Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE, & B. KEESE
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements will be inserted at Two DOLLAR per Square CASH (10 Minion lines or less for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for,) Ten Dollars.

All communications of a personal character, Obituary Notices (Reports, Resolutions or Proceedings of any Society, Association or Corporation, will be charged as advertisements.

The Fighting at Suffolk, &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 21.—From the N. Y. *Herald* of Saturday, the 18th inst., we make up a summary of the news it contains:

A dispatch, dated April 14th, from Lieutenant Com. Cushing, of the U. S. steamer Com. Barney, to the Navy Department, says:

The vessels from above came down this morning, the Mount Washington disabled. At 11½ A. M., the enemy's artillery opened on us with a cross fire. At once we went into action and silenced them in an hour. At 1 P. M. the enemy opened on the Mount Washington (which was grounded) with artillery and sharpshooters at 700 yards. I kept close to the disabled Mount Washington and fought until high water, and then ordered the Stepping Stone to take her in tow, although under a heavy fire, and at 5 P. M. silenced the enemy's battery. Loss, 3 killed and 7 wounded. Casualties on other vessels yet unknown. My engine is not disabled, although I have eight raking shots. The Barney and crew are in good fighting trim, and will beat the enemy or sink at our posts.

A dispatch dated "off Newport News, April 16 h. P. M.," says:

Rear Admiral Lee's report, says reports from Louis Cushing and Lanton are received. The enemy have not crossed the river. There is every evidence that he is reconnoitering. We shot down a number of their men to-day on the Nansemond with canister. In all our loss is five killed and eight wounded in our little flotilla, to which the fight has been pretty much confined.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent says long street has twice laid down pontoons, but was driven off by our Parrot guns. The Mt Washington was completely riddled by rifled field artillery on the Nansemond, Tuesday night. Another steamer was fired into coming from Suffolk. Skirmishing is constantly going on. Longstreet has 50,000 men. Deserters say the troops are being rapidly withdrawn from the Rappahannock and sent to Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

Gen. Dix has gone to Norfolk and probably to Suffolk. No fears of Suffolk being cut off.

The *Herald* says "there is a good deal of feeling in this city about the affair" of Corcoran's killing Kimball. It is said he drew his sword, halted Corcoran without authority, used insulting language, and swore he should not pass, etc.

A Washington telegram says the roads in Stafford are again impassable.

Five hundred negroes are to be sent to Hayti by the Administration. The *Herald* thinks they will be wanted after the war to cultivate cotton.

The British Queen has arrived in New York from Nassau, with dates of the 18th. It gives a list of arrivals and clearances of blockade runners—24 arrivals, 9 of which were with cotton from Wilmington and Charleston, and 10 clearances, with coffee, salt and assorted cargoes, and 4 of them for Confederate ports.

A French officer, who saw the Charleston fight, says the only way to attack rebel batteries is by razed batteries, perfectly tight, with no tangible object above deck, covered all over with iron, and two rows of guns, placed one or two feet above water. The turrets offer too large a surface. The rebels have not the best implements of modern warfare. The French have a projectile which goes through any iron plate, however thick, at 400 yards, and explodes with force sufficient to blow up a Monitor.

The New York *Herald* thinks the Confederates purpose to attack Norfolk, or Washington, N. C., and says there will be no excuse for Hooker if he lets Lee get away as McClellan let Johnston get off from Manassas. It adds that the rebels, having exhausted the country between Fredericksburg and Richmond, very wisely abandon it to Hooker. "We apprehend that the War Office is still solicitous about the safety of Washington, and hesitates to make a forward movement not so much because of the muddy roads as to get Lee back to Richmond and out of the reach of Washington.

The *Herald* has the following on the Confederate loan in England:

A subscription for the relief of the rebel Government—now reduced to the most indigent circumstances, and in peril of immediate dissolution—has been started in England under the guise of a loan, the security for which is the cotton remaining unburnt by the rebels or unseized by the United States.

The *Herald* adds: The loan is already at a discount. There is not the remotest prospect of a single shilling being repaid. England's object is the destruction of the U. S. Government, and is indifferent whether the money she subscribes to the belligerent mendicant is expended in pirate ships or in support of African barracoons. The *Herald* is content Jeff Davis should swindle stupid Britishers, and regards it as one of the biggest things that the Rebels have yet done, not even excepting John B. Floyd's operations. "When we get over our present little difficulties we can see what is the best way of treating this last manifestation of British neutrality."

Mrs. Semmes, wife of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, has been ordered, under Burnside's proclamation, to prepare to leave Cincinnati and cross into Dixie.

The *Herald* proposes to use the "Aid for Ireland" fund in "bringing out the Irish poor to this country," and if any of the able-bodied are disposed to fight they can get good bounties as substitutes, and food and clothing, and pay.

