing that the President was disposed to ignore his services, which he is proud to acknowledge, his State always recognized, he resigned his commission under feelings of deep mortification and disgust, as every military man would have done under similar circumstances.

We have now had fifteen years' experience of some of President Davis' appointees, and the people of the upper and middle country desire a military leader, who knows no such word as surrender. We present, therefore, by request of very many persons, the name of Gen. Dunovant as a proper officer to command the forces ordered to be raised for the defence of the State, and trust the Excellency of the Governor, and the respective Colonels of regiments, will use all proper exertions to obtain from the President the rank due to this gallant but neglected soldier.

CARNOT.

Letter from Gov. Pickens.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Head-Quarters, May 15th, 1861. My Dear General.—I have just received your resignation, and cannot forbear to express to you my sincere thanks for your brave and patriotic services at a critical and perilous time. You were Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, and I had to call on you to discharge delicate and responsible duties. You were ever ready and willing to take any part, no matter how dangerous. I sent you to Fort Moultrie when it was generally supposed to be untenable from the fire of Sumter, and yet you did not hesitate a moment. And there has been no period when I could not have relied on you to execute anything when bravery and patriotism were required.

I return you the thanks of the State for your steady and decided support under all difficulties, and I deeply regret that any policy of the Confederate Government should have ever made it necessary for you to resign. As far as the State is concerned, it would always afford me great pleasure to call you into service at any time if there should be a proper place for you. You have my best wishes for your happiness, and I know you will experience every satisfaction in the consciousness of having discharged your duties to your State faithfully and bravely.

With great regard, yours truly, F. W. PICKENS. GEN. R. G. M. DUNOVANT.

Letter from Judge Magrath.

My Dear Sir.—It gives me pleasure to comply with your request, and briefly state my knowledge of your conduct in the early movements of this State. You were at that time the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State. Difficulties, which I need not do more than allude to, rendered it necessary to place you in command of Fort Moultrie. It was one of great delicacy and responsibility. Personally to you it involved pecuniary sacrifice, for it caused you to vacate the office you held. You did so willingly, and assuming the command of Fort Moultrie, relieved the State Government of the difficulty and embarrassments with which it was troubled. I know that your administration of the duties of the Fort were entirely acceptable to the Government of the State.

This was evinced, when soon after you were appointed under the law of the State a Brigadier-General of its forces. The organization did not correspond with that provided by the Confederate Government. It might have been a new source of confusion, but again you withdrew your claims, and at your own loss, became the means of satisfying all.

I have always understood that in all your discharge of the military service which has been put upon you, you have exhibited zeal, earnestness and ability. I know that so far as an honest purpose is concerned, moving one to render with unstinted measure all he can to the service of his country, no one could be more distinguished than you. Yours, very truly, A. G. MACRATH, March 20th, 1862. Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that Rev. D. L. Edwards was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and instantly killed, his horse which he was about mounting was struck but recovered in a short time, while all the exertions of humanity to restore life to the deceased, were unavailable. Such is mortality.—Marietta Star.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 6th July, by Rev. J. Trapp, Sergt. W. R. DORN, Co. B, Hampton Legion, and Miss BETTIE C. HOLLOWAY, of this District.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CHARLES HENRY C. WATKINS. At the early age of sixteen years, and a half this gallant and patriotic youth, the late Capt. A. P. Butler, in Regt. B. C. V., Col. Gregg subsequently Col. Hamilton, in August 1861. Private WATKINS was the eldest son of Mr. David WATKINS and Mrs. A. A. WATKINS, of this District. In his thirteenth year he professed conversion, and in his sixteenth year he united with the Star-Springs Baptist Church, of which he continued a faithful member to the day of his death.

At the battle of Mechanicsville he received a slight wound in the neck, and was requested by some of his comrades to retire from the Regiment, which he refused to do, saying that he was able and willing to remain at his post of duty, which he did and performed his part faithfully, fearlessly and nobly.

He passed unscathed through the battles of Cold Harbor, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Sharpsburg, Sheppards-town, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Both officers and men testify to his unflinching courage in all of these great engagements. But in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, he received a severe wound which terminated his earthly existence that night.

We hazard nothing in saying that a braver soldier, purer patriot and more devoted Christian has not descended to the tomb at the hands of our relentless foes since the commencement of this unhappy war. To know him was to love, To name him was to praise.

Would to God that all the youth of our country would emulate his bright example, both of piety and of patriotism. His admiration of the Christian and heroic character of the lamented Stonewall Jackson was unbounded. A highly respected gentleman of this District, visited the Army of Northern Virginia last winter to whom Captain Butler said, "Tell Mr. and Mrs. Watkins that they are two noble boys (GARLAND and THOMAS) of my Company; they are noble as true; they are two of our best soldiers, and are always at their post ready and willing to execute any order."

Such was Charles's firm reliance in the God of Heaven and Earth, that he prayed daily with his mess, invoking the Divine blessing on the glorious cause of our country. Before joining the Army he told his mother that he wished to die, but at first she opposed it on account of his youth. He however reasoned the case dispassionately and scribbled, and said "I do not think it right to remain at home while others are fighting the battles of my injured country,"—and made other similar remarks. His argument prevailed, and his mother consented. He then said to her seriously, "Do you think I will ever return. See read the will of God. He will continue to show care for the life of every man he sends into the army of Northern Virginia, and he will send you a messenger to return again, but if I die in the camp, or fall on the battle field, you must not weep or grieve for me. I will cheerfully and willingly give my life for the achievement of Southern independence." He then made a statement on paper what distribution he desired made of the little property he possessed, in due time, he left the family farm, and started on his patriotic mission never again to return to the home of his childhood. While in the army he wrote many affectionate letters to his father, mother, and youngest brother, in one of which he stated that he had rather pass safely through the war, and return to his native State, but if he should die in the will of God, he had rather die in the army of Northern Virginia than anywhere else. In another letter to his parents he says, "When I left you and came out here it was to save my country, or give my life in her defence, and if I meet die, and could have my choice, I would rather it would be in the field of battle."

His mother, these patriotic words a solemn, with one of God; "We would not exchange our dead son for any living son in Christendom." It may with propriety be said of this youthful martyr, he fell a gallant soldier of his country and rose a triumphant soldier of the Cross; he fell in the sacred cause of freedom, and the little property he possessed, in the hands of his numerous friends.