26 Je 86

The Carolina Spartan.

SPAR

Advertisement.

For the Carolina Spartan,

TH WS.

W n Cit

Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

Thursday, September 19, 1861.

Particular Notice.

Cash will be required for all Job Work when called for

Cash will also be required for all Advertisements when the time for which they may be ordered to be published expires.

This rule will be strictly adhered to.

READ THIS.

Persons in arrears for POSTAGE will please call and pay, otherwise their papers will not not be delivered.

LETTERS RECEIVED

With POSTAGE DUE will not be delivered until paid. J. A. LEE, P. M.

Sept 12 27 2w

CONFEDERATE LOAN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Will be held at the following places, on days specified, for the purpose of subscribing cotton, corn, wheat, cash, or any, and every thing which will support the war.

Some one or more of Commissioners may be expected to attend and address the meetings.

Citizens, come one come all. If not situated to subscribe larger your investments will be appreciated and your patriotism demonstrated.

Glenn Spring, Monday Sept. 23d, 12 o'clock.
Cross Anchor, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, " "
Hobbysville, Wednesday, Sept 25th, " "
Woodruffs, Thursday, Sept. 26th, " "
Reidville, Friday, Sept. 27th, " "
Morgans, Saturday, Sept. 28th, " "
Wilkens Store, Saturday, Sept. 28th, " "

S. BOBO,
N. P. WALKER, } Committee.
JAS. FARROW,

For the Legislature.

As the time for suggesting suitable persons to fill the vacancies produced by the acceptance of commissions on the part of Gen. Edwards and Capt. Wm. Foster under the Confederate Government, we would respectfully nominate S. Bobo Esqr., as eminently qualified to supply the place of one of them. Mr. Bobo as all know is a native of the district—identified with her interests in every respect—a lawyer of large and various legal acquirements, none can doubt his fitness for any position or ability to meet the requirements of a Legislator. During his life long practice as an advocate he has never aspired to a position dependent upon the popular vote, nor in anywise, suffered himself to be connected with political movements from selfish motives. Whatsoever course he persues, he adopts from a conviction of judgment.

Possessing a strong mind, high moral qualities and indomitable energies, no responsibilities can arise he would not meet,—no duties that he would not perform.

Thus satisfied we cheerfully announce S. BOBO, Esqr. as a Candidate. A VOTER.

* * *

THE Friends of MAJ. T. O P. VERNON respectfully announce him as a Candidate to represent Spartanburg District in the State Legislature. This being done without the knowledge of Maj. Vernon, we hope he will consent to serve his District, in this her time of need. A VOTER.

* * *

Camp Meeting.

The Camp Meeting at Cannon's, we are requested to state, commences to-night, (Thursday)

* * *

Acknowledgments.

Mrs. Jefferson Choice gratefully acknowledges contributions this week for the Ladies Aid and Relief Association from Mrs. G. Harris, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Walker (Walker House.)

* * *

Soldiers Aid and Relief Association.

The ladies of North Pacolett held a meeting on the 7th instant, at the Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of organizing a Soldier's Aid and Relief Association. The Society was organized by adopting the Constitution of the Spartanburg Association, with the necessary changes, and the election of the following officers:

President: Mrs. Perry Jackson.

Vice Presidents: Mrs. Carrie Jackson, Miss M. P. Carruth.

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Myra Jackson.

Recording Secretary: Miss Amanda Clark.

Treasurer: Mrs. Robert Jackson.

Executive Committee: Miss Euphenia Jackson. Miss Mary Kelso, Mrs. James Jackson.

Managers:

Mrs. Sam'l Jackson,
" Polly Kelso,
" Robt Jackson, jr
" John Kelso,
Miss Lizzie Jackson,
" Matilda Jackson,

Miss Minerva Jackson.
" L. A. Clark,
" Martha Kelso,
" Lou Collins,
" J Jackson,

The Association then adjourned to meet at Mr. William Jackson's on the 9th inst. The good women of North Pacolette are resolved to do what they can in the good cause.

* * *

DISORGANIZED REGIMENTS.—Under this head the New York Express says that such regiments as the 2d Fire Zouaves, who left New York on Friday afternoon, can be of no service whatever in the grand army:

"A large portion of them were drunk, and the scenes that occurred among them were of the most disgraceful character. The colonel ignored the rights of his officers, and put the question of his leadership to the votes of his men. His officers then rushed on him with curses and drawn swords, while the men cheered the colonel. Some of the officers cried with rage, and were treated to groans. A United States officer remonstrated with them, and was driven off several swords being lunged at him. The men wished to 'thrash their officers,' and the officers 'to have it out at once.'

The *Express* adds:

"The 2d Fire Zouaves will do very little to redeem the credit of New York city or the New York Fire department, so badly damaged by the 1st regiment of that name. A spirit of insubordination seems to prevail in more than one corps preparing for the battle field. One officer reported to the mustering colonel on Friday that he had ninety men on his roll, but eighty of them were in the state of mutiny, and that he could not produce them to be mustered without the aid of force! What a spectacle this is!"