The London *Times'* correspondent, writing from Vicksburg, says: "The only plan to take Vicksburg is to land in front and attempt to storm the batteries; but this requires more bravery than the Federals possess."

A telegram from St. Louis, April 17th, says: Col. Phillips has swept the north side of Arkansas river clear of Rebels.

New Mode of Punishment.

The Shelbyville, Tenn., correspondent of the Abbeville *Press* furnishes the following new mode of punishing disobedient soldiers:

Recently we observed a man standing upon a stump as the "position of a soldier," while ten or a dozen men were marching in a circle around him in "quick time," with "fixed bayonets," and their guns at the "right shoulder shift," to the words of an old song that may be familiar to some of your readers—

"Here we go 'round the rosy bush—
The rosy bush, the rosy bush,
So early in the morning," etc.

Upon enquiry as to the meaning of this unusual proceeding, we were informed that they were ordered, for some misdemeanor of theirs, to perform this duty, less pleasing to themselves than to the spectators, for three consecutive hours.

READY AND WILLING.—A letter from a soldier in the Tennessee army speaks of our troops as being not only ready but anxious to meet the Federals. It is in character with all the intelligence we receive from the gallant soldiers in that army. The writer says:

Everything is remarkably quiet at present, but it is the calm that preceeds the storm I think. The enemy is planning an extensive campaign for the summer, and it must soon begin to develope itself, for they cannot afford to lose much time, and it seems to me that they will not let the river fall before they try again to crush this army. When the shock of battle comes, it will find us prepared, and in the milder season our troops will be able to sustain a much longer combat than could be expected in mid-winter. The army has the greatest confidence in its commander, Gen. Bragg, who is, I am glad to say, beginning to be better appreciated and there is less feeling of discontent in the army than I have ever known since my connection with it. All these I regard as favorable circumstances, and when next we meet the foe, they will show their influence in a desperate and unflinching determination to win a complete victory over the mercenaries who are devastating our beautiful country. The general health of the troops was never better.

The Sinking of the Keokuk.

A Yankee correspondent, writing of the sinking of the *Keokuk*, on the day after the battle, says:

At daylight this morning the wind was blowing freshly from the northeast, and a long swell set in making the anchorage of the Keokuk uncomfortable and unsafe. She had been kept afloat during the night through the untiring exertions of her crew, and her pumps had been actively at work from the moment she quitted the scene of action. Very suddenly the water began to rush upon them. Dr. Slocum, the surgeon of the vessel, whose attention to the wounded on board was of a most and unremitting, was one of the earliest to discover her condition. And through his personal exertions the wounded were removed from the sick bay to the upper deck shortly after seven o'clock. Through the holes in her bows the water was rushing in with great fury, and she began to settle perceptibly by the head; yet none on board seemed to comprehend her imminent loss until about eight o'clock. At that hour the tug Dandelion had a hawser out to the Keokuk's stern, and was endeavoring to tow her to a position near the ironsides, when at one moment the officers and crew became aware of their peril, and the tug was hailed to come alongside. The wounded were first removed. Dr. Slocum, bearing upon his arms the heavy form of Ensign Melustedt from the sinking craft to the Dandelion. The injured were first removed to a place of safety, and then, bidding his men to save themselves as best they could, Captain Rhind was assisted to the tug. Officers and men had no time to save their personal effects. The Captain's chart, the Paymaster's funds and the Doctor's instruments—such as had remained undestroyed during the fight—were got off; but beyond these, little, if anything, was preserved. At a few moments past eight o'clock the waves closed over her, and she now lies on the bottom.

A Practical Movement Towards Peace.

The Legislature of New Jersey, by a vote of 38 to 13, has uttered a severe protest against the usurpations of the Lincoln Government and against a further continuance of the war, and also passed, among other resolutions, the following, which, strange to say, contain no words about Union or reconstruction:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey believe that the appointment of Commissioners upon the part of the Federal government to meet Commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to convene in some suitable place, for the purpose of considering whether any, and if any, what plan may be adopted, consistent with the honor and dignity of the national government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honor and dignity of the Federal government, but as an indication of the spirit which actuates the nation, would, in any event, tend to strengthen us in the opinion of other nations; and hoping, as we sincerely do, that the Southern States would reciprocate the pacific indications thus evinced, and, believing, as we do, that under the blessing of God, great benefits would arise from such a conference, we most earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of the government of the United States, and request its co-operation therein.

Resolved, That the Executive Government be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Government of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors and Legislatures of our sister States, with the request that they give the subject proposed their serious and immediate attention.

Resolved, that the State of New Jersey stands ready to such a conference upon the subject of these resolutions, as will give them practical effect immediately upon the concurrence or cooperation of the Governors and Legislatures of sister States.

Depredations on the St. Johns—Outrages of the Enemy.

