GOURIER

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

ELECTED POETRY.

From the Southern Enterprise. Last Request of a South Carolina Volunteer.

ck to my loved Carolina shore, field I fall, take me home once atly rest boneath her bright blue on my youthful breast, there ry me back when the bloody strife

dear, with grateful tear, shall Ill not forget a brother's last reout one comrade spared, he'll take ed ones there, the mourning house

the blissful shore of a brighter ry me back, carry me if I die, me, no more to rome, there only

lream last night, a dream so full of bliss boys! carry me there in sight of our mounpative town, there lay me down,

too, in my dream, a maiden young and fair e, loying girl was she, with sunny golder was sitting by my side, and we whispered vow

ough she may never be my bride, still may w boys! carry me back, there only would d the maden fair, with her golden hair, o'er

No soldier youth shall weep. noble State, and generous hears are here, thisper kind and cheering words to the strai

ger volunteer, I on Virginia's soil I fall to rise no more

nt lay me down, in the sacred ground, of my own dear mountain home.

s is a lovely spot in the quiet church-yard ath a tall and spreading oak, where I have ften strayed ;
The deep tones of the organ steal so gently

the ear their wriad asite

of her only son. MALMETTO CAMP, July 3d, 1861.

POLITICAL.

Deliverance to the South. We find the following a ticle in the last inmber of the Southern Recorder, Miledge The dealings of Providence with nations

with individuals, often appear strange,

contemplating the mystery. There is them, they had lain on the field just where their injuries were received until picked up by our troops, and our surgeons being more than busy attending to our own wounded, their eases were, of necessity, postponed till after their arrival in this city. The most of lities and means we possess to advance His sing, even deliverance in the last extrevy. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, fifter are your ways my ways, saith the last earth, so are my ways higher than your ays, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

We have been led to this train of reflection the message of President Lincoln, Errom another of Ellswerth's Zouaves, whose leaves are higher than your thoughts. The most of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One of the Zouaves are higher than your thoughts."

We have been led to this train of reflection the message of President Lincoln, the message of President Lincoln, the message of the Creator, who will not turn from their injuries were received until picked up by our troops, and our surgeons being more than busy attending to our own wounded, their eases were, of necessity, postponed till after their arrival in this city. The most of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One of the Zouaves are proposed and them had been shot in the lower extremities. One of the Zouaves are proposed and them had been shot in the lower extremities. One of the Zouaves are proposed as the most dreadful spectacle. A rifle ball had entered just below his right eye. His whole face and head were so swelled and distorted by inflammation that it is no great stretch of language to say that "his own mothers," Likes, lates and an extending to our own wounded, their copy of the braid leads to the provide defining and affecting man date in part of the braid stand of the proposed and self-possessed gallantry of the braid alm and affecting man was exhibited. In Smith to stand feeting man date of the ment of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One of the Zouaves are proposed and self-possessed gallantry of t to His will, and made a diligent use of all the hygrading the message of President Lincoln, in which he recommends Congress to pass acts for raising four hundred thousand troops, and four hundred million of dollars to prosecute the war against the South, averaging one thousand dollars to each soldier in the way of expense. This indeed at first view seems to be an overwhelming army; but there was a prime and an occasion when double this force was scattered, and five hundred thousand of them were slain in battle, as may be seen in the divine Record:

"And Abijah set the battle in array with an army of valiant men of war, even four hundred thousand chosen men: Jeroboam also set the battle in array against him with eight hundred thousand chosen men, being monthly men of valor.

* And when Judah looked back, behold the battle was before and behind: and they eried unto the Lord and the priests sounded with the trumpets. Then the men of dal gave a shout; and as the men of Judah shouted, it came to pass that God smote Jeroboam and all Israel before Abijah and Judah, And the children of Israel fled before Judah; and God delivered them in leston, killing between twelve and of eat slaughter: so there fell down of Israel five hundred thousand chosen

same chapter mention is made of "Bethel miles below Charleston, on with the towns thereof," taken from the van- The enemy were repulsed, fled. Colonel with the towns thereof," taken from the vanquished Jeroboam. Perhaps Bethel near
Yorktown in Virginia, may represent a scene
not wholly dissimilar, in which the modern
usurper, with more than three times the
Southern force, was completely routed and
the ropatation of his army disgraced. We
believe that victory will attend the cause of
the South in spite of the numiner of the enliability of th

ven by any tariffs or system of re-n the Cabinet ov Congress of the

Above all, we believe that Heaven will deiver the South for the justice of our cause, and in answer to the many sincere petitions which have been offered by Southern Christians. And here, by way of encouragement in the hour of need, we subjoin a beautiful story which appeared many years ago in the Montreal Transcript. The Albatros is a very large, restless bird, and to those who are fa-

