A Dinner in Camp---Speech from Beauregard.

We find in the N. O. *Delta*, of the 12th, a letter from the seat of war on the Potomac, dated "Union Mills, Nov. 1," giving an account of a dinner on the 31st of October, given by Captain Gilman, of the Crescent City Rifles. Amongst the guests were Gen. Beauregard, Prince Polignac, and other notables. We make the following extract:

Prince Polignac, or Col. Polignac, as he is called in the army, is a young gentleman of genial manners, fine intelligence and consummate accomplishments. In recognition of a toast given by Dr. Choppin, he responded in a few remarks, delivered in the English language, and characterized by a purity of accent and an elegance of expression which excited the surprise and admiration of his auditors. When he declared that he was ready in the cause of liberty and the Confederate stars, to shed blood, in emulation of his distinguished countryman, the friend and the companion of Washington, his words elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm. Nor could we fail to appreciate the magnanimity of his reference to Lafayette, when we remembered that this distinguished man was one of the most effective instruments of the downfall of the speaker's grandfather, the unfortunate Prince Polignac, Minister of Charles X., and that between them a bitter political and personal feud existed. Another incident of this entertainment was likewise peculiarly interesting. When the newly devised battle-flag was brought in, Gen. Beauregard related to the company the motives which led to its adoption; and as the recital embraces a thrilling portion of the eventful battle of Manassas, I shall endeavor to reproduce it, as nearly as possible, in the General's own words:

"On the 21st July, at about half-past three o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head waved a flag which I could not distinguish. Even by the aid of a strong glass I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At this moment I received a dispatch from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was seen approaching in that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. Patterson's command, coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched, with orders, to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently again distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Col. Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and my fears. I told him I feared that the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case, I should be compelled to fall back upon our reserves, and postpone, till the next day, a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection I directed Col. Evans to proceed to Gen. Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve; to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrogade movement.

Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. I called him back.—"Let us," said I, "wait a few moments, to confirm our suspicions, before finally resolving to yield the field." I took the glass and again examined the flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment—[here the General turned to Col. Hays, who sat beside him]—the gallant 7th Louisiana; and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance, was the brigade of Gen. (then Col.) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment responded to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat which afterwards became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board; but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

Gen. Beauregard then explained how the new battle flag was designed—the reason for its adoption being made sufficiently clear by his lucid and thrilling narrative. The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States. During the dinner, as was natural enough, a great number of soldiers congregated around the tent, and clamored for a sight of Gen. Beauregard. Col. Hays went out on behalf of the General, and made a speech to them, which, of course, was received with applause; but the men would not be pacified until Gen. Beauregard himself was presented to them, and until the sound of his voice was heard among them. Never have I witnessed so much enthusiasm as when the General assured them of the gratification he experienced in hearing their enthusiastic cheering, and that he hoped to hear the same voices again on the field of battle and in the hour of victory.

AN EGYPTIAN DOING GOOD SERVICE.—Capt. Bradshaw, the daring Southern Illinois guerilla chief, is performing deeds of valor, and rendering essential aid to our cause in Southern Kentucky. Captain B. has an independent command of about 40 mounted men, and is engaged in scouting expeditions. On the 12th, he delivered over to general Tilghman, at Hopkinsville, 36 rifled muskets, with their bayonets, cartridge boxes, &c. These Lincoln guns belonged to one Capt. Cerper, and were found secreted in the woods, near Flat Lick, in Christain county. They were immediately placed in the hands of Texans, who will doubtless receipt to Old Abe for the same.—Louisville Courier.

How to Have A Warm Tent.

The correspondent of the Providence *Press*, writing from the Second Rhode Island Regiment's camp, gives the following useful account of the manner in which that regiment has protected itself from cold and frost while in tents:

We have been getting for a few nights quite a touch of the weather; indeed, the cold has pinched us quite smartly, so that we not only feel the need of warmer blankets and more of them, but of good fires also. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the need of protection against the sudden cold has set the inventive wits of our Yankee soldiers to work in good earnest. A plan was soon hit upon which answers the purpose most perfectly. This is a description of it: A hole is dug in the centre of the tent, about two feet in depth and diameter. This is walled with stones laid in soft clay, and covered at the top, with the exception of a small aperture for the introduction of fuel. For this aperture there must be a close fitting door or cover, which can be opened and closed at pleasure.

Across one side of the tent a trench is laid and covered with wood and earth, through which the cold air is conveyed freely to the bottom part of this subterranean fire place. From the top of the same, and across the opposite side of the tent, is another trench inlaid and carefully covered with stone and earth, through which the smoke and surplus heat is carried off. This is the whole machine. The merits of it are obvious. It is universally practical. It can be introduced easily into any tent or dwelling. The economy of it; it costs only a few hours work for three or four men. The convenience of it; being entirely underground, it takes up none of the precious room of our small tents. The utility of it: it dries and warms the earth within, and even beyond the entire circuit of the tent, and thus prevents those damp, cold, and unhealthy exhalations from the earth, which are probably the chief cause of ill-health among the soldiers. The tents are thus also furnished with a moist and genial atmosphere, the heat of which can be easily increased so as to meet the exigencies of the coldest part of the season.

