THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1862.

☞ Mr. John R. Allen, Post Master at Chester, is our authorized agent; and fully empowered to receive money for the office, and give receipts for the same.

☞ In cases where subscribers do not take the Enquirer from the post-office, Post-Masters are requested to notify us immediately.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the chagen to be made.

ADJUTANT GENERALS ORDER.

The readers attention is respectfully called to the advertisement of Adjutant General Gist in to-days issue.

COTTON, COTTON.

All persons desirous of selling cotton for cash, will please notice the advertisement of Messrs. W. D. & J. C. Miller, in to-days issue.

FROM THE 12TH REGIMENT.

"Camp Pemberton" near Pocotaligo, S. C., December 29, 1861.

Dear Enquirer:—Many of your readers have doubtless come to the conclusion that my letters are "few and far between." The want of matter proper to be published, is the excuse we offer for our apparent direction of duty. Rumors abound in our camp nearly every day, startling enough to satisfy the most inveterate newsmonger, but on investigation, the mountain is generally found to have been in labor, and the product, a mouse.

Our regiment left Pocotaligo, on the 8th instant, at 8½ o'clock, p. m., pursuant to an order from General Lee, who had received dispatches advising him that the Yankees were landing in force near Port Royal Ferry. We left our encampment with light baggage, accompanied by a detachment of the North Carolina flying artillery, under command of Lieutenant Mc Elhaney, and proceeded to Gardner's Corner, a distance of seven miles. Col. Dunovant after conferring with Col. Jones, who was stationed at that place, faced his regiment about and marched it back about two miles above Pocotaligo and bivouaced among the bushes for the night. One Company, accompanied by the artillery, was, however, detailed for picket duty, and ordered to a position two miles distant, on a road leading to Page's Point On the appearance of daylight, it was ascertained that the whole story was false, and that not a single Yankee had landed, or attempted to do so.

On Monday morning the company on picket duty returned to the regiment, and all the camp equipage was brought down from Pocotaligo. On Tuesday the "long roll" was beaten, the regiment formed and marched to Gardner's Corner—the report having reached us of another landing.—This, however, turned out to be wolf story number two On Thursday another alarm, another march, and wolf story number three. Everything remained quiet until Wednesday morning, the 18th, when the firing of artillery was heard in the direction of Port Royal Ferry All were on the *qui vive* for the "long roll," and preparations were made for moving at a minute's warning. About sundown, a courier arrived from the Ferry, stating that the North Carolina artillery had fired on one of the enemy's gun-boats, disabling her seriously—that she was aground—and could be easily captured. The command was immediately put in motion and marched to within two miles of the Ferry, where we were informed that the boat had got off—that the artillery company had fired into three flats loaded with men, who had come to her assistance—sunk one flat, and done much other damage to the Yankees. There being nothing for us to do, we "marched down the hill."

There are matters about which we could write calculated to interest and satisfy your readers, but prudence dictates silence. In regard to our forces, suffice it to say, that a sufficient number of men can be concentrated, at any point where our enemies can harm us, to drive them back to the cover of their gun boats. We have no fear that they will accomplish much towards subjugation in South Carolina.

Since my last letter, the Palmer Guards' have received many articles of comfort from good friends at home, and in their behalf we hereby tender thanks: To Col. A B. Springs, for a contribution of $25; to the Ladies of the Yorkville, Bethel, and Bethesda Relief Societies, for clothing, blankets, shoes, &c. Also, to Rev E. E. Boyce, Maj. J. B. Lowry and Wm. McGill, for clothing. To Mrs. Samuel Blair, they are also under obligation for similar favors

The post office address of the regiment is Pocotaligo, South Carolina. L. M. G

Camp Near Stoney Creek, S. C., January 5, 1862.

Dear Enquirer:—Since my last we have *seen* the wolf. On Wednesday morning, the 1st instant, about ten o'clock, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Port Royal Ferry, which was conjectured at once to proceed from Yankee gun-boats. Preparation was immediately commenced for a move—knapsacks were packed, canteens filled with water, haversacks with provisions, and cartridges distributed.—About half past eleven o'clock a courier arrived with information that the enemy had landed on the "*main*" in large force.

