

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ADVERTISER for one year EIGHT DOLLARS in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square (10 min lines or less) for each insertion.

Announcing Candidates for any Office of honor or profit, TWENTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the announcement is published.

From the Georgia Front. MACON, Sept. 17th.—It is reported with considerable show of truth, that Sherman has sent an informal request for Gov. Brown.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup has been relieved as Chief of Staff to Gen. Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most destitute condition imaginable.

Gen. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of two thousand prisoners. Seven hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly depleted by men whose term of service has expired, going home. Some statements place the number already gone at ten thousand.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 13th is received. It says: Wheeler had been driven from Middle Tennessee by Sherman.

Morgan's staff had arrived at Chattanooga. Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army, saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake of Hood in sending his cavalry to the rear.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN ATLANTA.—Gentlemen from Atlanta, cool, observant and reliable, and who have "enjoyed" several days' observation and inquiry, since the enemy occupied the place, report the force of Sherman now there consists of three distinct armies, divided into ten army corps, and embracing altogether, a strength of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand.

They report that Sherman is now running eight trains daily to and from Chattanooga. Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense Railroad Passenger Depot is overcrowded with them.

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Telegram from Cairo mentions a report that General Price died recently at Arkadelphia, Ark. of dysentery.

A dispatch from Indianapolis announces the capture of the Confederate General Quantrell, the guerrilla, in Missouri.

The Washington Union of 10th says Lincoln will probably send Commissioners to Richmond, as it is known that many leading men of the Republican party have lately been urging that policy.

The New York Tribune of Monday, says the Republicans have carried the State of Maine by the largest majority ever given at any gubernatorial election. They gain a member of Congress, and have elected five sixths of the Legislature.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and the other States whose quota is not filled up on the 9th instant.

Several journals formerly Republican, have come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati Times and Albany Statesman, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln, and urge his withdrawal.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 14th, contains an article from the New York Times, of the 13th, indicating armed opposition to McClellan by that journal. The News says we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but cannot counsel and will have no part in its demoralization and disintegration.

Sherman has strictly prohibited persons not in military service from entering Atlanta. Neither manufacturing nor trading is permitted, and the city is used exclusively for military purposes.

On Saturday Valladolid, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to friends in Washington that all hope is lost, and withdrew from the canvass.

From Virginia. PETERSBURG, September 17. Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines near Sycamore Church, Prince George's county, seventeen miles from the city, capturing twenty-five head of fat cattle, three hundred prisoners, a number of horses and ten wagons.

The spoils are safe in the Confederate lines. Gregg's division of Yankee cavalry made an effort to cut Hampton off, but was handsomely dogged for his pains.

Hampton's men are in full feather, and eager for another chance at Grant's choice beef. RICHMOND, September 18.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. Morgan took place to-day. The remains were conveyed to Hollywood Cemetery and placed in a vault.

The funeral cortege included a number of military and civil officials.

PETERSBURG, September 16.—A skirmish line of eighty-eight of Warren's corps were surprised and captured, near Davis' house, on the Weldon Road, this morning, in front of Wilcox's division. The prisoners have arrived here. With this exception, nothing interesting on the lines to-day.

The army renewed the shelling this afternoon, throwing several fifteen-inch shells from their mortars, loaded with glass, brass, copper, iron and lead; they fell in the city but did no damage. Our troops are in fine spirits and eager for a fight.

A letter from an officer in Lomax's Brigade says we drove the enemy through Martinsburg yesterday, 10th, and to-day we are tearing up the Railroad.

The New York Times, a Lincoln paper, has the following remarks on the present aspect of the war:

"We have got to the point where our dangers must be looked in the face and talked about. And one of the first things to be said and remembered is that the army in the field is not Lincoln's army, but ours; that the prosecution of the war is our affair, not his.

And, having laid this to heart, let us all be frank, and confess honestly that a people in such a state of mind as the Southerners, with armies of so much pluck, spirit, and endurance, and so well led, as they put and keep in the field, cannot be subdued by any force that is not composed of the bone and sinew of the North; that is not composed of men who will fight for love of the cause, who have something more than a soldier's respect for the flag; and who are animated by higher and better motives than any hired alien or Southern field hand can ever be."