niliar with its strength and habits, the story will appear altogether probable. The Tran-"The following most extraordinary circum-

stance is furnished in a letter from an officer of the 83d Regiment now in India, to a friend, in Montreal. Whilst the division of the 83d Regiment to which the writer belonged was on its way to India, being at that time a short distance castward of the Cape, one of the men was severely flogged for some slight offence. Maddened at the punishment, the poor fellow was no sooner released than in the sight of all his comrades and the ship's erew, he sprang overboard. There was a high sea running at the time, and, as the man swept on astern, all hope of saving him seemed to vanish. Relief, however, came from a quarter where no one ever dreamed of looking for it before. During the delay, incident on lowering a boat, and whilst the crowded deck were watching the form of the soldier struggling with the boiling waves, and growing every moment less dis tinet, a large Albatros, such as are always found in these latitudes, coming like magic, with an almost imperceptible motion, apreached and made a swoop at the man, who n the agonies of the death-struggle, seized it and held it firmly in his grosp, and by this means kept ufloat until assistance was rendered from the vessel. Incredible as his story seems, he name and position of the writer of the etter, who was an eye-witness of the scene, place its authority beyond a doubt. But for he assistance thus afforded, the writer adds, no power on earth could have saved the soldier, as, in consequence of the tremendous sea running, a long time clapsed before the boat could have been manned and got downall this time the man clinging to the bird whose flutterings and struggles to escape bore him up. Who after this should despair? A raging sea-a drowning man-an Albatros; who could see safety under such circumstances, or who will dare to call this chance? Is it not rather a lesson intended to stimulate faith and hope, and teach us never to despair, since in the darkest moment, when the waves dash and the winds roar, and a gulf seems

ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES .- The Richnond 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, twenty-three in number, the majority of whom belonged to Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. There were among them, however, a great variety of uniforms. One fellow, with bright red pants and a blue jacket, told us he belonged to the 14th Regiment of New York militia. They were all wounded in the most horrible manner, and as their wounds had received no at-

Their friends having run off and deserted He was struck by 100 received his wound. t one support in seasons of danger and tri- them, they had lain on the field just where he was raised they ulation and that is faith in the goodness and their injuries were received until picked up lantry of the brattof and self-possessed gal-

From another of Ellswerth's Zonaves, whose oft leg had been shattered by a musket bullet, but who seemed at the time to be suffering little pain, we derived considerable information. He was a very intelligent fellow, and disposed to talk. He told us that there were not ten Zouaves in the Regiment of an hundred and fifty who did not rejoice when Ellsworth was killed; that he was one of the most brutal and tyranical men that ever lived; that he never issued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick. He also complained that the Southerners had done great njustice both to Ellsworth's and Duryen's Louaves, by supposing them to be composed of the same material as Billy Wilson's " Pet |

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.—One General Wise's Aids, Colonel S. D. McDe mon, has just returned from Charleston, nawha. He reports that, on Tuesday Captain Brock, of the Rockingham Cap together with Colonel Clarkson, al about three hundred of the enemy, side of a mountain, twelve miles belg

On the next day, Wednesday four and five o'clock, the enemy Lieut. 11 story funishes no secount of any battle in which there was such a loss of life. In the loss of from

ndy at the ladies,

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-anatched breakfast, to take their part in the general action. In a few moments after the line was formed, Colonel Johnson fell by a shot from the battery. He was instantly killed, the ball striking and tearing away the upper portion of his head. Colone Hampton himself, assisted by Surgeon Darby and Adjutant Barker, bore the body from the

"At this instant the men, missing for moment the presence of their commander, cried out "We have no commander." Captain Garey, who was commanding the left wing, suddenly called out, "Follow me, Hampton Guards, follow to victory !" The effect of the tones of the command was instant. The noble and gallant Edgefield compuny made a rushing charge towards the enemy, in advance of the rest of the Legion hearly three hundred yards, and so far on the left flank that for a moment they were under the fire of the Washington Artillery. The Guards advanced to within 100 or 120 paces of the enemy Unable to vaintain their position, they retired, falling Jack upon the column of the Legion. It was then that Col. Hampton, after a few thelling words at the head of the Legion, ordered its fire to be open-ed upon the deadiy batters hat was mowing

down his ranks. "Nobly " d gallantly di his men respond Firing by fi'; and maintaining their position, they stood steadily until thee o'olock in the evening, under the deadly fire of one of the most destructive batteries of the Federal

"At this time of the day the Legion fell back about 200 yards, who Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, rode up to the line, and manoble and patriotic encourgements to those in stiring words appeals to be Legion to hold its devoted position but a few moments longer, and the victory would be win.

