

Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DUNSTON, & E. KEESE PROPRIETORS.

JAMES T. HADEN, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1863.

Our thanks are due Mr. J. C. McDONALD of Hamburg, for a late number of the Cincinnati Commercial. We only wish the Advertiser was spacious enough to treat our friends to some of the vagaries, nonsense, and lies we found in it.

Gunpowder.

We call attention to the Advertisement of Prof. F. S. HOLLAND. It is to be earnestly hoped our people will lend Prof. H. all possible aid. Let them hear in mind that *Pepper* is the most powerful and *Lead* the most eloquent, messenger we can send to these villainous Yankees.

Mr. N. R. RAMBY authorizes us to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for the Sheriffship of Edgefield. To his friends he returns, through us, his heartfelt thanks for their profuse kindness, and will ever appreciate the same.

Capt. Henry W. Addison.

The numerous friends of this gallant and efficient young soldier will be gratified to hear that he has arrived in our midst, safe and well. We were about to say, sound; but that would not do, for the Yankees have curtailed him of his fair proportions by three-fourths of one leg. He is well however, and looks well. When he goes back he will be made Major of the old 7th.

Overseers of the Conscription, enjoying State exemptions, are referred to important orders from the District Enrolling Officer. Keep on the alert gentlemen, for you've got a "hard road to travel" this time.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of "PATER PROGRESS." Hope "PATER" will recollect that our terms are cash for advertising. Send along a letter or two, "PATER," if the trace-chain species and we will balance accounts.

Legislative Proceedings.

As yet our Legislature has completed but little of the work brought to the attention of that body. On Monday in the Senate, Mr. McALPIN introduced a bill to continue in force the laws heretofore enacted in relation to the cultivation of cotton.

Mr. ARTHUR submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to, and the committee was instructed accordingly:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Military and Penitentiary to inquire and report what persons or classes of persons should be exempted from the Conscription, as proposed by the War Department, and police of this State, and that said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

In the House the bill to authorize Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas to take testimony of witnesses in writing, and for other purposes, was ordered to lie on the table.

A bill to amend an Act, entitled an "Act to increase the fees of sheriffs for detaining persons committed in jail," was read the second time and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., in the Senate, Mr. ARTHUR presented a bill to amend and renew the charter of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad Company, and to produce conformity in the charters granted to said Company by the States of Georgia and South Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a bill to amend an Act, entitled an Act to suppress the distillation of spirituous liquors in this State.

In the House Mr. CROFT introduced the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries to inquire and report by bill or otherwise as to the propriety of requiring all males between the ages of fifteen and sixty to road duty.

Message No. 2, of His Excellency the Governor was received and read, but we are compelled from a want of space to forego the pleasure of publishing it. In this Message the Governor recommends that the one acre Cotton law be not extended, being convinced that under the present condition of things that no more cotton should be raised than is absolutely necessary for the wants of the country.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the resolution in relation to the Tax in Kind being before the Senate for consideration, Mr. MAZEK moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas it is apparent that the Confederate Tax in Kind is causing the waste of provisions and producing general dissatisfaction among the tax payers; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to endeavor to procure such an amendment of the Act imposing taxes as to substitute a money tax for the Tax in Kind, and that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy hereof to each member of our delegation in Congress.

On motion of Mr. PAPP, the resolutions and substitute were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

In the House, Mr. J. M. DEAN, from the Select Committee on the Subject of the Relief of Soldiers' Families, made a report, and reported a bill to make provision for the support of the families of soldiers from this State, in the Confederate and State service; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. J. HARRISON read introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately and was agreed to:

Whereas, the supply of food is a subject of the utmost importance to this State, involving our capacity to carry on the war now waged against us; and whereas it is impossible to direct efficiently the negro labor of the State towards that end, without the aid and assistance of proper managers of that labor; be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the propriety and expediency of exempting from military service a sufficient number of overseers to direct and manage the negro labor of the State, and that they report a bill forthwith for that purpose, if in the opinion of the Committee it be necessary.

Parliamentary notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. S. BRADLEY introduced a bill to continue in force an Act, entitled "An Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales," which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. J. T. LOWRY introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to inform this House, why the quota of troops from the city of Charleston, under the President's call of ten thousand men, have not been furnished, and what steps, if any, have been taken to bring said quota into the field.

Mr. TALBOT, from the Special Joint Committee to examine the Budget Book of the State of South Carolina, made a report; which was ordered to be printed with the Acts and Resolutions.

