Noble Sentiments of Wade Hampton.

The State, July 27.

At the reunion of upper Richland | brave men who clung to their cause, interest:

Columbia, S. C., July 21, 1866.

My Dear General: I have just returned from Mississippi where I have been since last December trying to collect the fragments of my property. During my stay there, I have endeavored to procure all the data possible, in order to prepare for you the paper you desired. Most of my old officers have sent me memorandums or reports, and when Geals. Fitz and William Lee give me their reports, which have been promised, I shall be prepared to make out a report for you. How long a paper do you desire? A mere memorandum giving only actions and dates can be compressed into a very few pages, but to enter into details would perhaps fill fifty or sixty manuscript pages. I wish to make what I prepare for you conform entirely to your purposes and wishes, so I hope that you will not hesitate to let me know precisely what you would prefer. I have nothing to do this ...mer, and it would give me great picasure to contribute all in my power to the success of your undertaking. And it will be a pleasure, though a melancholy one, to pay the last tribute in my power to those brave men who stuck to their colors to the last. You must bear in mind though, my dear general, that I am not reconstructed yet, and in what I shall write every word will be dictated by Southern feelings and come from a Southern heart. "I'll not disown a single pulse-throb, nor a single you this summer and if I can possibly accomplish this purpose you may be you have not fought in vain.

I hope your noble old commonwealth is recovering from the deep wounds she received. Could I leave my own poor, desolate, stricken State, I should assuredly make my home in Virginia, but I cannot forsake a people who have given me so many proofs of their love as these have done.

Are your family well? I know how much troubled you must be by letters and how little time you have to answer them, but if you find leisure to write, I shall be most happy to hear from you. This will be my address until October. Gen. Beauregard, who has been offered two positions in the European war, one a command of 100,-000 men, has written to offer me the command of all his cavalry, with the rank of major general, if he concludes to accept. But whilst appreciating his confidence, I have declined. I shall never draw my sword again, except for my own country. I saw Longstreet in New Orleans and he spoke much of you. Alexander you know is here. Pray remember me to your family.

With best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I am, my dear general, very respectfully and sincerely your friend,

Wade Hampton.

General R E. Lee.

fortunately escaped the hands of robbers and incendiaries and from the reports of subordinate officers, I have

veterans held yesterday at Killian's and their colors to the last. The men there were several good speeches. who thus nobly discharged the high Col. U. R. Brooks, who commands the est duties of patriots and soldiers. Richland regiment, in the course of deserve the thanks, not only of their his speech took occasion to read the officers, but of every true hearted following two heretofore unpublished Southerner. Gratitude for their serletters written by the South Carolina vices from their countrymen and conmilitary hero, Gen. Wade Hampton, sciousness on their own part of duty both of which will be of the greatest discharged, are the only rewards they can ever receive. The country for which they fought is obliterated from the map of the world. The nationality they sought to establish is extinct, and the government which should have rewarded them is-like their hopes-dead. It is therefore eminently due to them, that their heroic deeds, their sufferings and their sacrifices, should be recorded, so that in after years, their children may not be ashamed to claim their descent truth and nothing but the truth" be placed upon record and may we then confidently commit our cause to the impartial judgment of posterity. It not slight compensation to the Southern people, for the disappointment of their dearest hopes, to know as they do, that your account of the war will be received wherever it is read, with implicit reliance in its truthfulness and that it will constitute our history.

If it shall be in my power to give you any information, however meagre, which may prove useful to you; or if it shall be my good fortune to rekindle in the heart of one single survivor of these brave men who remained true to their colors, one emotion of pride or of pleasure by the record of their deeds which I give you, I shall be amply compensated for any labor the

