

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THY DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN

W. A. THOMPSON & CO.

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SELECTED POETRY.

From the Southern Enterprise.
Last Request of a South Carolina Volunteer.
To my loved Carolina shore,
I take me home once more...

POLITICAL.

Deliverance to the South.
We find the following article in the last number of the Southern Recorder, Milledgeville:
The dealings of Providence with nations...

Above all, we believe that Heaven will deliver the South for the justice of our cause, and in answer to the many sincere petitions which have been offered by Southern Christians...

ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES.—The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the arrival of the wounded in that city, says:
Two cars in this train were appropriated to the transportation of wounded Yankees...

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.—One General Wisc's Aids, Colonel S. D. McDevon, has just returned from Charleston, Kanawha. He reports that, on Tuesday, Captain Brock, of the Rookingham Cavalry...

Hampton's Legion in the Fight.
We extract the following graphic account of the heroic conduct of Hampton's Legion in the great battle of Sunday, from the Richmond Examiner of Thursday. The statement is made by an officer who was in the thickest of the fight:
"The infantry companies of the Legion joined the line of battle about 9 o'clock in the morning, having marched seven miles, after a hastily-scratched breakfast, to take their part in the general action...

At this time of the day, the Legion fell back about 200 yards, when Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, rode up to the line, and making himself known to the men, added his noble and patriotic encouragements to those of their gallant commander. A shout rises as Beauregard himself rides to the line, and in stirring words appeals to the Legion to hold its devoted position but a few moments longer, and the victory would be won.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

RICHMOND, July 26.—Hon. Robt Toombs, having accepted President Davis' appointment of brigadier general, has resigned the office of Secretary of State, to be succeeded by Hon. R. M. Hunter.
RICHMOND, July 26.—The Bank Convention has adjourned, expressing an opinion in favor of the Government issuing \$100,000,000 of treasury notes, addition to the amount already authorized, of five, ten and twenty, not to bear interest. Other denominations to bear the rate of 7 3-10 per cent interest.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the Senate the bill to refund to States the money expended by them to defend the Government was passed.

of Baltimore arrived at Cape Haze on Thursday, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 18th instant. She brings £42,000 in specie. The Borussia sailed with £75,000.
The sales of cotton on Wednesday and Thursday were 40,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 20,000. The market closed buoyant at an advance of 1/4. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Consols 89 1/2.
The London Times thinks that Lincoln's heavy taxation will induce the Northerners to reconsider their rejection of all peace or compromise measures.
A Baltimore student named Brocker slightly wounded the King of Prussia.
RICHMOND, July 26.—The Southern Congress met at noon to-day. But few members were absent. The President's Message and accompanying documents were read, and five thousand copies ordered to be printed. The business otherwise was unimportant.
RICHMOND, July 26.—A despatch from Staunton, yesterday morning, to the Dispatch, confirms the report that Ramsay's Georgia Regiment has arrived safely at Monterey, together with all the survivors of Col. Pegram's command.
MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 19.—George M. Muso, of the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, is dead. Major Harrison, of the 11th Virginia Regiment, is dead. Lieut. H. H. Miles, Privates De LaConte, Wilkinson, Mallory and Thomas Sangster, were killed. Captain Allen, Lieutenants English and Harris, and Privates Reilly and Whitaker, and Sergeant Lanikin, were wounded. All these were members of Virginia companies.
A soldier named Baldwin, from Arkansas, was killed, at Staunton, by the cars, on Wednesday.
WASHINGTON, (via Norfolk, July 20.—Full particulars of the Bull Creek engagement state that three Federal companies crossing a ravine received a raking fire, killing a number, but they stood their ground, covering their retreat with a brass cannon and Sherman's battery, the horses of which were disabled. Four Regiments, which were supported by cavalry, joined in the battle. The Southerners used their guns well. The Federals, again advancing, encountered a raking fire. The Federal guns were put in position, and poured grape and canister into the Southerners till their ammunition was exhausted. Several Federal guns were disabled. The total loss of the Federals is estimated at 40 killed. Gen. Taylor ordered the Federals to retreat.