* * *

GEN. BOMBASTES FURIOSO BUTLER.—Gen. Butler reached his home in Lowell, Mass., a few days ago, and was received with great pomp and ceremony. He made a speech on the occasion, in which he announced his intention of soon returning to the seat of war, not to go home again till peace is restored. The General has lately written a letter declining a party nomination for Governor of Massachu- [illegible] and adds that he will support Lincoln's [illegible] in putting down the rebel

Advertisemen

For the Carolina Spartan.

Maj. Wm. H. Trimmier—**Dear Sir**:—Please allow me the space in your columns in reply to a flimsy and false publication in your last issue of the Spartan, over the names of B. F. Bates and Samuel Speck. I see that in B. F. Bates article that he charges me with malicious allegations, but I can assure him, that I entertained no such feelings against him, as I will be able to prove, if necessary The publication of my communication was in my own defence, as what I had said, was published in a speech by B. F. Bates, as a falsehood and lies. When B. F. Bates came to my house, accompanied by Samuel Speck, the next morning after I had sent the communication to Maj. Trimmier, for publication, (he) B. F. Bates, said that a mutual friend advised him to see me, that I had been telling what (he) B. F. Bates had said to me about Eliphus, M. D Henley, joining his B. F. Bates company, &c., and after questioning me o some length, without giving him any satisfaction whatever on the subject, he comes out in this language " Mr. Gosset I understand that you have been solicited to write a communication for the Spartan in reference to what he had said to me about Henley, quitting Smith's company &c. I told B. F. Bates that no man had solicited me to write a communication, but that I had done it without a solicitation from an · man.

B. F. Bates, then begged me to withdraw the communication. I told him that I could not do it, he continued to beg me to decline its publication I told him that it was too late. then to do so, that no doubt that it was then in type, and could not be withdrawn. B. F. Bates then said he had a newspaper controversary about fifteen years ago, and that he did not want to engage in an other one, and that it would probably impede the progress of the companies that was being raised, and that it would likely create such feelings between the families as would never be gotton over.

Under these considerations, I consented to write a note for its withdrawal, and gave it to B. F Bates to send to Maj. Trimmier and said that he would send it by Spake in post haste to Spartanburg. This shows who was the most anxious to "get the piece up." This. B. F Bates knows to be the truth, and that Spark has *lied* in stating it otherwise. Now, to show B. F. Bates position, together with the leading friends of this favorite *Company*, that about the time that Capt. A. K. Smith advertised to raise a company for the war, (he) B. F. Bates, son and friends, distribited lists to raise a company for twelve months. Under the Governors call, made in July, that they could reconstruct the old Batesville company, and get into, service for twelve months, under a certain clause of the Governor's proclamation, inviting the disbanded companies, who volunteerd under the act of 1860, to volunteer into this service."

After being convinced that they were running against the current of popular opinion they dropt their twelve month's company, and then tried to raise a company in compliance with the congress bill. There B. F. Bates says he has "solicited many to join his *favorite* company in compliance with the congress bill." Now to fully understand General Bates, when was it that he solicited "many" persons to join his *favorite* company? Was it before, during the time or after Capt. Smith completed his company. During the time we would reasonably suppose. Mark the next sentence:

B. F. Bates "requested the leading friends of his favorite company to wait and let Smith complete his company,' a palpable contradiction. I suppose that B. F. Bates saw that Capt. Smith had a number of prominent and influential men aiding him in his efforts to raise a company for the war, that (he) B. F Bates, would say to the leading friends of his favorite company, wait and let Smith *rip*, dont be too bold and public, keep sharp." I can do more good to operate secretly aginst Smith and his company to defeat its completion, than you all can publicly. "As you know," that I have generally been successful in my elections, in taking underhold, and operating in secret, generally. As to Spake's certificate, B. F. Bates knows that it is an absolute false hood, that no such language as it contains was passed between us; that it is his own diction and not Sparks, gotten for the purpose of relieving himself of a direct reply to my statement It has been reported to me that B. F. Bates has owned all that my statement contained except these words; "or to withdraw his name if he had joined said company" Will B. F. Bates deny it.? I will hear say to my friends, and the public generally, that I never have, nor never will, take back or retract one single word that my communication contains.

I will appead a certificate given by my neighbors and friends. W. C. GOSSETT.

Spartanburg District, S. C., Sept. 12, 1861.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do certify that W. C. Gossett is a man of good morals and steady habits, and of unquestionable veracity—that we have known him from his youth, as a neighbor, and that we would not hesitate to believe his word on any subjec whatever. Signed by

James Tinsley,
Edward W. Parker,
Henry R. Murph,
H M. Neghbors,
Elijah Barnett,
Ransom Tinsley.
James Cunningham,
Daniel N. Murph.
Washington Foster,
J. C. Foster,
T. T. Black,
J. C. Zimmerman,
R. A. Cates,
J. C. Beardan,
S. E Zimmerman,
John W. Otts,
J. K. Means,
Samuel Littlejohn,
Redman Stone,
Stephen Kirby,
Clough S. Beard,
John Ginobles,
Barnett Smith,
A. H. Foster,
Joel Ballenger,
J. P. Harmon,
C. Birch,
P. J. Oeland,
John C. Harmon,
Hiram James,
Rufus Lancaster,
Thomas Littlejohn,
T. Wesley Wyatt,
Marcus Kirby,
F. R. Barnett,
D. G. Finley,
A. H. Kirby,
W. T. Farrow.

