Oh God! our only King-To Thee our hearts we bring ; Now hear us while we sing, God bless our land. Grant her presperity, Crown her with Liberty— From muentain to the sea God bless our land.

11. With all Thy bounty yields, Crown Thou her harvest fields : And when the sword she wields,
Strengthen her hand!
O'er every chemy
Give her the victory; Thou mad'st her, keep her-free: God bless our land!

HII. In Arts and Letters still May she increase, until Time shall his course fulfill. God bless our land! Her coffers fill with wrath, Her children bless with health. God bless our Commonwealth— God bless our land!

May Justice, Truth and love So all her counsels move, That in all good she prove First of all lands; Pattern of excellence, Freedom's secure defence : God bless our land!

Chiefly, oh! God, we pray Grant that her children may Always Thy will obey.
God bless our land! Daily may song of praise From grateful hearts upraise, Blessing Thy name always. God bless our land!

Thou, in whose sight we stand, Bless now our native land: And from each hostile band In this her darkest hour, When perils round her lower, Dlake manifest Thy power, Oh Lord of Hosts!

Thou, in the days of old, Our fathers didst uphold, When they, for Right made bold, Unsheathed the sword. We for the liberty Which they received from Thee, Now meet the enemy: Help us, oh Lord!

VIII. Thou art the God of Might-God of the Truth and Right; Tis in their cause we fight-Be Thou our aid! Strike with us 'gainst the foe; Cause his swift overthrow, That all the earth may know Thou art our aid!

## VARIETY.

How the North Proposes to pay the War Expenses. The vast amount needed to reduce the

Southern "rebellion" is opening the eyes of Northern property-holders and business men, and creating alarm. They begin to ask their political loaders if success, admitting it to be possible, is worth the price it will cost.

To keep down this rising spirit of discontent, the war journals of the North are resorting to the expidient of promising reimbusrement from confiscations of Southern property. This delusive plan may cheer Northern hopes awhile among the credulous, and supply the ranks of its armies with mercenary adventurers. There is no lack of Northern Union-savers of the school of Captain Dugald Dalgetty. But the plan will neithent needs, nor bolst r up the Federal credit in Wall and Lombard streets. Bonds issued on such a security for payment will not command a high premium.

It is not amiss, however, that Southern men should keep advised of the benevolent intentions of our Northern brethren, who are wooing them back to their fraternal embrace by the pursuasive eloquence of booming cannon, and of whizzing rifle bullets.

The New York Times, of the 8th instant, thus seeks to checkmate "the insidious traitors" who express doubts whether subduing the South is worth the money it will cost :

CONFISCATION OF REBEL ESTATES .- IT estimating the cost of the warthat the National Government is now waging for its own o istence, against a most nefarious insurrection, our people are sometimes startled by the vast amount of money needed, and in sidious traitors among us intrude the inquiry, is the reduction of the Southern hostility to the Government really worth the immense sum that will be required? But the loyal citizens of the country have not shrunk from the task of suppressing the rebellion, great as the task is, and although it may cost four hundred or six hundred millions of dellars, or even double these sums; and they have not stopped to consider whether the whole amount of the immense war debt will have to be paid out of the property and resources of the loyal States alone.

At this time, therefore, it may be encournging to the country to be reminded that, by the law and usage of nations, it is entirely le gitimate to make property of the citizens of the robel States, whose wickedness thus provoked this war, pay the whole debt incurred by the nation in restoring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. That it will be just to inflict a ponalty on treason, no one can deny, and the country will demand the recognition of this principle, partially, if not to its full extent, by a special impost on the property of those traiters who have plunged the tressing scream for help. Their ery was re-Government into its present enormous out-