CRICHER GUARDS.—We take pleasure in making the announcement of another large company organized for local defence in this vicinity. The CricHER Guards are made up from the managers and operatives of the Both Paper Mills and the Southern Porcelain Company in South Carolina, a few miles from this city. We learn that the company numbers fifty men, is named in honor of the President of the Paper Mills, and that it has been accepted by Gen. Wright, commander post. The following are the officers: E. J. Dawson, Captains Wm. K. Huse, 1st Lieut. Benj. W. Kimball, 2d Lieut. Henry Doughty, 3d Lieut. Constitutional.

THE ADVERTISER. JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864.

Rain. "Behold the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain. The said latter rain has come, and is still coming. The precious fruit of the earth will be in abundance, no matter what croakers say to the contrary. And if we keep cool, firm, determined, and don't get scared, we shall whip the Yankees out of our country just as fast as there is a god in heaven."

Fatal Rencontre. We regret to announce that on Thursday evening last, about one mile from Ithburg, a most lamentable affray took place between Lieut. Col. J. D. Twines, of the 1st S. C. Cavalry, on the one side and Mr. Robert J. BURNER on the other. Col. Twines, it is said, in his first fire at Mr. BURNER, Sr., shot the latter's son, Robert BURNER, Jr., who was sitting in his buggy near by, inflicting a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. Mr. BURNER, Sr., then shot Col. Twines, killing him instantly. We have not been able to learn the cause of this sad affair which has resulted in the death of two useful men and brave soldiers.

Lieut. Col. Twines was a gentleman and a soldier of the highest and most irreproachable character. Young BURNER was in the very dawn of life, being not more than seventeen years old; his boyhood gave promise of a most useful and honorable manhood.

Fugitive Yankees. Our Jail has been deeply disheartened for some days past by the pestiferous presence of two miserable Yankees. The villains escaped from the cars between Augusta and Aiken, wandered unattended as far as Col. John HUIER, about two miles from our village, and were then and there laid by the heels by Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, the active and vigilant manager on Col. H's plantation.

Errors. In the acknowledgement of donations to the "Soldiers Home," published last week, Mr. JOHN F. TALBERT should have been credited with \$100 instead of Mr. JAMES A. TALBERT; and Mr. P. R. BLALOCK with \$20 instead of \$200.

Death of Col. D. F. Jamison. With sorrow, we announce the death of this distinguished South Carolinian, so well known throughout our State as a political, military and literary character. And more particularly known as President of the ever-famous Secession Convention.

Soldiers at Home. We have seen lately on our public square, Sergeant BEN JONES of Co. D, 14th, wounded two or three months ago in both legs, but in spirit well—and looking ready to return to Virginia. And Mr. MARK CHRISTIE of the same Company, looking very shadowy indeed—the result of long and wasting sickness. And young DAN TOMPKINS of Co. B, Hampton Legion; sickness has reduced DAN to a bag's weight; but he is gradually getting up again. And Mr. FRANK ANDERSON of Capt. Gregg's Co. 6th Regt., who looks well and hearty; he comes home for a fresh horse. And we hear of Mr. SHIRLEY B. WHEATLEY at home a few miles from us; we are sorry to understand that he has been sick for some time past—and still is. And Mr. STAN RYAN of Co. D, 6th Regt. S. C. Cavalry, wounded in the head at Trevilians, and not yet entirely recovered.

Military Orders. We call the attention of all to the Military Orders of Adjutant and Inspector Gen. GARLINGTON of Gen. BLANCHARD—and of Lieut. MOSES. These orders will be found in another column.