American Affairs Abroad.
The following selections are from late European papers:
THE ENGLISH PREMIER ON THE BATTLE OF BETHEL.—It is, however, believed that the Northern Army, under command of Gen. Scott, amounts to sixty thousand men, and that the enemy has in the field a force which is supposed to range from seventy to ninety thousand men. The former, if we may judge from the recent affair near Fortress Monroe, appeared to be ill disciplined and inefficiently commanded. The regiments which were dispatched, under the command of Gen. Pearce, to attack the entrenched camp at Great Bethel, were speedily repulsed, and in the darkness of the night fired upon each other. This disaster is attributed to the mismanagement of Gen. Pearce, who, it is stated, "lost his head," or to the disorganization of the raw Northern levies to face unskilful batteries and to stand "the galling fire of rifled cannon." The military operations which hitherto have taken place in America seem to European nations to be utterly inexplicable. In this country we know comparatively little or nothing of the organization of the Southern forces. We are obliged to form our conclusions from the not very trustworthy accounts with which the New York papers favor the world. It is, however, clear that both in the attack upon Fort Sumner and in the recent affair at Great Bethel, the secessionists were well provided with artillery, and that their troops were sufficiently well handled to secure success. We suspect that the delay and hesitation which have marked the policy of the Federal Government are to be attributed mainly to the circumstance that Gen. Scott, an able and experienced officer, knows that militia regiments cannot, in the short space of two months, be converted into well trained and efficient soldiers. Gen. Butler, who directed the disastrous movement from Fort Monroe, was the other day a practising lawyer, who, of course, cannot be expected to become a general by inspiration. The Northern army appears to be in great want of officers, owing to the circumstances that the great majority of the officers of the regular army have thrown up their commissions to take service with the Southern insurgents. In a few days we may expect to hear that Manassas Gap has been the scene of a great struggle, upon the issue of which the fate of the Federal capital must depend. Hitherto the prestige of success has been altogether on the side of the South—a movement of a campaign.
Davis appears to have a well supplied treasury, and well organized army. Under Lincoln and General Scott have under the command raw levies, more formidable on paper than they are to an enemy in the field. Actual warfare, however, is a sharp, quick instructor, and the Northern population have only to imitate the energy and activity of Southern insurgents, to learn those habits of discipline and to collect those resources upon which success depends quite as much as upon arms and ammunition.
What GEORGIA HAS DONE AND IS DOING.—Summing up the outpouring of troops from the State of Georgia, and the spirit still pervading that State to organize and send forth volunteers, the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:
Besides the Regiment of regulars, a Savannah volunteer command of Col. Charles J. Williams, Georgia has sent to the field ten regiments of volunteers under Col. Ramsey, Semmes, Wright, Dales, Jackson, Colquitt, Gartrell, Bunby, Goulding (held officers appointed by the President) under Col. Bartow, McLaws and Johnson of Kentucky, and Hardean, besides two independent companies. There are also in Virginia Georgia companies, enough to organize another regiment. So that we have now raised and sent off some 14,000 soldiers besides the regulars. The Brigade of Gen. Phillips' Georgia Regiment—Fourth independent—is now organized under Col. Egan, who fought in the Mexican war, and the Eleventh and Twelfth regiments will organize in Atlanta next week under command, doubtless, of Hon. W. H. Stiles and Hon. Thomas W. Thomas. To these must be added Tom Cobb's Legion, Col. Cobb's independent regiment, Col. Hammond's, Col. McMillan's and Col. Underhill's, which will increase Georgia's fighting force, including the regulars and Phillips' Brigade, to near twenty-five thousand troops. And this is only one-half or one-third of what Georgia can and will do, if necessary.
BRILLIANT VICTORY BY WISE'S BRIGADE.—We learn from Dr. Pollen, principal surgeon in Gen. Wise's Brigade, who arrived in Richmond last evening, that a battle took place last Wednesday in the county, between a portion of General Whelan's forces, numbering 600, under the command of Col. Anderson and a detachment of 250, and taking 1,000 prisoners and a considerable number of arms. The prisoners were taken in a battle which was fought in the morning. Only three on our side were killed. The rest were wounded, and they were taken to the hospital.
MISSISSIPPI'S SURRENDER FOR BACON.—A correspondent in Mississippi states that seven years since he could not get any more than two pounds of bacon or a quart of molasses. The Mississippi planter began to look for the molasses better than the meat, and he now looks to Louisiana for one half of the meat used on his plantation. The Medical Faculty of London, several years since, decided that those who live on molasses as a part of their regular diet never have the typhoid fever. The Mississippi planter experiences corroborative evidence for his molasses has not had a single case of typhoid fever among them, although frequently in the neighborhood, and once in his own family. Let the planter of the South try this experiment. It will save more than one life. So much fat bacon and grease in our climate is injurious and unhealthy. The molasses on sugar plantations are always healthy and sound.
Of the dead and breast press, well or not at all.