PALATKA, March 29.—On Monday last, a large side-wheel steamer came up to the place, and fired four shells over the town. She then returned to Orange Mill, and took on board a negro named John Hicks, belonging to Mr. Frank Hernandez, and butchered several cows, sheep, &c., and then went down the river.

On Thursday morning, a large propeller came up to Mr. C. Dupont's, and landed a company of negroes, taking Mr. Dupont's horses from him, the steamer proceeding up to Orange Mills, and, after taking every particle of furniture and stores valuable from the residences of Dr. S. G. Mays, A. F. Cole and E. C. Simkins, came up opposite this place in the evening, and landed three score of negroes, and surrounded the residence of Antonia Bava and Morris Sanchez, taking all of Mr. Sanchez's negroes, completely stripping these two places of everything, horses, hogs, poultry, potatoes, &c., leaving the families entirely destitute of everything. The propeller remained at anchor during the night at Mr. Bava's place keeping a large force on land, surrounding the house, with the hope of catching Mr. Bava and Mr. Sanchez, but did not succeed.

The company that was landed at Mr. Dupont's place, down the river, marched by land to Col. Dancey's plantation, and robbed *that* and succeeded in catching two of his negroes, one of which afterwards got away. They then returned to the river and ransacked the Colonel's place, on the river, and then proceeded to Mr. Bava's, opposite this place, joining the other force.

On Friday morning, after breakfast, the propeller, leaving one company of negroes guarding the places above mentioned, came over to this place (Palatka) and slowly approaching the wharf, commenced landing a force of negroes, when they were fired into by Capt. J. J. Dickinson's company. The reception was so very warm that the propeller backed off, as speedily as steam could carry them, to a respectable distance, where they commenced shelling the town. They shelled awhile and then went down the river to Orange Mill, signalling the company on the East side of the river to proceed to that point. The company accordingly marched back to Orange Mill, taking along several beeves in carts stolen from the citizens. The propeller again on her way down, stopped at Mr. C. Dupont's and ordered him to go and get the balance of his negroes which he had hid, or they (the enemy) would fire his house and he accordingly complied.

The regiment of negroes is called the Second South Carolina Volunteers, and commanded by a Col. Montgomery. The negroes are a most desperate set of wretches that can be imagined. They are under no discipline, and seem anxious to be clear every white person of age and sex.

Col. Montgomery took delight in arming these negro soldiers (said he wanted the women, too, to be invested in the cartridges, that they might know what they were about, and along they were only among the women, however, we should be made to feel great severity, he said). Col. Montgomery is a native of Massachusetts, and is said to be here for the purpose of permanently establishing Palatka with a large force, and intended to secure Florida to the Union.

HOW COL. KIMBALL WAS SHOT.—The Yankee accounts from Suffolk, the 24th instant, give the following particulars of the killing of Lieut. Col. Kimball, by Gen. Corcoran:

At three o'clock this morning Gen Corcoran was proceeding to the front of his rivals body, by order of General Peck, when he was halted at a short distance from town by some one near to him unknown. The person who halted Gen. Corcoran said he could not pass, and demanded to know who he was. The General replied he was what he was "General Corcoran, proceeding to the front by order of General Peck." The person said he could not pass without the countersign. Gen. Corcoran said he should [illegible] that he should not, at the same time [illegible] a movement to draw his sword. Gen. C. again demanded to know who he was, his regiment, rank, &c., when the latter replied Gen. C., under the impression that Col. Kimball [illegible] a pistol, instantly drew his sword [illegible] the neck, and he dropped [illegible] Just then Quartermaster Cook rode [illegible] cried, "Who fired that piece?" "Is that you?" said the General. On receiving an affirmative answer, the General told the Quartermaster to look after the injured party, that he was responsible for the occurrence, and passed on. The man wound was then found to have been given to Lieut. Colonel Kimball of the Ninth New York, who was in command of the Hawkins Zouaves. The Zouaves had but just arrived as reinforcements.

ANOTHER YANKEE DEVIL GONE HOME.—The New York Times, of Friday, contains an account of the voyage of the United States steamer Sumter, which left that city on the 23d ultimo, with the great Yankee submarine battery Alligator in tow for Port Royal, but which was compelled by stress of weather to return to New York, after having lost the Alligator. In the storm, says the account, "Acting Ensign R. Hanston, and Fred. Erick Way, ordinary seaman, were washed overboard, and her hatches, boats, bulwarks and the submarine battery Alligator were lost. The Sumter also sprung a leak, and satisfied considerable damage to her machinery." [illegible] and crew of the Sumter were [illegible] peril, and came very near accompanying their devil to Davy Jones' locker.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

☞ The indisposition of the Editor for the past few days will account for the absence of editorial this week.

☞ The obituary notice announcing the death of that valuable citizen and much esteemed gentleman Mr. WM. TONEY, who died on the 13th of this month, will appear in our next issue.