work may require of me \* \* \* During the winter of 1863 and 1864 two brigades of my division, Butler's and Young's, were stationed near Fredericksburg picketing the Rapidan breath." It has been one of my and Rappahannock rivers on the right by relating such things as happened although I did not see this. Now, pleasantest anticipations, that I of our infantry. Rosser's brigade was in my immediate presence, beginning should have the pleasure of seeing sent to the Shenandoah Valley on the 16th December, where it performed brilliant service under its distinguishsure that I shall do so. I trust that ed commander. As it was on detachyou are getting on well and that you ed duty during that time, I beg to find in the admiration expressed for refer you to the accompanying report you by all, whose good opinion is of Gen Rosser (marked A) for the parworth anything, some compensation | ticulars of this successful campaign for your losses and your sacrifices. in the valley. On the 4th of March believe it, and time will prove that alry had forced the pickets at Ely's Ford and was moving towards Richmond. Having notified Maj. Gen. Stuart and the authorities at Richmond of this movement, I took the First North Carolina regiment and a detachment from the Second, in all 306 men under command of Col. Cheek, with two guns of Hart's battery, and followed him on the --Making a forced march we struck the picket of the enemy at 11 p. m. the same night at Atlee's station. His determined to attack at once. Disattack as soon as the artillery opened fire. The guns were moved through the fields silently and were placed in position within 500 yards of the camp, whilst the dismounted men approached still nearer. At the given signal we were to enter and pass beyond the the guns opened and the men charged picket line, we with burning hair, promptly and handsomely. After a hot but brief fight the enemy were

driven from the ground in confusion to our surprise and great joy, not a leaving their camp, their provisions, many arms and horses, together with prisoners from five regiments in our hands. The veteran North Carolinians, only 275 in number, for 30 had been left on picket and sent scouting, routed a full brigade of the enemy, capturing prisoners from every regiment composing the brigade, and put gave the rebel yell. the whole force of Kilpatrick to flight. For as soon as the brigade which was General: In secondance with your attacked was driven in, Kilpatrick rerequest that I should give you "a con- treated rapidly towards Yorktown, nected narrative of the operations of leaving besides the property captured the cavalry corps, A. N. V., during a caisson and a wagon. I followed him the last campaign," I have the honor as soon as the prisoners could be disto submit the following report. I re- posed of, but want of rations and fagret that I have not the data from tigue compelled a withdrawal of my which to make it as full and complete men, when we had reached Old as you desire, but when my house was Church. By the retreat of Kilpat- newly cleared farm, which sloped down robbed and burned by Sherman's rick, Dalghren, who, with a picked troops, all of my papers which were in | body of men, was charged with the it, shared the same fate. From duty of burning Richmond and assascopies, however, of my report, which sinating President Davis, in case the city could be taken, found himself cut off by the interposition of my command between himself and Kilpatrick. endeavored to comply with your re- He immediately sought safety in quest as far as possible. The work | flight and attempted to cross the in a few yards of him, he was our you ask me to perform gives me a Pamunky river at Little Page's ferry, meat. Under cover of this bedge we do ble gratification. For whilst it but I had removed the flat. With a arrived at the Yankee's post, and lo affice me the pleasure of obliging the portion of his force he swam the river great captain who so often led the lower down, was attacked that night 50 yards of us was a division of Yanglorious A. N. Va. to victory, it gives by a few men of the Ninth Virginia kees in a square, arms stacked, with me at the same time the pleasing but cavalry, under Lieut. Pollard, togeth- sentinels walking their beats. They

character of the enterprise which he cruited at Yorktown, moved out as if to attempt to force a . passage through my lines in order that he might join the Federal army. Anticipating a movement of this sort, I had concentrated my command near Fredericksburg and was prepared to meet him on more equal terms than at our last encounter. To prevent this crossing at Urbanna I had ordered the wharves there destroyed. When he discovered that he could not cross the river below me and that my command was in position to dispute kis passage, he returned to Yorktown and placing his troops on steamers transported them horse marines.