The delts incurred by the Confederate States for the support of their conspiracy and revolt, are clearly without law, and void and will be so treated by all national courts. They will not therefore, be a charge upon the property of the people of the second States when the Union is restored, or rather when the untional jurisdiction over them is resumed. It will be within the ability, then, of the disloyal States to make up to the National Gov- fishermen were obliged to catch those saved erament the losses they have occasioned by to and the very revenues they have devised—the export duty on cotton, and the direct taxes they will lay—may be properly diverted, by the National Congress, from the support of treason to the extinguishment of the nation's war dobt. The export duty on cot-

by the rebels themselves, it is not to be sup-posed that they will complain if it is adopted and continued as a settled policy of the Na-

tional Government. It would not be at all amiss for the National Government, in the exercise of its right ful powers, to confiscate the property of rebels—to lay a special tax on that species of property in the second States that have, more than any other, been the cause of the present civil war. The re-ellion was nominally inaugurated for the protection of slave proper ty. It has practically destroyed it. The only safety of slave property now lies in the restoration of the Constitution and the Un-

ion. It is most fit, therefore, that the property that has caused the rebellion should be specially taxed to pay the expense it has occasioned. And it can well afford to do so, in view of the fact that the money now expending by the nation is the absolute salvation of the property in question.

Mr. Secretary Chase very properly presents this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, in his admirable report on the Treas He enys that "the property of those enury. gaged in insurrection, or giving aid and com-fort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditure made neces sary by their misconduct. As a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bring distress upon so many innocent citizens, Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or a part of the estates of offenders, and or the payment of the proceeds into the public treasury.

Despotism in Alexandria—The Right of Prayer Denied.

The following facts are communicated to the Baltimore Exchange, by an Alexandria correspondence. The outrage is said to have

created intense excitement there:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 8 .- To a people once accustomed to enjoy the fullest liberty, oppression goes hard. Our sins against the assumed power of Abraham Lincoln have been most heavily visited upon us, and deep is the wound inflicted upon the reople by the iron heel of despotism. Daily are the cords tightened, and daily are we made to feel the authority of kind "protectors." The North ern arms never meet with the slightest reverse -never run afoul of a pigpen, or a masked battery-that our community is not made to feel deeply the wrong that has been done in daring to obstruct the passage of our "protectors" on their journey to Richmond.

Yesterday, the cup of our humiliation was fill-

ed to the brim, and an insult offered to hu-

manity and Christianity, which must meet with a rebuke from the powers at Washington, as it will doubtless receive the frown of One who is greater than them all, and in whose hands are the destinies of all. A larga congregation assembled on Sabbath morning at the Second Presbyterian Church, to hear the Rev. Jas. Turner Leftwich, one of the most eloquent and able divines in the Church -a man of mark, and one beloved by our whole community. Combining as he does, in an eminent degree, true piety and real bravery, he has more than ever since our late troubles began entrenched himself in the love and esteem of our people; and there being but two other churches, out of the nine or ten in the city, open, his is always crowded, and among the congregation are invariably a numof our protectors, drawn no doubt to the church from curiosity and as pies, as the sequel proves. Mr. Leftwich has never in his sermons in the remotest degree introduced political topics. but has, ever since the occupation of our city, and the absence of our brothers, fathers, and friends, who have gone out to fight for their fire-sides and liberties, with characteristic Christain fortitude, prayed fervently for them and for the success of our cause. thus giving expression in prayer for the Southern Confederacy and our soldiers, he was ar-Fairbanks, and taken before his Colonelship Cavolina eye to gaze upon it. full. er supply the Northern exchequer for pres-tic tricks he sometimes performs, has not been tions, and passed in review before the Presi Heintzleman, who, judging from the fantastous, it was of course supposed that Mr. Lefthave bent the knee, asked pardon for his grave offence, and promised-as he was authoritatively informed be must do-to pray for the Union and for the President of the United States. But, alas! for human expectation -- as bold and fearless a- good, the reverend gentleman, with an air of triumph, coolly informed his captors that he should on all occesions, whenever an opportunity offered, pray with all his soul for the Southern cause and for those who had gone out to fight for him