Change of Schedule.

The schedule time of the mail from Augusta to Ninety-Six has been changed. The mail from Augusta is now due here at 2 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The mail, either for Augusta or Ninety-Six, is closed at 12 o'clock M, on the day of departure.

The Post Master requests us to state that in future the office will be closed at 5 o'clock, P. M., except on the evenings of the arrival of the Columbia mail.

Notice Positive.

For the benefit of the incredulous we again announce that Advertisements Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, or communications of a personal nature will not be inserted until paid for. We cannot afford to work now on promises to pay—the cash must come in advance.

☞ Our correspondent at Locust Hill, Lexington District, is respectfully informed that her paper is mailed regularly from this office. Its non-arrival is no fault of ours, but is due to the dereliction of some of Mr. RAGAN'S Agents on the route.

Confederate States Appraisers.

The following named persons have been appointed Appraisers under the impressment Act:

E. W. Hubbard, Virginia; Henry K. Burgwyn, North Carolina; B. F. Perry, South Carolina; Jno. E. Morgan, Georgia; John Finlayson, Florida; R. C. Paris, Alabama; J. W. C. Watson, Mississippi; Richard Norgent, Louisiana; Wm. R. D. Ward, Texas; W. C. Emery, Arkansas; W. E. Travis, Tennessee.

Praiseworthy Liberality.

The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* says: "It always gives us pleasure to record acts of generosity, and especially at this time, when the poor of our country are suffering more or less for the necessaries of life. Wm. Jackson, President of the Augusta Factory, has donated fifty dollars for the poor, and furnishes cloth at Government prices to make up for destitute soldiers' families, and others who may be necessitous. Two thousand yards of Augusta Factory cloth were sold at the store of the Augusta Purveying Association on Wednesday, at Government rates, and the Factory has furnished for weeks past large quantities for this benevolent object. Mr. Jackson has kept a Mess Book to hunt out poor families whose names are not on the list of the Purveying Association, and minister to their wants through his aids. It reflects credit upon the efforts of our Mayor and others, to say, that Miss B. finds but few who have not been relieved through the Association, or some kindred agency. The needy find cheerful and prompt assistance, whenever and wherever their destitution becomes known.

When the extreme prices are considered for which factory cloth can now be sold, Mr. Jackson's liberality becomes indeed munificent."

[The following is from a new and highly accomplished correspondent at Camp Gregg, Va.]

Winter Quarters.

As the clouds of Winter come off, and the thunders of active campaigning are beginning to open along our lines, let me take a memory glance at the war houses we are quitting forever.

Our Army covers Rhode's or twenty miles. The separate Army Corps lie contiguous, but distinctly apart. The several divisions lie closer to each other. The Brigades closer still. While the sister Regiments nestle upon neighboring hillsides, like the little humble farms in our densely peopled mountain regions; always in sight, often in a few hundred yards, and sometimes within stone throw of each other.

It is of the Regimental Winter Quarters that we are to speak. Four hundred yards of circumference will embrace the space [illegible] The ten streets of the several companies are generally quite irregular, and sometimes indeed goldsboro. The habitations are unique; built sometimes of logs as high as four or five feet, covered with a slat roof of mixed boards and planks, or with a tent fly stretched over the pen and fastened to it with ropes. The log sides are always daubed with mud, the color of which depends on the soil which is generally a kind of faint yellow, but this daubing gives the color to the Quarters. These huts, each one made on a different model and of different dimensions—from five to fifteen feet square,—stand sometimes touching each other or removed a few feet or a few yards, and strung out in a given irregular line make the street. Chimneys are to every one, going with split logs and sticks, chinked with the prevailing but used about five inches at the top, and generally four inches, double at top of the fireplace mouth. There are as many styles, fashions and designs as there are inhabitants. Windows are generally raised a few inches from the ground, and well supplied with sashes, in some cases glass, but oftener upon which is stretched muslin. Chairs are universally, bunks, cupboards, tables, gun boxes, mantelpieces, [illegible] make up the inside furniture. Outside are wash stands on approved patterns, [illegible], and racks for cooking, and [illegible] generally. Sinks are [illegible] Doors are [illegible] Yards, or parade, are small [illegible]

Fancy this little village, numbering an hundred, more or less. Now imagine a [illegible] and, lines within the tenements put [illegible] in the next street in another and [illegible] and so on for miles. Almost all timber have been used up for wood, and the stumps split down, so that the view is unobstructed and long. Mounds still cover these houses, and quite [illegible] regret.

Such is a sample of Winter Quarters in Lee's army on the Rappahannock. Where shall we winter next year? But there is heavy firing heard up the river; and we must be off soon.

SOLDAT.

