

Fighting at Coosawhatchie and Pocotaligo.

The threatened movement of the enemy's forces under Gen. Mitchel, was made upon our main land on Wednesday. A dispatch announced that several columns were in motion; one marching from Mackey's Point towards Pocotaligo, and the other on Coosawhatchie from Bee's Creek, about seven miles from the Railroad. The strength of the enemy was not stated, but our troops were drawn up ready to meet and fight the invaders. Col. Walker was in command of our forces, near Coosawhatchie.

Official despatches received in the city Wednesday afternoon confirms the above, and stated that fighting had already commenced with both columns of the enemy. Our forces were thought to be ample to hold the enemy in check until the arrival of reinforcements, which were being rapidly sent forward from all points on the railroad. The 46th Ga., and Eutaw (25th S. C. V.) had been ordered forward.

4 o'clock. Another despatch received, states that the enemy had advanced on and taken the railroad at Coosawhatchie. Col. Walker had a severe fight, but was holding his ground. Reinforcements to relieve Col. Walker were moving up rapidly, and it was thought the enemy cannot hold his position but a few hours.

Latest. A despatch from Col. Walker states that he has driven the enemy from Old Pocotaligo, and will advance in pursuit. Reinforcements had arrived to his relief. Skirmishing had commenced and the enemy were retreating.

DEFEAT OF THE VANDALS IN CAROLINA.—The public mind was greatly relieved yesterday morning by the despatch from Col. Walker to Gen. Beauregard, announcing the repulse of the Yankees at Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie, which we are kindly permitted to publish: About 10 o'clock our community were rejoiced at the appearance of the following order, which was published on the bulletin boards of the printing offices:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23d, 1862.

By Order of G. T. Beauregard:

The abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's point and Bee's Creek landing by Col. W. S. Walker commanding the district, and Col. C. P. Harrison commanding the troops from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transport and gunboats. The Charleston and Savannah railroad is uninjured. The abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field, and our cavalry is in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us. Our loss is fifteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy left forty dead on the field. His total loss, confirmed by accounts of prisoners, is not less than two hundred killed and wounded.

We took eighty small arms. The enemy's force consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

Our accounts from the scene of the enemy's demonstration, on Wednesday last, against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, are somewhat meagre as yet, owing to the fact that no communication by railroad can be had, for the present, with Pocotaligo—the trains being employed for military purposes.

At an early hour yesterday the telegraph brought the news that the marauders, repulsed in their advance at Old Pocotaligo, and driven back from the railroad at Coosawhatchie, had retreated hastily to their gunboats, but we were left in uncertainty as to the extent or results of the fighting.

We also received, last evening a despatch from Savannah, mentioning that twenty-one dead Yankees were lying near Pocotaligo, but no further details had reached that city.

Of the manner in which the enemy, after gaining the railroad at Coosawhatchie, was driven therefrom, we have no particulars. It is stated that, as the train from Savannah to Pocotaligo approached Coosawhatchie, the enemy made signals to the engineer to stop. The latter paid no attention to the signals, and determined to run the gauntlet. As he did so, the enemy fired, killing Major Harrison, of the 11th South Carolina Regiment, the fireman on the train, and slightly wounding the engineer.

To the Planters of Middle, Southern and South-western Georgia:

MARIETTA, GA., October 17, 1862.

An eminent necessity has caused Governor Brown to appeal to you for a laboring force to work on the defences around Savannah. No more negroes will be received than is actually necessary to complete the work in thirty days. Agents will be sent in the several counties to receive the negroes and receipt for them.