Barbarous and Destructive Yankee Raid on Ninety-Six. On Friday night last, at the broad hour of midnight, the sleeping citizens of the vicinity of Chappell's Depot were aroused by their terrified domestics, and informed that the Yankees were at their doors. Three hundred treacherous and bloodthirsty Hossians, "full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard," had already reached Fellowship Church and burned that sacred edifice; three hundred were busily engaged in knocking Ninety-Six into a cocked hat; while three hundred more were marching down through Laurels with fire and sword. Fearful was the alarm, and wild the excitement. The ladies rose, and hastily securing their slyer apparel jewelry, entered their carriages and were driven off frantically. There are many unprotected females in that neighborhood, and we imagine they were emphatically "on the rampage." But let us make a long story short. There was not a Yankee nearer to them than Edgefield Jail. A Sheriff's posse of three men attempted to arrest certain negroes in the vicinity that had been withheld by their masters from Coast labor. The negroes fled in dismay, reporting the presence of three hundred Yankees. The Sheriff's posse of three men soon fell into a body of nine hundred savage "blue bellies." We give you the tale as we got it; nor do we get down sight in malice. A certain fair lady, before her flight, hid all her silver cast into the well. We earnestly hope the "vasty deep" of this well may give up its treasure to the very last salt spoon.

We copy from the Greenville Enterprise, an obituary notice of a lady well known to many of us—a woman than whom the world contains none nobler, none more intellectual and accomplished, none more elevated and refined, none better or truer in every relation of life. See obituary column.

The prospect is very favorable, as the South Carolinian reports, for an early extension of the telegraph to Greenville, S. C., along the line of railroad as should have been done soon after the road was finished.

The army post office for General Hood's army has been opened at Griffin, Ga.

The Charleston Courier says: "General Foster, in a letter to General Jones, states that the Confederate officers, prisoners in his department have been placed in tents in the stockade on Morris' Island under our fire. They are allowed the usual army ration, and he says they will be kept there until he is notified by General Jones of the removal of all Federal prisoners from Charleston."

But let us take the other alternative—that the debt will not be paid. We reiterate; what then? Upon whom will the loss fall? Certainly upon the holders of Treasury notes. It can fall upon none else. And where will the loss fall heaviest? Upon those surely, who are now getting large amounts of Treasury notes by the sale of their goods. The poor will have little to lose, for it now requires the expenditure of every dollar they get, to support them from day to day.

If to avoid this risk, the Planter and Manufacturer, in their madness, determine not to receive Treasury notes at all, they will not thus get rid of the difficulty. The war must be carried on, and will be carried on. And if there who have

A Word to the Sober Sense of the People.

The probing necessities of the present time call very loudly upon the people to look into their own concerns, and to ascertain if they can, the cause of their pecuniary difficulties, and the enormous cost of living. The first and greatest cause of the present famine-price of provisions is the conduct of the Government Commissioners for assessing the price of grain. With the motive force of those gentlemen we have nothing to do, and shall say nothing on that point. We consider the question simply in a financial light; and in that aspect we are bound to pronounce the conduct of these Commissioners as marked by the most unparalleled ignorance. Just at the time when the new Currency Bill had commenced its operations, when several million of Treasury Notes had been withdrawn from circulation; on the day when the people had been promised that the currency would be improved and the cost of living diminished, these Commissioners come forward—like the evil genius of the country—and in the temerity of their ignorance, by one fatal act, defeat utterly all the legislation of Congress on the currency question. They destroyed essentially by their decree, all that the wisdom of the country had done, or could do to restore the currency. When they raised the Government price of corn to \$5, they struck a fatal blow at Government credit. It was not so much the mere amount of money that the Government would lose by the increased price of corn, but the injury was this: That at the moment when the whole country was expecting an improvement in the currency, Government officers raise the price of corn 100 per cent in a day (thus proclaiming to the public that, notwithstanding all Congress had done, the currency of the country had depreciated, and would continue to depreciate. Their proclamation had the effect—we do not say the desired or anticipated effect—but the effect that every sensible man foresaw. It destroyed at once the confidence of the public in the new issue, and carried up the price of everything to the present ruinous point.

