

SELECTED POETRY.

War Song. BY ALEXANDER'S ARMS. Wouldst thou have me love thee, dearest, With a woman's love, hold thee nearest...

VARIETY.

From the Winchester Republican of the 5th. From Gen. Johnston's Army. The Yankee Invasion of Martinsburg. Galant Conduct of the Augusta Troops. Over one hundred of the enemy killed, and a large number of prisoners taken...

View of Affairs at the Seat of Despotism.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, writes July 4, as follows: Without alluding to despotism outrages which have characterized the soldiery now quartered at your own beloved city, I have to go no further than this, the Capital of the North, to see and hear of crying shames against civilization and the acknowledged though broken Constitution...

Col. Gregg's Official Report.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX C. H., 18th June, 1861, 11 A. M. Colonel.—In pursuance of orders received at 1 o'clock, A. M., on the 18th June, I proceeded in the forenoon of that day to make a reconnaissance across the country towards the Potomac. Marching from this place with my Regiment, (about 575 strong, after leaving a large camp guard, and Captain Ball's troop of horse, numbering about 70, including a detachment from Captain Wickham's troop) met, at the Fryling Pan Church, Captain Terry's troop of horse, about 70 strong, (including a detachment of Capt. Langham's Company), and two guns of Capt. Kemper's battery, commanded by himself in person, and with 85 men. With this force I went on to Drainsville, learning on the way that some four hundred of the enemy came up the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad the same day about one o'clock, P. M., to within a mile or two of Hunter's Mills, and then returned. Early on the morning of the 17th, I rode, with a troop of horse, to the heights on this side of the Potomac, opposite to Seneca Creek, and went in person to the bank of the river to reconnoitre. I could see but few troops of the enemy and no boats prepared for crossing the river...

A REPLY TO CASSIUS.

The ridiculous letter of Cassius Clay, to the London Times, it will be recollected, was very effectually answered by the Times itself. We find, however, that Mr. Edwin De Leon, former Consul General to Egypt, also comes, back at Cassius in a letter to the Times, wherein he peels off what little of Clay's hide the Thunderer had left. We have room only for the following extract: The bloody battle fields of Mexico, where the South furnished about 45,000 and the North 20,000 men, can attest to Southern valor and discipline; and the veterans of the army and navy, who have left the Federal to join the Confederate service, are well capable of commanding troops who have never believed that "force was necessary" to cement fraternity volunteering as they have done solely for defence, not for aggression. The old watch word of the Jacobins in France's darkest day of blood and tears, "Fraternite, on la mort" ("Be my brother or I will kill you!") is now the rallying cry of the "Free North"—not of the South, who stands with drawn sword beside her own altars. Is that a watch word to enlist her sympathies or stir the puizer of a free-born Englishman when a new reign of terror is sought to be inaugurated once more under the desecrated name of liberty, over the smiling fields and happy homes of the sunny South? We cannot and we will not, believe it. England has ever been a generous foe; she will not prove a faithless friend. The statement that "the population of the slave states is divided perhaps equally for and against the Union," is without a shadow of foundation. The secession of the South now forms a part of history, and never in the annals of mankind has such entire unanimity of sentiment and action been manifested by any people as the formation, deliberations and action of the cotton States. Since the despotie coup d'etat attempted by the Northern President, the same spirit has spread like the fire on a prairie over the border States, as witness the instantaneous action of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, with Missouri and Kentucky moving in the same direction; or more striking still, the reception of the Northern volunteers in the city of Baltimore, once regarded the most loyal to the Union, but mourning like Venice under a foreign yoke and powerless for the moment to avenge the blood of her children slain in resisting the profanation of their soil...

Generals in the Confederate States Service.

