THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

WM. H. TRIMMIER. Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Agriculture, and Miscellany. $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. XIX. SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862. NO 41.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Thos. J. Farrow vs. and others D. E. Clayton and others.

Bill for Delivery of Slaves and Partition.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Equity in this case, I will sell at the late residence of John W. Farrow, dec'd., near Mountain Shoals, on Saturday the 20th of December next, the land and negroes described in the pleadings. One tract of land composed of the Hendrix tract, the Souther tract and Spencer tract, containing 180 acres, more or less. Also 10 Negroes, viz.: Stephen, Pat, Julia, Sam, Isabella, Egsy, Paul, Mindu, Norma, Za, Albert, Nelly, Louisa, Comelia, Mary Franklin, and one small child. Sold as the property belonging to the heirs of John W. Farrow, dec'd., for partition and division.

TERMS OF SALE.—The property will be sold on a credit of one and two years, on two equal instalments, with interest from day of sale. The purchaser to give bond and two good sureties to secure the purchase money. The cost to be paid in cash on day of sale.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D.
per A. WINGO, Deputy Com'r.

Commissioner's Office, Nov. 29, 1862.

Dec. 4 39 3t

Committed to the Jail

OF Spartanburg District, a small negro boy who says his his name is JOHN, that he is free, that his mother is a free woman of color, named MARGARET MUNCLAFFIN, and lives in Wilmington, N. C. That his mother hired him to a soldier, a 1st Sergeant in the 21 Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, and that this Sergeant brought him to Spartanburg, and went off and left him. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

B. M. CENTRY, S. S. D.

OFFICE OF ADJ'T. & INSPECTOR GEN., RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDER No. 41.]

COMMANDANTS of Conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to insure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I of this order within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters and treated accordingly, names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to insure the efficient co operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect. Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and and regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provision of the second clause of paragraph I of General Order No. 82, commissioned officers and privates, who are incapacitated bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts, in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the near st military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private, who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Official copy: JOHN S. PRESTON,
Col P. A. C. S Comd't of Conscripts.

Dec. 11 4t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Sarah Buise and Tempy Buise *pro ami* vs. Fielding Turner, and others.

Bill for Discovery, specific delay of property, *Ne ex eat*, and Relief.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Fielding Turner resides from and without the limits of this State, on motion of Bobo, Edwards and Carlisle, Sols., it is ordered that he do appear and answer to this Bill of Complaint within three months from this date or the Bill will be taken *pro confesso* against him.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D.
pr A. WINGO, Deputy.

Com'rs. Office, October 18. 1862. 33 3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between THOMPSON & OLIPHANT, as Carriage Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The entire business will be settled by JOHN THOMPSON, who is authorized to collect all the ACCOUNTS, NOTES and DEMANDS in favor of the Firm and settle its liabilities.

JOHN THOMPSON,
N. C. OLIPHANT.

May 8 9 tf

The business will be continued by the subscriber, and he respectfully asks the continuance of his customers and friends.

JOHN THOMPSON.

May 8 9 tf

From the Charleston Courier.

FROM THE UP COUNTRY.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 1, 1862.

Few persons who have not visited this region of South Carolina can aptly conceive the great changes that have been wrought in both a social and physical aspect during the past six or eight months. The influx of refugees from the coast—the introduction of cosmopolitan habits and customs—of fresh faces and new themes of thought and conversation—the expenditure of capital in the improvement of property—the erection of country homes, and abandonment of others whose walls were beginning to grow mouldy from the want of occupants—the kindly interchange of "small sweet courtesies" between the people—the crowded churches—streets teeming with something of their old life—ladies' associations thronged with busy bodies working for the soldiers—these and others have been the general influences that have tended to create sympathy, established new bonds of relationship between the denizens of the city and country, and thus the general tone of society, socially and physically, has been altered, benefitted, elevated and refined. The inhabitants of the interior have learned that the refugees are not all the inflated, ostentatious purse-proud "dwellers in Babylon," of whose presence they were at first so jealous; while new associations have taught the latter that beneath the homespun garb of their rural friends beat the warmest, truest and most tender of hearts.