Gen. Pemberton, who had just arrived at our camp, immediately ordered four companies to the support of Col. Jones' Regiment, which was stationed in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. The companies designated for the service, were the "Palmer Guards," Capt. McCorkle; the "Campbell Rifles," Capt. Miller; the "Lancaster Hornets," under command of Lieut. Campbell; and the "Bonham Rifles," from Pickens District, under Lieut. Moody—the whole, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Barnes. The battalion was formed in a few minutes and moved off at once for the scene of action. It pushed forward vigorously, and reached the vicinity of the ferry about half past two o'clock. The Yankees saluted our arrival with a number of shells, which fell uncomfortably close to us, without, however, doing us any injury. We were immediately ordered to the left of the main road, near where Col. Jones' Regiment had already taken position in a pine thicket, about a mile from the river, and in supporting distance of two pieces of light Artillery. We had just taken the position assigned us, when bang! went one of the field pieces, and I heard the exclamation from some one—"they are coming!" Our battalion was immediately moved back a few hundred yards to prevent the enemy from flanking Col. Jones. We filed into an open field and were deployed along a fence situated between us and the enemy. We could very soon see them advancing, deployed as skirmishers, in the direction of Col. Jones' Regiment, which give them a volley as soon as they got in range, when they, (the Yankees) retreated at a break-neck pace. Another body of skirmishers commenced moving towards where our battalion was posted. When they had approached within some two hundred and fifty yards of our position, the order was given to charge on them. Our boys immediately jumped the fence, and the Yankees turned about and scampered off again. At this, our men commenced an irregular fire, which, however, owing to the great distance, done no damage as far as we could see.

The fire was returned by a company posted to our right in a skirt of woods, by which one man in the "Lancaster Hornets" was severely wounded, and Sergeant David Jackson, of Captain McCorkle's Company, lost the crown of his cap. This is all the damage we sustained although the balls fell around us as thick as hail.

At this juncture three members of Capt. Miller's Company, who had been detailed to watch the movements of the enemy near the skirt of the woods mentioned above, returned and reported the enemy advancing in considerable force, with a view, doubtless, to get on our flank. Capt. McCorkle's Company was ordered to the brow of a hill near by, when it advanced and took position behind a bank which had been thrown up near some houses as an enclosure.—The enemy could not be seen, owing to a thicket of small pines behind which they were passing, although the officers could be heard giving commands. The other companies were ordered to our support, and deployed along the brow of the hill. They had hardly got in position when the enemy appeared in some force on our right. Lieut. Campbell's Company, which occupied the position nearest the enemy, opened fire, when they made a precipitate retreat again and took cover near the gun-boats lying in the river, only some few hundred yards distant.

Col. Jones' Regiment by this time had come to our assistance, and the Yankee forces having taken shelter, the gun-boats commenced shelling us at a furious rate. Col. Jones, by seniority, being in command, ordered the forces to retire out of range of the shells.—The retrogade movement was immediately commenced in good order, but the column had proceeded but a short distance, until a large shell exploded in the midst of it, killing three instantly and wounding six or seven others, some of whom have since died. All who were injured by this casualty belonged to Col. Jones' Regiment.

Private Vallandingham, of Lancaster, belonging to our regiment was killed by another shell. Several others were wounded but not seriously. The enemy continued the cannonade until near dark, but without doing any further damage.

On leaving the field, we were joined by General Donelson with a portion of his brigade (the 8th Tennessee Regiment) who assumed command of the entire force and moved us about two miles from the ferry, when he ordered a bivouac for the night. The forces under his command now numbered about fourteen hundred men, together with four pieces of artillery. I would just mention here, by the way, that one of the pieces formerly belonged to the famous Sherman battery, which was captured at the battle of Manassas.

Our troops acted gallantly. When all done well, it is invidious to make distinctions. The greatest difficulty was to restrain the men within due bounds. Of one thing our people may rest assured, that the 12th and 14th Regiments of South Carolina Volunteers will never do any act calculated to bring reproach upon the fair fame of of our beloved State.

We, of course, have no means of ascertaining the exact loss of the enemy. One man belonging to a Michigan Regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner, and others were killed by Col. Jones' Regiment at the first fire. The prisoner has since died. The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. Your correspondent *saw* but two regiments of infantry.

