

The Abbeville Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS & C., & C.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1861.

VOLUME X.—NO. 15.

OPINIONS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

The comments of the Northern press, and especially the war journals of New York, on the defeat of the 'Grand Union Army,' will doubtless be read with almost as much interest as the details of the battle. —We therefore make several extracts:

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

This reverse, at the very outset of the advance of our army, will disappoint the hopes and the confident expectations of the people of the Northern States. For, if there were some who, with a more correct knowledge and a just appreciation of the strength and material of the Confederate army, have deemed the result which has attended the first important movement not unlikely to occur, it is unquestionably true that the masses of the people have entertained different expectations, and have looked upon the March to Richmond in the light of a triumphal and grand occasion, which should inspire our troops with the highest spirit, and which could, by no possibility, result in disaster to our arms.

Probably not one in a hundred of the millions at the North who daily read or listened to the demand of the war journals, to forward to Richmond, had any conception of the difficulties in the way of such an undertaking. For weeks past, and more especially Lieut. General Scott, and more especially Lieut. General Scott, has been urged to make a forward movement; and a measure of abuse has been heaped upon the Administration by the journals of his own party, which, had it emanated from their opponents, would have provoked the most serious charges of disloyalty to the Government.

In common with all our fellow-citizens, we are distressed at the intelligence which every hour brings us of the loss of brave and respected men, officers and privates, who have fallen in the encounter between the two armies. Many homes are thus made desolate, many hearts broken—crushed—by the sudden announcement. Similar scenes are witnessed and similar griefs felt, among the people of the South. Is there any way to put an end, honorably and rightly, to this state of things? This question is full of importance, and we ask the people, in the light of humanity and of Christianity, to ponder well the momentous issues which it involves.

From the New York Tribune Republican.

We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our ruler that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised. The Cabinet, recently expressing, in rhetoric better adapted to a love letter, a fear of being drowned in its own honey, is now nearly drowned in gore; while our honour on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine. The sacred soil of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is: Shall this condition of things continue?

A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which, for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill. Give us for the President capable advisers, who comprehend the requirements of the crisis and are equal to them; and, for the army, leaders worthy of the rank file, and our banner, now drooping, will soon float once more in triumph over the whole land.

From the New York Times, Republican.

There is no occasion to belittle the calamity which has fallen upon the country. The gallant army of the Union has been routed and put to flight by the army of the rebels; and if, from the fragments, enough material can be gathered to insure the immediate safety of the Capital, the nation will have a melancholy and imperfect reason for congratulation. But, although we have suffered a disastrous defeat, the course of events make it something better than a national calamity. In one respect, it will unquestionably prove a great national blessing. It does not weaken in an appreciable degree our strength either in men or munitions of war. It is only a mortifying experience, which will, we believe, secure us from its repetition.

From the New York Herald.

Our own opinion is, that our noisy and fanatical and foolish politicians forced General Scott into this thing against his superior judgment. Whatever may be the truth in this respect, it is now manifest that the Secretary of War and the whole Cabinet have been unequal to the exigencies, and far behind the spirit and liberal patriotism of the loyal States. The whole responsibility, in the end, falls upon the President of the United States. He cannot fail to be comprehended the dangers and dangers of his critical position. Washington is in great peril. The loyal States, within ten days, may dispatch 20,000 men to that point; and if we succeed in holding the capital for twenty days, we may have, by that time, an army of 200,000 men entrenched around it.

From the New York Express.

The record we make, we are deeply pained to see and to say, is rather of a rout than of a battle, beyond the Bull's Run batteries—and the record is the most painful we have ever had to make in our long life, of editorial experience. The loss of life must be deplorable, as well as the loss of war material—and when we received the details, we fear they will be agony to families and friends. The public affliction, however, is now so great that private grief is all absorbed in the great calamity.

The 'On to Richmond' nonsense we have been having from campaign editors, in their sky-high attics and closets in New York has doubtless stimulated the President and his Cabinet, never so deaf as they ought to be to their own party journalism, to urge on General Scott to march before he was ready. His plan of marching in a common onset the three Generals, McClellan, Patterson and McDowell, has failed from the haste in which McDowell has been driven on to the attack by 'Public Opinion' made in New York city by Republican journalism, and these operated upon the Government at Washington.

