ate authorities, to make adequate prepara-tion to repal successfully the vandal stack. In their hands are their own destinies With a country rich in all the recorrec-which constitute the wealth of a nation the facest type at Government that the world ever baied; a referct, sufficiented, and enlightened people; an array perhaps not surpassed, at any period of time, in all the qualities which make treeps invincible; contending for all that man in ware enhing every preparation, submitting orially to every sacrifice, and putting in rigorously every effort necessary to are the great boon which their fathers This state of our foreign relations, and important developments in our own interternal policy, which I shall proceed to indicate, have induced me to convene your bodies. Such measures as you, in your

risdom, may devise to meet the emergency shall heartily endeavor to carry into of It is much feared, that while your Act limit the production of cotton to three res to the full hand will restrain such as acres to the full hand will restrain such as, having overflowing granaries, contemplate withholding their grain from market and planting cotton almost exclusively, it has yet induced many, as I am imformed, whe proposed planting little if any cotton, to plant the full number of acres allowed by law. And this is justified upon the ground that your statute is equivalent to an announcement by the chosen Representatives of the people that such a course is not un patriotic. If this feeling prevails extensively, it will be readily perseived what must be the result. All fertilizers will be put on the cotton lands, to stimulate them st on the cotton lands, to stimulate them the highest production, while the corn hads will be thus proportionately impovished. In my first Messago, in January int, in commending to your favorable consideration the Georgia law, I recommended a reduction of the number of acres below three. With the lights now before me, I recommend an amendment of your Act so as to prohibit the planting over a half, or at most, one acre to the full hand, and that the hands to be commended.

he hands to be enumerated shall only be

such as work in the crop. I invite your first attention to this subject, and recommend, in the event a further restriction is imposed, that the two houses ratify the The spirit of speculation has recently nade such alarming strides in this State as render your interposition necessary to arrest the evil. Large sums are lov in flour, corn, bacon, and other articles of prime necessity, to the monopoly, almost of such articles in certain sections of the prime necessity, to the monopoly, almost of such articles in feertain sections of the country, and they are withheld from market, or are being exported beyond the limits of the State, to the great enchantment of prices, and to the manifest injury of the consumers, especially the families of those whose producing force is in the army. Under these circumstances, I have called into exercise the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, to prohibit, for thirty flays, the exportation of provisions from the State, but with some modifications which I felt were due to our sister States and the were due to our sister States and the oderate Government. I have not gone. Confederate Government. I have not gone, of ar beyond the retention of these articles within the limits of the State, and your action is requisite to enable me to carry fully into offest this clause of the Constitution, as also to continue the probabition without interruption, if you should doesn't advisable. I recommend the passage of in Act which will authorize the Governor, are which will authorize the trovernor brough proper agents, to dispose, at their tarket value, of such articles as have been may be seized in transitu, and after pay market value, of anon arriver, and after paying all expenses insured out of the proceeds, to retain a certain proportion, to be distributed among the Soldiers' Boards of Relief, the remainder to be raturned to the owner—or such other appropriate legislation as you may deem better adapted to the case. I also recommend that you adopt some legislation to arrest the purchase and monopoly of articles of prime necessity, even when it is not intended to expert them beyond the limits of the State. The

to up Act, raising 18th December has to suppress the udding distillation of spirits from the sereal grains of the State, though stringent in its penalties, does not accomplish its oject. I am informed of numerous stellations of its provisions in various can atalations of its provisions in various portions of the State, but have not yet learn from some of the ungit respectable citizens that no one seems willing to become an informer. It might be well to give the informer one half the fine, but I am force to confess that I doubt its success even them. Some very worthy citizens of the State have negot the Executive to employ agouts for the purpose of suppressing uniconsed distillation, which of course he has not the power to do. This is a crying ovil, and mostly felt in the grain-growing districts, where the distillation are so numerous that this subject constitutes one of the ous that this subject constitutes one of the principal objects of your convocation.