On Thursday morning, in accordance with orders, our forces moved back about a quarter of a mile from where we had bivouaced the night previous, and formed a line of battle. About 10 o'clock, a. m., The enemy commenced shelling Col. Jones' deserted camp at a furious rate, and continued the amusement for about two hours. In the meantime, a picket arrived who reported that the enemy had landed a large force at Combahee Ferry, above our position, and that they were making an effort to get in our rear and cut off our communications. This report caused General Donelson, in order to checkmate this movement, to fall back to Gardner's Corner. Line of battle was again formed near the latter place, scouts sent out and arrangements made to give them a warm reception, should they venture to come out. About four o'clock, the scouts returned, having ascertained that the statement of the picket was false, and that the enemy had left the neighborhood of Port Royal Ferry. We were then ordered to this place, which is within a mile and a half of our old encampment at Pocotaligo, and three and a half miles from the Savannah Rail Road.

Captain McCorkle's and Capt. Miller's Companies on yesterday, were furnished with excellent improved English Rifles. I learn they are a part of the cargo of the steamship *Bermuda*, which run the *efficient* blockade at Savannah some time since.

Yours, very tired, L. M. G.

Tribute of Respect.

At an extra Communication of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 78, A. F. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, death has removed from us our much beloved friend and brother, William R. Glenn, who fell a victim to disease, at Culpepper C. H., Va., while defending our beloved country, in this her hour of trial, and whose many virtues, honorable instincts, and excellent traits of character, had endeared him to us as a friend and a Mason. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the untimely death of our brother, we are called upon to indulge the emotions of profound and earnest sorrow—a sorrow which touches deeply the heart of every true and faithful Mason.

Resolved, That we extend to the aged parents, and the relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt condolence in this truly mournful bereavement.

Resolved, That in the memory of our deceased brother, and as a token of the esteem in which, as a man and Mason, he was held by Philanthropic Lodge, we inscribe his name upon a page of our Record book, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be entrusted to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family, and publish them in the Yorkville Enquirer.

S. J. KUYKENDAL,
J. BOLTON SMITH,
J. ED. JEFFERYS, } *Committee.*

R. C. Kuykendal, *Secretary pro tem*

January 2nd, 1862.

Board of Relief for the Families of Soldiers.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed as members of the "Soldiers' Board of Relief," created by an act "to afford aid to the families of soldiers, passed at the present session of the Legislature:

York.—A. B. Springs, Dr. William Adams, Allen Robinson, John S. Brattoo, John A. Brown, Capt. J. C. Phillips William Oats, John B. Mintz, Rev. R A. Ross, Dr. Robert Darwin.

News from the Coast.

The conflicting rumors throughout the city Wednesday and Thursday, of fighting at Port Royal, caused much excitement.—It was stated early on Wednesday morning that dispatches had been received saying that the enemy had landed at a point near Port Royal Ferry, that they had been met by our forces and driven back to their gunboats. This was partially confirmed by a dispatch received in official quarters, stating that the enemy had landed near the ferry and driven in our pickets, but that Generals Pemberton and Donelson had taken a position to meet them, should they attempt to advance beyond the range of their boats.

Passengers by the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, Thursday afternoon, state that the fighting of Wednesday was renewed Thursday, and very heavy firing heard in the direction of Coosawhatchie and Pocotaligo. The accounts given of the first fight state that our troops, consisting of Col. Jones' Regiment and three companies of Col. Dunovant's Regiment, met the enemy on landing at Chisholm's place, and making a brilliant charge repelled and drove them back to their gunboats. Our men secured a number of small arms which the retreating forces threw away in their flight, and also took a prisoner. In the pursuit, a portion of Col. Jones' men rather impetuously advanced within range of the gunboats, when a shell from a howitzer fell and exploded among them, killing six and wounding twelve. The wounded men were brought up to the Hospital, under the care and treatment of Surgeon Hough, of Col. Jones' Regiment.

The enemy's force was said to be about three thousand five hundred, and our own but very little over a thousand. The loss of the enemy in the engagement was not ascertained. It was also reported that our battery at Page's Point had been attacked by three gunboats, and the battery abandoned, after removing all the guns but one.

A dispatch from Gen. Pemberton states that the fight was renewed Thursday morning. Col. Orr's regiment is under marching orders, ready to leave at any moment.