McDowell's force, it would seem, has been put to panic and flight by the conviction of his men that Gen. Johnston was cooperating with Gen. Beauregard, and that it was a fight of one against two, the two having the protection of hidden batteries planted where foliage and leaves could cover them. Hence, inexperienced and, in a good degree, undrilled volunteer troops were seized with a panic, and, in consequence of that panic, artillery, baggage trains, almost everything, seem to have been lost, as but few infantry were left to protect horses or wagons or teams, or the men in authority over them. The enemy's cavalry, of which we are destitute, doubtless added to the confusion and the slaughter; and hence the deplorable tale we read.

This defeat, however, will in no degree weaken the Northern country or the Northern people; but, on the contrary, will arouse them to unparalleled exertions, and call forth their full strength. It is very true that it will highly encourage the Southern people also; but the North has not yet begun to put forth its strength, while the South is strained to the utmost.

From the New York Post.

The rebel force was too great to withstand, and Gen. McDowell has fallen back upon his entrenchments at Alexandria. The junction of Johnston with Beauregard it was General Patterson's business to prevent. It is not right to blame a commander without knowing all the circumstances which controlled his actions, and we must remember that all blame of subordinates falls at last upon the commander-in-chief. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to see that the army corps of Patterson has not performed its very important share in the general attack, and that in this way only is the temporary retreat of our main army brought about.

Meantime, in the general anxiety we must remember that the strong fortifications which Gen. Scott wisely erected opposite Washington will give our troops a rallying point, where they will make a stand.

Of one thing we may be assured, that even if our retreat is a rout, it is an important advantage for our troops to have drawn the rebels out of their strong positions, and placed the onus of attack upon them.—We may now cut across our own battle-ground where no masked batteries can annoy us, and, with the reserves, our force will be quite sufficient to meet the enemy and overcome them.

From the New York World.

The disastrous result of the action was, perhaps, inevitable—even though no panic had occurred at the close—from the three causes against which the noblest soldier can never successfully oppose their driving. First, the enemy's force has been largely underrated, and nearly doubled our own in number; second, the onus of the attack rested entirely upon us, and the natural and scientific defenses of the rebels made their position almost impregnable; many of our leaders displayed a lamentable want of military knowledge. There was little real generalship in the field. There was no one to organize our Regiments in strong, swift-moving columns, and hurl them powerfully against the foe. Nor were the generals of division more competent to their work. They exhibited personal bravery, but advantages gained were not secured; important points were abandoned as soon as carried, and a reckless, fatiguing pursuit preferred, until Beauregard and Davis, who commanded in person, led us on to positions thoroughly available for the attack of their final reinforcements. As for us, no one had thought of providing that reserves absolutely necessary to the sealing and completion of a battle's success. It is the last conflict of the day that decides the victory and defeat.

We had no cavalry to rout our retreating foe. Our artillery was not rendered efficient to the afternoon.—Gen. Tyler ne-

gleeted to guard his rear, and to check the pushing forward of his trains.

As for the Colonels, many of those who were not wounded or killed in the engagement exhibited not merely inefficiency, but the pusillanimity which I have before recorded.

To conclude: before we can force our way through a country as well adapted for strategy defence as the fastnesses of the Piedmont, the defiles of Switzerland, or the almost unconquerable wilds in which Schamyl so long held the Russians at bay, before we can possess and advance beyond the scientific entrenchments with which the skill of disloyal officers has made those Virginia forests so fearfully and mysteriously deathful to our patriotic soldiery, we must discover the executive leader whose genius shall oppose new modes of subduing a novel and thus far successful method of warfare, and whose alert action shall carry his devices into resistless effect.

CAPT. FERRIN'S COMPANY.

The following are the Officers and Privates of the McDuffie Rifles.

- 1. JAMES M. FERRIN, Captain.
- 2. JOHN G. EDWARDS, 1st Lieutenant.
- 3. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 2d Lieutenant.
- 4. J. TOWN'S ROBERTSON, 3d Lieutenant.

