The American Citizen.

Volume XI. **No. 32.**

Three Dollars a year, if paid in advance.

ADVERTISING.—Marriages and deaths, of five lines or less, published as news; Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, at regular advertising rates. Communications and notices designed to call attention to private enterprises, are charged for. No GRATUITOUS WORK IS DONE, and all bills are due when the labor is completed. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines or less constitute a square. A liberal deduction is made for those who advertise by the year.

Saturday Morning, August 10, 1861.

Ladies' Aid Society.

In response to a call made through the papers, the ladies of Canton and vicinity met in large numbers at the Courthouse last Monday.

Circumstances prevented us from attending; hence we cannot say what was done. We relied confidently on being furnished by some one of the many ladies present who write with ease, grace and facility, with an account of the meeting and its proceedings. We have been disappointed, however. It seems that the editor is expected to do everything, even to performing the duties of Secretary of a ladies' meeting. Were our auricular organs slightly more acute, we should be most happy to do so.

Of course a Ladies Aid Society was regularly organized, and the Ladies have entered enthusiastically and industriously upon their patriotic and noble work of making up winter clothing for our soldiers.

The work cannot be prosecuted too industriously, as the mornings and evenings in Virginia, are even now, unpleasantly cold.

REPORTED DEATH.—We are pained to learn that a passenger, who reached here last evening from Virginia, reported that our young friend, OSCEOLA DRANE, 3rd sergeant of the Confederates, who was wounded in the hand at the battle of Manassas, had died of his injuries. We sincerely hope the report is incorrect, though we fear it is too true.

HEAVY AND PROTRACTED RAIN.—Very early on yesterday morning it commenced raining, and for the space of five or six hours it poured down almost in torrents. The rain continued more or less copiusly throughout the day.

We fear that much injury has been done the cotton crop by this heavy rain.

A STORM.—Quite a storm of wind and rain occurred here on Saturday night last. The rain was very heavy for a short time, and the wind blew with such fury as to prostrate and uproot shade trees, fences, &c. We have not heard, however, of any serious injury being done either in town or country.

The New Orleans Delta.

The enterprising proprietors of this excellent newspaper have commenced the publication of a Semi-weekly sheet, for the accommodation of country subscribers. The price is five dollars per annum, in advance.

☞ Second Lt. Willie Preston Mangum, Company B, of the 6th North Carolina Regiment, died on the 30th ult. of the injuries received at the late battle of Manassas. Lieut. M. was a son of ex-Senator Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, and was a young man of brilliant promise, and an officer of rare tact and ability. He was only saved from instant death by a bible in his pocket, the gift of a sister, which changed the direction of the ball.

From the Vicksburg Whig.

We copy the following from that fiendish abolition paper, the New York Times, that our readers may fully understand the intention of our enemies. We believe, with the Times, "there is a Divinity shaping the course of this war," else why such a stampede and route with nobody pursuing, according to their statements. The "grand army" was followed by thousands of civilians, among them many ladies in carriages, just as they go to a holiday fete. Their expectations were to follow the army to Richmond, never dreaming of defeat. If the hand of the Divine Ruler was not in it, why did they fly so fearfully "when no one pursuep." From every indication it is reasonable to believe God is on our side. Though he may yet punish us severely, we have an abiding confidence that he will cause us to triumph over the hosts of fanatics who would ruin their own country to destroy ours:

THE RESULT—IS IT A PROPHECY?—There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulness. There is one thing, and only one at the bottom of the fight, and that is the *negro*. And yet both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact, and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of quarrel. The South pretends to be fighting for independence—but it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage as the basis of republican government. The North, or loyal States claim to be fighting for the re-establishment of the Constitution and laws, and to have no thought of property or social institutions in their minds. But they know that until slavery changes its relation to Government and becomes its complete *subject*, instead of its arrogant master, the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our army had been victorious at Manassas, they would have marched on to Richmond, and ended this war on a false basis; both parties ignoring to the last the cause of the war. The God that rules over all, and does exact justice in the end to bond and free, would not permit a compromise of this sort to forestall his providence. And he has awakened the nation, as by the shock of an earthquake.