The question now presents itself: who is benefited by putting bread at famine prices? We answer, no one—but every member of the community is injured. This we hope to show you. Who is benefited by putting corn at \$10 a bushel? Every man, we suppose, who has corn, to sell, thinks himself benefited; and it is just this delusion that is ruining the country. Suppose a planter has corn to sell, and the market price is \$10 or \$15 a bushel. This money he must either spend for the necessities of life, or invest it in property, in land and negroes, or in Government Bonds. It will be remembered that, having no specie, bread has become in the Confederate States, the standard of value; and as the price of bread rises or falls, so all other commodities rise or fall in proportion. Thus when corn sells at \$10 a bushel, you will get no more meat, or cloth, or sugar, or salt, for a bushel of corn than you would if corn was selling at \$1.00. If you want to invest money in lands, or slaves, you find the same fact staring you in the face. The people are under a most fatal delusion that they are getting rich under these high prices for provisions. Nor is it any thing new that a whole country should be fatally deluded upon a financial question. "The South Sea Bubble" in the reign of George I, deluded the whole English nation; millions were sunk and thousands of innocent persons hopelessly ruined. If the people of the Confederacy can accumulate property at this time, it will be done in opposition to all the received rules of Political Economy.

A man was never known to grow rich by trading with himself. This is just the condition of the people of this Confederacy. To whom is the Planter and the Manufacturer selling his grain, and his cloth. He sells to "Confederate Notes," and consequently to the makers of those notes. But who is the Drawer of these Treasury notes? The common answer would be: the Government. Now we know that the Drawer of a note is responsible for its payment, that he can be sued at law, and his goods sold to satisfy the note. But we opine that it would prove rather an unprofitable business to sue the Confederate Government for one thousand million dollars. It might turn out a nulla bona case. While then the Secretary of the Treasury is the ostensible drawer of these notes, he is in point of fact but the agent of a Company. The Principal, the responsible party for these notes, is the people of the Confederate States. If these notes are ever paid they must be paid by the people of the Confederacy.

It would be well then for the Planter and Manufacturer to understand now that when he is selling his goods for Treasury notes, he is selling for his own paper. He promises to pay the holder of the said notes so many dollars in gold or silver coin six months after a treaty of peace with the United States. Hence the exact amount of promissory notes issued by the Treasurer will have to pay at the end of this war. Now the amount of that debt will depend upon the cost of the war; and this cost will depend upon the price that Government has to pay for provisions and clothes to supply the army.

Hence it is self-evident that if the Planter and Manufacturer requires the Government to pay \$5 instead of \$1 for food and clothing to supply the Army, they will have a debt of five instead of one to pay at the end of the war. Instead of accumulating a national debt annually of one million, they are in fact making a debt of five million. The question recurs; who is to be benefited by the operation? The answer is plain; the people generally must be injured.

The debt at the end of the war will be paid, or it will not. Take either alternative you think most probable. If the debt is paid, who is to pay it? The people of the Confederacy; there is no other supposition possible. How is this to be done? These Treasury notes must be funded; the Government will issue bonds for the amount and establish a national debt. The interest upon these bonds must be paid annually—and the money to pay this interest be collected by taxing the people. Now if Planters and Manufacturers continue to demand from the Government the present enormous prices for bread and cloth, at the end of this war the national debt will amount to some 1-2 or 3 thousand million dollars; the debt is already one thousand million.

If the nation determines to pay the debt, which in honesty it is bound to do, then the people will be burdened with an amount of taxation greater than any people ever groined under. Thus the men who now think that they are growing rich by exporting from the Government will finally be forced to disgorge their ill gotten gains—and that in gold and silver.

But let us take the other alternative—that the debt will not be paid. We reiterate; what then? Upon whom will the loss fall? Certainly upon the holders of Treasury notes. It can fall upon none else. And where will the loss fall heaviest? Upon those surely, who are now getting large amounts of Treasury notes by the sale of their goods. The poor will have little to lose, for it now requires the expenditure of every dollar they get, to support them from day to day.

If to avoid this risk, the Planter and Manufacturer, in their madness, determine not to receive Treasury notes at all, they will not thus get rid of the difficulty. The war must be carried on, and will be carried on. And if there who have

the supplies needed for the support of the Army, refuse to sell to the Government, there is but one alternative left; namely, the Government must take these articles, giving to the Planter and Manufacturer certificates of independence payable after the war. And we are inclined to the opinion that this after all would be the best system that the Government could now adopt. It would prevent an excessive issue, and thus arrest a depreciation of the currency; and no man would lose one farthing by it.

If what we have said be true, that the people are selling their produce for their own notes, then they would be just as well off at the end of the war, if they were now, by common consent to agree to furnish the Army with food and clothing without any of the intermediate form—Treasury notes, assessors, &c., &c.