- 1. JAMES S. COTTRAN, 1st Sergeant.
- 2. FRANK H. WARDLAW, 2d Sergeant.
- 3. CHARLES M. CARROLL, 3d Sergeant.
- 4. LEWIS J. WARDLAW, 4th Sergeant.
- 5. BENJAMIN L. McLAUGHLIN, 1st Corporal.
- 6. ALPHONSE E. LEMER, 2d Corporal.
- 7. G. MARSHALL JORDAN, 3d Corporal.
- 8. DAVID R. PENNY, 4th Corporal.

- 9. Anderson Edmund 54 Marshall William J
- 10. Bell Nathaniel E 55 McCaslan J Monroe
- 11. Buchanan Gabriel 56 McCaslan Thomas O
- 12. Buchanan John R 57 McCaslan John T
- 13. Blackburn John A 58 McClintock Robert
- 14. Bushart Rich M 59 McCaslan Wm A
- 15. Caldwell James G 60 McDowell Pat H
- 16. Chiles James 61 McEgin George P
- 17. Clemens John C 62 McGraw Samuel P
- 18. Connor Geo McJ 63 McKinney William
- 19. Douglas William 64 McMillan James
- 20. Douglas Wm 65 McLauchlin John L
- 21. Dou Jass Nath 66 Miller Benjamin F
- 22. Day Franklin 67 Miller David M
- 23. Delany J H 68 Montgomerie W A
- 24. Fowler S Waddy 69 Patton J McGhee
- 25. Greene James W 70 Owen Matthew
- 26. Hammond C V 71 Parker Edward F
- 27. Hammond Wm 72 Parker John
- 28. Hamilton Wm A 73 Penny George A
- 29. Hart Nathaniel 74 Perry J William H
- 30. Hodge Samuel B 75 Perry William H
- 31. Hanelor Wm A 76 Pursey Ephraim D
- 32. Hauser G 77 Palmer Francis M
- 33. Hill Samuel 78 Reid John W
- 34. Hodges Emory A 79 Riley Robert
- 35. Hodge Samuel B 80 Riley Robert A
- 36. Irwin John C 81 Riley Bert W
- 37. Jones Joshua W 82 Rothschild Benj
- 38. Jordan Turner J 83 Round W C
- 39. Jordan Thomas P 84 Sharp Wash W
- 40. Keller David G 85 Shibley George
- 41. Kuriz Jacob 86 Shillito William
- 42. Kyle Augustia 87 Spear George W
- 43. Joyce J R 88 Wardlaw Robt H Jr
- 44. Lanier William A 89 Wardlaw J Clark
- 45. Ledy Thomas 90 Watson Alfred W
- 46. Little James C 91 Watson Calvin E
- 47. Little James C 92 West W W
- 48. Lovan J W 93 Vate M J
- 49. Logan Andrew J 94 White George
- 50. Milam R G 95 White Leonard W
- 51. Malone H D 96 White Robert J
- 52. Martin Luther L 97 White Thomas C
- 53. Martin John F 98 White Richard M
- 54. Wilson J C 99 Wilcut J C

CAVALRY.

The following list of officers and privates composing the Abbeville Troop was ordered to be published in the papers of the village:

- M. T. OWEN, Captain.
- W. J. LOMAX, 1st Lieutenant.
- E. H. RUSSELL, 2d Lieutenant.
- S. HENRY JONES, 3d Lieutenant.

- 1. T. B. CREW, 1st Sergeant.
- 2. T. W. SMITH, 2d Sergeant.
- 3. R. L. CALHOUN, 3d Sergeant.
- 4. E. W. MOORE, 4th Sergeant.
- 5. T. J. CLARK, 1st Corporal.
- 6. JOHN KNOX, 2d Corporal.
- 7. J. M. MARTIN, 3d Corporal.
- 8. J. C. ELLIS, 4th Corporal.