The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the Provisional and Regular Armies of the Confederate States: 1. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adjutant General, U. S. A. 2. Joseph E. Johnson, Va., Q. M. General, U. S. A. 3. Robert E. Lee, Va., Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A. MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. 1. David E. Twiggs, Ga., Brigadier General, U. S. A. 2. Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana. BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. 1. P. G. T. Beauregard, La. Captain Engineer, U. S. A. 2. Braxton Bragg, La., Captain Artillery, U. S. A. 3. M. L. Bonham, S. C., Congressman from South Carolina. 4. John B. Floyd, Va., United States Secretary of War. 5. Ben McCullough, Texas, Major Texas Rangers. 6. Win. H. T. Walker, Ga., Lt. Colonel Infantry, U. S. A. 7. Henry A. Wise, Va., late Governor of Virginia. 8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria. 9. Barnard E. Bee, S. C. Captain Infantry, U. S. A. 10. Nathan G. Evans, S. C., Major Infantry, U. S. A. 11. John B. Magruder, Va., Major Artillery, U. S. A. 12. Wm. J. Hardee, Ga., Lt. Col. Cavalry, U. S. A. 13. Benj. Huger, S. C., Major Ordnance U. S. A. 14. Robert S. Garnett, Va., Major Infantry, U. S. A. There have been other appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War Office. Generals Fremont, Winder, Cooke, Ruggles and Holmes are in the Provisional Army of Virginia. General Theophilus H. Holmes, Cwinn and Gatlin are in the Provisional Army of North Carolina. General Pillow and Anderson have appointments as Major Generals in Tennessee. Major General Jere. Clemons commands in Alabama. SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS AND PRIZES.—The privateers fitted out at New Orleans seem to be doing an active business. Up to the 27th ult., twenty vessels were under seizure as prizes, including 12 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, and 5 schooners, all belonging at the North, except the schooner Henry Travis, Captain Wyatt, hailing from Baltimore. The seizures of vessels made by the Confederate States up to the last accounts are thus enumerated: Off the different ports, 13 In port, 30 Steamers captured on the Mississippi, 15 Total, 58 Among the privateers fitting out at New Orleans last week, and nearly ready for sea, was the cutter Washington, of 200 tons, to be commanded by Captain Breshwood. She has been entirely rebuilt, in a substantial manner. Several others are fitting up, among them the Star of the West, captured by Col. Van Dorn, a large and highly servicable steamer, the Melroe, formerly the Marquis de Habana, and the Sumter, formerly the Miramon. HAMPTON'S LEGION.—Col. Hampton having arrived yesterday with the balance of his legion, assumed command this afternoon at the first grand dress parade of the legion since its organization. All the field officers were present and acting in their respective capacities. The legion is composed of the very finest and best blood of South Carolina; the men generally are intellectual, and of the highest moral stamp; the field officers are a set of the best looking men the Southern Confederacy can produce. In fine, the legion is a body of men than which no prouder, no nobler can be found, and if ever brought into action they will doubtless cover themselves with glory and renown. The dress parade this afternoon was well attended by the citizens, and especially by the ladies of this city, which, together with Col. Gregg's brass band, inspired the soldiers with a proud and martial spirit. We hope the ladies will turn out every evening. [Richmond Dispatch.] GUSPORT NAVY YARD TO BE ATTACKED.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Mobile Register writes as follows: For the last three or four weeks fresh troops have been landed every day at Fortress Monroe. The number that must be there now is variously estimated to be from twenty to forty thousand. What does it mean? It looks to me and points at Gosport Navy Yard alone. There is property there worth millions by the hundred, and while Spain is attempting to conceal his purposes, and by threats through the Northern press endeavoring to create the impression that he meditates a descent upon Richmond from Hampton, that he may thereby induce Davis to concentrate a strong force at Yorktown, the first thing you know he will be thundering with a powerful army at the gates of the Gosport Navy Yard, and then the first thing he knows if he does not bring more than forty thousand men, he certainly will get on of the "all-fired lickings" that ever old father and feathers read about in the sanguinary annals of war. AN ADMONITION.—The recent drought which pervaded a large portion of the South has been relieved in many localities by copious showers. Was it not intended as an admonition against any, the least, misuse of our incoming crops? The whole country had just been blessed with a plentiful crop of wheat and oats. In ordinary times, such a circumstance has generally been the signal for profuse feasting in the articles harvested. As if to check the spirit at a time like this, the clouds were made to hold back their influences and a drought of considerable severity came on. The certain effect was, to cause every man to keep, up the rigid economy of the previous part of the year. However abundant the small grain, it was no time to be sleek in its use when corn and cotton might be cut short. The people were at once brought back to their sense of thrift. And now, although the rains have partially come, let us be as careful as we are thankful. Corn is not made yet. And if it were, the exigencies of war are still before the country. Make as much as we may and save it as best we can, hard times are still ahead of us. [Edgefield Advertiser.] THREE Sicilian sailors have been arrested at New Orleans, charged with communicating with Lincoln's sea constables.

