

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

NEW TERMS.

From this date the following will be the terms for the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER, viz:

One copy per annum, in advance, \$5.00
One copy for six months, in advance, \$2.50
One copy for three months, in advance, \$1.25
One copy for one month, in advance, \$0.50
All orders for advertising, longer than one week, must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements for one week, or less, will be charged in proportion. Payment required in advance.

Advertisements for one month, or longer, will be charged in proportion. Payment required in advance.

Advertisements for one year, or longer, will be charged in proportion. Payment required in advance.

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how it will be observed, may depend on their ability to get home again, while some will snap at the first bait thrown to them by substitute brokers. The prisoners pay little regard to their personal cleanliness; as a natural consequence much mortality prevails, ten deaths being about the minimum of those daily occurring. A hospital for the sick is outside of the stockade, where they receive every attention, and they are remained when convalescent, but few having died in it. They are mostly scantily clothed, and unless provided by their government will suffer greatly, when the cold weather sets in.

Previous to leaving Hamburg, elections were held in the York and Chester Companies. The two companies from York voted together, and polled but 32 votes, the old men having been mostly furloughed home to gather their sugar cane and sow wheat a day or two previous. Of these Col. Jones received the whole number, for the Senate. For Representatives, Capt. Lowry, received 81, Col. Beatty, 26, Col. White, 20, J. C. Chambers, 17, J. S. Bratton, 10, Col. Rawlinson, 7. For Tax Collector, Col. Jackson received 29, Mitchell, 2, Sanders, 1.

The weather continues quite warm. Our men have exercised much ingenuity in constructing tents and huts, which has infringed greatly on their supply of bed clothes, which will inconvenience them greatly when winter sets in. If Gen. Chesnut would furnish the cloth they could easily be made; or plank could be, as a saw-mill near by offers to furnish it, if a requisition is made. We this morning report two sick.

The town of Florence is a pretty little place, of no business pretensions whatever, as it has not a single store, or rum hole. There are no loafers about town, but but very few males, though it is the junction of the North Eastern and Wilmington and Manchester roads. Capt. H. W. Connor, of Charleston, is the Post Commissary, and his clerk, a young wounded soldier, they are both clever gentlemen, and think "the powers that be," are in error as to the quantity and quality of rations to which citizen soldiers are entitled. In coming from Kingsville to this place, we passed through several towns, but as the whole distance, seventy miles, was travelled by night in box cars, nothing can be said of them until some lucky chance gives us a day trip towards home.

The water here is scarce, and not good; our men have commenced digging wells, but they have no spades, shovels or picks, so for the present they have stopped, at some six feet depth, without water. The Yankees are more expert—they have dug tunnels and wells after the fashion of moles, with their noses or claws, probably, while they are ably seconded by the bog-trotters and trout-standers, who act as their beasts of burden—a harder looking set of villains, take them as a mass—I hope you may never see. Some 500 of them are about to take the oath, which they should not be allowed to do.

I have received, through the kindness of Col. Melton, at Richmond, the New York Herald, of the 19th ultimo, which has proved a valuable acquisition in the newspaper desert, and helped to while away the few hours of relaxation we can gain from the interminable bustle and drudgery of camp. The contents are fully in character, and prominent is a long account of a "Grand Anniversary Banquet at Delmonico's," by the resident Mexicans, who seem to have forgotten the whipping they received from the boasted United States, and while they jabber lustily for their own independence of French rule, sit cheek by jowl with the Yankees in depriving the South of theirs. But, though it is said now that Mexicans were present, the ear marks of Yankee correspondents are plainly seen, and doubtless the drunken dons awoke the next morning to find out that they had made quite a figure the previous night. The "Diario" will doubtless translate with wonder to their columns, the rapid progress their runaway generals have made in Yankee American slavery. But, perhaps, the South done all the fighting of the Mexican War, and we have not been forgotten. However, the Mexicans and Yankees are mongrels well matched—the old Castilian blood has degenerated in the first, while the "nigger" is far the purest of the last.