A correspondent writing from Camp Guillard, Wadmalaw Island, under date of the 2nd instant, says: "About 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, Capt. Twiggs and his men, of the Edgefield Mounted Company, acting as scouts, came hurriedly from near Rockville, to our camp, and reported to Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard that one of their men, who had been on the lookout, reported the landing of a small body of the enemy, numbering about sixty or eighty, at Rockville Watching his opportunity, he had suddenly faced the enemy, fired and killed his man. Turning his horse somewhat suddenly, in order to elude his pursuers, he was thrown, when his horse ran in the direction of Rockville. On recovering, he found that his shoulder was dislocated, but managed to secrete himself in a thick wood, and has thus been enabled to communicate with his captain. He also reported the enemy advancing.

"Lieut. Col. Gaillard immediately gave the order for three companies, the Sumter Guards, Irish Volunteers and Charleston Riflemen, to march against the enemy, and shortly afterwards the whole of the 17th regiment were pushed forward on their way to Rockville. When about eight miles from camp, about half way, the Charleston and Cadet Riflemen were thrown out to the right and left as an advance guard. Appearances now indicated the long wished for fight. Col. Branch, hearing of the march and the prospect of an engagement, came up and assumed command by right of seniority, and was determined on an attack if the enemy made his appearance

"Our advanced guard, however, who had been to Rockville, returned with the intelligence that the bird had flown and no enemy was to be seen. Our men felt somewhat sore at this disappointment after a long march, and an order was given to return to camp.

"It was no doubt a small foraging party, who had returned to their gunboats at nightfall. We all expected the first fight on Wadmalaw island, but will have to await another opportunity."

Our correspondent also says, that very heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Savannah, and there was much anxiety in camp to hear from that quarter.

Brig Gen. Maxcy Gregg arrived in this city Wednesday from Columbia, and has taken his departure for headquarters at Pocotaligo.

Gen. Lee, we understand, now commands in person in that vicinity.—*Courier.*

The Question of Recognition.

The tone of the British press seems to indicate that the recognition of the nationality of the Confederate States is at hand. The firm and dignified course pursued thus far, the victories which we have achieved, and, last of all, the humiliating back-down of the Lincoln Government in the Mason and Slidell affair, all tend to this result.—But the prime motive, according to the London *Times*, which will actuate foreign Governments in the recognition of our young Confederacy, is the confident and independent tone of President Davis' last message to Congress. In that paper the President says: "The Confederate States ask no aid from foreign powers." He tells the world, in substance, that every Southern heart is a fortress, and every Southern hand a weapon, to resist and drive back the invaders and would be subjugators of our soil; and his words are believed by the world, backed, as they are, by the history of the past year, with which as his subject says the *Times*, a less accomplished writer than President Davis might certainly become eloquent."

The London *Post*, a Government organ, also alludes, in its issue of December 7, to President Davis' message in the highest terms of praise, and says: "With a view of observing strict neutrality between the contending States, we have carefully refrained from officially recognizing the South but the time has certainly arrived at which we must, at all events, *recognize the independent confederation of the South as an actual fact.*"

These indications are certainly gratifying, and encourage the belief that the day of recognition of the Southern Confederacy is close at hand.

The effects of this recognition will be important in the renewed energy and encouragement which it will give to the people of the Southern Confederacy, and the contrary feeling which it will produce at the North. It is by no means essential to the consummation of our independence, but it may materially promote that object, and it will certainly be welcome news whenever it comes.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday has full copies of the communications between Seward and Lord Lyons on the arrest of Messrs Mason and Slidell. The late hour at which we received them, and our limited space, prevent us from publishing them this morning. The following very brief synopsis may give our readers some idea of the tenor of the notes:

(*No. 1—Seward to Adams*)

The Southern insurrection is sustained entirely by hopes of foreign recognition.—It would perish in ninety days if these hopes should cease. Recognition would lead to war between the United States and the recognizing powers. To secure those unauthorized hopes, England must meet the subject in such a way as to free it from all embarrassment.

(*No. 2—Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*)

Short and pointed. Opens with a statement of the seizure. Declares it an affront to the national flag and national honor, and demanding full reparation. Hopes the U States Government will, of its own accord, offer such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely: the liberation of the Commissioners, and the delivery to Lord Lyons of a suitable apology.

(*Seward to Lord Lyons.*)

A labored argument, abounding with false statements, covering four columns.—The Commissioners were contraband, and liable to capture. The capture was proper, courteous in manner, and under justifying circumstances. International law justifies the capture, but provides no formula of adjudication of the case. The vessel should have been seized, etc. But here he contradicts himself, by saying that the capture was wrong according to American principles and policy.