Pecuniarily, the country is rapidly becoming the rival of the coast. Food and raiment each command the most exorbitant of prices, and the knock down argument with which complaints are met, is invariably "salt!" Corn, if it can be had at all, is at two dollars per bushel, but the farmers refuse to sell at even this price, preferring to hold it under the lock and key of their granaries than possesses its equivalent in Confederate Notes. Thousands of the poorer people are at this moment on the verge of starvation from this cause alone, and unless the strong hand of law soon opens to them the stores of grain which the speculative spirit of the age has so grimly closed, somebody may one day have to be answerable not merely for suffering for death, but for disaffection, distrust of Government and open defiance of the laws. If our people cannot be fed at prices within their reach, I'm sure they will find an outlet for their hungry passions, in a manner that will shake the Confederacy to its centre. You may preach religion and loyalty, and talk of the duties of good citizens to those whose waistcoats are filled with the fat of the land, but appeals like these will no more affect an empty stomach than drops of water effect the ocean. There are a thousand unseen, powerful influences radiating from these country homes to the great heart of the nation—the army—and should the prayer ever go up from the multitude as it has already begun to ascend from the few—"Bread bread!—give us bread!"—our readers may tremble for the result, and curse that lack of foresight which made them forget the duty they owe to the family of the absent soldier. Our legislators ought to take this subject in hand at once. Except salt, there is not an article of food but has a fictitious value. Destroy this value by regulating the prices of all provisions, and then invest local agents with the power, if necessary, to press all that may be essential to the salvation of human life.

In the several towns I have recently visited, I find the utmost activity in preparations to alleviate the wants of the soldiers. The ladies are everywhere busy in revamping old and fabricating new clothes; looms are humming their ceaseless music, mills are running on extra time and shoe makers are so overtasked with work, that they look as grum as Bluebeards when one audaciously whispers of a fresh job. In Greenville alone some forty pairs of shoes and about seventy yards of substantial cloth are made daily. In the factory of Messrs. McGrady, Hawthorne & Perry twenty looms are in operation, and there is a surplus of fifty or sixty bunches per day.

Spartanburg, like all of the towns in the up country, is thronged with refugees, whole streets who being occupied by them to the exclusion of the usual residents, many of whom as I am informed, have gone further into the country. Probably not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have changed hands here within the last six months, and the price of real estate is advancing rapidly. The increase varies from twenty five to fifty per cent.

The chief charm of Spartanburg consists not more in its quiet, shady streets, cheerful homes, gardens of flowers, and varied surburban scenery, than in the air of gentle refinement everywhere perceptible, and an intellectual presence that seems to breathe in the atmosphere. It is one of the attributes of an educational institution to invest the community in which it is situated with the broad mantle of those healthy associations ever being generated within itself. In this respect Spartanburg has been most liberally endowed and from no less than three institutions, of which not only the State, but the Confederacy may be proud—the Wofford College, Female College and Blind Asylum—are emanating the sedative, and yet stimulating influences, which at present imbue the politer grades of its society.

It is not a gratifying fact, however that the war has seriously interferred with the prosperity of the Wofford College. It is now in its eighth scholastic year, and its patronage up to the commencement of our troubles was steadily on the increase; but with the first tocsin of battle, the students dropped their books, flocked to arms, and a great proportion of the old scholars who survive are now in the field. It is a noble but a sad commentary upon these brave young men, that out of ninety two, twenty five have already laid the tribute of their lives on the altar of their country. The present classes are consequently small consisting chiefly of young lads, who, contrary to the practice of Colleges, are being generously educated up to the standard of mind and merit required preparatory to being duly entered as students.

The faculty is composed of the Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; David Duncan, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D., Professor of English Literature; James H. Carlisle, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Warren DuPre, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

The Female College is in a more flourishing condition than it has been at any previous period of its history. New Professors have been added during the present year, and every effort is being made to give the young ladies the basis of an education that shall prove progressive through life. It is unfortunately too true now a days that most young ladies having attained a certain measure of accomplishment, knowledge, manners, etiquette, &c., consider themselves as "made up," and so take their station. They are pictures which being quite finished, are put in a gilded frame and hung up in perhanence of beauty! And there they hang till old Time with his rude and dirty fingers soil the charming colors.