Heintzlomen then told him, in anything but a gentlemanly way, that unless he pray ed for the Union and the President of the United States, he should pray no more, and he would order his his church to be closed .-In reply, Mr.L. said that his heart could not be manacled; that he (Heintzleman) had the power to close the church, but that if it was open and he officiated, he should certainly pray for the South and her cause, which he believed just and righteous.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED .- An unfortunate occurrence took place about half-past five o'clock Sunday morning, whereby five colored persons, four men and one woman, were drowned. It appears that a party of nine negros, consisting of seven men and two women, were returning to the city in a small batteaux from across the river, near Mount Pleasant, where they had been on a visit to a dancing party. The boat was very small, not calculated for more than four persons. It is supposed that some of the negros were in-toxicated. When within a half mile of this side, between Market and State wharves, tho boat, which had been rapidly filling with wat-or, gave signs of sluking, and having nothing sponded to by a watchman, who aroused three Spanish fishermen asleep on board the smak Louisa, to go to the relief of the drowning par-

ty. Without taking time to don her ward-robe, they immediately manned their large yawl boat and went to their assistance. Before they could reach the spot, the boat swamped and capsized. The fishermen arrived just in time to rescue two of the men and one woman. One man swam a short distance to a wood boat and was saved. The by reaching for them arms length under the

Of the lost, one man belonged to Dr. Wm. Hunt, of Christ Parish; the woman to Mr. ton will thus become a permanent regulation of American commerce; and as the English people, who are its chief purchasers, have no fault to find with the imposition of this duty Presentation of a Flag.

to the members of Col. Wad Hamption's Leon the occasion.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, describing the affair, says :

of a square to receive the President, who appeared on a grey horse, a compained by Col. Hampton and staff. Many of us had never appearance differed somewhat from what we banner with evident emotion, and addressed his friends and fellow-soldiers of South Carbosoms with feelings of pride and devotion to eyes of many with the memories of her past the gory fields of Mexico. He told the Legion that the flag was the work of the fair fingers of the descendants of Darby, and Williams, and Campbell, the heroes of King's Mountain, and Cowpens, and Eutaw. Moulon the walls of Fort Moultrie, and Jasper rescued it on the glourious day of victory. He would hand it from one to another until the the dark clouds of war, for he felt that we had hardships to endure-privations to bear -great deeds to do. For himself, he had not come to the office he occupied for its honor, but to share its perils; and when Carolina levels her bayonets for the last charge, he hoped to be with them. He intended to be confidence and pleasure, he committed the Three times three were cuthusiastically

given for Jeff. Davis, and after the band had "that coming, as it did, from the hands of one reverenced and honored throughout the length and breadth of the whole Southern country, this flag, in itself demanding the highest feelings of pride and reverence, with brightest memories of Carolina clustering around it, was doubly valued. He would ask his followers to defend it." He asked them to " look upon its Palmetto tree and silver erescent;" then turning to Sergeant Darby, he said : "To you I commit this sacred trust. I know you well -you must remember that you are the grandson of a patriot and hero.'

On taking it, Sergeant Darby briefly replied, "that it was his pride and pleasure to be the bearer of that beautiful banner; that while life lasted it would never go down before the enemy, and if it did fall, his epitaph would be written on its folds."

Every eye rested fondly on the silver erescent and memory-moving Palmetto, as the georgeous flag floated first over the heads of rested on coming out of the pulpit by Orderly that if it must ever fall, there would be no the Legion, and every heart there resolved

The Legion then performed various evoluaccustomed to the exercise of much authority. dent, after which, parade was dismissed, and In the presence of so much power and but- the flag conducted by the Washington Light Infantry to the Colone's tent, accompanied by wich, measured by their own standard, would the Armory Band, which added infinitely to pleasantness of the occasion.