"The men were suffering horribly from the most raging thirst, then a number of

perate mission of bringing was from a m vine near by through the Afor from a re-but three returned from re of the enemy, Lieutenants Bates and gallant errand: Watson Guards, and Jonphins, of the lidge, and they were just cate N. N. Cart-Hampton's last and death time to join Col. battery. battery. attery. "The Legion light of

ces, when the charge enced about thirty pa-Virginia Regiment 68 joined by the 40th Smith, who led the ner command of Col. having been just storge on foot-his horse Hampton offered from under him. Col. time, when within own horse. At that the best men are oppressed in their minds tention, they were in a truly pitiable condition. tery, Colonel 11 in out 150 yards of the batin the temple.

the thekes of the fire.

"The saughter of enemy at the bat-Regment pad the Hapton Legion swept ove it, is said to have but terrific. The fu-

guished part in the glorion day,
"The names of Capts. Conner, Garey, Adjutant Barker and Surge is Darby and Tay-

lor are mentioned among hose who distinguised themselves heroien in the fight.

"The escapes of many of the men through the storm of fire are described as almost mirraculous. The South Cardinians were better shots than the enemy. At three fires from one of the Corporals, J. V. Toupkins, two Yankees were seen to bite the dust; and at one time of the action, Lieu. Jennings, with a revolver, fired into the coopy a number of shots, nearly each one of which struck its man. Many of the Legion had their clothes torn through with bullets."

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

RICHIOND, July 26 .- Hon. Rob't Toombs having recepted President Davis' appointment of brigadier general, has resigned the office of Secretary of State, to be succeeded by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

RICHMOND, July 20.5-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 fives, ten and twenties, not to boar 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 hem to defend the Government was passed

Sr. Livis, July 26 .- Fremont has arrived. The Missourious have taken Memphis,

Scottland county, Mo.
JEFFERSON CITY, July 26.—The Convenion deel pres the principal State offices vacant and provides for filling them by the Convention. Il repeals part of the State Consti-The Supreme Court is to consist of seven julges-four to be created by this Convention. The State Legislature is abolished and several acts of the late Legislature are

annulled? KNONVILLE, TENNA (via Augusta,) July 26 .- Gov. Jackson and Clen. Atkinson, of Missouri arrived here yesterday, en route for Richmond. Governor Jackson says there are 100,000 Missouriens ready, if they had arms, to defend the cause of the South.

RICHMOND, July 27 .- A large central Hospital Bureau has been established at Charlottsvill with branches at Culpeper, Orange, Louisa and Manassas. Rev. R. W. Barnwell, and Messrs. G. W. Coffin, W. C. Bee, and Drs. Bissell and Steedman, with the co-opera tion of several ludies of South Carolina, have charge of it. They will receive any contributions from South Corolina, and dispense them where needed, and will personally supervise the sick and wounded, and carry on correspondence with their friends and families .-Ten nurses have arrived from South Carolina, king himself known to the men, added his and more are expected. They will endeavor to keep a correct list of the place and condiof their gallant commander. A shout rises as Beauregard himself ride to the line, and weekly reports to the papers. Families, sociation and churches are requested to forward their contributions by contract to Eev. R. W. Barnwell South Carolina and ital Aid Society. Charlestsville.

> cases, slimbers, handkerchiefs, bose, jackets, A desputch received drawers, tooks, shirts, towels, blatikets, coverlets. Food : teas, coffee, arrow root, rice, sugar, corn starch, isinglass, lime juice, griet in bags, medicines of all kinds, bandages,

wines, brandy, liquorice, rose water, candies and lozenges for colds, and flax seed. Old tracts are much needed, as new ones cannot be bought. Washington, July 27 .- Gen. McClellan

has arrived. A committee is here from New York to urge the active employment of Gen. Wool. It is ascertained that the Southerners had

accurate information concerning the Federal movements. The withdrawal from Fairfax was a part of their plan to draw the Federals into an ambuscade. The Senate passed a bill to define and pun-

ish conspuracy, and a bill for the suppression of rebellion. The Michigan regiment lost nine officers

and 108 men. This regiment went into the field 475 strong. The Southerners are concentrating

Winghester, and much uncasiness is felt in relation to an apprehended attack on Harper's The second Posts regiment have delivered

up their arms and gone home. They number The Confederates are mounting siege guns Fairffix veral officers, as a reward for their courage, we been authorized to raise regiments. New regiments, however, are being constant-

Regiment part the Hapton Legion sweps over it, it said to have hen terrific. The fugitves were pursued by a companies of the Lagion near Centrevia. For four or five unles, the pursuit is desibed to have been over did bodies, which sewed the retreat of the city.