Great Peace Meeting at Ithaca.—On Saturday, 31st ult., one of the largest meetings was held at Ithaca, New York, that ever assembled in that town. The Town Hall was crowded to excess, and so large was the number of persons pressing for admission, that, on motion of Mr Chauncey Grant, they adjourned to the Park. Here they were addressed by Messrs. McDow and Halsey, who advocated peace in the strongest terms. The meeting was composed of the most respectable citizens and farmers from the neighborhood, all of whom were evidently of a very different class from these Northerners who are now congregated at Washington.

The Rice Crop.—The harvesting of the rice has commenced on the Savannah river, and we may say generally that a better crop has not been made for years. It met with no disaster during the growing season, and is large and fully headed out. The continuous rains since it has been cut may damage it somewhat, but it can stand a good deal of wet weather without serious effect upon the grain.

The inland plantations in many sections would have done better with mere rains to fill up the pounds, but still we hear the crop is a very fare one.—*Savannah Republican.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 12.—The timbers of the bridge this side of Sturgeon were nearly burned through last night. A train with troops on board was about to pass, but the bridge was examined before passing, and it returned here, and is waiting repairs of the bridge.

Jefferson City, September 12.—Price camped, on Saturday night, near Clinton, Henry County *en route* to Jefferson City.

Boston, September 12.—The Nahant Hotel was burned last night. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

Washington, September 12.—Firing commenced this morning in the direction of Chain Bridge. The occasion is not yet known.

Louisville, September 12.—The Judge of the County Court has ordered the Sheriff to take away the guns from several of the State Guards. It is stated that many of the guns have been spirited away.

Hon. John Bell's boat, the Treadwear, has been seized at Smithland.

St. Louis, September 12.—The Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad has been connected here, to enable the Government to transport troops, etc., without change of cars or marching through the city.

The circulation of the Dubuque *Herald* has been interdicted.

Philadelphia, September 12.—W. H. Winder, a brother of the Confederate General, has been arrested, charged with treasonable correspondence.

Washington, September 12.—The general opinion is that a general engagement cannot be long delayed. Good military critics, however, declare that they expect no serious fighting for two or three weeks. All was quiet at the Chain Bridge last night.

New York, September 12.—M. C. Stanley has been sent to Fort LaFayette, for tampering with soldiers.

Stockbridge, -September 12,—ExGovernor Briggs, who was accidentally shot some time since, is dead.

Louisville, September 13.—Huston from the Committee to revise the Statutes, reported a bill to prohibit and punish rebellion in the State, which was made the special order for to day. The bill makes the waging of war on the United States, the enlistment of troops for the Confederate States, or the inducing of others to do so, or the joining or parading with any company with the intent of joining the Confederates, a felony, punishable with one to ten years imprisonment. It makes the invasion of Kentucky by any of her citizens, as Confederate soldiers, punishable by death. The law is to go into effect in ten days.

Among the names mentioned for gallantry in the late fight between Rosencrantz and Floyd, are those of Generals Rosencrantz and Bonham, Colonels McCook, Little and Lowe, Captains Hartseuff, Snyder and McMullen and Major Burk.

Rosencrantz's official account is similar to that sent last night· He says he had about twenty killed and one hundred wounded He took two stand of colors, a few prisoners and some equipage which Floyd had left.

Point of Rocks, September 13—It is reported that the Confederates are taking the Ohio Railroad, and using the materials to extend the track of the Alexandria road to the Loudon road.

Arrest of Preachers in St. Louis.—We learn that the reign of terror and despotism in St. Louis is daily on the increase. The arsenal is converted into a Bastile, in which have already been incarcerated three Babtist preachers.

We have been requested by John W. Thomas, to state that he has been honorably acquitted by a unanimous vote of the Senate of the charges Preferred against him.—*Raleigh Register.*

Peace Conventions.—Conventions were held in Baltimore city and county last week, and delegates appointed to a State Peace Convention to be held hereafter in Baltimore. The proceedings were harmonious.

Three Confederate officers passed through Fairfax Court House on the 4th, *en route* to Washington, the bearers it is supposed, of a communication from our Government at Richmond.

Affairs in Kentucky.—Private advices indicate quiet, but serious and extensive movements towards the separation of Kentucky from the Lincoln Government. It is not generally known that Congress, at its last session, before the adjournment, passed an important bill, on the secret calendar, for the extension of the aid of the Confederate Government to the movements towards independence in Kentucky, on terms analogous to those offered in Missouri. This wise and timely measure of comfort to Kentucky promises the early realization of the results contemplated by it.—*Carolinian.*

Hampton's cavalry made a splendid dash into the enemy's lines, near Alexandria. After some sharp work, they returned with three prisoners and considerable war munitions.