Would anything short of our unexpected repulse at Manassas, have quickened the conscience and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives leaves its tomb, and haunts our army, and frights it to panic and flight. Now shall we learn, anew and rightly, our position and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for generations outraged justice and humanity—and who threatens to rend over a whole continent the diabolism of his rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to surgery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," according to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed Army and a reeling Nation answer.

Our Illustrious Dead.

From various sources we gather the following biographical sketches of distinguished officers who fell at Manassas:

GEN. BARNARD E. BEE.

This officer, who was among the lamented slain of the Confederate forces at Manassas, was about thirty-five years of age, and has left a wife and infant son to mourn a loss that is appreciated by his countrymen. He entered West Point a cadet, in 1841; was made brevet second lieutenant, Third Infantry, in 1845. During the Mexican war he served with marked distinction, winning two brevets before the close of the war, that of first lieutenant, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th April, 1847," in which he was wounded; and that of captain, in the storming of Chepultepec, on the 13th September, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." Since 1848 he acted as adjutant, and rose to a full first lieutenancy in march, 1851.

His achievements, since that time, in wars among the Indians, were such as to attract toward him the attention of his State, and in his dying hand, on the field in which he fell, he grasped the sword which South Carolina had taken pride in presenting him.

Few men of his age had attracted more attention in his profession, and such was his reputation that President Davis at once raising him from the rank of captain, appointed him a brigadier-general in the Provisional Army.

He displayed a gallantry that scarcely has a parallel in history. The brunt of the morning's battle was sustained by his command until past two o'clock. Overwhelmed by superior numbers, and compelled to yield before a fire that swept everything before it, Gen. Bee rode up and down his lines, encouraging his troops, by everything that was dear to them, to stand up and repel the tide which threatened them with destruction. At last his own brigade dwindled to a mere handful, with every field officer killed or disabled. He rode up to Gen. Jackson and said: "General, they are beating us back," the reply was: "Sir, we'll give them the bayonet."

Gen. Bee immediately rallied the remnant of his brigade, and his last words to them were, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Follow me!"

His men obeyed the call, and at the head of his column, the very moment when the battle was turning in our favor, he fell mortally wounded. Gen. Beauregard was heard to say he had never seen such gallantry. He never murmured at his suffering, but seemed to be consoled by the reflection that he was doing his duty.

COL. FRANCIS S. BARTOW.

In the death of this distinguished gentleman, Georgia has lost one of her most gifted sons, and the South a patriot whom we can never cease to deplore.

Col. Bartow was a young man, scarcely over forty years of age. Yet he has been for several years in the front rank in the politics and at the forum of his native State. His was one of the commanding minds of his section; and his great talents, and the weight of his irreproachable private character, doubtless contributed materially to the position so deliberately taken by his State on the Southern question; a position which her sons are now maintaining with a firmness and intrepidity worthy of her people and the great cause they have espoused.

Col. Bartow left Georgia in command of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, a noble company of young men, composed of the flower of the State, having resigned from the Confederate Congress for the purpose of taking the field. He was soon promoted to the Colonelcy of one of the Georgia regiments. He served under Gen. Johnston, and has served nobly, consecrating by his blood his devotion to the great cause of Southern independence. Georgia will weep few nobler sons.

LIEUT. COL. BENJ. J. JOHNSON.

Lieut. Col. Benj. J. Johnson, the second in command of the Hampton Legion, was a native of the town of Beaufort, S. C., and about 45 years of age at the time of his death. His brothers reside in South Carolina, two of whom are clergymen of the Episcopal Church; one, the Rev. Richard Johnson, being the Chaplain of Hampton's Legion.

Col. Johnson was educated at Williamsburg, Va., and commenced life as a planter; but afterwards studied law with Col. DeTreville, and practiced a few years at the bar of Beaufort. During his residence in Beaufort he commanded the 12th Regiment of Infantry, and was highly esteemed as an officer.

In 1838, when barely eligible in years, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from St. Helena parish, where he served many years, until he was transferred to the Senate by the same constituency. Col. Johnson served in the Senate for two terms, and until his removal to Christ Church parish, about three years ago. Immediately upon his removal he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the election district of Christ Church, and continued a member to the time of his death.