This expedition of the enemy in which 5,000 picked men had been engaged having failed so signally and entire quiet prevailing in both armies, I availed myself of leave of absence, which had been granted some time previous to visiting South Carolina. In passing through Richmond I was directed by his excellency, President Davis, to superintend the transfer of from men who are now denounced as the regiments of South Carolina cavrebel.! Let "the truth, the whole alry, together with some detached companies, to Virginia, in place of the First and Second regiments, which were ordered home to recruit. As soon as the regiments in South Carolina were relieved I put them in motion to Virginia and retired to Milford, reaching there on the second of May. As soon as I arrived at my headquarters I sent the following telegraphic dispatch and letter to Gen. Stuart: "Milford, May 2, 1864. To Maj. Gen. Stuart, Orange C. H. Have reached here and wait orders. Has Rosser been ordered down? I need

Wade Hampton, Major General.

Around Atlanta in 1864.

In continuing my war sketch around Atlanta in 1864, being continually at the front, I cannot give the move ments of the grand divisions of the Confederate army, having but little means and no time to take in these movements, and will content myself where I left off at the postoak tree.

At the left of my company, which extended about thirty yards from this tree, had a battery of three small brass pieces mounted, each with an embrasure. Each evening the sun glistened on these brass guns. One evening the enemies' battery opened ing her mouth a little, thus planting six solid balls in her stomach. I saw this same piece near General Hood's of "Why we did not take Washingheadquarters, near the city a few days | ton."-A. J. Atkins, in Atlanta Jourafterwards, when I went up to receive | nal. special orders to perform some reconnoiter or scout duty.

We had recently charged their pickets and with some loss drove them from their redoubts. Dow Davis, a rude, but brave Georgia boy, who was a member of my company, was encamp fires indicated his position, and trusted with this daring undertaking. though a snow storm was prevailing, I Our orders were to "advance on the drink. enemy's works just before day: to armounting 100 men, I ordered them to rive there just at day, and ascertain their movements and such other information available."

Being invested with the countersign and our picket informed that cautiously marched on the enemy, arriving at one of their redoubts. There living Yankee, but a few dead ones, scarcely covered, from which the effluvia arose. We moved forward on their main works, where leatherbreeches was planted. We arrived there just at daylight, mounted their well fortified works, not a Yanker to be seen. With my consent Davis

Along their line was a great quantity of abandoned goods and from their looks a great deal of it had been taken from the distressed citizens of

We wore black hats, got us a good oil cloth apiece to conceal our gray uniforms, passed down one of their enfilading or branch ditches, coming to a road at the upper edge of a large to a ravine. Near this ravine was a horse feeding. We concluded to go down and get the horse. Looking across at the corner of a fence, we saw a live Yankee rolling the legs of his pants up. He was to us a greater prize than the horse. By taking advantage of this ravine, which headed and behold, right there in less than sad satisfaction of paying the only er with a detachment of the Home saw us. We retreated a few steps untribute in my power to the noble and Guard and was killed. Upon his der cover of the ravine. I suggested

person were found the papers which to Davis that it would never do to proved the atrocious and execrable show the white feather without an investigation. We advanced sufficient had undertaken, and in attempting to to see over the ground. It was a perform which he met a fate far too large, beautiful farm. It was blue, good for him. Kilpatrick, having re- and a large drove of fine beef cattle was coming in on foot. They made up a detail in haste to capture us. We hastily retreated down the ravine and back to where we were when we saw the horse. There we saw coming down the road seventeen Yankees within 30 yards of us. Davis, a brave fellow, and I loved him, whispered: "Sergeant, we are gone up, by G-." "Let's sell it as dear as possible," said. The chinquepin bushes were pretty thick: Davis was to oblique 30 yards to our right, head the Yankees off and command them to surrender. I was to do the same. We together shouted "Surrender!" cutting up a safely to Washington by converting racket in the chinquepin bushes. The his cavalry, for the time being, into three in front grounded arms; the remaining fourteen took to their heels down through the bushes like bucks. One of the three who had surrendered attempted to retake the gun, and nothing but a loaded musket with fixed bayonet prevented him. We marched our prisoners in, reported to General Clayton, got a detail and went back and captured a great quantity of commissary and army goods and a few more Yankees.