May our banner be next unfurled in the face of the inselent foe who would crush be neath the heel of despetism the "inalienable rights" for which our fathers fought and

PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO SOUTH CAROLINA. Late in the fall, when the warm weather mode-rates and the region becomes healthy for Northern troops, South Carolina must be invaded unless the robels previously submit and lay down their arms. And the invasion must not be by Charleston, which would involve too great a sa rifice of life, but a far better port, seventy-five miles further South, though not so well known We refer to Port Royal harbor, which is fifty miles from Savanah. It is a safe and commodi-ous port, and the shallowest part of the chan-nel to it has about twenty feet of water. Beau-fort lies up the Port Royal river sixteen miles from the sen, and is situated on the Island of Port Royal. From Beaufort to Charleston there is inland wate communication, by the in-

lets for vessels drawing eight or nine feet.

This was originally the chief port of South Carolina, but it was superseded by Charleston on account of the latter having superior w communication to the interior by the A a more rapid mode of transit than water, by it Port Royal is destined to be restored original position A new rail road, tag the Augusta and Charleston Railroad at Br ville, would connect Port Royal with all the rail ronds in the Stac. The district in the vincity is very fertile, and only rail road communication s wanting to enable this place to successfully compete with, and even to surpass, both Charles ton and Savannah. It abounds with slaves; in fact, they are far more numerous there than

the whites.

By landing a force of twenty-five thousand men at Port Royal, the whole State could be reduced, and Charleston city could be taken in the rear and captured, as it was once before by the British. The slave property of South Carolina would thus be ruined. So let the chivalry of that State avert the threatened blow by making peace at once with the Federal power. A com-munication being thus opened in the very heart of the Southern States, reinforcements could be forwarded, and a strong column could form a junction with the Federal column advancing from the Southwest, and thus, dividing the South into two equal halves, and turning back upon North, Carolina and Virginia, they would sweep the rebels, as with a net, into the very jaws of the army on the banks of the Potomae. If the rebels should not surrender before the full, it is highly probable that this programme will be carried out, and then woo to the vanquished. [N. Y. Herald.

ANOTHER CRIPPLED .- We learn from the Baltimore Republican of Monday evening, that the United States steam frigate Susquehanna had the misfortune to break her shaft, whilst under a heavy head of steam, which would require at least two months to replace. would require at least two months to replace. She was in tow of a steam-tug, and would likely go to Baltimore for repairs.

Which he bore through the Box was in the service of his country.

[Na.keille Banner, likely go to Baltimore for repairs.

Official Report of the Ship Island Expedition.

The New Orleans Picayune says: We have been favored with an extract of the official report of the Ship Island Expedition, which was commanded and directed by the gallant Captain Ed. Higgins, formerly of the U. S. Navy, now of the C. S. Army, and Aid-de-Camp to Major General Twiggs, as well the complimentary orders of General Twiggs to the officers engaged in the affair.

[Extract from Lt. Warley's Official Report.] I beg, through you, to thank the officers and men with me for their behavior and assistance. I cannot particularizo, but must thank, individually, Capt. R. T. Thom, C. S. M. C., and his command, embracing a detachment of 55 marines, and one Sergeant and 30 privates of the Louisian Infantry. When work was to be done, there was the Captain to inquired for her father, when they said they be found, and his men working as I never had an account to settle with, as he had been feeding and harboring rebel troops.

saw raw recruits work before. To Surgeon Lynah, C. S. N., I am particularly indebted; he was surgeon, soldier, and sailor, everything where an officer was needed, serving more directly under command of Cap-

Midshipman Reed and Comstock, in charge of the heavy guns, were everything I could desire—cheerful, prompt, vigilant and efficient, both as gunners and engineers. Midshipmen Stone and Dalton had charge of the howitzers, built batteries for them, and had them on the beach at every plarm, and were ready for good service. Midshipman Roby kindly acted as Commissary-as I had no gun to give him-and relieved me of much trouble. He also assisted me in transmitting orders. Mr. Risby went with us as a volunteer, and I beg to thank him for his assistance. Officors, sailors, marines and soldiers have all acted as one man.

I make this report to you, as through your zeal and energy the late successful expedition in which I was a volunteer, was set on foot and carried out.

I am, very respectfully, ; our obedient ser rant. (Signed) A. F. WARLEY, vant. (Signed) Lieutenant C. S. N. Capt. ED. HIGGINS, C, S. A.