- 9. Anderson, W B 31 Minor, J N
- 10. Barksdale, T W 32 Mires, H N
- 11. Bradford, W 33 Moore, W C
- 12. Burdett, H K 34 Morris, P W
- 13. Caldwell, W J 35 Murray, W N
- 14. Cochran, T W 36 Murrell, J A
- 15. Cobb, A B 37 Pace, W T
- 16. Cowan, A T 38 Russell, S L
- 17. Crawford, John 39 Russell, H D
- 18. Cox, M L 40 Sanders, Dr John
- 19. Creswell, D P 41 Shibley, James
- 20. Golden, R L 42 Stalder, J W
- 21. Haggard, James 43 Steuker, M B
- 22. Hazard, Pat 44 Taggart, W H
- 23. Hazard, Thomas 45 Tolbert, T B
- 24. Logan, W H 46 Thomas, Walter
- 25. Ledy, J H 47 Venter, J F
- 26. Lomax, G W 48 Westmoreland, J W
- 27. McClintock, W T 49 Wideman, C A
- 28. McNeil, W E 50 Wilson, U J
- 29. McCaslan, A F 51 Young, J H
- 30. McNeil, F N 52 Young, J C

R. M. JAMES LOMAX, Ch'ra.

R. M. JAMES LOMAX, Ch'ra.

CHICKENSAW, July 27.—Cox has captured Charleston, on the Kanawha. The Southerners have burned the bridges and fallen back.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 27.—An expedition, consisting of six launches, has returned with Confederate sloops and rowers.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Accounts of enthusiastic receptions of returned three-month volunteers are noticed in various places. These departures has not been noticed at headquarters.

Permits are given to ship goods to all ports in Kentucky.

Many of the three-month volunteers from the interior are arriving here, to see how business is. If they find it less profitable than soldiering, they promise to return.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The loss of cotton for day were 1,900 bales, and for 24 days. Treasury notes are quoted at 62 1/2. United States sixes 81.

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady who had become blind, but recovered her sight after marriage.

Wharpoon a contemporary writer who serves that it is no use weeping over the people's eyes to be opened by machinery.

THE HAMPTON LEGION.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG BY PRESIDENT DAVIS. We extract the following from the Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday:

"A magnificent silk banner was presented to the members of Col. Wade Hampton's Legion, now at Camp Manning, on Tuesday evening. The weather was rather inclement than otherwise, but the soldiers having been disappointed twice before on account of the capers of the weather god, determined that the 'ball should go on.' A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. His excellency the President acted as spokesman on the occasion.

A correspondent describing the affair says: 'The Legion was formed into three sides of a square to receive the President who appeared on a grey horse, accompanied by Col. Hampton and staff. Many of us has never seen the hero of Buena Vista before, and his appearance differed somewhat from what we had fancied. His keen, calm eye alone indicated the warrior while the serene expression of countenance, and plain, simple manner of his bearing, denoted more the student and statesman. Advancing a few paces in the hollow of the square he took the beautiful banner with evident emotion, and addressed his friends and fellow-soldiers of South Carolina' in tones and words that stirred their bosom with feelings of pride and devotion to their native State, and that moistened the eyes of many with the memories of her past achievements in the old Revolution, and on the gory fields of Mexico. He told the Legion that the flag was the work of the fair fingers of the descendants of Darby, and Williams, and Campbell, the heroes of King's Mountain, and Cowpens and Eutaw. Moultrie had first unfurled the flag of the Union on the walls of Fort Moultrie, and Jasper rescued it on the glorious day of victory. He knew Carolinians on the bloody plains of Mexico, when they bore their banner, dipped in blood, from victory to victory. —Here was another banner entrusted to their keeping, and before him stood the men to preserve it from defeat; and, like the heroes of Churubusco, they would hand it from one to another until the last man falls, or plant it triumphant on a conquered field. He was sorry, he said, that he could not bid them hope the smiles of peace would banish from our loved country the dark clouds of war, for he felt that we had hardships to endure, privations to bear—great deeds to do. For himself, he had not come to the office he occupied for his honor, but to share its perils; and when Carolina levels her bayonets for the last charge, he hoped to be with them. He intended to be where men bleed and die. With surprised confidence and pleasure, he committed the beautiful flag in the hands of Col. Hampton, as the son of a noble gentleman, and the grandson of a gallant commander of '61.