Richmond, September 11.—The fight between General Wise and the Lincolnites, at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, has been confirmed. Gen. Henningsen directed the Confederate troops. The enemy retreated, badly cut up. One of the Confederates was wounded.

Richmond, September 16.—Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of war, has resigned, and it is understood, to-day, that Attorney-General Benjamin will temporalily attend to the duties of the War Department. Several persons are named as the successors of Walker, among them Bishop Polk and others.

Passengers by the cars, to-day, report a sharp engagement on Friday last. A detachment of the Washington Artillery and a portion of Winder's regiment attacked Hall's house and burnt it. The Federal loss was four killed, seven prisoners and many wounded. None injured on the Confederate side so far as known.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Fairfax on the 12th, says that an action took place on the 11th, near Munson's Hill, in which the Washington Artillery, with two rifled cannon and two howitzers, supported by three companies of infantry from Kemper's regiment, did great execution. The Federals, in strong force and panic stricken, fled leaving their guns, hats, haversacks and coats. The Confederate force was four hundred, and the Federals near four thousand. No Confederate hurt, but the Federals suffered severely.

The Norfolk Day Book, of Saturday, reports a naval engagement on James River, on the thirteenth, in which the Confederate steamer Patrick Henery dropped down the river, near Newport News, for the purpose of using the Federal vessels, the Savannah, a large sloop-of-war, and the gun-boat Daylight, lying there, as a target to try the range of her guns. The Patrick Henry opened fire and the Federals replied. The Daylight advanced, when she received a broadside, which forced her to retreat. Advancing again, she was met in like manner, and again forced to retreat. The engagement lasted half an hour only, and was discontinued when too dark to see The Patrick Henery retired out of James River.

Washington City.

Mr Talliafarro, who was arrested and imprisoned by order of Lincoln in Washington City, has been released, and makes the following statement as his impression of military preparations in and around that city:

"He says that at any time within two weeks after the battle of Manassas the city could have been taken by five thousand men, so great was the panic and consternation among the federal troops. Now, however, it will be more difficult, as the city is strongly fortified, there being batteries on all sides, and an army of not less than 100,000 well equipped men, with an abundance of transportation for a force twice as large. All soldiers and officers who are now found about the city are at once arrested. Gen. McClelland is a better disciplinarian than old Scott, and has *entirely superseded him.* The purpose there is to advance into Virginia with three columns from three different points—in the direction of Leesburg, Manassas and some point on the lower Potomac probably Evansport or Acquia Creek. Their main reliance is artillery and cavalry, and these arms of the service are being increased and strengthened. McClelland says the war is one of artillery. The whole city is in a great alarm. There is hourly expectation of an attack. People frequently pack up their trunks in the night, expecting to leave before day."

◆

The South Acknowledged a Belligerent Power.—Though the Lincoln Government still refuses to officially accord to the Confederate States their acknowledgment as a belligerent power, various military officers in the Federal service are continually doing so without being reprimanded in the slightest from headquarters at Washington.

The Memphis Appeal thus sums up the instances:

Butler, when at Fortress Monroe, exchanged prisoners with Gen. Magruder. Col. Wallace, the abolition commander at Cape Girardeau, has, within the past few days, exchanged prisoners under a recongnized flag of truce with Gen. Pillow, and Commodore Stringham accepted the capitulation of Fort Hatteras under the express stipulation to treat Capt. Barron and his garrison as prisoners of war, and as such award them all the usual courtesies appertaining to bellignerents.

Such a paltry dodge as this is unworthy even of the gorilla concern over which Abe Lincoln presides.

◆

An Unsafe Railroad in Missouri.—The Northern papers have the following dispatch from Hudson, Mo., September 9, which they publish under the head of "diabolical" outrage perpetrated by the Secessionists on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad!"

The passenger express train bound West, on the 3d instant, was thrown into the Platte river, in consequence of the timbers of the East end of the bridge having been burnt away. The entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger cars being piled on top.

The passenger cars were completely smashed, and the baggage master is the only one of the train who escaped unhurt. Conductor Coutler and Frank Clark, the engineer, both died in a few minutes from their injuries, and Martin Field, mail agent, and Chas. Moore, fireman, and F. Fox, brakemen, were instantly killed. Among the wounded, were Mr. Medill, of Ohio, and his wife, both badly injured.

◆

The Privateer Jeff Davis—Foul Play—Deputy Marshal J. J. Beasley, of the Confederate Court, succeeded last Saturday night in arresting four conspirators belonging to the crew of the privateer Jeff. Davis. We learn that a conspiracy existed among the passengers and a portion of the crew of the privateer to kill the Captain and officers of the Jeff. Davis, and to take the vessel into the port of New York. This conspiracy has been disclosed since the return of Capt. Coxetter and crew to Charleston, and proof of the designes of the conspirators established by the affidavit of one of the crew. It is thought that the conspiracy had some agency in the stranding of Jeff. Davis on the St. Augustine Bar.