A NORTHERN SOLDIER'S OPINION—*They Can't Stand the Bowie-knives.*—We copy the following from the Baltimore Republican:

An officer of the New York 71st, who arrived this morning, details the particulars of the fight in a most graphic style. He states that, in the first place, owing to the ignorance and stupidity of nearly all the commanding officers, the various regiments were not kept together, as they should have been, but became scattered about in every direction, and were in such a position as to render themselves almost harmless to the enemy.

He states that he never saw men fight as the Confederates did; 'twas not like men, but like infuriated devils. They rushed from their batteries, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, and drawing their tremendous knives, they cut and slashed among the United States troops, as though, in his language, "they were mowing down weeds!"

An Act to Modify the Collection Laws of this State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all laws and remedies for the collection of debts—created prior to this date, or subsequently created—whether in judgment, suits or otherwise, or secured by trust, deed or mortgage, or otherwise—except the remedy by attachment—be and the same are hereby suspended for the period of one year after a treaty of peace shall be established between the Confederacy and the United States.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all property now in the hands of any Sheriff or other officer, under levy of execution, shall be delivered to the defendant upon his executing bond in double the value of the property, for the forthcoming of the same, one year after the conclusion of peace: Provided, That during the suspension hereby created the statute of limitations shall not run, nor shall this act apply to proceedings against public officers, nor to the collection of taxes, or in suits for the recovery of the principal or interest of school or trust funds.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Secretary of War, at the instance of the General in command at Manassas, has telegraphed that no more passports will be furnished to persons to enter the lines of the Army.

The Confederate Loan.

As Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, in conjunction with C. W. Wood, Esq. we report the following loan:

Michael O'Reilly, $4000.

As Commissioner in connection with Dr. Wm. M. Reid and Capt. O. R. Singleton, for $15,000,000, we report the following:

Thomas Semmes,	$ 200	Mrs. S. J. Nichols,	200
A. H. Handy,	400	Wm. Priestley,	1000
James S. Reid,	500	R. E. Lawhon,	100
		Richard Winter,	2000

We should mention in this connection that B. S. Ricks took, while on a visit to New Orleans, of this same fifteen million loan, $25,000.

The following is a list of subscribers to the Produce Loan:

NAME	BALES COTTON	NAME	BALES COTTON
Dr. Wm. M. Reid,	100	O S D Shaw,	10
Dr. M. J. McKie,	100	John Montgomery,	50
James S. Reid,	100	F A Effinger,	50
W. C. Love,	25	Saml Magruder,	35
Jefferson Love,	75	John D Hart,	100
G. W. Hardy,	50	Garrett Goodloe,	25
E. F. Divine,	20	R C Saunders,	50
W. E. McAlister,	8	J A Magruder	25
John H Cheatham,	10	E Cordts,	50
Asa Coleman,	20	L W Smith,	10
Cassell & Baughn,	30	D McNeal,	40
Thomas J. Love,	10	P O Cornelius,	5
F. D. Coleman,	10	V A Carraway,	25
Dr. W E Harreld,	150	A A E Briggs,	50
Thomas McMahon,	25	C S Skidmore,	75
J. W. Griffin,	20	Skidmore & Simmons,	150
R. M. Latimer,	50	G W Campbell,	12
J. H. Dunlavy,	50	J E Williams,	10
D. K. Galtney,	25	Andrews & Fearn,	50
J. W. Brown,	20	W F Slocomb,	5
W. G. Thompson,	10	M D & J L Andrews,	50
Thomas Semmes,	150	J W Balfour,	100
Dr. A. T. Semmes,	40	James M Jones,	5
A. D. Barlow,	20	W G Kearney,	40
W. J. Britton,	100	L W Smith,	10
L. M. Jiggetts,	100	J H Rhodes,	5
S. T. Nicholson & Brother,	25	W B Lott,	150
John Robinson,	500	W A Cheek,	25
J. P. Thomas,	400	Robert Cheek,	10
H. G. Blackman,	300	J L Averitt,	75
B. S. Ricks,	200	Thomas Williams,	5
P. A. Horne,	75	C C Neal,	10
T. M. Baldwin,	25	Thos L Hart,	10
J. J. Nicholson,	50	J C Pitchford,	5
Miss H. T. Johnstone,	100	W H Joyner,	5
Henry Seimer,	20	J L Brown,	10
T. C. Tupper,	100	Eugene Terry,	10
C. Thompson,	40	W L Brooks,	10
J. R. Powell,	45	J G Harwood,	10
James E. Mhoon,	45	G Falkner,	5
B. F. Passmore,	12	D E Wood,	5
J. Coleman,	12	A Leggett,	8
A. B. & W. W. Wilhoit,	40	J H Williams,	10
Thos. Shackelford,	50	H W Hayes,	25
T. J. Smith,	25	W Ford,	20
A. H. Dinkins,	50	Mrs. M Coleman,	20
Alex. Booker,	10	Sam Hamblin,	2
John Kyle,	50	W W Nichols,	10
Robert Love,	15	Wm Reilly,	10
Hugh Lewis,	50	T J Wilder,	4
Isaac Bass,	100	A W Stanford,	4
Laf. Montgomery,	50	J B Smith,	5
A. J. Montgomery,	25	R W Nichols,	5
G. C. Johnston,	50	Simpson, Evans & Co.,	5
S. J. Ridley,	50	Wm R Covington,	5
A. Coleman,	20	A Smith,	5
J. C. Cameron,	25	H T Rimmer,	10
Wm. Bennett,	25	S J Stokes,	25
G. J. Hulme,	50	Elijah Patton,	4
T. M. Davis,	10	Collins & Milton,	15
J. A. Smith,	10	Calvin Rimmer,	4
T. E. Rawlings,	5	F H Prior,	5
T. A. Phillips,	25	P R Sutherland,	20
B. Nunally,	10	Mrs. E M Moon,	10
J. Sibly,	10	J P George,	10
C. R. Crawford,	10	Milton Cothran,	10
W. J. Hueston,	30	J W Downs,	10
R. W. Durfy,	50	J H Hamblin,	4
G. A. Glover,	10	W Hemmingway,	20
Wm. Catlett,	10	D Hemmingway,	30
John Lipscomb,	75	John Sutherland,	20
E T Montgomery,	100	J B Ward,	5
Col. G. Kearney,	50	Simeon Holliday,	5
J. K. Kearney,	25	John L Jones,	25
L. L. Kearney,	25	Y B Olive,	10
Estate G. D. Kearney,	50	G G O'Cain,	4
A. B. Wiles,	20	H W Rimmer,	4
Scott & Harstook,	25	N B Stuart,	12
A. B. Treadwell,	100	Wm McCulloch,	20
T. S. Hill,	50	L B Wilson,	4
James D. Wales,	10	Foster & Prichard,	10
W. J. Kendall,	20	A C Stovall,	5
Robert Clanton,	15	C C Coleman,	50
L. P. Thompson,	5	Jackson Warren,	40
B. L. Prichard,	100	J H Caldwell,	40
R A Beal,	5	W F Walker,	25
E L Thompson,	5	Miss E P Henry,	40
M M Lee,	25	John W Boddie,	100
P M Smith,	5	J J Atkinson,	5
Jos G Brown,	5	M Cameron,	100
Mrs. D L Parsons,	20	F Russell,	25
R W McMurtray,	4	R J Cunningham,	10
R B Fleming,	20	James Wales,	15
G A Fleming,	18	J M Richards,	10
Thomas Simpson,	10	Penelope Nichols,	10
James Simpson,	10	M & B F Nichols,	10
C C Cooper,	5	Wm Edwards,	1
Edwin Hamblin,	10	Julius Vinson,	1
H F Adams,	15	J H Vinson,	1
J H Alford,	16	J C Johnston,	10
E H Anderson,	25	J T Meek,	25
J A McMurtray,	8	L W Thompson,	100
Wm McWillie,	100	F Jones,	25
J M Fleming,	4	J R Mayson,	10
J M Walker,	10	Green Coleman,	25
J G Kirkpatrick,	8	O F Billingslea,	20
J R Lambuth,	25	J M Henry,	20
T Thornhill,	15	J B Massey,	15
S L Mosby,	10	E W Chambers,	25
G G Luckett,	10	Robert Hicks,	5
S V Luckett,	20	T F Grafton,	8
C W Scott,	10	J A Ross,	6
J J & W B Roy,	4	A M Lock,	10
C C Luckett,	15	R A Martin,	6
J T Semmes,	10	G W Grafton,	5
J T Hollingsworth,	4	J W Suber,	25
Wm Mandeville,	20	A W Griffin,	15
Wm Smith,	50	J A Cooper,	15
B F Pickett,	10	J J Mabry,	10
J T Cratin,	20	J B & D J Sample,	15
J R Brooke,	5	Sam Thomas,	5
M A Cobb,	2	Dr. W Law,	20
Robert Pitchford,	10	M J Bacon,	10
Reuben Stokes,	5	W Drane,	25
W M White,	10	W B Harvey,	25
A C Scott,	5	D M Fulton,	50
T H Luckett,	10	A Carson,	5
J P Moore,	10	Robert Smith,	8
T L. Holliday,	15	John Cooper,	5
R M Benton,	2	Wm. Priestley,	20
		John Hall,	—