Seward closes by placing the Commissioners at the disposal of Lord Lyons. In the course of his letter Seward speaks of the effectual check given to the insurrection, says the Commissioners are comparatively unimportant persons, and if the safety of the Union demanded he would retain them.

(*No. 4—From M Thoavenal to M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington.*)

The Minister argues that the Commissioners were not liable to seizure, and declares that France will support England.

Richmond, Jan. 3.—The editor of the Petersburg *Express* has a dispatch that a flag of truce brought late papers to the Norfolk *Day Book.*

Washington dispatches of the 31st to the New York *Tribune* of January 1, say that there is reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will sail on the 1st. The surrender does not come up to the demand of the ultimatum. It is part of Seward's bargain that Wilkes shall not be censured.

The London *Post* says that England will have a reckoning as to the stone fleet.

Boston papers say that Lyons has ordered the *Niagara* to take out Mason and Slidell.

McClellan is still very sick. Ben Ward, of Ohio, is suggested as his successor.

The *Persia* is at Halifax with troops.

England's warlike preparations will continue, in view of difficulties arising from the stone blockade.

The surrender of Mason and Slidell is said not to be the whole of England's demand

Grumbling.—The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the work of subjugation is progressing backwards. It says:

"In these months past, while this war has been in progress, the South has been developing new resources, and muscularizing its powers of self-support and resistance. It is stronger to-day than it was six months ago."

And the St. Louis *Democrat* observes:

"We were going to starve out the Southern Confederacy once. It does not look much like it now. New Orleans is supposed to have fifty thousand or sixty thousand barrels of flour on hand, and it cannot be sold at any price at present. The amount of flour in Memphis is estimated at from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand barrels, and there is little changing hands at present."

True enough But those virtuous journals must not despond so soon. The South is just beginning to fight!

Mr Bisbie.—A dispatch to the *Guardian* of the 3rd inst, announced the arrival of Mr. Bisbie. The Charleston *Courier* gives the following information concerning him:

We are informed by a Government official that Mr. D. T. Bisbie, who was sent with dispatches from the Confederate Government to our commissioners in Europe, a few months since, arrived with important answers in the steamer *Gladiator*, at Havana, a few weeks ago, and has since reached a port in the Confederate States. We presume that by this time these dispatches have been safely placed in the hands for which they were intended.

These dispatches are addressed to President Davis. They are hermetically sealed and prepared for sinking, should circumstances render such a course necessary.

Pensacola, Jan. 2—An engagement commenced here, yesterday morning, at half past two o'clock, caused by the enemy firing on a small steamer lying at the navy yard wharf. The firing soon became general, though slow and deliberate on both sides. The last gun was fired from our side at daylight. The shells from our guns were thrown with great accuracy. The steamer escaped without damage. No casualties are reported. The only damage done was the burning of two or three wooden buildings in Warrington by the enemy's hot shot. One vessel outside, not engaged. All was quiet at 12 o'clock, m., with no prospect of a renewal of hostilities.

"On to Richmond."

The North is pushing McClellan to a fight. The "on to Richmond" cry is revived. The New York *World*, in an article on the war, says:

The credit of the Government is sinking. The people are becoming desperate—ready for anything for relief from the crushing suspense and horrible burden of an immovable army and a war, at once the most costly and the least profitable known in the history of civilized communities. All manner of factions will arise. Abolition fanatics—red republican fureis—secession conspirators—will grow potent in the unwholesome atmosphere of war conducted by imbeciles for the benefit of contractors. It will not do to wait, and wait any longer—now or never.

From Ship Island.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 1st inst., says:

There was some later intelligence received yesterday from Mississippi Sound. The Hessians are assembling rapidly on Ship Island. They are preparing for a descent somewhere on the mainland. Thirty-five to forty sail are reported to be in the harbor, beside several small craft. What they intend to do will probably be made manifest the present month.

Our Coast Defences.

The Charleston *Mercury* of yesterday says:

If there are any nervous spirits left in our community, we hope that they will be consoled to learn the news, which we get from the Richmond papers, to wit: "That the Government has received dispatches from Gen. Lee, in which he expresses full confidence in the ability of the forces under his command to protect Charleston and Savannah from Federal invasion, and also to prevent the Yankees from penetrating into the interior."