The College is located on the summit of a hill which overlooks the town, and the Campus encloses some fifteen acres of woodland. Here, secluded from the excitement and attractions of the town thoroughfares, with a pure atmosphere, excellent water and a rural quietude, the pupils enjoy every facility for moral and mental culture. Connected with the College is the De Stael Literary Society, in which the young ladies assemble weekly for mutual improvement. Among its honorary members is that much abused individual, His excellency President Davis. The President of the institution is Mr. Wm. K. Blake, A. M.

Not less interesting to the visitor than the College above named is the South Carolina Asylum for the education of the Deaf Dumb and blind—one of those noble charities of the State, whose softening and reviving influences, like evening dew operate upon the objects of its bounty silently and unseen. It is situated about three miles from town, on a romantic spot known by the name of Cedar Springs, and the institution is embraced in a School, Home Department and Work Shops. The Home Department is designed for such deaf mutes or blind, as are willing to labor for their support, but have the means to do so without aid. Here they are furnished board, lodging, shops, tools, &c., for which, from the proceeds of their labor they return a reasonable compensation to the State. All earnings above that, they appropriate to their own benefit. This provision is particularly intended for orphans, and others not otherwise provided for. Separate buildings are appropriated to this purpose. No person is permitted to occupy a place in this Home department unless he be a faithful laborer, and of good moral character.

The original principal of the institution, Prof N. P. Walker, to whom much of its prosperity is due, having departed this life in November, 1861, it has since been conducted mainly by the family of the superintendent—the teachers in the department of the Deaf and Dumb being Professor J. M. Hughston, (who is deaf and dumb) Misses S. J. and M. Walker, and the teachers in the department for the blind being professor J. S. Henderson, who is blind, and Madame L. C. W. Henderson. The Domestic department is under the gratuitously care of Mrs. Walker. The number of scholars at present under tuition is from thirty five to forty, about an equal number being mute and blind. The course of studies is one most calculated to prepare the pupils for the approaching *ordeal* into the world, and consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, algebra and even Latin. Music is a pastime, and a little band of flutists, violinists, and pianists, regales the visitor with selections from the operas. Professor Henderson is himself an accomplished performer on the piano and clarionette, and it is to his care and patience, assisted by a still more patient wife, that the scholars owe their musical attainments.

It was my privilege to dine at the institution; and as the pupils filed into the room to take their places at the table—the mute boys and girls leading their sightless companions—and the blessing of God was so solemly invoked first by the solemn and expressive gestures of the dumb, and then in the grave accents of the blind man, I thought I had seen few spectacles that more touchingly appealed to the better sympathies of our nature.

Looking on the one hand I could say with Shakspeare:

"All dark and comfortless!
These groping hands is now their only guides,
And feeling all their sight.
Shut from the living whilst amongst the living
Dark as the grave amidst the bustling world:
At once from business and from pleasure barred
No more to view the beauty of the spring
Nor see the face of kindred or of friend.

And looking on the other, I could recall the words of the old play.:

"If speech be only in accented sounds,
Framed by the tongue and lip the maiden's dumb;
But if by quick and apprehensive look,
By motion, sign and glance to give each meaning,
Express, as clothed in language, be termed speech,
She hath that wondrous faculty; for her eyes
Like the bright stars of Heaven, can hold discourse,
Though it be mute and soundless."

PERSONNE.

The new Turkish Ambassador at Paris brings seven wives with him. The French have christened them Madame Monday, Tuesday etc—a wife for each day.

Cheap Shoes.

MR. EDITOR: I send you the following extract hoping that some of your readers may be benefitted thereby. Though I have never exactly seen the kind of shoes here mentioned. I have reasons for believing that the recommendation will work well and if tried will cover many a bare foot.