T. A. PARSONS,
General Superintendent.

HEAT OF THE HUMAN BODY.—One of the most useful instruments which the ingenuity of man has devised is the thermometer. This instrument does not enable us to estimate the actual quantity of heat contained in a substance, but it indicates the proportion of the subtle fluid that is sensible—that is recognizable by the sense of touch. The dusky Hindoo, clad in his solitary garment of cotton, and the Laplander in his suit of fur, are placed in the most opposite conditions in relation to the heat of the sun; the Indian is exposed during the whole year to old Sol's most ardent beams, whilst but a scant share of its genial rays goes to warm the Laplander. But, if we place the bulb of a thermometer beneath the tongue of a Hindoo we would find the mercury to stand at 98 deg. of Fahrenheit's scale, and if we repeated the experiment on a Laplander we would obtain an identical result. Numerous experiments of this nature have been made on individuals in most parts of the world, and the results have proved that the temperature of the blood of man is 98 degrees Fahrenheit, whether he be in India or at Nova Zembla, on the steppes of Russia, or the elevated plateau of America. This invariability of the temperature of the bodies of men appears the more wonderful when it is considered that the range of the temperature of the medium in which they exist exceeds 100 degrees, Fahrenheit's.

The human body resembles, in some degree, a steam boiler with innumerable safety valves, in the form of pores in the skin. Perspiration is caused by the heat of the body converting the water in the animal frame into vapor, which escapes through millions of pores in the cuticle. The expansion of this vapor over the whole surface of the body exerts a refrigerating action for the removal of surplus heat from the animal system. When the pores of the skin are closed and perspiration prevented, the surplus heat generated in the body is prevented from escaping, and fever ensues. A clean cuticle is as necessary to health as good food and pure water.

YOUR COUNTRY.—An old soldier, in appealing lately to his son to go and fight for the Government and the Union, said:

"Perhaps you have never thought what your country means. It is all that surrounds you—all that has brought you up and fed you—all that you have loved. This country that you see—these houses—these trees, those girls who go along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, the bread which pays your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which come to you from the men and things among which you live—this is your country! The little room where you used to see you, mother, the remembrance which she has left you, the earth where she rests—this is your country! You see it, you breathe it, everywhere. Think to yourself of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name, and that name will be *your country*. We owe it all that we are, and he who enjoys the advantages of having a free country, and does not accept the burdens of it, forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen. Do for your country what you would for your father and mother. Your country is in danger."

THE SPIRIT OF NEW ENGLAND.—The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Framingham, Mass., Oct. 1, 1862:

"You express surprise that my husband has enlisted! I would think it a disgrace if he did not, as I think it a disgrace to every able bodied man who refuses to answer his country's call; and I know few so able as he. So I send him forth in the full conviction that he is in the path of duty, and that a blessing will descend upon him in the comfortless camp on the bloody field, that could not reach him by his tranquil fireside in these stormy times."

BISHOP ROSECRANS.—As Bishop Rosecrans, (brother of the General) was at dinner recently, the conversation reverted to the war.

"It would seem to me, Bishop, that you and your brother, the General, are engaged in very different callings." "Yes, it appears so," returned the Bishop. "And yet," he continued, "we are both fighting men. While the General is wielding the sword of the flesh, I trust I am using the sword of the Spirit. He is fighting the rebels, and I am fighting the spirits of darkness. There is this difference in the terms of our service; he is fighting with Price, while I am fighting without price."

A NEW PIPE.—Mr. Robert Heneage, of Buffalo, has invented a pipe entirely upon new principles, and destined, in all probability to effect a complete revolution in tobacco smoking. The editor of *Buffalo Express* says that he has tried the pipe, and found it to be all that it promised. The tobacco in the bowl is lighted at the bottom, and burns up-

ward. The stem is inserted in a cap at the top, which also has a chamber filled with cotton to purify the smoke. The contrivance is not complicated but simple, and works to a charm.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

WHITE AND NEGRO LABOR.—Among the many attempts to excite opposition to the President's Proclamation, there is none more false, detestable and atrocious than the assertion that emancipation will bring Southern negroes to the North to compete with our workmen, and bring down the price of wages. In his recent speech at Brooklyn, N. Y., Cassius M. Clay thus alluded to this prejudice: "German's, Irishmen, Frenchmen, why are you here at all? It is because you here find a government based upon the broad principle of liberty to all humanity. (Applause.) Show me the man who would to-day oppress a man on account of his color, and I will show you a man who will, should it meet his ends, oppress you to-morrow. But it is not true that this interference with your labor will take place in consequence of Emancipation. Emancipation will, in fact, but concentrate black labor in the South."