GENERAL ORDER. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Headquarters Department No. 1,

New Orleans, La., July 12, 1861.

The Major General commanding this de partment, thankfully acknowledges the valuable and efficient services rendered by the officers, seamen and marines of the Confederate States Navy, on the late expedition which resulted in placing Ship Island in our possession, and driving off the vessels stationed there. Their gallantry in volunteering for the service, the prompt manner in which they executed it, the patience and cheerfulness with which they submitted to labor and exposure, and the coolness and courage displayed by them in the action with the enemy, call for his unqualified admiration. To Lieut commanding T. B. Huger, of the Confederate steamer McRae, for his hearty co-operation in allowing his officers and men to join the expedition, the Major General tenders his

special thanks. By order of Major Gen Twiggs, EDWARD HIGGINS, Oapt. J.a. Artillery C. S. A., and Aid-de-

CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE .- The Wash ington correspondent of the New York Journa! of Commerce gives the following programme of the campaign in Tennessee, under Col. Anderson, of Sumter fame, and Andy not give us her name,) in shooting at a cross Johnson, the traitor: "The coming campaign in Tennessee is a

matter of great political and military interest It has no doubt been fully arranged here be- She had a rest. If any State can beat this, tween Schator Johnson, of East Tennessee, and the Government. Mr. Johnson is, in a few days, to leave for the theatre of operations. This plan is to test the question of strength war correspondent of the N. O. Delta tells the lication hereof, or an order pro confesso will be of the Union sentiment in Tennessee. He following believes that if East Tennessee be supplied with arms, she will not only be able to restore her independence, but relieve from the op-pression of the secession powers the whole of Middle Tennessee. He is to raise a very large corps of mounted ridemen in Tennessee, while Col. Robert Anderson, of Sumter plainest citizen's clothes, and riding a Concmemory, will raise ten thousand volunteer stogs of a highly unwarlike character and to troops in \*Contucky. Colonel \nderson is to be gone in this guise for, I refrain from saying be commissioned as brigadier general, but is what length to f time. His highest officers, to have the command of the whole expedition, with an array of fifteen thousand Kentuckians and Tennesseems. This Government is to furnish the arms, equipments, &c. for this army. Taking possession of Eastern Tennessee, this army of liberation will prevent supplies of troops or provisions from being sent through that region to Virginia.

General Robert Anderson and his licuten ant, Andy Johnson, will find their campaign somewhat rougher than they imagin. Let our brave Tennessee boys prepare themselves to give them such a warm reception as should be meted out to two such taitors.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND CANNON AT NEW ORLEANS .- The Memphis Avalanche, of

Briday, says : Our fellow-citizens, Capt. J. C. McManus, owner of the Vicksburg Mail Line of amers, left New Orleans on Tuesday and arred in this city yesterday. He states that despatch had been received from Berwick's Bay, to the effect that the C. S. war steamer Sumter, Capt. Raphael Semmes, (an account of whose running the blockade last week we published,) had returned, bringing fifty-five thousand Enfield Rifles, together with other accoutrements, and a large number of rifled

annon. It seems that the Sumter met near Cuba an English vessel that was on her way to New Orleans with these arms, which had been ordered previously. They were transferred to the Sumter, and that vessel had arrived at the Balize in safety. It is a feat that will reflect great credit upon the gallant officers who accomplished it, and it shows how "effective" Lincoln's blockade is.