A. Y. Z.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHOES.

An able and experienced citizen has called our attention to the subject of the use of cowhide moccasins as a substitute for shoes. He states that when he moved to the Mississippi fifty years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made their own out of this material, which answered the purpose as well as the more elaborately made article, and in some respects better. The process is simple, take a green cowhide, or one well soaked, with the hair on—which is to go next to the foot—"put the foot down firmly" upon it and cut out the pattern desired, make the necessary holes along the edges, and lace it with a thong of the same material as the heel and up the instep. Let it dry upon the foot, and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made, though it can be worn without, and such allowance be made for shrinking so as to avoid too tight a fit. The moccasin, it is scarcely necessary to observe, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It outwears leather, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half-soled with the same material. The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks, when not to be had, can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this suggestion says that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it; and says there is no reason why soldiers should go barefoot while so many hides are thrown away in camps.

We think the idea a valuable one, and would be glad that every newspaper in the Confederacy would lend its aid in giving it circulation.

Mobile Register.

TO MOTHERS.

The first book read, and the last book laid aside by every child, it is the conduct of its mother.

1. First give yourself, then your child to God. It is cut giving him his own. Not to do it is robbing God.

2. Always prefer virtue to wealth. The honor that comes from God to the honor that comes from men. Do this for yourself. Do it for your child.

3. Let your whole course be to raise your child to a high standard. Do not sink into childishness yourself.

4. Give not needless commands, but when you command, require prompt obedience.

5. Never indulge a child in cruelty, even to an insect.

6. Cultivate a sympathy with your child in all lawful joys and sorrows.

7. Do not expect to make your child perfect.

8. Be sure that you never correct a child until you know it deserves correction. Hear its story first and fully.

9. Never allow your child to whine or fret, or bear grudges.

10. Early inculcate frankness, candor, generosity, magnanimity, patriotism, self denial.

11. The knowledge and fear of the Lord are the beginning of wisdom.

12. Never mortify the feelings of your child by upbraiding it with dullness but do not inspire it with self-conceit.

13. Pray for and with your child often and heartily.

14. Let no one interpose between your authority and your child.

15. Feed its mind no less than its body with food convenient for it.

16. Encourage all attempts at self-improvement.

17. Let your child be, think, and speak as a child, but encourage it of its own accord to put away childish things.

18. Never deceive, or break a promise to a child.

19. Reprove not a child severely in the presence of strangers.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Recent advices from the North show that the Yankee authorities are busily endeavoring to inflame the North-west with the idea that the South is struggling to hold the mouth of the Mississippi, and the free navigation of that river is to be one of the early fruits of a vigorous prosecution of the war. To give color to this deceit, a delegation of North-western merchants has recently visited Washington to urge upon the Lincoln Government the execution of measures to open the Mississippi.

The Board of Trade, of St. Louis, has published a manifesto on this subject, which assumes the ground that the object of the Confederacy is to hold the entire and exclusive control of the Mississippi. It goes into detail to show how great the loss of the present obstruction of that highway is to the "loyal" Western States. It is the natural outlet to the produce of the Upper Valley. During the year 1860, the shipments from Cairo and points above the Mississippi and its tributaries, by way, of the lower Mississippi, amounted to 1,000,000 tons, of which 400,000 went from St. Louis. It avers that the differences in cost of freight by the river and the railroad is $10 a ton: also, that this, with the return freight, will amount to a total of $15,000,000 tax on the Western people by reason of the closing of the river.

[*Richmond Examiner.*

The Power of Women.

Why is it that in ninety nine cases out of a hundred those women who have been brought up chiefly amongst men, who have had no sisters, who have lost a mother early in life (doubtless for many reasons a sad affliction to a girl,) who have been dependent on father or brothers for society and conversation, should turn out the most fascinating and superior of their sex?

Why is it that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, the boy who is educated solely by his mother becomes a triumphant and successful man in after life?