Mr. MCKAY, from the Medical Committee, made a report on certain Medical Accounts, which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

In the Senate, on Thursday, 3d, appropriate arrangements were made for the proper observance of Thursday, the 10th, as a day of Fasting, Hu-

millation and Prayer, the House concurring in the arrangements.

In the House, Message No. 4, of His Excellency the Governor, in relation to the Affiliation of spirituous liquors, was read and referred.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, is entitled to the gratitude of the people, and the commendation of every enlightened patriot, for his unselfish patriotism, and untiring devotion to the interest of the whole country; therefore be it

1. Resolved, Be the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly met, that the State of South Carolina, fully appreciating the trials and onerous duties devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, and his self-sacrificing labors, tender to him the assurance of unqualified confidence.

2. Resolved further, That they maintain an unalterable determination to sustain him in his efforts to conquer an honorable peace, and maintain the liberties of the people.

3. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to the President a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

And the question being put, will the House agree to the resolution? the vote was ordered to be taken *seriatim*.

The preamble resolutions were then agreed to.

The Richmond Enquirer and Confederate Officers.

The Enquirer says: "Napoleon never permitted any one of the officers who participated in the capitulation of Baylen to serve under him, and even the Austrians condemned Mack to death for the surrender of Ulm; and yet neither of these surrenders was more disgraceful than many of ours, which have not called even for an official reprimand.

This indiscriminate denunciation of Confederate officers is hardly in keeping with the character of a dignified, high-toned press; it is injurious to the cause which it professes to maintain; and above all, it is contrary to the truth of history.

Neither of these surrenders, says the Enquirer, was more disgraceful than many of ours." We should have been glad if the Enquirer had thought the character of our officers of sufficient importance to discriminate and point out which of our surrenders was as disgraceful as Baylen or Ulm. But since that statement in generalities, we will take issue with it upon that point, and we deny that any one surrender of our army was as disgraceful as that of Baylen.

We exclude from this discussion the surrender of Cumberland Gap by Gen. Frasier, as the facts have not yet been made public. We accept the other ten surrenders, and we undertake to show that none of them was as disgraceful as the surrender of Gen. Dupont at Baylen; and for this opinion we appeal to a simple statement of facts.

When Dupont surrendered to Castanos at Baylen, more than eighteen thousand French soldiers—more for fifteen years, had been the terror of Europe—laid down their arms before a raw army, incapable of resisting half that number led by an able man. The entire Spanish army under Reading, and the only corps engaged with Dupont, consisted of only twenty thousand undisciplined troops—raw militia—including a multitude of peasants. The two armies were equal in point of number. Dupont commanded the veterans of Napoleon; Reading commanded raw troops, most of whom had never been under fire. Aid yet, after a week and cowardly defence, Dupont surrendered, as prisoners of war, 15,000 of Napoleon's veterans. Again, Dupont's own officers charged him with having surrendered to save the lion's share of plunder he had stolen and was taking out of Spain. Here is a French General guilty both of cowardice and treason; and yet the Enquirer tells us that this surrender was not more disgraceful than many of ours. Will the Enquirer name one field on which the Confederate flag was lowered under circumstances as disgraceful as those of Baylen? Where is the Confederate General publicly charged with cowardice and treason? Let us have his name. If the Enquirer knows any such case, we hope it will publish it to the world. Justice requires that such charges should be specific. The character of Confederate officers is of too much value, both to the country and to themselves, to be sported with in this loose and reckless manner.

It is a hard fate that brave men fighting in defence of their country, should be held up to scorn and derision, because, by the chances of war they have been forced to surrender to the enemy. The statement made by the Enquirer could be warranted only upon the finding of a Court Martial, and not upon loose newspaper rumors. The Enquirer owes it to itself as well as to the public, to make good this grave charge against Confederate officers.