Three times there were enthusiastically given for Jeff Davis, and after the band had played a fine air, Col. Hampton replied—'That, coming as it did, from the hands of one so revered and honored throughout the length and breadth of the whole Southern country, this flag, in itself demanding the highest feelings of pride and reverence with brightest memories of Carolina clustering around it, was doubly valued. He would ask his followers to defend it.' He asked them to 'look upon its Palmetto tree and silver crescent—then, turning to Sergeant Darby, he said: 'To you I commit this sacred trust. I know you well—you must remember that you are the grandson of a patriot and hero.'

On taking it, Sergeant Darby briefly replied, that it was his pride and pleasure to be the bearer of that beautiful banner; that while life lasted it would never go down before the enemy, and if it did fall, his epitaph would be written on its folds.

Every eye rested fondly on the silver crescent and memory-moving Palmetto, as the gorgeous flag floated first over the heads of the Legion, and every heart there resolved that if it must ever fall, there would be no Carolina eye to gaze upon its fall.

The Legion then performed various evolutions, and passed in review before the President, after which parade was dismissed, and the flag conducted by the Washington Light Infantry to the Colonel's tent, accompanied by the Army Band, which added infinitely to the pleasantness of the occasion.

May our banner be next unfurled in the face of the insolent foe, who would crush beneath the heel of despotism the 'inalienable rights' for which our fathers fought and fell.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following are the conditions and regulations under which volunteers are accepted in the Confederate States Army:

Under the bill for the public defence, 100,000 volunteers may be accepted, who will be subject to the rules governing the regular army. The terms of service will be during the war.

Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates.

The pay is as follows:

	PER MONTH.
Colonel	\$175 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	170 00
Major	150 00
Captain	108 00
First Lieutenant	90 00
Second Lieutenant	80 00
First Sergeant	21 00
Other Sergeants	17 00
Corporals and Artificers	15 00
Privates	11 00

They have also a yearly allowance for clothing and one dollar for pay.

The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government, when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and a Commissary, with that rank. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

UNIFORM OF THE 1ST RIFLE REGIMENT S. C. Volunteers.

For the Field Officers.

COAT.—Dark blue cloth, double-breasted, with two rows of eight buttons each, the rows to be two inches apart at the waist and widening to six inches at the shoulders. Standing collar of green velvet, with gilt lace half-inch wide around the edge. Cuffs two and a half inches deep of green velvet, with two small buttons on the underseam. Skirt, frock coat pattern, reaching two inches below half thigh, and trimmed around with green velvet one inch wide from the waist to the back of the skirt, two buttons on the back, to range with the lowest buttons on the breast, and one button on the lower end of each pocket flap.

PANTALOONS.—Dark blue, or cadet gray cloth, made full in the legs, and trimmed with gold lace one and one-fourth inch wide, on the outer seam of each leg. HAT.—Broad brim felt hat, six inches high, in the crown, with the right side of the brim turned up, and looped by a gold cord to a small palmetto button on the side of the hat, gilt palmetto tree on the side of the brim turned up, gold cord with tassels at each end, tied over the hat band, gilt bugle in front of hat. The hat to be surmounted with black ostrich feather one foot in length on the side looped up.

BUTTONS.—Gilt convex with palmetto device, large size seven eighths of an inch in diameter, small size half inch.

GLOVES.—Buff gauntlets to reach half way from the wrist to the elbow.

SHOES.—Black, with gilt tassels, black leather belt.

SASH.—Red silk, to go twice around the body and tie on the left hip.

SPURS.—Yellow metal or gilt.

BOOTS.—To be worn on parade or in the service, outside of the pantaloons, and reaching to the top of the knee.

Badges of Distinction.