☞ NEW YORK PANIC.—The advances daily made in the necessities of life should remind every patriotic man and woman of the importance of aiding the destitute. There are many soldiers' wives and children, as well as your widows and helpless orphans, who cannot live through this struggle for our country's independence without assistance and every person who has the ability should have the heart to help it. Every patriot should do his best in assisting this portion of our community.

☞ The army correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that Johnston's force in Tennessee is 75,000 men. He says "It is a remarkable fact, which speaks more than anything else for the morale of that army, that the rebels are now losing very few from desertion."

For the Advertiser.

The Red Oak Grove Aid Society met on the 25th April and adopted the following plan for the disposition of the funds so generously furnished them. They have now on hand a large lot of Socks, Shoes, Shirts and Drawers, and also several Bolts of Homespun, which they propose to distribute free to destitute Soldiers or Soldiers' families or mothers who may apply to any of the Agents mentioned below, either personally or in writing. We appoint the following named gentlemen our Agents to assist us in extending our benevolence as we desire, viz: Messrs. Thomas Garrett, James Collins, A. Sharpton, Sr., G. M. Morgan and Starling Freeman.

MRS. THOS. GARRET, Pres't.
MISS CARRIE SHARPTON, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser.

Lumar Aid Association.

HAMBURG, April 22d 1863.

We the officers of this Association, return our grateful thanks to Mr. WM. E. JACKSON, President of Augusta Factory Company for selling us two bales of cloth at Government price—or two bales for the price of one. We appreciate such kindness, especially when coming from a citizen of our sister State.

We take this occasion to tender our best wishes, and sincere thanks to Miss BUIE, who has rendered her assistance in raising cash and clothing for us to the amount of three thousand dollars. The many acts of kindness and liberality as she daily displays will ever be cherished by us. She richly merits the thanks of every South Carolina soldier, particularly the gallant and noble sons of Edgefield District.

MRS. A. J. RAMBO, President.
MRS. R. G. LAMAR, Secretary.
MRS. WM. SPIRES, Treasurer.

General News Items.

☞ Rice which sold in Charleston a few weeks ago for 20 to 22 cents, is now dull at 12 to 16 cents.

☞ A short time since a band of negro troops and United States regulars entered Lafayette county, Missouri, and killed fifty unarmed men, including Unionists and Southerners, who had taken the oath. They also burned thirty houses.

☞ The New Orleans papers are fearful that the yellow fever will prevail in that city this season.

☞ A negro man was sold in Richmond on Monday for $2,755.

☞ The Shreveport Gazette recently published a card signed by about a hundred foreigners, who, fearing they might be drafted in the militia, adopted that course to notify the people that they were French subjects, and owed no allegiance to Louisiana. The News says that Mr. B. Courtade, one of the signers of the card, was taken out of his bed and "tarred and cottoned" the same night, and the rogue's march was played before the business houses of the balance.

☞ The Baltimore Sun says that Col. Zarvona has been exchanged, and, with other prisoners, is now on his way South.

☞ Northern papers say that General Hunter has recalled the Florida expedition, leaving only a few troops to garrison Fernandina and Key West.

☞ The Mayor of Mobile is putting all the sporting men of that city, who claim exemption on account of foreign birth, into the army.

☞ A. M. West of Mississippi, has now fifty thousand bushels of salt for distribution to the poor of the State.

☞ Tea, which sold in Richmond ten days ago at $4 per pound, is now selling at $2,50 per pound.

☞ A dispatch dated Savannah, Apr. 24, says: "The sloop Eagle, Capt. Brennon, laden with cotton and tobacco, outward bound, was beached and fired in Warsaw Sound on Thursday night, to prevent her capture by the blockaders. The crew are safe.

☞ R. O. E. Dickson, clerk of the House of Representatives, was killed in Richmond, Va., on the 24th, by one of his late assistants, R. E. Forde, of Kentucky. The shooting occurred on Bank street, corner of Tenth. It caused great excitement.

☞ The New York Herald, it is said, contains information to the effect that three Governor's from the North-western states had sent a joint message to Lincoln, in which they state, explicitly, that they will furnish no more troops for the war, and that this contest must come to a close at once.

☞ The London Lancet tells a story of a woman who had one of her beautiful legs amputated—just to spite her husband. The leg was perfectly sound, and had been his special admiration.

☞ Thos. S. Edwards, of Haywood county, N. C., made last year a surplus of 2,000 bushels of corn, for which he was offered $1 per bushel. He refused to take it, and began selling it to the families of soldiers at 75 cents a bushel. Col. Causey, of the same county, is furnishing the families of soldiers flour at $5 a hundred, while almost everybody else is asking $20.

☞ HEAVY ROBBERY.—We learn by a gentleman from Savannah, (says the Augusta *Chronicle* of Sunday) that forty to sixty thousand dollars in gold coin belonging to the Merchants' & Planters' Bank of Savannah, was stolen from a car on the Central Railroad while in transit from Macon to Savannah in charge of a private bank messenger.