Perhaps the opposite influences of either sex is beneficial to the other, perhaps the girl derives vigorous thought, expanded views, habits of reflection, may, more charity and forbearance, from her male associates, as the boy is indebted to his mother's tuition and his mother's companionship for the gentleness and purity of heart which combine so well with a manly and generous nature, or the refinement and delicacy of feeling which so adorn the courage above all, for that excited standard of womankind which shall prove his surest safeguard from shame and defeat in the coming battle; a shield impervious so long as it is bright, but that when once soiled slides and crumbles from his grasp, leaving him in the press of angry weapons a naked and defenceless man.

We have all heard of the little boy who stoutly upheld, in defiance of the poet, that "his mama was the noblest work of God" I think the truest and fairest homage that can be offered to a fellow creature is that which such a child tenders unconsciously to his mother. She is to him the one bright beautiful being upon earth. His young eyes open wide with childish wonder at the magnificence of her apparel, the mingled grace and majesty of her bearing; he feels so proud to belong to her, and at the same time so conscious of his right to a place by her side, a seat on her knee. When others caress him, he smiles pleasantly enough for a time, but soon wearies, and hurries off to be at play again; but when she lays her quiet hand upon his brow she boy forgets hoop and marbles, the new knife and the promised pony, to nestle by her side, and look up in her face, and sit lovingly down at the feet of his own mamma.

All that he knows of good he learns from her. She teaches him to love and pray. She teaches him to hope and believe. If ever he gets to the End of the narrow way where the little wicket stands, and hears the bolts drawn back, and sees the golden light from the happy land shining through, whom shall he thank and bless on earth but her who first taught him the pass word and gave him the key? Perhaps she will also be the first to bid him welcome on the other side.

The Defeat.

The editor of the Chicago Post recently visited Washington. He thus writes to his journal of the protection of Lincoln from the danger of assassination:

We spent a few days recently in Washington city, and while there, saw many things, which, to us seemed very suggestive evidence of the extraordinary progress with which the nation is rushing onward in its history. The presence of an armed guard at the gates of the executive mansion, every morning, and the care taken to keep strangers outside of the approaches to the building, was to us something new. The President's arrival and departure from the Executive mansion are, notwithstanding the melancholy suggestions they render, peculiarly remarkable. We saw him leave the building once, and though the sight may be witnessed every day, it was of a character too wretched to invite a second visit. We saw him leave on Sunday afternoon, and the manner was as follows:

About half-past five in the afternoon a mounted guard, numbering some thirty or more troopers, all armed with drawn sabres, extensive spears, dangling and rattling scabbards, fierce beards and revolvers stuck in their holsters, dashed furiously through the streets and encircled the ground north of the President's house. At the step in front of the door, and under the archway, was a carriage. The officer, of one of the officers of the mounted guard alighted and entered the house. In about ten minutes he appeared at the door, giving the signal, the carriage door was opened, the guards put themselves in martial attitudes, commands were given, and the President appeared with a portfolio under his arm, and with one or more soldiers at each side, walked rapidly to the carriage and entered it. Two officers jumped in also, the door was slammed, the guard galloped into position and the carriage containing the President of the United States, was driven, preceded by troopers, followed by troopers. At a very rapid pace the party left the ground and upon reaching the avenue, proceeded at a hard gallop out Fourteenth street.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.

SEEDING WHEAT.

The season of sowing is once more at hand, and the matter of seed and its commission to the earth, is again and increasingly, we hope, receiving the attention of farmers. No course of conclusive experiments has as yet settled the important question as to the proper quantity of wheat for seeding an acre, or decided definitely and authoritively on the contest of Thick vs Thin Seeding of this and other grains. Much has been said and written upon the subject, but the experiments detailed as proof, point to such opposite conclusions that both sides claim the decision in favor of the mode which they have practiced. Thick seeding was most popular when the drill system was brought forward, resting in part its claims to superiority on the saving in amount of seed, and bringing strong testimony in its favor. Evidence equally conclusive is abundant on the other side, and thus the question seems left to the judgment of the individual directly interested—the farmer himself; he must follow his own views—employ his own discretion—and sow the amount of seed he thinks will produce the best crop.