Again: The Enquirer speaks contemptuously of the defence of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and wishes to know where our Saragoza and Gettysburg. Such language does not sound well in a Confederate newspaper; it does not fall pleasantly, we are sure, upon the ear of a man who has Southern blood in his veins. When the siege of Saragoza is properly understood, we are not quite sure that the famed city of the Ebro deserves any more glory than cities upon the Mississippi. Saragoza and Vicksburg were both besieged, and both surrendered. Marshal Lannes besieged Saragoza with an army of thirty-five thousand men; the garrison consisted of fifty thousand Spaniards. Gen. Grant had an army of seventy thousand, while the garrison of Vicksburg consisted of less than thirty thousand. The defence of Vicksburg then was much more difficult than that of Saragoza; and as they both surrendered, what was the difference? It will be said that the defence of the latter was more obstinate and more glorious. That there was a greater sacrifice of life in the Spanish town than in the Confederate, is a matter of history; but that the Spanish soldier displayed more fortitude or courage than the Confederate, we utterly deny. No one familiar with the Peninsula war, will hesitate to admit that the Confederate soldier is superior to the Spanish. Indeed the Spanish army is admitted to be the worst in Europe. It may be replied that this censure was not intended for our soldiers, but for our officers. We are equally ready for that issue. Gen. Pemberton is no favorite of ours, but we will do him, or any other unfortunate man, justice, and we are willing to compare him with Palafox the hero of Saragoza. "Palafox," says Napier, was only the nominal chief of Saragoza; the laurels gathered in both sieges should adorn plebeian brows—For more than a month preceding the surrender, he never came forth of a vaulted building which was impregnable to shells, and in which, there is too much reason to believe, he, and others of both sexes, lived in a state of sensuality, forming a disgusting contrast to the wretchedness that surrounded them." We believe that Gen. Pemberton has no cause to shrink from a comparison with this hero of Saragoza. If there were more lives lost at Saragoza than at Vicksburg, it was because the former was less scientifically defended. And finally, Vicksburg did not surrender to the superior prowess of the enemy, but to the imperious demands of famine. If Gen. Pemberton had had the advantages belonging to Palafox, it is quite certain that Vicksburg would never have fallen. What a garrison of fifty thousand Confederate soldiers surrendered to a Yankee army of thirty-five thousand? The idea is simply preposterous. And yet we are told that to Saragoza belongs the glo-

ry, to Vicksburg the shame. Such is the justice of human judgment; such the value of human fame.

But the most extraordinary statement of the Enquirer is the following: "The history of this war will exhibit more surrenders than ever before the arms of any other nation during the same period of time. What nation in three years of war, ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender?" "Those who read history only in the Enquirer, may accept this statement; but knowing it to be contrary to the truth of history, we must correct it. To this end we have again only to make a simple statement of facts. During the first three years of the Peninsula war, Spain lowered her flag in surrender eleven times, and we are confident, more than eleven times. We know that the "lowered her flag in surrender" at Madrid, her capital, Corunna, Pavia, Chaves, St. Ander, Burgos, Ruana, Saragoza, Montevideo, Tortosa and Tarragona. The last three garrisons surrendered in 1811, but a few months sooner or later cannot increase or diminish the disgrace of a surrender. And it we had the authorities at hand to refer to, we could greatly swell this list of garrisons that "lowered their flag in surrender." Thus the Enquirer has evidently violated the truth of history in asserting that the Confederate flag has been often disgraced in the same length of time than that of any other nation. Further, it will be observed that the Spanish towns which surrendered were not insignificant outposts, as was the case with many of ours, without sufficient means of defence, garrisoned with raw militia, and without the possibility of being reinforced, but many of them were walled towns, and some, the strongest Fortresses in Europe.

We regard the character of the Confederate Army as embodying and representing the character of our country; and as conductor of a public journal, we should regard ourselves derelict to our duty if we suffered the comments of the Enquirer upon that Army to pass without notice.

The Latest News Items.

The escape of Gen. Morgan and all his Staff from the Ohio Penitentiary, by digging under the walls is confirmed. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his arrest. Morgan's presence with the Army of Tennessee—and he is shrewd enough to get there—will be equivalent to a reinforcement of ten thousand.

Charleston despatches of the 5th, says: "There is no change to report. A salute from Ft. Moultrie demolished the Yankee calcium light last night. Only six shots were fired on Sumter to-day. The fort is now considered safe against all assaults."

The N. Y. Herald sets down the loss of Grant in the recent engagements around Chattanooga, at Forty thousand. We can afford to retreat after such a victory.

Gen. Bragg has been relieved from command of the Army of Tennessee by the President at Bragg's request. Gen. Hardee is his successor.

P. W. A. in a late letter from Hardee's army to the Savannah Republican says: "The weather is exceedingly cold, and many of the troops lost their shoes and blankets in the recent fight and on the retreat. Will not the people open their hearts and purses?" Good people of Edgefield, your sons and brothers are suffering—will you not come to their assistance.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a joint resolution to cut up the carpets in the State House, to make blankets for the soldiers.

The South Carolina Legislature are talking about drawing pay for their services as Legislators out of the Bank of the State—not that they dislike Confederate currency, but because they like N. C. Bank bills a "little" better. What an example for S. C. Legislators to set. We want the eyes on this patriotic (?) resolution.