☞ The Atlanta Confederacy says a large amount of money was received there over the express under government auspices, but went immediately to the regular commission houses, where it was sold to the trade. Speculations of this kind are wrong.

☞ The New York Herald says nothing but actually can prevent Jeff. Davis from being a prisoner in three months, and the rebellion sub-[illegible]

☞ The entire delegation of Federal office-holders in San Francisco have been removed. It is stated that they appropriated too much of the public funds—a failing of Federal officials generally.

☞ The *Carolinian* says: "We learn from an officer of the bank that the exact amount of Treasury notes funded in 8 per cent bonds in Columbia, is $6,049,000 nearly a 1,000,000 more than we stated yesterday. At Greenville, S. C., nearly 1,000,000 have been funded."

☞ A late Washington dispatch announces that a detachment of Confederate cavalry recently burned the famous Bull Run bridge.

☞ The number of Federal soldiers on the sick list is 112,000.

☞ The Missouri papers are afraid that Gen. Price will be successful in his advances on the Federal forces in that State.

☞ The Batesville Factory in Greenville District has been sold for $500,000 to Messrs. John Fraser & Co., of Charleston.

☞ The London *Post* hopes, by the end of the year, the Confederate struggle will be crowned with success and its independence recognized.

☞ Twenty names of women, calling themselves "We the washerwomen of the city of Macon, Ga.," are signed to a notice in the Macon Telegraph, prescribing rates for washing, and denouncing as "rats" all who do not comply with them.

Circular and Appeal.

FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON.

To the Citizens of Charleston and the People of South Carolina generally, and to the Farmers and Planters especially, from the mountains to the seaboard.

The Free Market of Charleston, one of the noblest and most useful charities extant, after more than a twelve month of successful operation, is in danger of suspension, and even final stoppage. It is an institution, founded by private patriotism and benevolence, endorsed by the city authorities of Charleston, and recognized and encouraged by the Legislature of the State. Its great and highly useful purposes is to supply provisions, free of expense, to the needy families of soldiers and seamen, fighting the battles of their country, or dead in her service; and upwards of eight hundred families depend on its bounty for their daily bread. It has become a great public necessity, and it is the duty of every Christian and patriot, male and female, rich and poor, young an old, to contribute to its support, in proportion to means and ability—the rich man out of his wealth, the poor man out of his poverty, the widow with her mite—every large stream should pour, every little rill trickle its refreshing waters into this great reservoir of patriotic benevolence, to be dispensed in God's blessed bounty to the wives and children, the widows and orphans, the sisters and other female dependents, of our brave soldiers and seamen.

The final stoppage, or even the suspension, of this charity would be one of the direst calamities that could befall our city and State. It would instant distress, suffering and even starvation on numbers, now comfortably fed by its bounty, and perhaps lead to broad-riots in our conservative city, to her serious injury and deep disgrace. Come, then, fellow citizens, to the rescue, promptly, liberally, efficiently, and not only save the Free Market from destruction or suspension, but sustain it, in healthful vigor, as a God-blessed and man-blessing institution. Let donations in money and in kind pour in lavishly from every quarter of the city and State; and the consequences will be happy indeed. Not only will bread, and meal, and meat be sustainingly furnished to soldiers' and seamen's families, but the heart of the warrior will be cheered and his arm nerved to do victorious battle against the vandal and ruthless foe, by the comforting conviction that his wife and his little ones are patriotically and sufficiently cared for by their fellow-citizens at home. Let our farmers and planters especially, in every section of the State send liberal supplies of vegetables and provisions from their gardens, their fields, their barns and their smoke houses; and swell to overflowing the great reservoir of Free Market charity.

Charity is twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives, as well as him that receives—and blesses the giver even more than the receiver.

Come up then, one and all, to the hallowed work, and not only earn the soldier's and seaman's undying gratitude, but lay up treasure in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor thieves break in and steal.

RICHARD TEADON, Ch'mn,
WM. B. YATES,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
} Committee.

From the South Carolinian.

Corn Association.

The Central Association, impressed by the importance of the trust which has been committed to it, both by the people of the State and the General Assembly, and believing that its past labors have not been in vain, has recently determined to make an effort to supply at a moderate cost, the needy families of the soldiers, and the poor generally, within its reach, with such breadstuffs as may be given for distribution, or can be purchased in the market. Corn is now furnished by the Association at $1.50 per bushel, and it is hoped that we will be able to continue the supply at this price or lower. This will depend, however, upon the amount of contributions in corn and money. As the supply cannot be kept up by donations of corn, and the Association must purchase, it is necessary that it be sold in most cases, and that contributions of money be made, or its operations must soon cease. Corn has already been purchased to the extent of our present pecuniary resources at $2.25 per bushel. In all cases of extreme destitution, where the applicant is known to be without the means of purchasing, it will be given without charge. This Association, though established by the Central, has no other connection with it than that which is afforded by the labors and attention of its members. The purpose of the one is to furnish food, and the other to furnish clothing. The funds are distinct and independent, and contributions to the one will never be appropriated to the other. The distribution of food commenced on the 10th of this month and already one hundred and fifty families have been supplied. If any precedent doubts existed in respect to the necessity of such an Association they must now be dispelled. Corn is selling in the stores of Columbia at four dollars per bushel, and at this enormous rate the poor and needy cannot purchase it. Brief as has been the existence of the Association, it is a high consolation to know, that through the generosity of individuals who promptly responded to its call, many of the needy have already been fed, and their more pressing wants met for the present.