The same gentleman informs us that over ten thousand hogsheads of tobocco were disposed of in New Orleans in one day during last week. The Tobacco is intended for the French market, and the French purchasers paid for it in gold, instead of bills, as heretoforo. This information, we believe, can be relied upon. The tobacco must be taken to France, and will go there in French bottoms. If old Abe's vessels undertake to prevent it, the distinguished rail spilter will have a fight upon his hands in which "some-body" will

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE-We were told a few days since, that at Camp Trousdale, in drawing arms, a soldier received the identical musket which he bore through the Mexican War, bear-

Incidents of the Martinsburg Battle. From the Baltimore Enchange we copy the following incidents of the late great foci. victory at Falling Waters, Hainesville, and Martinsburg, on the south of the Potomac -The feat of the "contraband" (Virgina nig-

ger) capturing a licutement, regimentals and all, is suggestive : "The most brilliant, during and dashing exploit of the day was the capturing of be-tween forty and fifty federal prisoners by a body of horsemen. After the army had cros-sed the river at Williamsport, General Negley's brigade diverged from the main road on leading to Hedgsville; Company A, of the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, were sent in advance of the main body as scouts. It consisted of sixty-three men. At the residence of William McGarry, Esq., a farmer, they

"The young lady said she did not know where her father was, when twelve of the party started out to hunt. Sevaral of the remaining troops now grosslyinsulted the young lady, and said to her if she did not reveal where her father was that they would put her to death, and pointed their bayonets at her breast. At this stage of the proceedings a body of 25 horsemen galloped up, under Cap-tain Robert Swann. They were on the point of being fired upon, when Captain Swann shouted, "My God, men, don't fire on your friends! Down with your muskets." which they, thinking it was some of their own troops, obeyed the order. As quick as thought, Swann's men were off their horses, and, with drawn swords and pistols, demanded their surrender, which they did without hesitution.

They then disarmed them, and taking the straps off their canteens, tied their hands behind their backs, and in this manner marched them off through Martinsburg to Winchester, The men were ordered to march at a "double quick," which they complained they could not do, as they were much wearied; but Captain Swann's orders were imperative, and forward they were pushed with all possible dispatch. The captain of the company captured was in town this evening, appearing much depressed about the matter; the remaining twelve men refusing to march under him, blaming him for their misfortunes .-Swann's party each took two muskets in front of them on their horses, and mad these men throw away their haversacks, &c. This was a daring feat, and was performed by a Maylander, and a citizen of Washington county.

"Another feat, and one more humorous was that of a slave of Mr. McGarry's who captured a licutenant of the same company, disarmed him, and divesting him of his 'regimentals,' sword and pistol, doned them himself, and marched him 'prisoner-of-war' off to Winchester. 'Nigger as good as white man' that time."

THE MISSISSIPPI WOMEN.-In Choctow county, Miss., a company of ladies has been organized for some time under the name of "Home Guards," numbering over one hundred. The Vicksburg Sun tells what they have done, as follows:

"They have been constantly exercising or horseback and foot with pistols, shot gun, and rifle, and have attained such perfection that we doubt if there is a better drilled company in the country. Each one is almost a Boone with her rifle, and an Amazon in her equestrian skill. We have heard that one lady (our informant, Gen. T. C. McMackin, could mark, one hundred yards distant, with a rifle, struck the centre five times and broke it three times out of eight shots fired in succession. we should like to see it done.

GEN. BEAUREGARD IN DISGUISE .- The

tive as he is, has become the theme of any number of ancedotes, as well as apochryphal stories. His personal movements are often extremely mysterious. He is said frequently to disappear from his quarters, dressed in the and most intimate friends, do not know wher he has been, or what he has been doing. The secrets of his journey he keeps sacredly to himself. It is noted, however, that when h returns on these occasions he is quite busy with his maps and diagrams, and the inference is that he was engaged while absent in making observations of the country beyond his own lines and, perhaps, even within the lines of the enemy.

ARRIVAL OF A SPY .- A man whose name we were unable to learn, and who belonged to one of the companies in our army, was brought to the city yesterday as a spy. When detected, he had concealed on his person number of files for spiking guns, and after discovering that it was useless to deny his guilt, he confessed that he had, under the promise of large remuneration from the Yankee authorities at Washington, joined our army with the intention of spiking all of our guns, and when the feat was accomplished of giving the necessary intelligence to the enemy to enable them to march on us. Happily the rascal was prevented from consumma ting his purpose. He was handed over to the military authorities, and will, we trust, meet his deserts .- Richmond Enquirer.