Grant, Thomas and Hooker were all present at the battle of Ringgold, when Cleburne inflicted such terrible losses on the enemy. His killed and wounded are now estimated at two thousand.

For the Advertiser.

Producers and Professions.

MR. EDITOR: One of the most remarkable of the peculiarities developed by the present war, is the moral anarchy at present prevailing among the people, that every one is, in his own opinion, doing right, but his neighbor is doing wrong. This anarchy is exhibited in the transactions between the Producer and the Professions, or to extend the idea, between the producer and the consumer. The producer claims the right, and invariably exercises it, of charging as much as he pleases for the products of his labor, but denies to the Professional man, who unites skill with labor, or to the consumer generally, the exercise of the same privilege. In other words, a charge from \$2 to \$5 per pound for butter, which cost before the war not exceeding 25 cents per pound, and yet objects that professional men shall raise their charges in the same ratio. And the same remark applies to all the necessities of life. Now there is one thing very certain, that a man's brains are far more valuable than the products of the earth, for the earth's products are annually renewed, but the waste of the brain is beyond redemption. Skill added to labor renders labor more valuable by the addition, and consequently entitles it to higher consideration and reward. The producer raises the prices of his products in the existing condition of affairs, from the deranged state of the currency. The value of productions is regulated in the healthy state of a country, by a certain fixed measure. This measure by law is gold and silver. There is no other known measure or contemplated by them in their transactions with one another. The paper currency, which for convenience is generally substituted for gold and silver, and which when properly regulated has a par value, is now fearfully depreciated, and as an equivalent for the legal measures of value which are gold and silver, is a twelve, thirteen, or fourteen to one. The Producer fixes his price in proportion to this depreciation. Can he tell us why the Professional man shall not do the same? Shall the Professional man attend at all hours of the day and night the calls of suffering humanity, or for the preservation of the character, right and property of his fellow men, and receive no increased compensation for his services from those who are coolly enjoying their ease in the midst of plenty, raising the prices to their utmost limit on the necessities of life, and compelling those very Professions to pay a high tariff to support existence for the benefit of humanity?

Is there a man with the brain of a grasshopper, who will dare stand forth in an enlightened age and in a Civilized Community, and assert that the Producer shall raise his prices according to the depreciation of the currency, compelling thereby the Professional man and consumer generally to buy at those prices, or starve, and yet deny and object that the Professional man shall also charge according to the same rate of depreciation? For whose benefit at last does the Professional man raise his charge? Unquestionably for the benefit of the Producer—For his wages are expended chiefly for subsistence. It is time that the people should reflect on this matter understandingly and properly, and that the clamor which is now directed to make out the matter of charges, should be settled by that holy spirit of Equity, which allows those only who are without sin to cast the first stone.

Justice.

Every Body Read This!

I am taking a Company of Cavalry for State defence, and earnestly request those who prefer this arm of the service to join me. I will take any one between the ages of 16 and 60 (not liable to Conscription). Those joining, will be exempt from Infantry service, and their horses will not be liable to impressment.

As soon as the Company is full, there will be an election for three Lieutenants. Those wishing to join will report their names at once to me through the Augusta Post Office. The Company will not be called out except to meet drills, &c.

M. L. MAYSON, formerly of the 1st Regt. S. C. C.

BREWER ISLAND, Dec. 8.

For the Advertiser.

Anti-Blockade Post.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have succeeded in raising a variety of sweet potato that is destined to be of incalculable value to farmers, I give you a short description of its many claims upon the attention and patronage of gardeners and agriculturists. I would have brought you a specimen of this wonderful variety, but as I know there is no money in it, I did not like to risk losing the seed by having it frost-bitten in your cold and cheerless sanctum.

This singular variety is of medium size and has four links of a trace-chain growing to one end, and I do not think that it would have had the whole trace-chain had it not, but it was cut off by the draught I suppose. As I will keep it for seed, those who wish to invest in this rare chance for speculation will be furnished with seed at the unusually low price of \$50 an eye. There is no chance here for humbug, as any one may see for himself the specimen produced this year.

PETER PROGRESS.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

A Sermon Suited to the Times.

BY N. M. CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT MERCER UNIVERSITY.

PROV. XI. 23. "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."