The permits authorized by me under

non-poly and witcholding from market of supplies is most descimental to the true

esta of the whole country, cow involved the a war as has not been seen in mod-

mader the contracts I have endeavored to guard in every possible way. I am not use but that all distillation for "medicinal parposes alone," abould be limited to a single District, my the central District of

This entire subject is commended to your sarnest consideration, and I trust you will device some means by which the underedidation of the cereals (and I would cald moisses) may be, for the present, of fectually suppressed. The enormous profits on whiskey afford, apparently, an irrestable inducement to distil grain, and the unwillingness of the citizens and officials to give information and prosecute is such that the consumption of grain by distillation, without any permit, is a great evil.

All supplies which the country affords are needed for our armies in the field and and our people at home. There is no limit to the capacity of the Confederate States now to produce everything requisite to carry on the war for an indefinite period. White our soldiers are proving themseives equal to the cheiny everywhere, we at home may ruin our cause by an unwise failure properly to develope our resources and preserve our supplies. The two great questions with us are finances and our supplies. The Confederate Government is endesvoring to regulate the finances—the latter the States. Government ernment is endeavoring to regulate the former—the latter the State Government and the people themselves must regulate; and upon them rests a heavy responsibili-

The Act to supply negro labor for coast delences, experience has shown, cannot be made effectual for the accomplishment made effectual for the accomplishment of its objects. I have ascertained, from the United States Census of 1850, an abstract of which is herewith transmitted; that each division, as now arranged the Act, contained then at least five times as many road hands as are called for by the Contederate General, and at this juncture, doubtless, contains more Not over oue-half of the road hands of any one division has heretofore been sent to the sonst. If, therefore, each division would turnish one-half of its force not heretofore sent down, (that is, one-fourth of its whole force,) it would afford largely more than the number called for. But the second division, the only one whose time so far has arrived to respond to the call for its half, has turnish-ed less than one fifth of the number called for by the Confederate General. While a distrust as to the treatment of the ne groes, and also as to their prompt return, leters some from sending their portion of the labor, the fine is too light to comp. any. If that were adequate, the process of collection is too slow; each fine, by law, having to be saed for in the Court of Common Pless, after being assessed and imposed by the Commissioner. And when collected, there is still no authority for the Commissioners to pay the sum to the State Agent, who might therewith State Agent, who imput therewith pro-cure other labor. Some more expeditious mode for procuring the labor, and impa-ing and collecting the fines, will have to be adopted to secure the success of the

Legislature at its present session, for this particular purpose, to fill the vacancies, and so to amend the Act that one or more Commissioners may appoint the number

requisite to constitute a quorum, the vacancies to be filed from among such as are exempt from road duty, if necessary.

I herewith transmit a copy of a recent correspondence with Col. John S. Preston, commandant of Conscripts for South Caro lina, upon a subject which I presume will give rise to no emburrassment. My action in the premises, as the executive of the State, has been taken in accordance with the dictates of my best judgment; but as some members of the Legislature enter tain views differing somewhat from my own as to the construction to pe placed up-on your recent Act connected with the subject, I have decined it proper to lay the matter before you, for such action as you may consider advisable.

Upon your own deliberations, and my humble efforts to carry out your decisions I invoke the blessings of the Aimighty.

What Gen. Bragg's Army Accomplished.

On Saturday we published a communi-cation prepared carefully by one having a knowledge of the entire campaign, and endorsed by one holding high and responsible civil position. We have heretofore published similar statements and defenors of this much abused General.

Reference to the tabular statement which accompanied the brief article will show that in addition to having destroyed and captured 74 pieces of artillery, 33,100 muskets, 1300 w gons, and 6800 horses and mules, this General has, since last August, killed, wounded and captured over 60,000 of the enemy, while his own force never amounted to 50,000 men. Is not this a glorious record?—Should it not satisfy the most exacting? If it will not, what, in the name of sense is required?

Is it expected that its inferior force shall always whip and capture one that is superior, and take and occupy immense

It has seemed to us all the time, and this exhibit confirms us in the opiniou, that Gen. Bragg and his noble army accomplished a great and glori us work; that the capacity of the commanding Gen-eral has always been underrated, while himself and his brave army and the service they performed, have never been appreciated Private citizens and public preciated Private citizens and public journalists, seated in their cosy and warm private spartments, plan campaigns for generals and armies on blesk mountains and desert wastes, and try to raise a storm of indignation against these generals and armies because they fell short of their expotations. But history and posterity will we trust, do full justice to those in the field as well as those in their pleasant parlors.