> The next introduction we had with the Yankees was at Jonesboro .- J. W. Cooper, in Atlanta Journal.

The Dispute Over Battle of Bull Run.

I saw published on the 24th inst. in your valued paper, an article entitled, "An endless controversy." If you will permit these few lines in the way of an inquiry from an "Old ex-Confed." I will be much obliged. I will state that I was not in the first battle of Bull Run, but will say it was through no fault of mine. We were ordered from Richmond July 21, late in the evening, and it was so understood by officers and men we were to participate in that battle next day, but the engineer on the train conveying us being a Northern sympathizer, delayed us all night from Richmond to Manassas, which I think is a distance of about a hundred miles or a lit tle over. He tried on several occasions that night to derail our train. and when we reached Manassas the fight was over. It was reported that on reaching Manassas, the engineer was taken from the engine and shot, about the great question agitating the minds of so many why it was the Confederates did not follow up their victory at the first battle of Bull Run. I now ask was it not this, in forming and shaping our new government was it not so stipulated we were not to invade, but protect our firesides? And I heard it talked in and around Maarmy is not one of invasion, but pro-

He Wanted It Straight.

One day when Senator-elect Mo-Creary, of Kentucky, was out looking after his political fences he stopped before a house where there was a well in the yard and asked for a

"Sorry, mister," responded the man of the house, "but there ain't a drop the strength of their fortifications, on this here place, and I am getting purty dry myself. "Isn't there any water in the well?"

exclaimed McCreary. "Of course there is." blurted out

the man; "I didn't know you wanted water, I thought you wanted a drink?"



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Gov. Perry's Predictions.

Just 20 years ago on June 20, 1882, ex-Governor Benjamin F. Perry, of Greenville, delivered the commence ment address at the Reidville Female College, of Spartanburg County. This was in Governor Perry's 77th year and it was the last speech he made on any important occasion. Unusual interest is attached on that account to certain remarks he made about the future of South Carolina. In part he

"The greatest source of the future wealth and prosperity of South Carolina is in utilizing her water power and manufacturing cotton and wool. We have every conceivable advantage over the Northern States and Great Britain in manufacturing cotton. The raw material is grown here, our climate is better adapted to manufacturing purposes, water power, which is expensive at the North and scarcely to be obtained in England, will cost little or nothing here; labor is cheaper than it is in the Northern States and all we want is capital and skill. They are destined to come here at no distant day from England as well as from the Northern States. Foreign capitalists will find it to their interest to make this change, and all mankind in pursuit of mouey are of course governed by their interest."

Later, in speaking of the effect of the future growth of cotton manufacturing he predicted, "This will more than double the value of her cotton crop, already worth 20 millions of dollars.'

Considering the fact that at that time the cotton manufacturing industry throughout the South was in its infancy, these prophecies may be accounted remarkable. According to census figures' about \$3,000,000 then represented the aggregate capital stock of textile mills in this State; now more than \$40,000,000 are thus invested. The value of the cotton crop in South Carolina has increased in the same time from \$20,000,000 to about \$39,000,000. And the end is not yet .- The Idler in the Spartanburg Journal.

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July 23, 1902

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generations to fight old Rheumatism, and are about as effective in the battle with this giant disease as the blunderbiss of our forefathers would be in modern warfare.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid, sour condition of the blood. It is filled with acrid, irritating matter that settles in the joints, muscles and nerves, and liniments and oils nor nothing else applied externally can dislodge these gritty, corroding particles. They were deposited there by the blood and can be reached only through the blood. Rubbing with liniments sometimes relieve temporarily the aches and pains, but these are only symptoms which are liable to return with every change of the weather; the real disease lies deeper, the blood and system are infected. Rheumatism cannot be radically and permanently cuted until the blood has been purified, and no remedy does this so thoroughly and promptly as S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and sends a stream of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which dissolves and washes out all foreign materials, and the sufferer obtains happy relief from the torturing pains.

6. S. S. S. contains no potesh or other mineral.

sufferer obtains happy relief from the torturing pains.

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