This is the only text in the Bible that authorizes men to curse any one; and is in strange contrast with those passages which require us to love even our enemies. If our enemy hungers we are to feed him. We are to pray for those who despitefully use and persecute us. We are to return good for evil and blessing for cursing. How great, then, must be that crime on which the Almighty has fixed this seal of reprobation, and how greatly wicked is that man whom God points out for the people to curse!

What, then, is this crime? Withholding corn or food—that is, refusing to sell it, and hoarding it for a greater price.

Why is this so great a crime, and its perpetrator so great a criminal? Did he not make the corn in his own field, or buy it with his own money? Has he not a right to do with his own as he pleases? Is he not entitled to the market-price? And if that is not high enough now, has not he a right to wait till it gets higher?

The ways of men are not God's ways, and God's thoughts are not men's thoughts. He gave the rain and the sun to make the corn grow that there might be food for all—even for the poor, and "the poor shall never cease out of the land." And woe is he who withholdeth your corn for the price to raise, some poor man, or sick woman, or helpless child, will starve; and you will be the murderer! If you had wretched an enemy and stabbed him to the heart, all men would have cried out at your crime. But is your guilt any less when you turn aside from the grain of the hungry to glut over your pile of corn, calculating how long it will be before the price is high enough to satisfy your rapacity? Nor is the crime any less because the criminals are multiplied. A thousand may combine to withhold corn before starvation is the result, yet is each one of the thousand a murderer? Nor can you plead in extenuation of your guilt that you did not intend to starve him; you only intended to raise the price and miscalculated his power of endurance.

Let us analyze the character of him who, in times of distress, withholdeth corn. 1. It is obvious that he is destitute of benevolence, for he is indifferent to distress, if he can only make money.

2. But it is clear that he is even more malignant, for he wishes the price of his corn to be higher, which it can be only by the distress becoming greater.

3. He has the spirit of extortion, for he is trying to make money out of the poor and hungry, the sick and starving. If the times are hard, he wishes them to become harder still, that he may make yet more money. If the screws are tight, he wishes to give them another turn that he may twist out a greater profit.

4. In the present circumstances he is co-operating with the public enemy; for the enemy is trying to starve us, and so in the holier of corn. And the enemy is co-operating with him by destroying all the provision within his reach, thus making corn still dearer.

5. Such a man may be prominent in the Church; but instead of a Christian, he is a heathen. For he who not only makes money out of the sufferings of his neighbors, but desires his neighbors to suffer will more that he may gain more, is a stitute of natural affection." Rom. I.—31.

6. His spirit is such as befits "an enemy of the human race." For no other can take pleasure in gains extorted from the distress of contrition, kindred, and neighbors.

7. Finally, he is the counterpart of the unjust judge, for he neither fears God nor regards man.

It is no wonder then, if God and the people alike curse the individual who desires to grow rich upon the destitution of his own people, causing their tears into gold, and their sighs into silver. And whenever the poor man cries to God for his hungry child because his neighbor is withholding corn, a curse is registered on high against the criminal.

It is the happiness of the sermonizer to know many owners of corn who do not withhold it, but sell at fair prices. "Blessing shall be upon their heads." Nay, when their neighbor is not able to pay this price, they take less, and even give to those who need. Noble men, humane and kind! The blessing of him that was ready to perish comes upon them, and they cause the widow's heart to sing for joy.

There are now many illustrations of the proverb that "He who maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." But if any who in their greed of gain are withholding corn should read these lines I beseech them to ponder God's solemn word. Let them repent now, and at once reform, for this only can they escape the curse and enjoy the blessing.

NOTE.—The principle of the text applies to all the necessities of life, clothing and fuel as well as food. "God is not mocked," and it is not mockery, when those who get rich out of public suffering, fancy they can escape by making contributions apparently large, but in comparison with their gains, paltry, to relieve the distresses on which they fasten? It is attempting to bribe God for permission to serve Mammon. The time is coming when those who have got rich by extortion and speculation on the woes of their country, will be glad to get rid of all their gains, for the privilege of holding up their hands and saying, "These hands are clean!"

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Gen. Longstreet's Army.

DALTON, Dec. 4.—The latest accounts received from Longstreet's army of his command made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville. He has in very good order, Gen. Longstreet then raised the army and marched towards Kingston.

General Hardee's army had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet without loss of supply trains previously reported. General Vaughn with his command and one of Cheatham's regiments, was at Charleston endeavoring to make his way to North Carolina. Our forces are in possession of Ringgold, there is nothing new from the front.

From Hardee's Army.