Atlanta Commonwealth.

he Carolina Spartan. SPARTANBURG. Thursday, April 9, 1868.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. or friends are again sothed that the CASH variably required for all Advertising and Work done at this office. We hope this

5000 POUNDS CLEAN BAGS, at this Office, for which the March 26

urday night last, of a orib of corn, consining about two hundred bushels, the pro-perty of our worthy citisen. Henry Dodd, seq. Besides the burning of the or b, other injurso doubt that it is the work of an incendiary.

Impressment Bill.
We give this new law of the land to our reads, as information to all those who have locked up their corn cribs and smoke houses against their friends and neighbors, and Confederate noney. We shall see whether they will sell to beir neighbors at their own price, or to the loverament at the Impressing Officer's price. We hope the effect of the law will be to make the corn more plenty, if not at a lower price. It cannot go higher under present circamstances.

Expected Attack on Charleston. Our community was a good deal excited resterday morning by the reception of advices hat the enemy's gunboats were approaching Charleston. Passengers by the Sunday night train agreed in this statement although differriew. Capt. Thomas had received orders to repair at once to the scene of conflict with his company. They left by the evening train, attairoad by many anxious friends. Many a mother many a sister was there to speed the young. - mere beys we might say-but they go with high spirits and animated by a daunt ess courage.

Many rumors prevailed during the day of the attack having commenced, and of some landings having been effected on the neighporing islands. We believe that no attack has been made up to this hour (11 p. m. Monday night), though we learn that eight iron clad vessels are already over the bar and slowly approaching for the death struggle. We have no disputches yet upon the subject, but are inclided to credit this statement

Southern Quardian. Fort McAllister.

"PERSONNE," of the Charleston Courier, justify their publication in our regular newsform. They will present a lamentable contrast with those who have locked up their corn cribs and smoke-houses against their neighbors and friends, and will not sell for love or money. We hope the impressment act will have a favorable effect upon those who have

prior defore the impressing officer shall arrive to the women and children of our District Some Commissioners have doubted which the Capt. McA'lister has taken a noble part in griefs which he purposes to remove." Now do not wholly disagree with the celebrate fill excancies. Many Commissioners because of this country, and is a beautiful il sage from whom I griefs, but I must be taken a product to the celebrate sage from whom I grief, but I must be taken a product to the celebrate sage from whom I grief, but I must be taken a product to the celebrate sage from whom I grief. since the war com.nenced. That fort will now have a place in history, and the heroi: McAllister will be associated in its brilliant pages, as oue who distinguished homselt in the detence

of home and country. The presiding jenius of the place is Captain Joseph we Allister, the owner of the plantation on which the Port is situated, and a ter whom it is named. What he mas done to entitle h m to this appellation may be told in a few brief

A the hea of an independent organization bering one hundred and thirtee . men he has for two years protected and picketted twenty-three miles of country. Seven months of this time he has supported his command from his private means. On the 12th of An from his private means. On the 12th of August. 1862, a party of the enemy attempted to land on the Kilsenny river (which is not far from this spot) and brought a gunboat up to Kilkenny landing for the purpose. Selecting thirty of his men, Capt. McAliter ordered them to dismount, lie flat on the buff—there. being no protection -and wait for the discharge ble barreled gun as the signal for general volley. The enemy approached in barges. Waiting till these were fairly between the gonboat and his little command, the Cap taim rose, and taking aim at the officer in the bow of the boat, who was stan ling up to give the orders fired both barrels. The Yankes turew up his hands and exclaiming "Ob God! Ob God!" fell over into the water. Two mid-shipmen also fell with their heads forward. rest of the Southerners now firing, the onfusion was complete and the two Yanker confusion was complete and the two Yankee barges were quickly unptied of their contents, those who were alive jumping overboard and making their way back to the guuboat as best they could. Several bodies were subsequently found, showing the damaging effects of our fire; and since that time the Yankees have fever attempted a landing on Kilkenny river. In addition to this sconting life which Capt. McAllister leads, he has furnished the most valuable information to our officers with reference to the enougy and their movements. ence to the enemy and their movements. On one occasion he lay in a small boat within one hundred and fifty yards of an iron-clad, watch ing the movements of those on board. In the