The Mexicans assume that Napoleon has taken advantage of the civil war in the United States, who had heretofore protected them—and they are kept in this belief by the Yankee press, for their own low, selfish purposes. The Herald is for McClellan, so far.

I have spun this epistle out longer than intended—not knowing how the mails go and come as yet. I may not have taken time by the forelock, as intended, but will strive, when I learn further of postal arrangements, to reach you on Sunday or Monday evening.

FROM SULLYVILLE ISLAND.

October 5, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—During last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the firing on the city was kept up regularly, and was very heavy; during this time but few shots were fired at Sumter. There was an occasional shot from Black Island. The firing on the city and Sumter ceased on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. During Sunday and Sunday night there was scarcely a gun fired in any direction, there was two shots in the evening. On Monday, there was again an exchange of prisoners in the harbor, at the usual place, opposite Fort Moultrie. The ceremony of Exchange occupied a great part of the day.

An election for Senator and Representatives of Charleston District, was held here to-day, for the benefit of the soldiers. The tickets were varied and the votes were cast accordingly. During the morning we were visited with showers of rain. October so far has been as warm as at any time this summer.

On yesterday, an election was held for the benefit of the soldiers from the upper Districts. The citizens from York appreciating the privilege, cast their votes for the respective candidates, the result of which the returns will show. To-day the shelling of the city has somewhat increased. On Monday and Tuesday morning, early, two monitors leaving the fleet, moved inward, but a few well directed shots from our batteries, each morning, caused them to retire quickly to a safe distance. The strength of the fleet remains about the same, there is some movement of the vessels every day, some arriving, others leaving.

It is stated that General Hardee has been assigned to this Military District. He was expected to arrive in the city this morning. In a few days we expect to have the pleasure of seeing the distinguished warrior, as an inspection of the fortifications, &c., around the harbor is expected to take place by him in a few days. His past career as a General and warrior, will ensure to him the highest esteem and regard, by all, both soldiers and non-combatants, and will be most heartily welcomed to his new theatre of action. With such a leader, and the united energies of the citizens and soldiery of the Palmetto State, in the discharge of the duty they owe their bleeding country, we feel well assured, by the blessing of Providence upon our united efforts, that our long besieged Metropolis will, with the various islands and fortifications contiguous thereto, surmount the furious storm of the enemy, and stand triumphant as a monument of southern chivalry and heroism; the enemy, worn down by an incessant and expensive siege, will, eventually, be compelled to abandon the contest, satisfied that a people who are contending honorably and justly for their rights and liberties, cannot be subdued.

The news from Atlanta begins to show a brighter side of the picture and we trust, in a short time to hear of the rout of Sherman and his army. Let I may weary you or your readers, I will close for the present, hoping I may be able to give you something more in the future. Yours truly, DABBY.

ITEMS.

—Quite a large number of negroes came out with the Atlanta exiles. In the short time they were thrown with the Northern army, they had discovered that there is but little sympathy with the Yankee for the negro.

—A chaplain writes from Hood's army to one of our exchanges: "A few days ago we were firing into a battle line by a regiment that had already formed. We saw the Colonel, with his regiment gathered around him, holding prayer, and that, too, almost in the midst of battle, for the firing had begun on the right and left."

—We have reliable intelligence, says the Mississippi, that a drove of 3,000 beef cattle from Texas were driven safely across the Mississippi river, at a point not necessary to mention, several days since, and are now on their way to Hood's army.

—The Louisville Press says Charles A. Wickliff, of Kentucky, stated in Baltimore that McClellan assured him two days in advance of his letter of acceptance, that if he (McClellan) were elected not a gun should be fired at the rebels after the 4th of March.

—The immigration at New York continues to be large, having already reached more than 130,000 this year. It will probably reach 200,000 for the year, and a large number will go into the army. New recruits and troops are arriving in Louisville in large numbers.

—A McClellan meeting in St. Louis was broken up a few nights since by a party of Lincoln troops. They destroyed the transparencies and carried off the flags, shouting "hurrah for Lincoln." Great excitement prevailed.