A GANG OF RUNAWAY NEGROS CAP TURED .-- The Charleston Courier of the 18th instant., learns from a passenger from Marion C. H., that the citizens of that district have succeeded in capturing some eight or nine runaway negros, and breaking up their camp at a place called Catfish Swamp. There are represented to be forty negros in all, and the citizens are now in pursuit of the remaining fugitives.

days since, in whose stomach was found a large brass pin, a hair pin, and a quantity of hooks ane eyes. It is inferred that the old cow swallowed the milkmaid.

ATROCITIES OF THE YANKER INVARED the editor of the Lewisburg (Va.) Chronities (Mr. S.J. Warren.) writing to his paper from Laurel

Hill, in Barbour County, says: "The invadors are perpetrating upon loyal citizens about Phillippa atrocities of the most execuable character. Not content with selzing execuable character. Not content with selzing and appropriating, to their own use or destroy-ing any and every kind of private property which ing any and every kind of private property which may fall in their way, the monsters have been hunting married females from house to house, for the gratification of their brutal lusts."

Mr. Warren says that these charges against the enemy are proven to be true, by unimpeach-

THE citizens of New Orleans are subscribing liberally for a fund to erect a Monument to Lieut. Col. Dreux, killed near Newport News in a skirmish with some Federal troops.

Miss Ann Thompson, a native of North Carolina, died in Marshall county, Miss., recently at the age of 105 years, 8 months and

Committed,

TO the Jail of Pickens District, on the 22d instant, a mulatto boy named CASAR, who says he bolongs to Albert Clinkscale. of Abbevillo district. Said boy is about five feet eight inches high, and about 20 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove projerty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. June 25, 1861

4th Regiment S. C. V.

A RMY REGULATIONS, are wanted by the 4th Regiment S. C. V. Copies were distributed to the members of the Legislature in

A. O. Norris, at Anderson C. H., and James E. Hagood, at Pickens C. H., will pay for any copies which may be delivered to thom. June 28, 1861

Strayed,

ROM the subscriber, on Chechee Mountain. about the 20th of May last, a heavy, brindle OXEN, with short crumpled horns. Mark : a hole in the right ear, with a crop and slit in the left. Any information concorning him will be thankfully received.

JOHN T. BROYLES. July 3, 1861

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, W. J. McDow and

Rob't Craig, jr., Adm'rs, Jno. W. McDow, ct.nls, Pet. for Settlement. I appearing to my satisfaction that William A. McDow, one of the defendants in this

case, resides without the limits of this State: It s ordered, therefore, that said absent defendant do appear in the Court of Ordinary, to be holden at Pickens C. H. on Friday, the 18th day of Oc-tober next, to shew cause, if any he can, why a final settlement of the Estate of Sidney McDow, decensed, should not be made, and a decree pronounced thereon.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, o.p.p.
10, 1861, 49-3in

Ordinary's Office, July 10, 1861 49-3m JAMES L. ORR. W. P. PRICE.

ORR & PRICE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Greenville C. II., Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit.

Sottle Up.

THOSE indebted to me from one to ten years or I more, are requested to come forward and settle either by note or cash—the cash is preferred. To sure to bring some money.
A. J. ANDERSON, M. D.

July 6, 1861 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

PICKENS-IN EQUITY. G. W. Massingill, et. als. bill for Account, Re-David McWhorter, et. als. bill for Account, Re-

David McWhorter, et. als. | Hof. &c. | I' appearing to my satisfaction that Sarah E. | McWhorter, Louisa C. Brown, John McWhorter, defendants in this case, reside without tho 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 demar to complainants' said bill of complaint, within three months from the pultaken against them.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, C.R.P.D. om rs Office, March 30, 1861. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Figland & Bewley ) Declaration in Attachment.