D. E. Burns,	one-fourth	crop—12	bales.
J. N. Nichols,	one-half	" 37	"
Thos Alsworth,	one-half	" 20	"
B C Alsworth,	one-half	" 30	"
J N Alsworth,	one-half	" 20	"
J M Slaughter,	one-fourth	" 20	"
D H Gilmer,	one-fourth	" 40	"
O G Baldwin,	one-half	" 25	"
J M Cobb,	one-half	" 30	"
C A Hinton,	one-half	" 75	"
E J Hinton,	one-third	" 100	"
J W Adams	one-fourth	" 18	"
J S Willis,	one-fourth	" 35	"
C H Rabb,	one-fourth	" 8	"
A Rogers,	one-fourth	" 25	"
R M Davis,	one-third	" 35	"
O A Luckett,	three-fourths	" 150	"
W B Nichols,	one-half	" 15	"
A L Neal,	one-fourth	" 15	"
J C Ford,	one-fourth	" 20	"
S V Montgomery	one-half	" 35	"
E J Smith,	one-fourth	" 20	"
A Sneed,	one-half	" 12	"
E Wallace,	one-fourth	" 8	"
T J Bledsoe, all his crop—		5	"
J R Moore, 20 bales cotton and 500 bushels corn.			

W. T. Hickle,	$100—payable	Feb. 1st,	1862.
M. C. Davis,	100 "	Jan. 1st,	"
W. R. Eley,	100 "	Feb.	"
E. C. Frost,	100 "	Feb.	"
J N Holliday,	500 "	Feb.	"
G. S. Reins,	100 "	Jan.	"
J. D. Murrell,	200 "	Jan.	"
A Triplett,	100 "	Jan.	"
Robert Catlett,	100 "	Jan.	"
T Williams,	100 "	Jan.	"
E F Lane,	100 "	Jan.	"
H C Black,	100 "	Jan.	"
M Dillard,	500 "	Jan.	"
Edwin Stevens,	600 "	Jan.	"
S R Childs,	500 "	Jan.	"
W E Dancey,	$500 in money or cotton—payable Feb. 1st, 1862.		

Total—8800 bales cotton, worth $444,000; and $35,400 in money, subscribed by citizens of the county.

RICHARD WINTER,
Commissioner.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Richmond, Aug. 6. Passengers from Yorktown report that Newport News was evacuated last night by the Lincolnites. The impression is that the troops were sent to Washington or Fortress Monroe.

A dispatch from Norfolk says that it is thought here that the Federals commenced evacuating Newport News yesterday afternoon. A large fire was observed there, supposed to be the hospital buildings.

They removed their horses Sunday in vessels.

Richmond, August 7. The resolutions of thanks to Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Gustave T. Beauregard, and the officers and troops under their command, at the battle of Manassas, have been approved of by the President.

Lieutenant Earle, of South Carolina, threw himself head foremost from the fifth story of the Ballard House, this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Professor DeBow has been appointed Superintendent-in-chief of the cotton, provision and general supply loan.

The Inquirer of this morning says that W. J. Kennedy, of the Selma Issue, was not killed at Manassas, as before reported. He was injured by a fall from his horse, and is now at Culpepper, convalescent.

New York, August 7.—The Tribune says there is much more artillery here now than before the advance.

Harlan has a dispatch from Iowa, saying that the Southerners had captured Croton, a small town on the Desmoines, near Keokuk.