—The drinking saloons in Selma were closed by order of Gen. Dan. Adams. The reasons assigned is that soldiers passing through the city drink too much. One of them declared last evening that this was not true—that he never had enough in his life.

Casualties in 5th Regiment, S. C. V.

In the engagement near Chaffin's Farm, September 30, 1864.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Colonel A. Conrad, slight.

Company B—Killed: J. V. Garrison, T. J. Stevenson. Wounded: Sergt. J. H. Ashford, J. C. Brandon, severe; Corp. J. P. Black, slight; Capt. G. A. Patrick, captain, John Childers, slightly in foot.

Company E—Wounded: Lieut. J. D. McConnell, Corp. W. H. Kidd, slight; James Childers, Benjamin Moore, James Lowry, severe; W. A. Loom, slight; Corp. S. C. Sweet, wounded and missing.

Company F—Wounded: D. J. Harvey, Randolph A. Hagins, severe; D. J. Harvey, C. H. Mills, J. B. Barber, slight.

Company G—Wounded: A. J. McCarty, W. C. Hallender, slight; J. T. Purley, severe; J. Holmes, slight.

Casualties in Company B, 5th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Killed: Lieut. J. H. Stewart. Wounded: Lieut. J. G. Alston, A. W. Nichols, W. O. Glover, J. A. Kimbrel, John Stewart, J. A. Patterson, W. A. Collins, W. J. Orr, L. D. Johnson, H. F. Johnson, F. Johnston, McKibben, W. D. Marks, severe. Missing, S. A. Parker.

Casualties in the 12th Reg., S. C. V. Commanded by Lieut. Col. E. F. Royster.

Killed: Lieut. Col. E. F. Royster. Private J. M. Jenkins, Co. K; Sergt. J. T. Lyles, died of wounds same day.

Company A—Wounded: A. W. Kidd, J. G. Thompson.

Company B—Wounded: Privates L. Jenkins, W. A. Sherer.

Company C—Wounded: S. F. Cooper, J. T. Robinson, J. A. Schwartz, J. W. Hatcher.

Company D—Wounded: J. A. Thomas.

Company E—Wounded: W. J. Blackman.

Company F—Wounded: M. L. Harrison.

Company G—Wounded: John Walker, T. Brown.

Company H—Wounded: Lieut. C. Jones, J. S. Patton, J. N. Blalock, J. W. Hood.

Missing: T. M. Gwinn, Co. A; C. E. Childers, Co. B; and Sergt. M. F. Hawthorn, Co. F.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Unusual quietude has prevailed here to-day and for the past week. Grant is still busy with the spade on his new position near Fort Monroe.

It is rumored that Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson will be assigned to the command of Beauregard's troops and department.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—A fight commenced early this morning on the Darbytown Road, north side of James, and extended along the line to Fort Harrison and ceased at two o'clock. We carried it, as reported, and two lines of breastworks. We also took 300 prisoners, 100 horses and 9 pieces of artillery. Gen. Gregg, of Texas, was killed, and Gen. Bratton, Col. Haskell and Major Haskell, of South Carolina, wounded. Our loss slight, that of the enemy heavy. Nothing official yet.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—Gen. Lee reports to the War Department this evening that a dispatch from Harry says Sheridan is retreating from Harrisonburg down the Valley.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our line. It turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right, in order to occupy all our lost works near Fort Monroe.

The enemy by this move has gained nothing in the direction of the South Side road, and only prolonged their lines, driving in a few videttes occupying this ground.

Hitherto a part of the works near Fort Monroe were occupied by the enemy. All quiet to day. Weather cloudy and very cold.

MOSEBY AT WORK AGAIN.

RICHMOND, October 9.—An official dispatch to the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced up the Manassas Gap Road, on the 4th, with trains of cars loaded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Reston.

Moseby attacked them at Salem, capturing fifty prisoners, all their camp equipment, baggage, stores, and he killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss was two wounded.

FROM THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—An official dispatch to the War Department says that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley.

A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 7th, and handsomely driven. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine forges, with team, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a great number.