A SHORT ANSWER.—One of the enrolling marshals the other day, received a strong hint from a down town female. Stopping at the lady's house, he found her before her door endeavoring to effect with a vegetable huckster a 20 per cent. abatement in the price of a peck of potatoes. "Have you any men here, madam?" The reply was gruff and curt—"No." "Have you no husband, madam?" "No." "Nor brothers?" "No." "Perhaps you have a son, madam?" "Well, what of it?" "I should like to know where he is." "Well, he isn't here." "So I see, ma'am. Pray where is he?" "In the Union army, where you ought to be." The marshal hastened round the corner. He didn't turn her interrogate the lady.

—The *Nord* of Brussels says that "a French captain is said to have just returned from a voyage to Africa with specimens of a plant the name of which is still kept a secret, and which, submitted to some chemical process, yields a substance perfectly resembling cotton. Several pieces of stuff have been woven out of it, and specimens submitted to the Emperor of the French. These stuffs are described as stronger than cotton tissue, equal in fineness and 60 per cent. cheaper. The plant abounds both in Africa and America, and will thrive very well in Algeria. The *Nord* adds that a company is being formed to work this substance on a large scale."

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The undersigned will dispatch a vessel twice a month from each of the above named ports. For Freight or passage, apply to

JOHN PITTS, Agent, Bay Point, S. C.,
B. H. BILBY, 56 Greenwich St., N. York.

The Brig "Lenu," of this line will sail for New York on the 30th inst. She made the passage here in 4 days—beating the steamer "Ericsson."

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.—The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., give notice that they lately issued a new staple of watch expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to take the place of the cheap anchors and lemons of foreign manufacture with which the market is flooded, and which, as every one knows, were never made to keep time, being refuse manufactures, unsaleable in Europe and sent to this country for *junk* and *winning* purposes only.

Our new watch is most substantially made, cased in sterling silver, and is a reliable and accurate time-piece. It is offered at a price but little above that which is asked for the trashy anchors and lemons already referred to. We have named this new series of watches Wm. Ellery, and they may be found at the stores of our agents, Chancey G. Robbins, Beaufort; Douglas, Steele & Co., Hilton Head, for the American Watch Company.

H. A. ROBBINS, General Agent.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE UNION SQUARE STORE. Under the Post Office—a fine lot of Letter and Note Paper—ruled and plain—extra super and common qualities. Envelopes, Buff, White, Tinted, Opague, Patriotic, &c.—all sizes and qualities. Steel and Gold Pens. Ink—black, blue and red. Inkstands, paper folders, erasers, port folios, pen knives, prize stationery, &c. &c. Also, Patten's Manual for Officers, Infantry Tactics, Duane's Engineers Manual and various other books of interest and value to the soldier. Also, a large variety of Novels, Song-books, pictorial papers, and by each mail the latest issues of the New York daily papers.

PORT ROYAL HOUSE, HILTON HEAD, S. C.—THE SUBscribers wish to inform their friends and the Public that their House is now open for visitors, the traveling public and permanent boarders, on reasonable terms. No pains will be spared for the comfort of guests.

FRANZ & GILSON, Proprietors.

GROCERY AND SUTLER STORE.—Messrs. FRANZ & GILSON will keep constantly on hand, at their large Warehouse under the Port Royal House, a good supply of Ship's Groceries and Suttler's Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices. They will also advance money and take bills of credit on Shipments upon the owners in Boston or New York.

REFERENCE:—Col. Peter Dunbar, J. J. Dunbar & Co., Hill & Simpson, Benton & Caverly, Potter & Snow and C. L. Curtis. All of Boston, Mass.

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MR. C. G. ROBBINS, BEAUFORT, S. C., IS NOW ESTABLISHED on the corner opposite "Stevens House." He has always on hand, for sale, the most desirable goods for this section of the country, and for army uses, at the lowest prices.