Louisiana Troops.—According to the report of the Adjutant General Grivot there are at the present time 23,577 troops from Louisiana in the Confederate service. As to the organized militia of the State, no returns having been received from most of the parishes, the full force cannot be stated. Reports from nine parishes show that there is an organized force in those parishes amounting to 5,898. The fisrt division, under command of Maj. Gen. Lewis, is 30,499 strong; the regiment of Confederat Guards numbers 752 men—making a total of Louisiana troops, in and out of the State, is 60,726.

The Dranesville Fight.—A lady residing in the immediate vicinity of Dranesville, in a private letter to her daughter, in Richmond, gives the following account of the late battle at that place:

It has been reported that we were badly whipped at Dranesville, but it is not so.—We lost forty-three men killed, and their loss was three hundred. They were fifteen thousand strong; we had only sixteen hundred. If they had stood their ground until the following morning, we would have taken every man, but the cowardly wretches took to their heels.

The Next Crop.—From present indications we feel safe in saying that the cotton crop of the ensuing year of 1862 will fall, comparatively, far short of any preceding crop that has ever been grown throughout this section. Fields that were once white with cotton are now green with the apparent growth of small grain. Our large and small farmers will plant cotton sufficient only to supply the home demands of the Confederate States, and if we should be blessed with moderate seasons, a bountiful supply of the necessaries of life will be raised, and our people will feel independent and at ease within themselves. This is the spirit of the day; may it continue until it drives madness from the dull and stupid brain of fanaticism—*Albany (Ga.) Patriot.*

Pork.—The Confederate Government appears to have been fortunate in securing an amply supply of this necessary article. The Richmond *Examiner* says:

We learn that the government has secured about three hundred thousand head of hogs, which will furnish ample provisions, with the beef packed, for the army the ensuing year.

Arrival of a Vessel from Havana at Mobile.—A schooner arrived at Mobile, Ala., on the 27th ult., from Havana, bringing a cargo of coffee, sulphur, medicines, &c. The blockading fleet saw her as she came into port, but couldn't catch her. Good seamanship and good pilotage brought her through.

Lieut. F. E. Moore.

We find the following tribute paid to Lieut. Moore, in the Winnsboro *Register*:

Lieut. Moore, of York, rose on his feet, while all around were lying down, and had only called to his men to fire or charge, when his heart was pierced by a ball from the enemy.

Obituary.

Died—On the 20th of December last, on the bloody field of Dranesville, Virginia, 1st Lieut. FREDERICK E. MOORE, in the 26th year of his age.

The lamented subject of this melancholy obituary notice, was the youngest son of the late Dr. WILLIAM MOORE, of Yorkville, the favorite of a numerous family, and the pride of his aged and venerable father, whose death transpired but a few weeks previously to the fall of his worthy son, and who up to his last moments expressed his willingness to give him as an offering to his country's cause.

True to the patriotic instincts of his ancestors, Lieutenant Moore was among the first who volunteered in his country's defence; being chosen Lieutenant of the company with which he served in the campaign in Virginia—the "York Guards—his diligence and activity in the discharge of his official duties, were such as to command the approbation and praise of his superior officers, while his gallant demeanor in his last battle drew from his commanding Colonel the high encomium of "distinguished."

In that unfortunate and unequal conflict at Dranesville, while wearing his stately form from a recumbent position which the company had been ordered to assume, with a view to advance upon the enemy in the midst of a terrific fire, his last words were, "Men, let us charge!" when instantly he was pierced by a ball to the heart, and fell,

"His breast by a fatal wound was riven,
His back to the earth, his face to heaven."

A noble, generous and gallant young soldier and gentleman has fallen in the cause of our beloved country. We who knew him mourn for the loss. Well may his country mourn.

"Green be the turf and light the sod"
which rest upon the young patriot soldier's grave.

COTTON! COTTON!!

ALL persons who wish to sell their Cotton, can find sale by applying to W. D. & J. C. MILLER, we will pay the highest market price in CASH, to all who are disposed to sell. We also have on hands and expect to keep a supply of GROCERIES, such as Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Molasses, &c., all of which we will sell as low as the times will afford. W. D. & J. C. MILLER.
January 9 2 tf

LIST OF LETTERL—REMAINING in the Post Office at Yorkville, S. C., January 1, 1862.