The Legion reports bout thirty killed and ortally hurt, with a immense number of live 300 wounded ruly a gallant, to of Neither its caval companies nor artly arrived in time forte action; had they been made at y arrived in time forte action; had they been made the Legion. As it with the gallant cord it has made, and a compliments of cauregard given it the synfter the victory, it may boast, indeed, to have had a distinguished wart in the claring day.

New reaments, however, are being constantly accepted.

In the House, Mr. McClerand's said the House should make provision for further resources, the the Government credit would init. Mr. Wright at had failed already. The Heuse went into Committee of the Whole as a bill to provide for a direct tax.—

It meets why violent opposition.

Nothing ha vel been heard from the expedition bearing a dag of truce for the purpose of burying the head, nor from Col. Oa meron's expedition.

It is supposed that the Southern are have selected and so detain overything coming within their lines.

In the Senate, bills word passed to bridge near the present one, to repair to Long bridge, and to three stigate the unmunt

of Baltimore arrived at Cape Race on Thursday, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 13th instant. She brings £42,000 in specie. The Borussia sailed with £75,000.
The sales of cotton on Wednesday and

Chursday were 40,000 bales, of which specuators and exporters took 20,000. The market closed buoyant at an advance of td .-Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions stendy. Consols 89 to 90. The London Times thinks that Lincoln's

heavy taxation will induce the Northerners to reconsider their rejection of all peace or compromise measures.

A Bultimore student named Brecker slightly wounded the King of Prusia.
RICHMOND, July 20.—The Southern Con-

gress met at noon to day. But few members were absent. The President's Message and business otherwise was unimportant.

RICHMOND, July 20 .- 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. Muse, 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 Lumkin, were wounded. All these were members of Virginia companies.

A soldier named Baldwin, from Arkansns, was killed, at Staunton, by the cars, on Wed-

nesday. WASHINTTON, (via Norfolk, July 20.—Full particulars of the Bull Creek engagement state that three Federal companies crossing a ravine received a raking fire, killing t 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 cavaly, 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 South erners till their ammunition was exhausted. Several Federal guns were disabled. total loss of the Federals is estimated at 40

American Affairs Abroad.

The following selections are from late European papera:

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 intreamoned camp at Great Beth-el, were speedily repulsed, and in the darkness of the night fired upon each other. This disaster is attributed to the mismanagement of Gen. Perce, who, it is stated, "lost his head," accompanying documents were read, and five or to the disinclination of the raw Northern thousand copies ordered to be printed. The levies to fice masked by cories and to stand the galling fire of rifled cannon." The miitary operations which hitherto have taken lace 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 Sumter 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. Wo 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

attempt to outfland Advision was ordered to Bull Creek batteries. to-day says that the figure War Department, going on. Bull Creek is still

FORWARD TO RICHMOND.—Grais waxing more and more beligerent in talk a dvice.
From the Tribune of the 12th inst. o take the following specimens:

the following specimens:

"The House of Representatives, with a five opposing voices, and one of those a lottery dealer, has voted the great loan to preserve the Infegrity of the Republic. The loan will soon be offered, in its various forms, to the public. Richmond, That done, you can have al he money you want at your own terms. There are four places where it is specially necessary that the Stars and Stripes should be

flung to the breeze in triumph. These are Richmond, Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans; perhaps we may add a fifth, Montgomery. But of them all, Richmond is the first and the most important. Forward the converging

columns! Business is everywhere languid, and merchants are ruined. confidence and revive trade? Occupy Richmond! and prove that you mean to lose no unnecessary time in accopying Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans. Then the currents of commer-New Orleans. Then the currents of commer-cial life will begin to move again, as if by

It is useless to talk about the sympathy and It is useless to talk about the sympathy and respect of foreign nations until the American propole have shown their capacity to govern themselves, and make their Governmenterspected at home. The only event which will prove that capacity beyond a doubt is the occupation of Richmond without the loss of a day, where loss can be avoided. That done, everybody will know and feel that Reballion is certainly to be crushed, and the integrity of the Republic assured forever. Republic assured forever.