◆

Endurance of the Texans.—A body of Texans recently reached New Orleans by an overland march from their State. Some idea of the hardships they have undergone may be formed from the fact that, with the exception of occasional knolls the road the whole distance, about a hundred and fifty miles, is covered with water from one to two feet deep, in consequence of the constant rains of the last six weeks. The men waded through this water and mud, and bivouacked as best they could without flinching, and are now here in fair health, a proof their extraordinary endurance as well as the spirit that animates them.

◆

"Old Uncle Ned."—Capt. Travis, who is now Inspector of Arms in Gen. West's district, informs us that while he was at Granada, a venerable old darkey, "Uncle Ned," gave to the Confederacy two bullet moulds that ran thirty balls at a time, valued at sixty dollars, a very fine shot gun that carries twenty five buck shots, and two Queen Anne muskets. Ned refused to take any pay, but gave up his arms "for the good ob Massa Jeff. Davis and de Souf."—*Vicksburg paper.*

◆

The North Georgia Times says that two weeks before Gen. McLellan was tendered the commission of Brigadier General by Lincoln, he was trying to secure a position in the Confederate States Army—that his feelings and sympathies were all for the South; but the temptation of superseding General Scott was too much for his principles.

◆

The Potomac is spanned by two bridges—one called the Chain Bridge, about six miles above Washington, and the other called the Long Bridge, crossing the stream immediately into the upper part of the town on the road to Alexandria.

◆

Advices from Arizona up to the 10th ult., state that the last of the United States forts have been abandoned, and that the Territory is now in the undisputed possession of the Confederates.

◆

From the Potomac.—A general rumor was brought down on the Central train last evening, of renewed heavy skirmishing on our lines. From what we can learn however, there has been no movement of consequence outside of the usual brushes between the pickets.

Reconnoisances of the banks of the Potomac show that the enemy have perfected a line of works from the Chain bridge to four miles south of Alexandria, having accomplished, for a distance of about fifteen miles, a line of well-constructed earthworks.

It was understood at Manassas that we had fortified our position on the banks of the river at Great Falls. Gen. Bank's column had been moved not far above the falls, for the purpose, it is supposed, of guarding the passage of the river.

Our troops remain quiet near Munson's Hill. Our pickets, however, are said to have advanced within about eight hundred yards of some companies of the enemy, supposed to be New York volunteers, in the advance and under the fire of their batteries. Beyond the desultory fire of the pickets, there had been no engagement or occurrence of importance.—*Richmond Examiner.*

◆

Homicide.—An inquest was held, on Monday morning last, on the body of H. Rudacil, who was found dead on the plantation of Dr. Bobo, about one mile from this place. The verdict of the jury was, that deceased came to his death by being shot twice, one load entering his breast, and the other in the back, and that suspicion rests upon one Terrel Jones. Mr. J. has given himself up to the proper authorities.—*Unionville New Era.*

Joan's Letter.

We take the following extract fom "JOAN'" letter of September the 6th to the Charleston Courier:

On Wednesday Kemper's battery, belonging to Gen Bonham's brigade, was sent some eighteen miles up the Potomac, to dislodge two regiments encamped in the vicinity of Great falls on the other side of the river. The battery opened fire on them at the dawn of day. They were perfectly terror stricken and fired not a single gun, but made good use of their heels. It is thought there must have been some two or three hundred killed and wounded. These heavy skirmishes are but the precursors of the great engagement which must soon occur.

Some five thousand of our troops are in sight of Washington, and if McCleland has any army and any courage he must give them battle.

It is but a few days since we saw their programe, announcing that they intend to move in three columns, towards Leesburg, Manassas and Acquia Creek. We have saved them the trouble of fatiguing marches and transportation, and stand before them inviting their approach. The question is will they respond to the invitation.

McCleland says that this war must be a war of artillery. His men have been tried in the field and found wanting; he thinks probably they will do better behind fortifications.

Seward speechifying on his way West, trying to bolster up their courage, by telling them that we have no chance of success, except through their cowardice, hoping by appealing to them in this way to inspire them with bravery.

The poor old man, whose last campaign was to be his most brilliant one, is McCleland's subordinate His worse enemy could not wish for him anything more humiliating; so jealous as he was of his military laurels, it must be worse than death to him. It was the growing military fame of Jefferson Davis in Mexico which roused his animosity towards him; and many think that the only thing which prevented him from casting his lot with his native South was because Mr. Davis was our President, and he was not willing to submit to him as a ruler; for everybody knows that he said publicly in Washington City last winter, that if the Southern States united in their strike for independence it would be madness to oppose them and now to think he has proved a traitor to his own soil, and espoused the cause of the North against his better judgment, only to be cast aside as a worthless tool, his knowledge unheeded and his plans counted as of no value, while one whom he knows to be every way the inferior of President Davis, and one, too, towards whom he has shown personal pique, is exhalted above him. The old man's property in Richmond will be among the first confiscated under the new law. It was one of the special manifestations of Providence in our favor that he was not permitted to join our cause. Our government would, perhaps, have learned on him and his imbecility have proved of infinite disadvantage to us.

From the North Carolina Coast.