Pay of Vol.

The following are the rates of pay for regulations under which volunteers are accepted in the Confederate States Army: Under the bill for the public defence, 100,000 volunteers may be accepted, who will be subject to the rules governing the regular army.—The term of service will be during the war: Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates. The pay is as follows: PER MONTH. Colonel, \$175 00 Lieutenant-Colonel, 170 00 Major, 150 00 Captain, 108 00 First Lieutenant, 90 00 Second Lieutenant, 80 00 First Sergeant, 21 00 Other Sergeants, 17 00 Corporals and Artificers, 13 00 Privates, 11 00 They have also a yearly allowance for clothing, and one ration per day. The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government, when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and a Commissary, with equal rank, a Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon. TEXAS.—The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering an annual election on the first Monday in August, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Representative in the Congress of the Confederate States. NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The weekly statement of the city banks for July 1, show a decrease in loans of \$1,203,628; an increase in specie of \$2,557,822; a decrease in circulation of \$106,271; and an increase in deposits of \$119,400. REGISTERED.—The Confederate Legislature has just rejected an amendment to the State Constitution, adopted last year, which strikes out the word "white" from that portion of the instrument in which the qualifications for voters are stated. DECIDEDLY RICH.—The following amusing incident took place lately on one of the Ohio River steamboats, and was related to us by an eye witness. While the steambot was lying at Cincinnati, just ready to start for Louisville, a young man came along on board, leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite clerk in a suppressed voice. "I say," he exclaimed, "me and my wife have just got married, and I'm looking for accommodations." "Looking for a berth?" hastily inquired the clerk, passing tickets out to another passenger. "A berth! Thunder and lightning, no!" gasped the astonished man, "we ain't but just got married." STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN ORDINARY SESSION. WHEREAS, J. B. MORTON hath applied to me for letters of administration upon all and singular the personal estate of Michael Fitzpatrick, deceased, late of the District of Pickens and State aforesaid; The kindred and creditors of said deceased, are, therefore, cited to appear before me at Pickens C. H. on Monday the 22d of July, instant, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 3d day July, 1861. W. E. HOLCOMBE, c. c. p. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS IN EQUITY. G. W. MASSINGILL, et. als. vs. Bill for Account, Re David McWhorter, et. als. J. E. HAGOOD, c. c. p. WHEREAS, the plaintiff doth satisfy that Sarah E. McWhorter, Louisa C. Brown, Julia M. Whorton, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: On motion of Orr & Hadden, Comp. Sols., it is ordered, therefore, that the said absent defendants do appear in this Court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill of complaint, within three months from the publication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be taken against them. ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. c. p. Com's Office, March 30, 1861. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS DISTRICT—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. England & Bewley vs. Declaration in Attachment. W. S. ERELLICH, vs. Orr & Hadden, PIF's Attorneys. WHEREAS, the plaintiffs did, on the 29th March, 1861, file their declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 29th day of March, 1862; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him. J. E. HAGOOD, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, March 28, 1861. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS DISTRICT—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. SHAW & SULLIVAN vs. Declaration in Attachment. G. W. BALDWIN vs. Orr & Hadden, PIF's Attorneys. WHEREAS, the plaintiffs did, on the 8th day of October, 1860, file their declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 9th day of October, 1861; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him. J. E. HAGOOD, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, Oct. 10, 1860. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS DISTRICT—OFFICE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. WILLIAM F. PARKER, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Pickens District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at his own office, together with a schedule on oath of his estate and effects, his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, praying that he may be admitted to the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors: It is ordered, that the said William F. Parker, and all others, the creditors to whom the said William F. Parker is in any wise indebted, be and they are hereby summoned and have notice to appear before the said Court, at Pickens Court House, on the 3d Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition aforesaid should not be granted. J. E. HAGOOD, c. c. p. Office Common Pleas, April 1, 1861. 3m