Louisville, August 7.—A fight occurred at Dug Springs, near Springfield. The Southerners evacuated the field during the night, Lyon taking possession next morning. Another battle is momentarily expected.

The Hessians had eight killed and thirty wounded, while forty of the Southerners were killed and forty wounded.

Five of the Regular dragoons and the Lieutenant commanding were killed.

Dug Springs is 18 miles Southeast of Springfield, Missouri. It is stated that 4000 Confederates are advancing on Springfield from the West.

New York, August 7.—Three of the privateer Sumter's prizes have arrived here, having been released by the Spanish authorities.

Washington, August 7. Official dispatches state that the South Carolina, off Galveston, captured the Shark, Virus, Ann Ryan, McCaulifield, Louisa, Dart, Cavallia, Falcon, George Baker, and Sam Houston in attempting to run the blockade. Among the stuff taken on them were 13 mail bags and a lot of express matter.

The Mohawk, off St. Marks, captured the Geo. B. Sloat in attempting to run the blockade.

Among the passengers is the wife and three children of Adjutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the Confederate flag as her private property.

Since the suppression of the publication of army intelligence, the city swarms with spies.

The New York Herald says the great victory in Kentucky will be followed by a physical one not less magnificent. There are ten thousand organized Union men in Kentucky only awaiting this victory at the ballot box, to take the field and drive the rebel forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee.

From Northern Papers.

GENERALS DISCHARGED.—Brigadier General Morris was honorably discharged from the service on Saturday; Major Gen. Sandford, of New York, Brigadier Gen. Runyan, of New Jersey, and Brigadier Generals Cox, Schenck and Bates, of Ohio, will also respectively be honorably discharged; the first named on August 15th, the last named on the 27th, and others on the 30th.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—Passengers from Harper's Ferry, Monday morning, carried information to Baltimore that Gen. Banks sent over to the Maryland side, on Saturday, all his camp equipage and military stores, and yesterday his army evacuated the place, and crossing over to the Maryland side, occupied the heights.

Confederate pickets were reported to be close upon Harper's Ferry, and it was even rumored that a strong Confederate army was approaching from the vicinity of Leesburg.

Gen. Banks had over 20,000 men under his command on Thursday last, and since then several regiments have passed through Baltimore en route for Harper's Ferry, and have, of course, ere this, arrived there, swelling his entire force to 35,000 or 40,000 men.

FROM RICHMOND VIA PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a gentleman who left Richmond on Friday, the 10th ult., has arrived in that city, and furnishes the following information:

In Sloat's rifle factory, at Richmond, 200 men are employed. Two new rifle factories had just been started by Southern men.

At the factory of J. R. Anderson & Co., guns were being made as fast as possible. The factory is in full operation. Anderson has in his employ 400 men, who have been formed into companies for the protection of the works. At this factory, three large guns (thirty-two pounders, and others of greater calibre,) and six small brass cannon are turned out every week. In this establishment nothing but cannon are made. The hands are paid off in money.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.—According to the New York News, the whole number of Federal troops killed, wounded and missing at the late great battle, from the several States, so far as ascertained, is as follows:

STATE	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING
New York,	157	337	475
Massachusetts,	17	44	74
Rhode Island,	41	105	52
Connecticut,	40	30	13
Vermont,	—	10	—
N. Hampshire,	2	5	—
Maine,	1	17	—
Ohio,	18	16	8
Michigan,	9	8	105
Wisconsin,	1	33	—
Minnesota,	66	41	47
New Jersey,	—	3	—
U. S. Troops,	9	10	4
Total,	374	682	760

It may be proper to state that many of these returns are incomplete; while from 13 regiments there are no reports at all; so that the number of killed, wounded and missing will doubtless be largely increased.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—We learn from a Pittsburg dispatch that on the afternoon of the 23d, three cars of the Pittsburg and Cleveland train broke through the tressel works of the Alleghany. One man was killed and three others badly injured. The train was bound east, containing fifty teamsters from Cleveland for Uncle Sam. Gen. McClelland was due his train, but did not come. The cars fell the distance of fifty feet and were torn to atoms. It will be [illegible]

WHAT RUSSELL THOUGHT OF THE BATTLE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, under date of July 24, says:

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, states that the loss of the killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to twelve thousand, and that the loss of the Confederates will probably reach four thousand. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century—no rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fall to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, referring to the gratitude shown by most of the wounded prisoners at Manassas, for the kindness with which they are treated, says:

But the Zouaves are incorrigible. They seem perfectly oblivious to every sentiment of honor, gratitude or decency. They have nothing but the human form and faculty of speech to distinguish them from Gorillas.