To be concluded.

For the Advertiser. EARLTON, Va., Sept. 7th, 1864. Mr. Editor.—Please publish the following list of casualties in Co. K, 24th S. C. V., on the evening of the 1st, above Joseboro:

Killed—Corpl. H. G. Seigler and Private Geo. Timmerman. Wounded—Private L. H. Kemp, head severely; Isaac Quate, leg slight; P. Now, foot slight; on the 2nd, Johnson Taylor, leg slight.

Respectfully, F. W. ANDREWS, 1st Lieut. Com'd Co. K, 24th S. C. V.

CASUALTIES. HEADQUARTERS 17th S. C. REGIMENT, Winchester, Va., Sept. 2, 1864. Mr. Editor: You will please publish the following list of casualties occurring in this Regiment in the engagements of the 21st and 26th ultimo, near Charlottesville, Va.

FIRED and Staff—Lt. Col. C. Smith, taken prisoner; Lieut. D. Wade Johnson, Acting Adjutant, mortally wounded (died the 27th.)

Co. A, Lt. Covar commanding—Private H. Barnhill, wounded in right thigh, severe. Co. B, Lt. Townsend commanding—Private B. Duncan, taken prisoner.

Co. C, Sergeant Corley commanding—Private T. Chiles, wounded in left shoulder, severe. Co. D—Private H. F. Cowan, wounded, left thigh, severe; C. E. Jones, wounded, left thigh, severe; Private W. Cochran, wounded left cheek slightly.

Co. E—Capt. Jas. Mitchell, wounded, severe. Co. F—William Cash, wounded, slightly. Co. G—Sergeant R. C. Clary, taken prisoner. Private M. W. Bagwell, captured.

Co. I—Corporal T. Kseles, wounded, severe, in thigh. Co. K, Lt. Cheatham commanding—Private H. Minor, killed. Co. M—Private W. P. Harris, wounded, severe.

Respectfully, R. C. CARLISLE, Ass't Surgeon.

For the Advertiser. The following donations are thankfully acknowledged for the week ending Sept. 13th: Mr. J. H. Murrell \$25; Mr. James A. Talbert \$50; Mr. S. F. Goods \$50.

Mrs. Ben. Mims 1 dish honey, 3 lbs butter, 1 bottle vinegar, 5 candles, Irish potatoes and melons. Mrs. Tompkins 4 molons. Dr. E. J. Mims 3 gallons molasses.

Mrs. D. D. Brunson 30 lbs flour. Mrs. J. Hollingsworth 6 lbs butter. Mrs. M. Carlisle 1 ham. Mrs. Dunavant 9 eggs.

Mrs. S. Brooks 1 load wood. Mr. S. Neal 1 ham, 1 shoulder bacon. Mrs. L. Jones, Sr. 3 plates, 4 saucers, 1 pillow. Mrs. T. Watson, 3 candles, 1 dot eggs, 1 piece beef.

Mrs. L. Charlton, dish butter. Mrs. F. W. Pickett, 1 ham, 1 side bacon. Mrs. Wm. Butler, 1 peck Irish potatoes. Mrs. J. A. Bland, 1 bag cotton.

Mrs. LEWIS JONES, Pres. S. H. A. Mrs. EZRRA BLAND, Sec'y & Treas.

For the Advertiser. The Edgefield Baptist Association--The Education of Soldiers' Orphans.

At the recent meeting of this Association, a plan was suggested by Rev. B. MANLY, D. D. which proposes to educate all the needy children of Edgefield Soldiers who have died, or who are now engaged in the service of our country.

This plan was cordially adopted by the Association, and a Committee, consisting of one from each Church, was appointed to secure all necessary information. As Chairman, I now address the members of that Committee, asking their prompt and hearty co-operation. I desire you to ascertain how many such children in your respective neighborhoods can be induced to attend school regularly, provided their tuition be paid, and all necessary School-books be furnished.

I desire all to know what schools are within reach of these children, and what prospect there may be for establishing schools in communities which have none, by uniting with parents who are able to educate their own children.

Brethren, the object in view needs not a single word of commendation. You will endorse it with the whole heart, and a host will bid "God Speed" to the good work.