Heads of our columns is near Brownsville.

It is not known when we will march.

Another letter to the Chronicle and Sentinel states that late news from Atlanta states that four Yankee corps are in the city. The Yankees occupy eight thousand troops and ninety days rations, and railroad iron enough for laying one hundred miles.

The Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move on Macon and Augusta.

Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived for eight days.

Accounts from Hood's army encouraging.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatobia of the 8th, says the Chicago Times of the 30th and Memphis papers of the 4th say on the 27th the Confederates made a desperate assault on Pilot Knob and were repulsed with a loss of 500, including Gen. Obell. The Federals evacuated the place on the 28th, after spiking the guns and firing the railroad depot. The Confederates captured three guns from the enemy, a train of forty wagons and several men, and burnt the Iron Works and all Government buildings. It is supposed they made a complete smash of the drafting apparatus and records. The valleys and mountains are literally covered with rebels.

Later reports say Price overtook the enemy and badly used him up at Harrison's Station. The Yankees evacuated Potosi, Mineral Point, DeSoto, and the entire country below Mendota Bridge is evacuated. A. J. Smith was flanked and fell back to Jefferson Barrens, fortifying. A raiding party went to Chalmers, four miles from the city.

The Chicago Times thinks it strange that being about to evacuate Pilot Knob after slaughtering so many rebels and only losing nine men.

Bill Anderson ambuscaded and killed one hundred of Johnson's six months men. Anderson says he intends to kill every man found wearing the Federal uniform, they having killed his father, mother and sisters.

Price conscripted all Union sympathizers. A large number of volunteers were joining his army and many drafted men escaped from St. Louis and joined Price. Rosecrans issued orders to shoot every man going in that direction.

Nashville dates of the 30th say Forrest was at Fayetteville on the night of the 28th with nearly his whole force, moving on the Chattanooga Railroad. A small portion of the road was destroyed, and all bridges destroyed between Athens and Pulaski. Rosecrans was at Tullahoma. Forrest had twenty ammunition wagons and nine guns, including two 10-pounder Paragets.

The Confederate loan declined 3 per cent. in Europe on the receipt of the news of the capture of Atlanta, which is considered the crowning success of the Western army.

Gold in New York on the 1st was 133 1/2.

Morgan L. Smith commands Memphis, Washburn being absent on leave.

The Memphis Bulletin says Cuba and Bourbon, on the Pacific road, was burned, and that Price's army moves rapidly and seems ubiquitous.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—Five vessels are off the bar. All quiet this morning. Four foreigners and one negro were captured near the obstructions, trying to make their way to the Yankees.

The Advertiser has authentic advices from Forrest's army, via Cherokee, to the 6th. He captured three thousand prisoners, four guns, seven hundred horses, two thousand five hundred stands of small arms, one thousand negroes, men and children. He has completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, from Franklin to Decatur.

It is considered that Forrest has made a successful raid.

MOBILE, Oct. 6, 5 miles from Clinton, La., Oct. 6.—Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara, on the Clinton & Woodville Road. Colonel Scott, with one regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson Railroad, to within two miles of Bayou Sara, but being flanked and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on the Liberty Road. The enemy occupied Woodville yesterday at 3 o'clock, p. m., and Clinton early this morning.

Gen. Wheeler Occupies Rome.

NEWMAN, Oct. 5.—Gen. Wheeler captured Rome day yesterday with the entire garrison of three thousand negroes.

Gen. Hood issued a proclamation yesterday to the troops saying he would hold the railroad in Sherman's rear, until Sherman would be forced out of Atlanta, and assured the army that the march would be Northward.

There has been slight cavalry skirmishing with the enemy since falling back.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Northern dates of the 5th are at hand. In the engagement of the 30th, near Squirrel Level, the Federals acknowledge a loss of 2,000 killed, wounded and missing. More than half were prisoners.

Farragut arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th, and proceeded up James river.

Gerrill's captured two trains on the Nashville road between Richland and Fountain Head, on the night of the 3rd, and burned 19 cars.