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch publishes a graphic description of the bombardment and capture of Forts Clarke and Hatteras, written by an officer on board the S. C. steamer Ellis. The writer makes the assertion that the invaders were guided on shore by a traitorous Methodist minister, named Taylor.

The Wilmington Journal, of Saturday evening says:

A letter from Beaufort, dated the 5th, and received here this morning, conveys the information that a large war steamer was off that harbor for the last twenty-four hours. We trust that the people in that section will all be ready to receive them properly.

There was a rumor this morning of a steamer having been seen off Camp Wyatt and Confederate Point last night. It was said that she had up a white flag. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this last information.

The Newbern *Progress*, alluding to the recent stampede from that place, says:

The panic was a humbug—one that has had its run and exploded—and we now hope that men and women will return and betake themselves to the work which awaits them.

The same paper has the following:

"As long as we can confine Butler and his thieves to Hatteras, their victory thereat amounts to nothing, for they cannot harm us, and the expense of keeping the place, to the Federal Government, will be immense; and there they must be kept. Without taking a man from Virginia, and even without interfering with the raising for Virginia, we can keep Butler's Hatteras army from advancing, and we must do it.

"If the State authorities will only do their duty, and give us the means of defending the coast and of protecting the citizens and property thereon, the people will do it. We call upon the Legislature, therefore, not to wait for everything to be done by the Confederate States Government, but to take steps themselves to prevent the advance of the invaders."

The Federal papers say there is but one drawback to the results of the naval demonstration upon Hatteras Inlet, and that is, the departure of several privateer steamers from the inlet a few hours before the arrival of the fleet at that point.

A Few Facts.

The South—the fifteen Southern States—contain now almost precisely as much population as the whole Union contained by the census of 1830.

The South, therefore, is only about one generation behind all the United States by the census of 1860.

There are only about three of the civilized nations that exceed it in territory, probably six in population, and about one in wealth—and none so free.

The locomotive factory which has been contemplated by enterprising citizens is in good progress. An eligible site has been offered and ample resources in capital and assistance can be readily commanded. It is only necessary now to secure an early beginning that the leading rail roads of the South, connected with this city, as to a convenient mart of supply, should give assurances of co-operation.

No pledge or bonus is expected, but it is requested and desired that rail road companies give notice whether they will or will not extend patronage to a Southern factory for good locomotives on good terms and whether they will or will not reopen orders for the North in case of an early restoration of commercial relations.

We invite the attention of all rail road Presidents and Directors, and Superiments, and of our friends of the press, to this statement.

It is a fact of deep significance that, since secession, the States that have been tardiest in seceding have suffered most. Of the States that have seceded, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia have so far suffered the most; and of the States that must secede or succumb, Maryland and Kentucky are now paying the penalties of procrastination.—*Charleston Courier.*

Prisoners for Charleston.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—Twenty five federal officers and 125 privaters, prisoners-of-war, confined here since the battle of Manassas, leave this afternoon on a special train for Charleston and are to be confined in Castle Pinckney They are escorted by fifty Louisianians, commanded by Lieutenant Breckett.

Among the federal officers are Col. Cocoran, Col. Neff, Major Potter and other subordinates. The train will probably arrive in Charleston Wednesday night, at ten o'clock.

It is reported that Col. Gregg's and Col Kershaw's regiments have been ordered home. It is also currently reported that a battle took place in Western Virginia, on the 3d September, in which Gen. Wise defeated Gen. Cox, and killed fifty of the enemy.

Prof. Bledsoe, assistant Secretary, resigned yesterday.—*Charleston Courier.*

Young men begin before they get read while old men get ready before they beg and accomplish about as much in the end.

The Fort Hatteras Prisoners.

We learn from the New York papers that, on Wednesday, the prisoners taken at Hatteras Inlet were transferred from the frigate Minnesota to Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, and to Castle William, on Governor's Island. Owing to the fact that the Navy Department intend fitting out the frigate Brandywine as soon as possible, it was decided not to have her converted into a prisonship, as was first designed. Therefore the plans were altered—so that forts, not ships, will be military prisons. The Commercial of Wednesday afternoon gives the following account of the removal of the prisoners from the Minnesota:

This morning, about nine o'clock, the steamboats Saturn and Sarah A Stevens went off to the frigate for the purpose of taking the rebels to their prison home. The Stevens occupied the starboard side, and the Saturn the port side. At a few minutes of ten o'clock the embarkation commenced, and a more interesting sight has been seldom witnessed on the waters of our bay. The roll of the company was called, and as each man answered to his name he passed over the side, down the gangway ladder, thence crossing the deck of a coal barge lying alongside, he stepped on board of the steamer.

As fast as they came on board they were ordered to be seated on the after part of the deck. Each man, as he came down, brought his traps with him. These consisted for the most part of blankets, old coats, and perhaps a few old shirts. Some men had small trunks, and many were provided with valises. The embarkation was performed in a very rapid manner, and without any accident.