Under a perfect system of tillage—giving all the ground and all the strength of the soil to the one product of wheat—no doubt the rule would hold good, that the number of perfect stems and heads per acre the greater the amount of grain produced. Such would seem to be the teaching of the experiments made in some localities, where wheat sown in squares one and a half inches each way, taking nearly four bushels of seed per acre, gave a product of almost seventy bushels, while one-fourth the amount of seed, in squares of three inches gave fifty-one bushels; and other trial plots, using two bushels, gave respectively products rating at sixty and at forty-five bushels per acre. English experiments give about the same result, pointing strongly to an even distribution of the seed over the ground on all clean soils. Weeding where needed, compensates for the loss of space in drill-culture, and we are not without experiments showing thin seeding very favorably by the side of the more liberal supply, especially in case of early sowing on rich or very carefully cultivated soils.

These various discussions and experiments point at least to one fact for the guidance of the farmer—but one very generally known and considered—that rich, deeply, thoroughly worked soils do not need as great amount of seed as those of a less fertile character. In the early settlement of the great wheat section farmers long practised sowing about one and a half bushels, or less, per acre, and on their fresh, unworn soils, doubtless, raised as large, if not larger crops than they would with more abundant seeding. As the years rolled on, the amount of seed was increased in many cases to two and one-fourth to two and a half bushels, the plant showing less disposition to tiller and grow luxuriantly than before. The use of the drill effected a saving of at least half bushel per acre, from the greater certainty of germination when covered to a uniform depth, over the variable amount of soil given when covered by the harrow.

It is found also, that the amount of seed necessary is effected by the variety of wheat, as well as the soil and the time of sowing; some kinds showing more disposition to tiller than others, and all making a greater number of stems when gaining a fair growth in autumn. Their influence should be considered by the farmer, but we would not advise him to rest satisfied with the fair results of thin seeding induced by the scarcity of seed for the last few years, but to give a full trial to the long settled practice of the best wheat growers of ancient and modern times, in seeding liberally with a pure article of carefully selected grain, remembering that in this respect as in all, "as ye sow, so also shall ye reap.

The State Guarantee.

We publish this morning the able and well-considered report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Confederate war debt, and the proposition for guarantee by the State. The advantages of this proposition were well presented by Mr. Boyce, member from Greenville, in an instructive and interesting speech, delivered last Wednesday, and which we shall present to our readers at an early day. Of this effort the senior editor of the Courier thus speaks in his correspondence with that journal:

"Mr. J. P. Boyce made an able and admirable speech on his bill for the endorsement of Confederate bonds by this State to the amount of two hundred million of dollars. He proved himself an able financier, and master of his subject. Many could not but be saying, he acquired his financial knowledge and skill by inheritance. Old Ker Boyce seemed once more to be among us, giving lessons of financial wisdom. The bill was passed to a second reading, and ordered to the Senate, immediately on the close of his speech, without opposition, and with a near approach to unanimity, only two or three feeble noes being heard."

FROM GRENADA.—We learn from a reliable source that Gen. Pemberton's army have safely fallen back to Grenada. This is an important movement, and will effectually check any advance of the enemy in that direction, *via* the Yazoo Pass. It is a much more tenable place than Abbeville, the natural fortifications being far superior, and the dangers of flank movements by the enemy being entirely obviated.

Military men now entertain no doubt of our ability to defend this valley, if the State or Mississippi will do her duty, as she will do. The heavy rains of yesterday and the day before are an interposition of Providence in our behalf. They will give us time to perfect our defences, and to reinforce our armies at Grenada and Vicksburg.

The President is alive to the vast importance of holding this valley, and reinforcements have been ordered here, which, with the assistance of such aid as can be had from the State, will be amply sufficient to defend the valley against the powerful armaments brought against us. We have every confidence now that the valley will be successfully defended. A few weeks only are necessary to effect such a state of complete preparedness as will not only make invincible, but which will enable us to achieve signal and crushing victories over our brutal foes. Happily, the recent rains have secured us the time necessary.

—*Jackson Mississippian, 5th inst.*