We would appeal to the benevolent to give us their help. It is a stern reality that there is suffering in our midst. We are bold therefore to "open our mouths and plead the cause of the poor and needy." There is an abundance of corn and other breadstuffs in the country, and we ask that a portion be given to the wives and children of our heroic soldiery, and to others who cannot procure subsistence. Tell us not that he has the sympathies and affections which give human nature its proper dignity, who will withhold his help under such circumstances. Tell us not that he is a patriot, and is doing his duty in this great crisis of our country, who coolly calculates how far he can grind the poor, to what extent he can practice extortion, and thus puts in operation the only power from which danger to our cause can be apprehended. Is it a disgrace to the people of the South that the Yankee love of gain should have a place among them. To the men of the North it properly belongs, and leaving them to enjoy their ancient privilege, let us not dispute their rightful possession.

M. LABORDE,
Chairman Central Association.

ATROCITIES OF MILROY IN VIRGINIA.—According to the accounts received, the Federal General Milroy who is in command in and around Winchester, Va., is guilty of all manner of brutalities. The Richmond Examiner has just seen a gentleman from that section and gives the annexed statement of the existing condition of affairs.

Milroy still continues his tyranny over the people, and hounds them down like a wild beast. Does as he pleases. There is no such thing as mercy with him. We have had related to us outrages and excesses, the very recital of which was enough to chill the blood. In one instance a family was expelled from their homes, one of the members, a lady was literally dragged from her sick bed, and but a few hours given them to leave. They were permitted to take nothing with them except their necessary clothing, or such few articles as the wretches allowed them, and no one was allowed either to go in or out of the house until they were one by one rudely snared into a wagon and driven off under a guard. All appeals to them were in vain; the agonizing groans of a sick mother could not move them; and the family thus ruthlessly torn from their homes were driven off, without food or rest to Newtown.

In this exploit Mrs. Milroy is said to have positively participated, and to have taken a spectatorial pleasure in the affair. As the female members were ordered about by the armed ruffians, Mrs. Milroy laughed and chuckled as if it were the fun, and tried in every way to add to the persecution by her taunts and jeers. Addressing one of the ladies tauntingly, in some observation of her husband's power, it was more than the proud spirit of the mother could bear, and quickly turning, with her eyes flashing fire, she replied in a tone that bespoke her feelings—"Mrs. General Milroy? Madam—we are completely at your mercy; we will leave; you may take possession of our homes, but you can never crush our hearts.—A day of repentance will yet overtake you."

This is but one of the many outrages we have accounts of, and our pen would tire were we to undertake to follow up the wretch Milroy in his work of villainy and heartlessness. It would be idle for us to do so, and let the instance we have recorded above stand as an illustration of the injustice and the thousand outrages that are being committed on the poor and unfortunate in that portion of Virginia.

☞ Strong hoarhound tea, well boiled and drank freely, will cure the most obstinate case of chills on record. It is easily obtained, and the remedy should be known.

☞ Hon. T. C. Perrin in his annual report, respecting the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, says that "more than a hundred thousand passengers were conveyed over the road last year, and not one killed."

"Watchman, What of the Night?

Though now victorious, and possessed of means which will ensure successful defense through the year, many citizens of the Confederacy are opposed with the melancholy reflection, that nothing now indicates the end of the war. They see in the future a long waste of fighting, and nothing beyond it. They see no exit. No one can now say by what means this war can be concluded. Europe will not raise a finger to prevent its continuation. The Northern people, now and then, seem discordant and disunited, but when the question of peace or more war is tested, the vast majority supports the war. The Northern Government will of course, never agree to any terms of peace—they dare not. If any successor to Lincoln is elected, it will probably be one of his own party, for he and they now control election. How, then, it is often asked, is this war to end?

We do not profess to be better able to answer the question than those who ask it. Indeed it is quite impossible now to imagine either the precise means by which peace will be brought about, or to limit the duration of the war. The causes which can put a term to this struggle are not now visible, nor is there a gleam of light through the lurid cloud that covers the horizon. Yet we do not share the melancholy anticipations of the future which affect many of our fellow citizens. All things sublunary have an end. Violent diseases are the shortest. It is quite impossible that an effort so extreme and exhaustive as this now made by the United States should last many years. The war has not yet been felt by the resources of that country only because its effects have been procrastinated by a clever use of credit. But they will only fall the more heavily when credit is exhausted; and nothing has a limit more fixed than credit.