To realize the importance of this you must remember that the walls of our houses are only thin canvas; that they are so readily penetrated by cold, or moisture, that the atmosphere within follows rapidly the changes in the condition of the atmosphere without. Indeed, so far as this is concerned, there is but very little difference between living under the tents and in the open air. Without some such contrivance, what therefore, could persons do, who, until within a short time, have been accustomed to live in close and warm houses? I had rather it is true, take my chance for a long and healthy life in the open air, both by day and by night, than in a close room, and upon the bare earth rather than upon woollen carpets; but then wisdom must be exercised, and time must be taken for a gradual change. The effects of this experiment upon this regiment are easily traced.

The cases of illness from severe colds and intermitting or billious fevers, which have recently sprung up among us, are, I believe, all in the tents not thus protected. It must be also, in part, at least, owing to this arrangement that our encampment still continues so healthy, while forms of of sickness incidental to these cold snaps are prevailing in encampments near to us.

HOW OUR COMMISSIONERS WERE OVERTAKEN.—Late intelligence explains how Messrs. Mason and Slidell were taken by the Yankee frigate San Jacinto. The Commissioners' arrival in Havana, and nature of their mission was so far from being a secret there, that they received the marked hospitalities of the Captain-General of the island. Immediately upon their arrival, the Consul of Lincoln, one Shufeldt, sent a fast yacht, the Nonpareil, to Key West with the news. Thus the enemy had abundant time to mature all their arrangements for the *coup*. The Commissioners had taken passage on the royal mail steam packet from Havana to Liverpool.

On the 9th inst., she after leaving the port of Havana, the steamer was boarded by the United States man-of-war San Jacinto, under command of Capt. Wilkes, for the purpose of arresting Messrs Mason and Slidell, who, with their Secretaries, were brought forcibly off. The party of ladies who acompanied the Commissioners proceeded on their way, and took with them, it is said, the official letters and despatches of the Commissioners. The San Jacinto, on the evening of Saturday last, reached Fortress Monroe, whence, it is said, the arrested Commissioners will, by permission of Gen. Wool, send a despatch to our Government on the subject of their capture.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION FOR WAR PURPOSES.—For general information we subjoin a list of property subject to the war tax:

Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, with ferries, bridges and mines.

Slaves of all ages.

Merchandize of all kinds for sale, except the agricultural products of the country.

Bank stock, except such as may be returned by the bank by its proper officer.

Railroad and other corporate stock, do., do.

Money at interest, including bills and all notes and securities bearing interest, except Confederate bonds.

Cash on hand or deposit, in bank or elsewhere.

Cattle, horses and mules, raised or held for sale.

Gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages.

CANDIDATES.

For Sheriff.

F. V. COOPER.
WILLIAM SPIRES,
HENRY B. GALLMAN.
JAMES EIDSON,
JOHN BLAND,

For Tax Collector.

CHARLES CARTER.
BERRY HORNE,
W. H. HOLLOWAY.
BENJ. ROPER,
STARLING TURNER,
C. M. MAY,

For Clerk.

S. HARRISON,
JACKSON COVAR.

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

Robt. H. Marsh et al, vs The Graniteville Manufacturing Company & Thos. H. Marshall — *Bill for*
W. P. Jones and wife and others, vs George DeMedicis. — *Account and*
Pickens B. Marsh et al vs Thomas Craig. — *Partition.*

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants Henry Timanus and Caroline his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion of Messrs. Magrath & Griffin, Compl's Solicitors, Ordered that the said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to the above Bills within three months from the publication hereof, or decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.
Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Oct 15, 1861 3m 41

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

James M. Whittle, vs Nathan Bodie, Thos. N. Bartley, and wife, et al. — *Bill for Specific Performance.*

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants Wesley Bodie, William McCarty, Alsey McCarty, Mary A. McCarty, Martha McCarthy, Elizabeth McCarthy, Tillman McCarthy, Philip Kates and his wife Elizabeth, Nathan Bodie and Capers Bodie reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Tompkins & Bacon and Griffin, Complainant's Solicitors, Ordered that they do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within three months from the publication hereof, or a decree *pro confesso* will be entered against them.
Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Comm'rs Office, Oct 14, 1861. 3m 41

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

R. M. Fuller, vs. Samuel R. Fuller. — *Foreign Attachment.*

THE Plaintiff in the above stated case, having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom copies of said declaration with rules to plead can be served, On motion of Messrs. Abney & Wright, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Ordered that said Defendant appear and plead to said declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him:
S. HARRISON, C.C.P.
Clerk's Office, October 1st 1861. c1yq 40

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

Aaron A. Clark, vs. Samuel R. Fuller. — *Foreign Attachment.*

THE Plaintiff in the above stated case, having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom copies of said Declaration with rules to plead can be served, On motion of Messrs. Abney & Wright, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Ordered that said Defendant appear and plead to said Declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
S. HARRISON, C.C.P.
Clerk's Office, October 1st, 1861. c1yq 40

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

Aaron A. Clark, vs. Samuel R. Fuller. — *Foreign Attachment.*

THE Plaintiff in the above stated case, having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom copies of said declaration with rules to plead can be served, On motion of Messrs. Abney & Wright, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Ordered that said Defendant appear and plead to said Declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
S. HARRISON, C.C.P.
Clerk's Office, October 1st, 1861. c1yq 40