Accounts from Missouri state that Price was moving on Rolla in three columns, the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the centre under his own command, and the left under Cooper; the latter force being composed mainly of half breed Indians.

Five hundred rebels entered Union, the county seat of Franklin county, on the 1st and captured 100 militiamen.

On the 1st Forrest shelled Athens, Ala., on the 3d, he demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga.

On the 4th, gold was 190 1/4 in New York.

We regret to learn from a private despatch received in this city, of the death of Gen. John Donovant, who fell on Saturday, near Petersburg, leading a charge.

LATEST NEWS.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 10.—A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, with Hood's army, says the occupation of Rome was effected without a fight. The dash in to Marietta was bloodless.

When Sherman learned Hood had moved northward, he crossed the river with two corps and formed a line of observation at Vining's Station. Hood's line crossed the railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th, and the two armies held this relation to each other without firing a gun. On the 5th Sherman withdrew, retreating to Atlanta. Our army then set to work and effectually destroyed the railroad from Big Shanty to the Oostanaula. All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton were destroyed. We have strongly fortified Kenesaw mountain.

Jackson holds Rome, and Wheeler had possession of Resaca.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, October 10.—The enemy last evening relinquished the extended line which they took possession of on Saturday. Last night there were some indications on the part of the enemy to make an attack on our front but it amounted to nothing. The enemy have turned several fine dwellings on the outskirts of their lines on their left during the last few days. Supplies of clothing and shoes are being issued to the army.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official dispatches from Gen. Breckinridge state that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport toward Rogersville, and now there is no enemy this side of Johnsons.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official dispatches received at the War Department to-day, state that Vaughn's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Bull's Gap.

From the Memphis Appeal we got the following cheering facts from the Tennessee front:

We have information from Gen. Hood's army as late as the 4th instant. He had fixed himself in the rear of the enemy with in four miles of Lost Mountain and twelve miles of Marietta. General Stewart's corps moved on Big Shanty on the 3rd instant, and after a small fight drove the Yankees out and captured one hundred and seventy-five prisoners and took possession of the town. He was busily engaged in destroying the railroad from Marietta to Etowah river, and it was supposed that he would make in a short time a perfect success of it. One cavalry had captured a train of thirty cars near Acworth, on the 2d inst., loaded with supplies, coffee, 500 barrels crackers, &c. On the 3d they captured a train of 18 cars loaded with beef cattle, which were burnt. These facts, together with those struck by Forrest, will soon have the desired effect in moving Sherman from Atlanta.

War Department.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 76.—I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are repealed; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold forthright or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employments until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the General of Reserves lists of all detailed men in their employments, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees, not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces. By order.

S. COOPER.

Adj't and Insp't Gen.

REQUISITION.—The valuable property belonging to Uriah P. Levy, an officer in the Yankee Navy, and known as the "Monticello estate," has been ordered, by the Confederate States Court, to be sequestered, and the receiver authorized to sell the same at public auction.

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma on the 15th ult., en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society, at New York!

The Yankee flag of true boat at Varina brings 600 wounded Confederates. The same number of wounded Yankees will be sent in return.

Obituary.

MARTHA WILKINS was born Feb. 12th, 1826. She died at the Baptist Church in 1864. She was married to Rufus Roberts May 24th, 1855, and died September 18th, 1864.

Her disease was long and painful, being confined five months within her house, and unable to be moved. During her sickness, she frequently conversed with her husband on her prospects in the future, expressing frequently a wish to remain with her family, but said she was resigned to the will of God. For sometime she seemed to have a presentiment of her death, and often expressed her readiness to depart and be with Christ. A few days before her death, she asked her husband if he thought they would ever know each other in Heaven. When answered in the affirmative, she said "Thank God," and then uttered her religious beliefs. A few hours before she expired, she said to her husband, "I am ready to go home, but I shall leave a faithful child, an affectionate wife and tender mother, and I leave above all a devoted Christian, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives, a joyful husband, and four children, one as infant two months old, to join their friends above. The blessings of Heaven rest on her loved and loved ones.

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