BOARD POLICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Police of Madison County, will be held at the Courthouse thereof, on the 3d Monday in August next.

J. R. POWELL.
July 20, 1861.—4t 29

Artificial Teeth.

The best, cheapest and most replete Dental Establishment in the South is Drs. K. & R.'s, Canton. Their facilities for manipulating Artificial Teeth are unsurpassed by any Practical Dentists in the South—defying competition and at prices to suit the times.

Persons requiring superior Dentistry should procure it where they can rely upon the experience, skill and integrity which Dental science can produce.

☞ Office—One door East of the Stone House.

KIRKPATRICK & ROWE.
July 13-tf. CANTON, MISS.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

OFFICE SO. DIV. MISS. CENTRAL R.R.
CANTON, July 2, 1861.

ON and after date, the Passenger Trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad will run as follows:

Express, leaves Canton 8.30 A M; arrives at Grand Junction 9.40 P M, and Jackson, Tenn., 1.45 A M.

Mail, leaves Canton 8.05 P M; arrives at Grand Junction 9.40 A M, and Jackson, Tenn. 1.45 P M.

RETURNING,

Express, leaves Jackson, Tenn., 6.50 P M; leaves Grand Junction 10.15 P M., and arrives at Canton 8 A M.

Mail, leaves Jackson, Tenn., 6.50 A M; leaves Grand Junction 10.15 A M, and arrives at Canton at 8.05 P M.

☞ Making close connections at Grand Junction with Trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad East and West; at Jackson, Tenn. with Trains of Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Grenada with Trains of Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; at Vaughn's with stage for Yazoo City; and at Canton with Trains of New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to and from New Orleans and Jackson.

Through Tickets to all important points can be had at the Canton office.

July 13-tf E. D. FROST, Sup't South. Div.

Popular and Fashionable Music
FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens of Canton and vicinity, that he has deposited for sale, and always will keep, at S. R. Childs' Confectionary Store South side of the Public Square, a large selection of the latest and most popular music of the day; and, also, the best classic music of the old and modern celebrated composers. The music is selected by himself, and will suit the taste and wants of the music-loving people. The ladies, especially, are invited to call at the above named establishment and examine the stock, particularly the large selection of beautiful songs, where Mr. Childs will be glad to wait on them, and attend to the business for the undersigned. Music not on hand when called for, can be obtained in a few days, if desired.

Terms Entirely Cash.
ADOLPHUS BROWN,
Jan. 26, '61 Professor of Music.

SETTLE UP.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, on open account, are requested to call and settle up by note or otherwise. We are willing to take Treasury Notes of the State of Mississippi, or of the Confederate States, at par, in payment of our accounts.

W. A. STEELE & CO.
July 20, 1861—tf 29

P. S. Treasury Notes of State of Mississippi taken at par for Goods.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

1860. 1860.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave the Depot of the Company, corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets, in New Orleans, at 7.30 A. M. and at 7.00 P. M., and arrive at Canton at 7.40 P. M. and 7.58 A. M., daily, Sundays included.

Trains leave Canton for New Orleans at 11.40 A. M. and 11.50 P. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 11.30 P. M., and 12 M. Trains going North make close connections with Mississippi Central Railroad at Canton.

Children three years old and under, free; those over three and up to twelve years old, half price; all over twelve years of age, full fare.

Through tickets to all principal cities, North and East can be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 113 Camp street, opposite Lafayette square, or at the Depot in New Orleans.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

Transportation Department.

FREIGHT will be received at the Company's Depot, foot of Calliope street, New Orleans, up to 3.30 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

All freight intended for transportation must be distinctly marked with name or initials of consignee and place of destination; and no freight will be received unless consigned to established stations on the line of the road or its connections.

The Company holds itself responsible for the value of Cotton shipped by the road, which may be lost by fire from the time it is receipted for at stations on the line until twelve hours after notice to consignee of its arrival at the Depot in New Orleans.