Please secure the desired information as soon as possible, and address me at Edgefield C. H. L. R. GWALTNEY.

Committee on the Education of Soldiers' Children within the limits of the Edgefield Association. George J. Sheppard, Luke Culbreath, James A. Talbert, L. Holloway, J. P. Talbert, E. Robertson, J. C. Hays, J. H. Widenam, A. H. Morton, L. Reynolds, J. McCracken, Simon Watts, Wm. Fouches, W. N. Moore, N. Henderson, J. Trapp, R. Timmerman, H. H. M. Young, J. W. Coleman, Z. Watkins, W. A. Strother, Thornton Coleman, W. S. Mulley, David Dew., J. W. Hendrix, J. M. Norris, A. W. Asbill, E. Watson, J. Donny, O. W. Allen, Eugene Barth, H. T. Bartley, R. H. Mims, E. M. Swearingin, Thomas Rogers, N. Devore, Julius Bledsoe, J. L. Henderson, J. S. Matthews, A. J. Hammond, J. P. Mealing, N. McWhorter, T. Howles, D. D. Brunson, Edward Prooley, D. A. Bodie, W. H. Timmerman.

L. R. GWALTNEY, Chair.

For the Advertiser. Enrolling Officers. The country and the times demand, that Enrolling Officers should place in the army, in active service, all men liable to Conscription, who are employed at home, in gambling and otherwise breaking the laws of their country. It is an insult to the people and the army, that blacklegs and law breakers should be detailed to remain at home, to demoralize the people, and the youth especially, when the gallant blood of honorable and law abiding citizens is poured forth on every battle-field of the Confederacy. Enrolling Officers, who approve of the applications of such parties, are responsible to the people and the army, and will be held to a strict accountability for the indulgence of a suspicious favoritism. The times require that we should again come forth from our seclusion.

PETER THE HERMIT.

It is asserted that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet was offered the command of Hood's army, but declined a reason; he had served under him.

GRANVILLE, S. C., Sept. 9th, 1864. The momentary quiet which has prevailed in our village, in these days of war, has been recently interrupted by several entertainments for the benefit of the sick and weary soldiers of the Confederacy. On the evening of Friday, August 12th, the new Hall of the Academy was crowded at an early hour with those who had assembled to witness a series of tableaux by the children of the school, assisted by some of the ladies of the village. The scenes were all very beautiful, and were greeted with loud applause, especially the comic representation of a Pantomime, illustrative of the effects of the universal passion for telling and hearing ghost stories. The exhibition was a complete success, as was testified by the frequent bursts of applause, and the many earnest requests for a speedy repetition of the entertainment; as well as by the more tangible fact, that, on the next evening, the accomplished and talented Principal of the School forwarded \$700 to Rev. Dr. BACMAN for the benefit of the Hospital; the result of the efforts of herself and coadjutors. Nor must we forget to mention the table beautifully supplied with a feast of edibles by the lady refugees, who thrushly aided considerably to the proceeds of the evening.

On last Monday evening we had the pleasure of attending another entertainment, at the same place, under the auspices of the same patriotic ladies and gentlemen, assisted by the talented Corps of Amateurs who have given a series of Concerts in Augusta. The introductory fantasia, by Professor ILSLEY, was truly a treat to the music-loving portion of the audience, who were delighted also by his beautiful accompaniments to the songs of the talented Miss LYOX of Edgefield, and his interludes to the recitation of "The Soldier in his blanket," by Dr. COURMAN. We have seldom heard anything more eloquent than Mr. BARNES recitation of "Bingen on the Rhine," which appealed powerfully to the hearts and sympathies of many of the audience, who have lost loved ones on the field of battle. Many an eye became moist and many a heart was touched by the words of the dying soldier. There were also a few beautiful Tableaux—"Night and Morning," "The Exile of Siberia," &c.; but the chief features of the evening were the delightful comic songs of Mr. BARNES, and the concluding Pantomime of "The Trumpet," represented by him and a citizen of Charleston, now a merchant of Augusta. The supper table was furnished, on this occasion, by the ladies of the village, and gave no evidence of the hard times, of which every one has so much to say. The inclemency of the evening kept many at home, who were anxious to attend, but the proceeds of the entertainment amounted to nearly \$700, and were forwarded to the Soldiers' Relief Association.