At this time dozens of small boats had come off to the ship to see the process of disembarkation, and many of them contained ladies. In their anxiety to get a good view of the prisoners, they crowded around the ship too closely to be either safe or lawful, and the officers of the ship in vain tried to drive them away. At this juncture Coxswin Nesbitt, of the harbor police, came off, and soon kept the boats at a proper distance.

About 10 o'clock the lines were cast off from the frigate, and the Stevens headed down the bay with over three hundred privates of several different companies on board. Lieut. Franklin, of the Minnesota, was in charge of the party, and was not accompanied by a single marine, or even a sailor. He wore his side arms only. No noise or confusion was apparent, and everything was conducted with great regularity.

On arriving at Bedloe's Island the Stevens was secured to the deck, and the prisoners on the forward dock landed in single file. On the dock a few regulars were drawn up, while a guard of the Fire Zouaves were present to escort the prisoners to their quarters in Fort Wood. As soon as the portion on the after deck were landed, the prisoners were drawn up in line, the roll called, and all found correct. They were then marched up to the fort.

The embarkation of the remainder of the prisoners which were on board the Saturn was conducted in the same manner as in the case of the Stevens. The officers were, however, the last to leave the Minnesota, the lowest in rank leaving the ship first. At last came Commodore Barron who was dressed in uniform similar to that worn by our naval officers. He seemed to be in tolerable good spirits, and was earnestly engaged in conversation with one of his officers. In fact the entire number of officers were looking remarkably well.

This load of prisoners, numbering over three hundred, was placed on board in about forty minutes after the embarkation began. It was conducted with no accidents, save to one or two clumsey fellows who fell down the gangway ladder. Lieut. Foster, of the Minnesota, had the party in charge, and was unaccompanied by any guard. The Saturn left the ship at 11 o'clock, and at first headed down the bay, so that many supposed that she was going to land her passengers at Bedloe's Island also. But she soon altered her course, and after running up the East river for some distance, she turned her head and stood toward the Government dock at Governor's Island where she made fast and landed her prisoners. The privates were first landed and drawn up in line, and then the officers were taken on shore, passing their men, so each had an opportunity of seeing each other. They were then removed to Castle William under a proper guard.

The Express says.

No communication has been allowed with the prisoners, but it is understood from officers of the frigate that over 500 of the subalterns and private soldiers have decided that under no circumstances would they again resume service against the United States Government. A dispatch was sent to Washington, asking if such of the prisoners as manifested this loyal disposition might be liberated on taking the oath of allegiance; the answer was in the negative, and orders were issued to keep the whole party close prisoners.

* * *

Singular Signs at the North.—It is said that in portions of Pensy vania the people positively refuse to have anything further to do with the war, and talk openly of rebellion against the Government, should it insist on prosecuting it.

In Delaware, says a Northern Republican journal, there are almost as many secessionist as any body else.

We also see it stated that the people of Belfast, Maine, are greatly agitated by the arrival of a number of boxes in that city from Boston, containing muskets, cartridges and other munitions of war, which has gone into the hands of about 200 men, who have openly proclaimed their disloyalty to the government and organized themselves into a company, without any authority from the State, declaring it their object to resist any attempt made to draft any member in their ranks into military service and the payment of war taxes.

In Connecticut, the Legislature has found it necessary to pass an act for the suppression of secession meetings, and the latest Northern papers tell of a sheriff who had to ride over to a neighboring town to haul down a secession flag, and that he required the aid of a considerable *posse* in order to accomplish the object.

These facts look rather ominous when taken in connection with seventy five Northern newspapers that openly denounce Lincoln and the war.

* * *

How a Man Feels when he is Shot.—We take the following from a letter written by one of the Iowa volunteers, who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri:

"I was standing, or rather kneeling, behind a little bush, reloading my musket, just before the rebels engaged in this close work retreated. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in the shoulder, and fell to the ground. Jumping up, one of our boys asked me if I was hurt. I replied that I thought not, and drew up my musket to fire, when he said: 'Yes, you are shot through the shoulder.' I think it was this remark, more than the wound, which caused the field all at once to commence whirling around me in a very strange manner. I started to leave it, with a half-ounce musket ball in my shoulder, and once or twice fell down with dizziness, but in a short time recovered sufficiently to be able to walk back to Springfield, nine miles, where the ball was taken out."

We are authorized to announce COL. G. F. TOWNS, of Greenville, a canidate to represent the Fifth Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Sept 11 16—te

The friends of Col. JAMES FARROW respectfully announce him as a candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

July 18 19 te

TAXES.

ALL persons who owe Taxes for the year 1860, or previous, are hereby notified that longer indulgence cannot be given. I am in earnest.

R. C. POOLE, T. C.

Sept 18 28 2t

Look At This.

Rifles wanted for Confederate Service.

I AM authorised to purchase FIFTEEN HUNDRED (*small bore*) RIFLES, for the use of the Army. Any person having such guns they are willing to sell, will please call at A. TOLLESON'S Store, where they will receive a fair price in cash, and help to furnish our Army in the West with a much needed weapon. McCollough's victory at Springfield was won by these Rifles. I want those in good order, either flint or percussion.