To be marked on the collar and sleeves. For a Colonel three large stars one and a fourth inch in diameter on each side of the collar. Lieut. Colonel, two large stars. Major, one large star. Captain, three horizontal gilt bars, half inch wide on each side of the collar, three inches long. First Lieutenant, two bars. Second and Third Lieutenants, one bar. On the sleeves of the Field Officers, between the cuffs and elbow three gilt bars, eighth of an inch wide, eight inches long, and placed horizontal and on the outside of the sleeve. Captain, two gilt bars. Lieutenants, one gilt bar. Sergeant Major, four gilt chevrons half inch wide on each arm above the elbow, with four arcs connecting each chevron. Quarter Master Sergeant, three gilt chevrons and three arcs, above the elbow. Sergeants, green worsted chevrons half inch wide on each arm above the elbow, according to rank, commencing with four for the first Sergeant and diminishing one for each Sergeant. Corporals, inverted chevrons on each arm below the elbow according to rank, commencing with four for the first Corporal and diminishing one for each Corporal.

Regimental Staff.

COAT.—Same material as Field Officers, single breasted, with one row of nine buttons down the front. The breast and skirt of the coat to be trimmed with green velvet one inch wide. Collar and cuffs of green velvet. The coat in other respects to be the same as Field Officers. HAT, gloves, sword, sash, spurs, buttons and boots to be the same as the field officers. Badges of distinction to be according to rank.

PANTALOONS.—For Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary the same as the field officers, with a green velvet stripe one and a fourth inch wide down each leg; for Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Chaplain, a black velvet stripe one and a quarter inch wide down each leg.

Captains and Lieutenants.

COAT.—The same as the staff officers. Badges of distinction according to rank.

PANTALOONS.—The same as the Staff Officers, with a green velvet stripe one and a quarter inch wide down each leg.

HAT, SWORD, SASH and BUFF.—Short buff necktie.

Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant.

COAT.—The same as Staff Officers, but without the green trimmings. Chevrons of half inch lace on each arm according to rank.

PANTALOONS.—Same material as Coat with green velvet stripe one inch wide on each leg.

Sergeants, Corporals and Privates.

COAT.—Dark blue jeans, standing collar, single breasted frock coat, one row of nine buttons in front. Collar, breast, skirts and cuffs to be trimmed with green worsted braid half an inch wide with chevrons for the Sergeants and Corporals according to rank.

PANTALOONS.—The same material as the coat, made large in the legs, and trimmed with green worsted braid one inch wide on each leg.

HAT.—Black broad brim felt hat, six inches high, the brim turned up on the right side and looped by a gold cord to a small palmetto button, gilt palmetto tree two inches in length, gilt bugle with tassels of company one inch long up the tree.

Buttons and Spurs.

On Commissioned Officers, Coat and Pants of the same material as the privates, trimmed with green velvet.

For non-commissioned officers and privates, roundabout Coats and Pants of the same material, and trimmed with green worsted braid half inch wide.

CAPS.—Glazed silk, or oil cloth.

Requisition.

It is enjoined upon each soldier and officer to furnish himself with a cape of oil or enamel cloth, to be fastened to the collar of the coat with three small buttons, and to extend three inches below the elbow, this can be removed at pleasure.

Each soldier should furnish himself with two cotton shirts, two under shirts, two pair of drawers, four pair of cotton socks, two silk handkerchiefs, one black cravat, pair of strong covered shoes, sewing thread, buttons, needles, pair of scissors and thimble, knife and fork, one large Bowie knife, knapsacks and canteens. It is expected that the good and patriotic citizens of the respective districts from which the companies come will furnish these and their uniforms.

Camp Kettles, frying pans, coffee pots, coffee mills, tin cups, plates, axes, hatchets and other equipments, it is expected to be furnished by the government.

BY THE FIELD OFFICERS.

HOW WE SHOULD ACT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DYING.

It is a most solemn and impressive scene to witness the departure of an immortal spirit from the body into the world of spirits; and to demean ourselves properly on such an occasion is very desirable. It would seem that the character of such a scene would suggest at once the proprieties becoming a death room; but it is a fact which has been painfully noted by some whose duties call them often to the dying bed, that persons are sometimes thoughtless or at least mistaken in their views of propriety at such a time. We may reasonably suppose that while it is often the case that persons are entirely unconscious in their dying moments—many others are fully conscious and keenly sensitive to everything that occurs, and others still are in a confused state of mind, which may or may not be effected by outward things. In any event it would seem that the following considerations might not be out of place:

1. Let there be no more persons in the room than are necessary, unless by special request of the dying one. If there should be a large number of relatives and friends, let them come in one or two at a time and retire.