Hiram Alexander, A. Ammony, Franklin Bible, Sarah Bratton, Araminta Dobson, Anna Forbes, John Fitchet, J. G. Gill, M. S. Gillfilin, M. G. Harper, J. P. Hambright, M. E. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Sarah J. Lowry, Daniel Moore, J. R. Moss, Margaret McElwain, J. F. McElhaney, D. W. Miller, Nancy Owens, D. P. Owens, Archibald Rudicll, J. W. Robison, Miss S. M. Ross, E. H. Robison, Miss A. Sandifer, William Steele, Robert Starnes, Mary Scott, S. N. Stowe, J. J. W. Tumlinson, D. E. Turner, J. B. Weiss, Mrs. W. T. Wallace, R. W. Wilson, Miss H. E. Wright. (37) J. R. ALEXANDER, P. M.
January 9 2 3t

MONEY LOST.

LOST, in Yorkville, a Black PORTEMONIE, containing about ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS, $20 of which was GOLD, the balance CHESTER BANK BILLS. Also, a CERTIFICATE issued by the BANK OF CHESTER in favor of DARWIN & JEFFERYS, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, dated October 1st, 1860. Also, a DUE BILL on J. G. LINDSEY for $25, payable to DARWIN & JEFFERYS, date not remembered.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above papers, as payment of the same has been stopped. Any person finding the above, will be liberally rewarded if delivered to the Subscriber.

T. S. JEFFERYS,
Yorkville, S. C.
January 9 2 1t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJT & INSP. GENL'S OFFICE,
Columbia, S. C., January 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 127:

By authority of the 8th and 10th sections of an Act of the General Assembly, ratified, December 7, 1861, It is hereby ordered,

I. That the Commissions of all officers of Regiments, Battalions, Squadrons and Companies of the South Carolina Militia, not called into actual service, be and the same are hereby recalled and vacated, as soon as new elections have been held to fill said offices so vacated.

II. That Elections for Regimental, Battalion, Squadron and Company officers included in the above order, be held on Saturday, the eleventh day of January, 1862, and returns thereof be made in accordance with the provisions of the 8th, 10th and 11th sections of said Act of the General Assembly, herewith published. S. R. GIST,
Adjutant and Inspector General of S. C.

VIII. That the commissions of all the officers of beat companies, battalions, and regiments of the militia of this State not called into actual service, when relieved, be, and the same are hereby, vacated as soon as new elections can be had to fill said offices so vacated, except the volunteer corps of the city of Charleston attached to the fourth brigade; and all volunteer companies in the State not now having the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates required by law, except those now in actual service or already ordered into actual service, be, and the same are hereby, dissolved; and that all persons liable to do ordinary militia duty under this Act, and patrol duty under the provisions of this Act, or under any Act, shall be exempted from all other military duty, except those now in actual service, or who may be ordered into actual service, and entitled to vote in all company, battalion, and regimental elections.

X. That immediately after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant and Inspector General, and he is hereby, required to issue an order for elections to fill all offices in the various companies and regiments, battalions or squadrons, of the militia of this State, which order shall be published in the newspapers of this state, and thereupon the commanding officers of said corps shall extend said order to their respective commands; and said elections shall be conducted in the manner provided by the Militia Laws of this State, and in the time required by said order; and the managers of said elections shall forthwith return the result thereof, in writing, to the commandant of the regiment, who shall immediately transmit a copy of the same to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

XI. That the corporate limits of any town containing not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand five hundred inhabitants, including slaves and free persons of color, shall constitute a separate militia beat; and it shall be the duty of the inhabitants of all such towns corporate, who are liable to militia duty under the provisions, of this Act, to organize themselves into a company, to be attached to the regiment in which such town is situate, unless any such town is divided by regimental lines, in which case the company therein organized may elect the regiment to which they shall be attached; and the companies thus organized shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, as other militia beat companies.
January 9 2 1t

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Tobacco, Maccaroni, Segars, Soaps, Pickles, and hundreds of other things which will be found necessary to all. For sale by LOGAN & MEACHAM, near the Rail Road Depot.
August 29 34 tf

SETTLE UP!—ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned by open account, previous to the FIRST of JANUARY 1861, are hereby requested to close the same by NOTE at an early day. L. M. GRIST.
March 28 13 tf

FOR SHERIFF.—THE FRIENDS of J. HARVEY FAULKNER, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for SHERIFF of York District, at the ensuing election.
August 30, 1860. 35 tf

FOR TAX-COLLECTOR.—THE friends of Mr. PETERSON JACKSON respectfully announce him as a Candidate for TAX-COLLECTOR of York District, at the next election.
November 22, 1860. 47 1yr

KING'S MOUNTAIN R. R. COMPANY.