The Atlanta Confederacy of the 4th learns from Gov. Harris, of Tenn., who is just down from the front, that the army is retreating down into an available position around Dalton, with its spirit unshaken by the late reverses.

Riflemen are coming in rapidly from all quarters, and the condition of the troops is by no means so demoralized as the earlier accounts would lead us to fear. A general confidence prevails in the prospect immediately ahead, and in the arrival of large reinforcements. With these, aggressive movements are looked to with high anticipations. The health of the men is excellent, food and water are abundant, and the geographical situation agreeable.

Meade's Cowardly Retreat.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Dec. 3.—The enemy recrossed the Rapidan yesterday and during last night by Germanna Ford, distant at fifteen miles from their line of battle. He is moving towards Culpeper.

The enemy began falling back about dark Tuesday night, but it was not discovered by our side until nearly day. In the morning our forces pursued and captured the prisoners previously reported, besides some fifty which were sent in to-day, and more that are reported as coming on. The enemy left nothing in the retreat. He brought over his whole army, consisting of five corps of infantry numbering sixty thousand men, besides artillery and cavalry. Five hundred prisoners were certainly captured during this raid of Meade's.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 1st Dec., at the residence of Mr. John Lyon, in Hamburg, by the Rev. J. P. Mealing, Mr. ANDREW GARDNER and Miss HATTIE LYON, all of this District.

OBITUARY.

DAVIS WILLIAMS DORN, son of Mr. JOHN DORN, Sr., died on the 14th Nov. 1863, at the residence of his father, in this District, after a lingering illness of fourteen months' duration, in the 33rd year of his age.

Yes, our noble friend—Frank and generous, brave DAVIS DORN is dead! And died the death he coveted—that of a soldier who casts his life in the cause to which his beloved State had devoted her children. And although the offering was not made amid the clash of arms and the cannon's roar, yet he has fallen a martyr in the struggle for Southern freedom.

At the very outset of our difficulties with the Federal Government—upon the first alarm—at the first call to duty—he sprang forth to the rescue with a determined zeal and a noble purpose. In April '61 he rallied around the standard of the gallant old 7th Regiment in Capt. Brooks' Company, and with that noble command he marched to Virginia. There he was more than twelve long weary months he shared all the trials, privations, dangers and exposures incident to the first year's campaign, and so discharged his every duty as to win the unbounded love of his comrades in arms, and the respect and confidence of his Officers.

In June 1862, at his request, he was transferred to Capt. Gary's (now Colonel) Company of the renowned Hampton Legion. And throughout the many hard fought battles of the memorable summer of '62 he took a conspicuous part and distinguished himself as a hero among heroes. In the battles around Richmond, second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Boonsboro, &c. he fought valiantly, and sustained the name of the 7th as a hero. But his most noble service was his true and unflinching patriotism. In August '62, on the retreat of our army, he was left sick at Fredericks City, Md., and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Soon after he was paroled and reached home on the 14th November following. There, for the week or two, month or more, until the effect of that terrible disease, Chronic dysentery, being cured, suffering greatly, until at length exhausted nature could no longer be sustained, and just one year from the day of his arrival home,

Like a shadow thrown
Swiftly and sweetly from a passing cloud,
He fell upon him.

But death had no terrors for DAVIS DORN; he welcomed the stern messenger as a friend to release him from his sufferings here below, and having a well-founded faith and an unflinching trust in the promises of our Redeemer, he was prepared for the glories of that upper and better world.

Could the yearnings and prayers of a Christian mother's heart—the tender kindness of a loved and loving sister—the unweary watching and attention of a devoted father, and brothers, and friends—the skill of able physicians—could all of these have saved our dear departed friend would have been with us now. But alas! our hopes, our fond desires are blasted, and our loved one has been taken from us to remain no more here. But we should not murmur, for with angel songs, as it were, his gentle spirit was lulled to sleep, and transported home to Heaven.

His friends are quivering with his angel touch, Pains leaves are rustling 'pon his angel brow, And God is his.

In the pursuit of civil life he was the type of honorable industry and prudent economy. His determined character and upright disposition demanded the respect of all who knew him, whilst his social qualities endeared him to his most intimate friends and acquaintances. As a Christian, and a member of Little Stevens' Greek Baptist Church, he lived a consistent and well-ordered life.

While his memory is enshrined in our hearts, let us all strive to emulate the virtues of DAVIS DORN.

Among the many that have fallen (how sad and sadly told) in this cruel war, waged by an unscrupulous enemy, to bring the South under diabolical sway and power, is included NEWTON C. HARRIS, son of DANIEL