News FROM YANKEE-LAND.—The Rich-mond Ecaminer has obtained copies of late Bullimore papers, from which the following extracts have been made. The papers were dated 18th inst:

SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED IN THE SE CEDED STATES .- Senator Pomeroy's "bill to suppress the salveholders rebellion," after setting forth in a proumble, that slavery had oulminated in a robellion, and that the present war is being carried on to determine the question whether salvery shall be extinguished or not, adds, therefore, as a great milita-

of salaries received by officials. A resolution maintaining the supremacy of the Union passed by thirty yeas to one nay—Mr. Breckinridge.

Oincinnati, July 27.—Cox has occupied Charleston, on the Kanawha. The Southerners have burned the bridges and fallen back. Forthess Monnes. July 27.—An expedition, constiting of six launches, have burned nine Confederate sloops and schooners.

Louisville, July 27.—Accounts of an angle of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries of or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of salaries or not, adds, therefore, as a great militation of the United States, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this aut there shall be no slavery or involuntary servingle in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seconded from the Government, and are in open armed resistance to the execution of the United States.

shots, nearly each one of while struck its ann. Many of the Legion had their clothes torn through with bullets."

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Accounts of enthusiastic receptions of returned three months volunteers are noticed in various places, whose departure has not been noticed at headquarties and an endition to be issued, setting forth the immediate departure has not been noticed at headquarties and an enditional omacipation of all persons.

Permits are given to ship goods to all ports in the full as slaves in any of the full as and an enditional omacipation of all states, under the laws thereof, and also ordering all officers to give protection to all states of the countries.

New Year, July 27.—The sales of cotton to day wen july as are quoted at 181; United

States.

And be ti fullite enacted, That immediate the insustion of the United States.

And be ti fullite enacted, That immediate the submitted of the United States.

And be ti fullite enacted, That immediate the states and an endition to be issued, satting of the United States.

And be ti fullite enacted, That immediate the states and an endition

Or the dead and absent speak well, or got at all

Davis appears to have a well supplied fleered and well organized army; w Lincoln and General Scott have command raw levies, more formidable on paper than they are to an enemy in the field. Actual warfare, however, is a sharp, quick in-structor, and the Northern population have only to imitate the energy and activity of the Southern insurgents, to learn those habits of which seess depends quite as much as upon courage and cool and righteous cause. The two armies were

been altogether on the side of the South-a

and do you wish to know how to insure its being taken promptly and at par? The means of thus restoring to the Government its rightful credit is very simple. It is the immediate occupation of Richmond. That done you can have all become the invading party [London Post, June 18. or the South i) to 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-(On.) Chronicle shys: Besides the Regiment of regulars, at Savannall, under command of Col. Charles J. Williams, Geor-

gia has sent to the field ten regiments of volunteers under Cols. Ramsey, Semmes, Wright, Doles, Jackson, Colquitt, Gartrell, Brumby, Goulding, anderson, three regiments independent volunteers (field officers appointed by the President.) under Gold officers appointed by the President,) under Cois. Sartie, McLaws and Joinson of Kentucky, two battalions commanded by Majors Villipiguo and Hardeman, 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. have now raised and sent off some 14,000 soldiers besides the regulars. The Brigade of Gen. Phillips, encamped at Big Shanty, number near 2500. The Toombs regiment—Fourth independent—is now organized under Col. E for 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 Gobb's Legion. Col. Cobb's independent regiment, Col. Hammond's, Col. Modilian's and Col. Underwood'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 de, if necessary. de, if necessary.

de, if necessary.

BRILLIANT VICTORY BY WISE'S LEGION.—We loarn from Dr Pollen, principal surgeon in Gen. Wise's brigade, (who arrived in Richmond last night,) that a battle took place last Wednesday evening sixteen miles from Charleston. Kanawha county, between a portion of General Wise's forces, numbering 500, under of General Wise's forces, numbering 500, under of General troops. Our troops routed the officers and taking nine officers and the privates prisoners, besides a member wheeling Legislature, and a corresponde an abolition paper publised in Cincinnati. We officers taken prisoners will arrive in Richmond officers are reconstructed to the Richmond of Richmo

Molassés a Substitute for Bacon.—A plan in Mississippi states that seven years since he commenced giving his negroes two pounds of bacon and two pints of molasses, instead of four pounds to bacon per week as velore. His acgrees soon began to like the molasses better than the meat, and he new looks to Louidana for one half of the meat, used on his plantation. The Medical Faculty of Louida, several years since, decided that those who live on molasses as a part of their regular diet never or lave the typhoid fever. The Mississippi planter's experience corroborates this descision for his acgrees have not had a single case of typhoid fever among them, although frequently in the neighboritied, and once in his own family. Let the planters of the South try this experiment. It will navo more than one half. So much fit bacon night greese in our climate, is injurious and unireality. The negroes on onegar plantations are alveys, healthy each sound.