Nor is peace necessarily the further off because it is out of sight. The scenes of war shift more rapidly than those of the theatre or a magic lantern. Who can have forgotten how very often the prospect has changed within the last two years? Three or four months ago, the probabilities of a speedy cessation of hostilities appeared to be great. They disappeared as swiftly as they came, and their place was filled by what seemed the certainty of a long war. Now it promises to be interminable; but it is not impossible that this promise may be broken by the events of an hour.

The end of the first American revolution never appeared to be more remote than in the few weeks which preceded the capitulation of Yorktown. Writing to Governor Pownal at the time, Dr. Franklin used the following expressions:

"I wish most heartily, with you, that this accursed war was at an end; but I despair of seeing it finished in my time."

Three days later the intelligence of Cornwallis' surrender, immediately recognized as the virtual conclusion of the struggle, was received; and he writes to John Adams, in Holland thus:

"Most heartily do I congratulate you on the glorious news. The infant Hercules has now strangled his second serpent."

A lesson may be fairly drawn from this singular incident. The first revolution is full of traits resembling those of the present convulsion, and the termination of the one may not be less sudden and unexpected than that of the other. In this summer the war will come to its crisis.—Richmond Examiner.

Something Rich.

"*Patria*," a correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, gets off the following capital joke against those who turn a deaf ear to the unmistakable sounds of discontent among the people of the upper Mississippi:

We once stood beside Echo Lake. Ordnance discharged on the opposite shore echoed by the mountain at our back, fell upon our ear crashingly, as if earth's foundations were broken up, yet the seventh echo thrown back from a far off mountain range fell as sweetest, softest music. Just while listening with charmed astonishment a voice at one side exclaimed: "*Why* dont they fire that cannon?"

Turning, we saw a man who asked: "What *can* be the reason they don't fire that cannon?" and placed an ear trumpet to receive the reply. We shouted: "It has been fired." He shook his head, with "It only flashed in the pan." We slowly *shouted*: "Perhaps—if—you—keep—your—trumpet—to—your—ear—it—will—aid—you—in—hearing—the—next—discharge." Withdrawing the trumpet, he irately replied: "Use an ear—trumpet to hear a cannon! I am not so deaf as *that*—*I am not so deaf* as that."—Again the cannon's roar; again the stunning echo caught it up and enveloped us, as it were, in sound. Just then that voice muttered: "*Flashed in the pan again!*"

A sound comes from the Northwest—so calm, so firm, so defiant, that to the North Atlantic shore it must needs sound like a Governmental upheaving. To us of the Gulf, it is the sweet music which tells of *active* "*discontent*" there; heralding peace here. Having long since abjured discourteous personalities, we decline pressing our comparison farther!

THE SUFFERINGS OF VIRGINIA.—The Jackson Mississippian, commenting on a letter describing the destruction of property in Virginia by the enemy, says:

It is mournful to read of the devastation of the old homesteads of the glorious Old Dominion. Her people have suffered and endured more than all others in the Confederacy put together, and yet the sublime patience and patriotism continued to be exhibited by them stands without a parallel in history. When years have rolled by and the actors and witnesses of this eventful war have been long crumbled into dust, the tale of Virginia's trials and suffering—of her faithfulness in adversity, her indomitable perseverance and gallantry in the field, will present a page which will foster a love for independence in the hearts of posterity as long as time lasts, and furnish a bright example to the votaries of freedom to the remotest age of civilization.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—MONEY MANIA.—A correspondent who spent several days in the city of Richmond, after saying that nowhere, and not from a single individual, did he hear any allusion to the war, proceeds thus:

I often asked, can it be possible? Is this Richmond, with 200,000 Abolitionists within two days' march? Every citizen seemed intent upon money making. The shops of the tradespeople were filled with goods. The Jews were unusually busy, and wore happier faces than they have for 1863 years. The streets were crowded with soldiers, or with men wearing the garb of soldiers. The hotels are filled, and restaurants abound with guests. A single meal at one of these establishments—a beefsteak, one dozen oysters and coffee—cost $5. A partridge, $1.25. The hotels charge from $3 to $5 per diem. Apples cost 25 cents each, and while I am writing this, in the gallery of the House of Representatives, a gentleman is making a speech on government finances.

THE DAMAGE TO FORT SUMTER.—We have heard various accounts and some very extravagant stories about the damage sustained by Fort Sumter in the recent conflict with the iron clads. The editor of the Wilmington Journal, who visited the fort since the action says:

Of course there are always rumors of all sorts afloat about damage done, and of course