W. S. oredith. Orr & Hadden,
W. S. oredith. PHT's Attorneys.
WHENEAS, the plaintiffs did, on the 28th March,
1861. Sle their declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and withat the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor altorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: 11 is ordered, therefore, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or beore the 29th day of March, 1862; otherwise, final and absolute judgement will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, e.c.p.

Clerk's Office, March 28, 1861 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

PICKENS DISTRICT-IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Sloan & Sullivan ) Declaration in Attachment. G. W. Baldwin Pl'fi's Attorney's 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 up-on whom a copy of the said declaration might be on 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 0th day of October, 1801, otherwise, final and absolute judgement will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOUD, C.E.P.D.

Clerk's Office, Oct. 10, 1860.

Clerk's Office, Oct. 10, 1860 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS DISTRICT—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
W. M. Thomas, Adm'r ) Declaration in Attachment.

VS
E. A. Tate.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff did, on the 26th day of October, 1860, file his 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 declaration of the said declaration of the said declaration. Reed & Wilkes, fendant do appear and plend to the said declaration on or before the 27th day of October, 1861; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be

given and awarded against him. J. E. HAGOOD, c.c.r.n. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Important to Volunteers writes from Winhestor, Va., to the Atlanta papers, that "it is scless for volunteers to buy side arms." They re not allowed to carry them after they are must ered into service. The money cash would spend or a pistol will do them great good if brought a money. Orders are given to dispense with bistols as fast as the different regiments arrive in samp, and men are following the army round to buy them. "It is money thrown away to buy pistols."

A MAN in Kentucky killed a cow, a few days since, in whose stomach was found a large brass pin, a hair pin, and a quantity of hooks ane eyes. It is inferred that the old cow swallowed the milkmaid.

FAIR and softly goes far in a day.

STATE OF SOUTH CARODINA, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Pickens District. It is ody of the Sheriff of Pickens District. It is wirtue of a writ of capius ad satisfactedum, as the said is hought of his estate and effects, his petition to the court of Common Plens, praying that he may be early them. The court of Common Plens, praying that he may be early them all others, the creditors whem the said William F. Patker is the wise indebted, be and they are bereit to court at Pickens District. It is ordered, that the said Ishem W. Taylor, and all others, the creditors whem the said William F. Patker is the wise indebted, be and they are bereit to court. At Pickens District. It is ordered, that the said Ishem W. Taylor, and all others, the creditors whem the said William F. Patker is the wise indebted, be and they are bereit to court. At Pickens District. It is ordered, that the capital state and effects, his petition to the capital state and effects, his petition to the capital state. It is ordered, that the said Ishem W. Taylor, and all others, the Court of Common Picas, or the 3d May of October next, to show cause, if any the capital state and effects, his petition to the capital state. It is ordered, the capital state of the capital state of the capital state of Pickens District. It is ordered to the capital state

A magnificent silk banner was presented gion, now at Camp Manuing, on Tuesday evening. The weather was rather inclement than otherwise, but the soldiers having been disappointed twice before on account of the

capers of the weather god, determined that the "ball should go on." A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. His Excellency the President acted as spokesman They will be read with interes? "The Legion was formed into three sides

seen the hero of Buena Vista before, and his had fancied. His keen, calm eye alone indi-cated the warrior, while the screne expression of countenance, and plain, simple manner of his bearing, denoted more the student and statesman. Advancing a few paces in the hollow of the square, he took the beautiful olina' in tones and words that stirred their their native State, and that moistened the achievements in the old Revolution, and on trie and first unfurled the flag of the Union know Carolinians on the bloody plains of Mexico, when they bore their banner, dipped in blood, from victory. Here was another banner entrusted to their keeping, and before him stood the men to preserve it from defeat; and, like the heroes of Churubusco, they last man falls, or plant it triumphant on a conquered field. He was sorry, he said, that he could not bid them hope the smiles of peace would banish from our loved country

where men bleed and die With superadded beautiful flag in the hands of Col. Hampton. as the son of a noble gentleman, and the grand-son of a gallant commander of '76." played a fine air, Colonel Hampton replied,