Agents of the railroad company are not permitted to receive or receipt for bank notes, specie, jewelry or other express matter. They will be received by the Agents of the Adams Express, 36 Camp street.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Sup't.
Jan. 21, 1860.

CHINA FOR THE MILLION!

HAWES & WAGGONER

DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Canton, Miss.

THE LADIES are specially invited to call and examine our elegant China sets, and House Furnishing articles.

HAWES & WAGGONER,
GUN MAKERS.

HAVING opened a shop in the rear of our Store, we are prepared to do all kinds of Gun Work at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. We will be responsible for all work entrusted to our care.

PARTICULAR attention given to the repairing of Sewing Machines.

Dec. 15, 1860. HAWES & WAGGONER.

NOTICE.

I WILL take Confederate State Bonds, at par, for goods sold and for accounts due Mr. M. Joel. Please come and settle.

THE GREAT
MEDICINAL DRINK OF THE AGE!!
CROOKES'S
INVIGORATING AROMATIC VEGETABLE
STOMACH BITTERS!
FOR RESTORING AND PRESERVING HEALTH!

Prepared from Aromatic Bitter Herbs!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN!

An agreeable and palatable Invigorating Tonic, prepared from Aromatic Bitter Vegetables, combined with a pure spirit, improved and perfected by one of our venerable and eminent physicians during a practice of thirty years, in the latter part of which he used these Bitter Herbs, with unparalled success, in the treatment of internal diseases, and for purifying the blood.

They stimulate and regulate the functions of digestion, impart vigor and tone to the stomach, strengthen the system, and are unequalled as a purifier of the blood. By continuing the use of a wineglass full morning and evening, and before meals, for a few weeks, they will afford convincing proofs of their great medicinal properties, and, under the influence of their health-restoring qualities, that physical condition necessary to the enjoyment of a sound body and mind will soon be attained.

From their purifying influence the skin becomes steadily smooth and bright, and they will gradually remove every trace of eruption or inflammation from the face or body, as they progress in the purification of the blood.

Viewing them simply as a beverage, they equal in richness and delicacy of flavor the finest grades of choice Champagne wines—the bitter principle being only perceptible when felt in the good work of purifying and invigorating.

For the use of old and young of both sexes they are admirably adapted, being grateful to the taste; of an exquisitely delicate flavor—imparting to the palate a soothing, aromatic effect, equalled only by its purity and richness.

The following letter, regarding the purity and quality of this celebrated Vegetable Tonic, from the eminent and gifted physician and chemist, Victor E. Channing, so long and favorably known in connection with the French Academy of Science, speaks for itself:

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, WEST BROADWAY,
New York, February 8, 1860.

MR. H. M. CROOKES: Dear Sir—In accordance with your request of the 12th ult. I have subjected a sample of your Invigorating Aromatic Vegetable Stomach Bitters to a careful analysis, and find them to be composed of the essence of Aromatic Bitter Vegetables, of ancient fame in the medical world; and yet I have never before seen them so well blended, or rendered so pleasing to the sense of taste.

The Spirit used in their preparation I found to be perfectly pure, and as free from deleterious element as that procured from the natural juice of the grape.

You doubtless had the assistance of experienced medical skill in perfecting so excellent a combination, as it rarely occurs that the bitter principle, possessing so much medicinal worth, is rendered so palatable.

Continue to prepare your Stomach Bitters strictly in accordance with the formula you have already adopted, and they cannot fail to gain precedence over everything else of the kind within my knowledge.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

VICTOR E. CHANNING.

Connoisseurs in fine beverages, and those anxious to be relieved from inward suffering, are requested to test their qualities fairly and impartially, and give the public the benefit of their unbiased opinion.

Crookes's Invigorating Aromatic Vegetable Stomach Bitters are sold by Grocers, Druggists and Dealers generally, throughout the country, and can be had as a beverage at the principal Bars and Saloons.

April 20, 1861—1y.

IMPROVED METALLO--PERCHA

BURIAL CASKET.

—Patented October 4, 1859, by—
H. MARSHALL, COVINGTON, KY.

PERMIT us to call your attention to a new and valuable invention of Corrugated Sheet Metallic Burial Cases, which, for Beauty, Lightness, and Durability, stand unrivalled