2. In walking across the room, let it be done slowly and softly.

3. Let those who are in the room be seated and at some distance from the patient unless it be one or two dear friends who can control their feelings. By all means avoid crowding around the bed.

4. Avoid all impertinent questions to the dying one, such as 'Do you know me?' 'How do you feel now?' and even questions in reference to their religious state had better be dispensed with, unless the case is a very clear one. In general it is best to allow the patient to speak on his own motion.

5. Let there be as little conversation as possible and that in a subdued tone.

6. It may not be amiss for some one present occasionally to quote an appropriate passage of Scripture, or a verse of a hymn.

7. If the patient desires it or is sufficiently calm, prayer offered briefly and in a low tone is always in place.

8. Let there be no sobbing or violent demonstrations in the room, nor within hearing. If any cannot control themselves let them be removed.

9. An appropriate or favorite hymn, or part of a hymn sung, especially at the request of the departing one, is quite in place and would be very soothing to many.

Doubtless the kind words and offices of dear friends must be comforting to the spirit in its struggles with dissolving nature; but in many instances, it would be better for the poor sufferer to go on through the dark waters than to be annoyed as dying people sometimes are. Friends would often be better employed in a distant room on their knees than to be engaged as they are. Especially would we avoid that torturing process of asking those whose vision has been indispensible, after they are speechless, to hold up a hand as a further sign of victory when no more is needed; stand upon the verge of the eternal world with solemn awe, as you see your friend going down into the dark waters of death; and not only give him all the consolation you can, but just at that moment take a look beyond present things, such as you are unaccustomed to do.—Southern Christian Advocate.

The following notice might have been seen some time ago stuck up in a corner of ladies stays here.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

In my last letter I briefly and barely alluded to the general movements of the battle, not really knowing at the time what they were. To understand them properly would require the aid of a diagram showing the topography of the country but as none is at hand, I shall be compelled in further referring to the subject, to trust to the simple and unsatisfactory aid of epistolary description.

You will remember that the enemy at daylight first opened fire upon our centre, at Mitchell's Ford on Bull Run, the object being to divert attention from attack in another quarter. At eleven o'clock, for a similar purpose, he opened fire upon our left, where were variously disposed the several brigades under the command of Gen. Evans. This last feat succeeded, and the Lincoln General availed himself of the check, advanced an immense body of troops consisting, it is estimated, of nearly thirty thousand men, across Sudley's Ford, beyond our position on Bull Run, and suddenly appeared upon our flank. Evans discovered the manoeuvre, not in time to defeat it, but sufficiently soon to prevent the consummation of the object contemplated, namely, to surround and attack us from front and rear—throwing his own brigade, consisting of Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Sloan, and the Independent Louisiana Battalion of Tigers, Col. Wheat, into the neighboring woods and fields as skirmishers. The battle was thus opened. They were supported on either wing by a single piece of artillery, but as the entire brigade numbered only about twelve hundred, it was found impossible to maintain their position, and they slowly gave way before the heavy fire of infantry and artillery to which they were exposed.

The brigades of Jackson, Bartow, Bea and Cooke, also a part of the division of Gen. Evans, rallied to their assistance, and contested every inch of ground with a desperate determination never surpassed. The enemy, however had the advantage of numerical strength and locality, and after fighting fiercely for three hours, succeeded in attaining a position where a short and decisive struggle must have decided the fortunes of the day against us. Forty or fifty cannon were playing with fearful effect upon our troops. Many of our regiments, in the rapid charge which had taken place, had become decimated and disorganized; small detachments were without officers to lead them; several field officers had fallen, killed or wounded and the men, weary by their long marches and hard fighting, where leaving the field by dozens. It was a critical moment, but Providence has so many times showered his blessings upon us, again interposed in our behalf. Gen. Beauregard took the field in