Yorkville, S. C., December 30, 1861.

THE Directors of this Company have declared an ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT, out of the earnings of the Road this year. Payable at the TREASURER'S OFFICE, at Yorkville, on and after the 10th day of January next. For the convenience of the Charleston SHARE HOLDERS, their dividends will be paid at the South Western Rail Road Bank, at Charleston.

W. E. ROSE, *President and Superintendent.*

*** Charleston Mercury please copy one week *Daily*, and forward account to the President of the Road.

I WILL pay the above declared dividend at LOGAN & MEACHAM'S store between the hours of ten and two o'clock, on and after the 10th instant.

B. T. WHEELER, Treasurer K. M. R. R. Company.
January 2 1 4t

A CARD.

I WANT FOUR MORE COMPANIES of Cavalry to complete my REGIMENT in Confederate Service for the war. These in addition to the SIX under my command, will constitute the 1ST PALMETTO CAVALRY REGIMENT in Confederate Service. From 50 to 72 rank and file, is the desired number.

$12 per month is allowed for the hire of a HORSE, for each man, making the pay of each private $24. Corporals, $25. Sergeants, $27. 1st Sergeant, $32. It is desired that each man shall furnish a DOUBLE BARREL GUN, for which he will be paid on entering the service. I hope my native District can afford me ONE company at least. Companies applying will be brought into instant service, well armed, splendidily equipped, furnished with wagons, &c. Persons engaged in raising companies will address

JNO. L. BLACK,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 1st Bat. S. C. V.,
Adams Run, So. Ca.
January 2 1 3t

YORKVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of the YORKVILLE MALE ACADEMY will be resumed on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY. Terms of Tuition per Session of five months.

Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic,	7 50
English Grammar, Geography and History,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Mathematics,	17 50
Contingent Expenses, payable in advance,	60

All students entering during the month of January, will be charged from the beginning of the session; all others from the time of entrance to the end of the session. No deductions made only in cases of protracted sickness.

ROBERT LATHAN, *Principal.*
January 2 1 3t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
YORK DISTRICT.

WHEREAS James P. Aycock has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of JOHN C. AYCOCK, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at out next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at York Court House on the 15th day of January next, to shew cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 30th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of American Independence. JOHN B. JACKSON, O. Y. D.
January 2 1 2t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
YORK DISTRICT,

WHEREAS J. B. Whitesides and M. A. Quinn has applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of J. W. QUINN, late of the District aforesaid, deceased,

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at York Court House, on the 10th day of January next, to shew cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 86th year of American Independence. J. B. JACKSON, O. Y. D.
January 2 1 2t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
YORK DISTRICT.

WHEREAS Capt. W. J. Faris has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Miss JANE SLOAN late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at York Court House on the 15th day of January inst., to shew cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 86th year of American Independence. J. B. JACKSON, O. Y. D.
January 2 2t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
YORK DISTRICT.

WHEREAS Dorcas E. Moore has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of FREDERICK E. MOORE, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at York Court House on the 15th day of January next, to shew cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of American Independence. JOHN B. JACKSON, O. Y. D.
January 2 1 2t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
YORK DISTRICT.

WHEREAS Joel W. Rawlinson has applied to me for Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Dr. WM. MOORE, late of the District, aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors, of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at York Court House on the 15th day of January next, to shew cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 30th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of American Independence. JOHN B. JACKSON, O. Y. D.
January 2 1 2t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
YORK DISTRICT.

WHEREAS Dr. R. R. Darwin has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of P. P. P. DARWIN, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at York Court House on the 15th day of January next, to show cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 30th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of American Independence. JOHN B. JACKSON, O. Y. D.
January 2 1 2t

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO purchase the CAMPBELL GIN—a gin which has proved to be equal, if not superior, to any other now in use, can do so by calling on Messrs. LOGAN & MEACHAM, near the Rail Road Depot.

Don't mind "Old Abe," we will take an approved NOTE for the GINS, and wait until the war is over.
September 13 37 tf

COTTON IS KING!—THE SUBSCRIBER gives this notice to all those that know themselves