During the war, the people of our village have given most liberally to every charitable and patriotic purpose; but I believe this is the first occasion on which any publicity has been given to their good deeds. The village is represented in almost every Regiment which South Carolina has sent into the field, and as there is no family which has not some loved one in service, the hearts and purses of the people are ever open to the wants of the soldier; altho' in many instances their gifts are as the widow's mite.

It is reported that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Charleston, and that there are some fifteen cases in the City. It is also said that some deaths have occurred from the disease.

In Disaster, GE., the Rev. Mr. Holmes, an aged minister, was shot up in his own house by the Yankees and the house burned, the minister perishing in the flames. Mr. Holmes' offence was that he had a gun in his hand when they took him, at his own gate.

No DISPUTE ABOUT HER.—Another rover of the seas, a very swift sailing and staunch vessel, the "Tallahassee," has commenced the work of devastation upon Yankee commerce. About her status, neither the Yankees nor their foreign sympathizers can raise any quibble. She was armed, equipped, manned and sailed from a Confederate port. Her officers and men are all Confederates, and all previously in the Confederate service. She is commanded by the dashing and heroic Wood. We will endeavor to obtain a list of her officers for public information, and, indeed, for the information, in some cases, it may be, of our own friends and relatives.

We knew of the fitting out and sailing of this vessel, but in accordance with our usual course, kept perfect silence upon the subject. Now that she has spoken for herself, no further necessity for concealment exists. Of her force or armament of course we will say nothing. Let that be found out by the enemy the best way they can. They will find her powerful enough to do them harm.—Wilmington Journal.

OBITUARY. Died, on the 27th ult., at his own residence in this District, of Congestion of the Lung, Sergt. THOS. E. CHAPMAN, Co. D, 19th S. C. V.

Wounded in the battle of the 29th July near Atlanta, his leg was amputated on the field, and an already delicate constitution could not withstand the shock. He sunk rapidly and barely reached home to breathe his last in the arms of his widowed mother.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God." Dim on the battle-field, near Atlanta, on the 28th July, Capt. W. S. PETERSON, Co. D, 19th S. C. V., aged 39 years.

Shot through the head, he fell as a patriot and gallant soldier, should fall, with his back to the foe. That has passed, to its reward, another spirit tried and true.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ANN TOWNES, wife of Col. G. P. Townes, died at her home, in Greenville, S. C., on Saturday morning, 20th August, 1864. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Wm. B. Johnson, D. D. I was in Greenville, she left it with her parents in childhood, but here she spent her married life, and here she rests in death, awaiting, as we believe, the resurrection of the just, and the glorious appearing of Jesus Christ, the Divine Saviour in whom she believed, and on whose name she called upon her dying bed.

Her funeral was preached by Rev. Jas. C. Furman, D. D., in the Baptist Church, on the Sunday afternoon after her death, from the text: "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." Consoling was the gospel truth, developed from the text, and words by the able and pious minister of God. The deceased had left a bereaved and devoted husband and five young children, and a brother and sister, as her nearest relatives, who, with her friends, will cherish her memory and her virtues. She was a devoted wife and mother and vicere and constant in her friendship; and when in health, joyous in her spirits, which made her company entertaining and delightful. Few ladies of our country were so intellectual, so refined, so highly and so ably educated, and accomplished. She possessed rare talents for composition, with the purest taste in belletrist, especially in poetry, and in music; but she had no pride in these things, and was more unpretending; she was ever one to all professions of feeling and sentiment, but unaffected, so highly and so ably educated, and accomplished. She possessed rare talents for composition, with the purest taste in belletrist, especially in poetry, and in music; but she had no pride in these things, and was more unpretending; she was ever one to all professions of feeling and sentiment, but unaffected, so highly and so ably educated, and accomplished. She possessed rare talents for composition, with the purest taste in belletrist, especially in poetry, and in music; but she had no pride in these things, and was more unpretending; she was ever one to all professions of feeling and sentiment, but unaffected, so highly and so ably educated, and accomplished. 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