W. C. BENNETT.

Sept. 16 27 tf

D I & L TWITTY

Continue to keep their Stock of Goods as full and complete as the markets will allow; and will take in barter any quantity of

GOOD LINSEY,
WOOLEN SOCKS,
COTTON RAGS,
TALLOW,
&c., &c., &c.,

Just received a large quantity of

BEST CAROLINA INDIGO.

D. I. & L TWITTY.

Sept 28 17—tf

ORDERS NO —.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD for Colonel to command the 36th Regt., S. C. M., and for Major to command the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, on the 10th day of October next. The Captains or Officers in command of Companies, are charged with the extension of this order, and to hold said elections as above stated, and meet the ensuing day at Bomar's Old Field, to count the votes and make proper returns.

By order of Col. W. B. ALLISON,
Commanding.

W. P. Bishop, Lieut. Col. 36th Regt. S. C. M.

Sept. 28 2t

AMATEUR CONCERT,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

PROF. E. FALK,

AT THE COURT HOUSE,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23,

For the Benefit of the Ladies Relief Association.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture to God and Bayadere, (four hands) Auber—Misses Sallie DuPre and Lomax.
2. Happy Moments are Returning, (solo) Verdi—Miss Lizzie Walker.
3. Rock Me to Sleep, Mother, (solo and chorus) Leslie—Misses Foster Choice, Dr. Russell and Heinitsh.
4. Whispering Winds, (piano solo) Wollenhaupt—Miss Mary Legg.
5. Night Dews are Weeping, (duett) Verdi—Misses Jessie and Sue Smith.
6. Dear Mother, Was It Right, (solo) Strakosch—Miss Bettie Smith.
7. Dixie Land, (variations for piano) Grobe—Miss Alice Lomax.
8. Farewell the Joys, (trio) Stratton—Misses Walker, Choice and H. E. Heinitsh.
9. Wild Flowers, (solo) Donizetti—Mrs. Carrie Smith.
10. Our Southern Flag, (solo and chorus) Falk—Misses Vernon, Choice, Dr. Russel, Heinitsh and others.
11. Themes de Lucia, (quartette for piano, flute, and two violins) Messrs. Russel, Legg, Tolleson and Falk.

Intermission of 10 Minutes

PART SECOND.

12. Krolls Ballklange, (four hands) Lumbye—Misses Bobo and Choice.
13. Wanderer, (bass solo) Schubert—Dr Wm. T Russel.
14. The Flowers that I have Culled, Love. Curschman—Misses Choice and Golding, and Mrs. C. Smith.
15. Home, Sweet Home, (piano solo) Thalberg—Miss Sallie DuPre.
16. Come into the Garden, Maud, (solo) Balfe—Miss Clementina Legg.
17. I would that my Love, (duett) Mendelssohn Miss Mary Vernon and Dr. Russel
18. Concert Polka, (piano solo) Wallace—Miss Freelove Henry.
19. Come where my Love lies Dreaming, (quartette) Foster—Misses Vernon, Smith and Dr. Russel and Heinitsn
20. Quadrille for Piano, Flute and two violins—Messrs. Russel, Legg, Tolleson and Falk,
21. Marsailles Hymn—Amateurs.

Doors open at 7¼—Concert commence 7¾.

Sept. 19 28 1t

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY of Rev. A. W. WALKER of this place, and will hereafter conduct the business in the name of

S. Townsend & Co.

We are now opening and offering for sale, a large addition to the abovenamed stock, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as possible. All who will give us a trial, will find a full

Stock of School,

RELIGIOUS, MISCELLANEOUS, and useful BOOKS, together with PAPER, PENS, INK, and every variety of STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES in our line.

S. TOWNSEND,
T. B. ANDERSON.

Spartanburg, Sept. 4, 1861. 26—tf

NOTICE.

THOSE having demands against the estate of W. D. WOOD, deceased, will have them properly attested. Those indebted are requested to pay up.

J. A. WOOD, Adm'r.

Sept 5 26 tf

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Mathew P. Gossett, Applicant, vs. William Gossett and others, Defendants.

Petition for sale of Real Estate of Gabriel Gossett, Deceased.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William Gossett, Coleman C. Gossett and Simpson Gossett, Defend'ts in this case, reside from and without the Limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Gabriel Gossett, deceased, on or before the 22d day of November next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 19th day of August, A. D., 1861.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.

Aug 22 13

Cash Wanted!

ALL persons indebted to me on notes and accounts, up to January 1, 1861, are requested to make payment by the first day of OCTOBER next. After that date, if not paid, I shall turn over such accounts and notes to J. M. ELFORD, esq., for collection. I am compelled to collect MONEY to carry on my shop. Leather is a cash article.

Aug 29–25–4w R. P. ROGERS.

South Carolina Powder Mills.

THE undersigned begs to inform country merchants, and others wishing to purchase a No. 1 article of POWDER, that he has deposited a large assortment with Messrs. Cleveland & Bivings, which they will sell on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

W. R. BOWEN, Agent.

Spartanburg, May 17, 1861. tf