the opposite marsh fired on the officer, sup-posed to be Capt. Worden, promenating on the deck of the Montauk, and brought him down. The elegant mausion of Capt M., three or four mites from Genesis Point, is always pen to the soldiers, and whatever is require heir comfort in sickness or in health, they find it given there as freely as at home. These facts I gleam from gentlemen in the fort. I understood further from them that such is the feeling of attachment between his company and himself that, out of one hundred and thir-

and himself that, out of one hundred and thirteen men, he has never, during the long time they ha e been in service had a desertion or a court martial, and rarely had occasion to utter an angry word. Although a man of princely wealth he endured all the hardships of his men, and is frequently in the saddle twenty out of twenty-four hours. I learn further that he has been repeatedly offered a Colonelcy but has nobly rectined on the gound that he was more useful to his country as a simple was more useful to his country as a simple Captain. Such is a hasty pen and ink shetch of a Georgia p'anter, or as the ladies generally knew him—" Uncle Joe!"

> though, like snow storms, their drifts are not always seen. she may reap

The storms of adversity are wholesome.

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE. OUT POST ON THE BLACKWATER,

wreh 28th, 1863.

Though I do not, like yourself, sit in the sanc tom and within reach of pen, ink, paper and more than all, Webster's Unabridged Distionrry, will I am in the quietade of the pine thickot, with my blanket, haversack, sword, jovial unions, peneil and blank book ; then why not sgite? Josephus the Jew wight hashes. vied even my scanty supply of instruments.
Ah, now I remember Robinson Crusoe and take courage! Since he has assumed command down here, Gen. Jenkins has established several new out-posts on this side of bus pirer, the Blackwater having recently been the advance line. I suppose you have been advised of the attack the Yankees made on Col.. Joseph Walker's regiment a few days since. The Palmetto Sharp Shooters are located directly lo-cated on the Blackwater at Franklin station. The enemy as though he intended to carry verything before him by storm came upon hem in great fury, opened a battery of artil ery and made a frightful charge upon the boys with light companies of onvalry. The artillery was planted at long taw and did no amage. I was informed, however, that the cavalry made quite a gallant charge, coming within forty or fifty yards of our men. But he great advantage for effective warfare; which the infantry men with a good Enfield rife has wer a cavalryman with pistols and sabre was manifested on this as upon other of ous. A few rounds from our guns even sufficient to satter and rout them, bold chargers and gallant knights, who thought to frighten the boys beyond the river and write a tale of their won derful exploits to their friends at home. Their project proving a failure, the artillery and cavalry made a general stamp de together in the direction of Suffolk. They were followed iz or seven miles, but the pursuit being fruit ess our forces returned to their original posi ion, and now occupy them with uninterrupted ranquility. The 5th regiment was marched o the scene of action in double quick time. but the affair was concluded before we reached he field. The engagement resulted in a loss of several of the enemy killed, quite a number rounded and a dozen or more taken prisoners. Our own loss was one taken prisoner and one slighty wounded. It is reported, with what ruth I cannt say, that Burnside is in command at Suffolk and that he has 30,000 men under his charge. If this be the case we may expect active times this spring. The regulations on the out posts are quite strict and but little passing through the lines by citizens or soldiers s allowed. The recent snow which, as far worth as Richmond was fourteen inches deep. "PERSONNE," of the Charleston Courier, motes the fellowing incident in his letter from Genesis Point, dated April 2d, and we publish it to show the the different ways of patriotic men in these times of trial. We have a number of just such instances in our own State, which we intend to lay before our readers as soon as we can supply ourselves with paper to large quantities of shad are being such to enjoy the pleasures and blessings that Providence has ordained for His creatures. Large quantities of shad are being caught a the various fisheries on the Blackwater, which the various fisheries on the Binckwater, which I need scarcely mention, are eagerly sought and devou ed by our men. Lt. Briant, of Co-K., and myself, with twenty five or thirty men the large of this post at present. We are are in charge of this post a present. We are within a stun, a throw of the residence of a gen-legarnly farmer who like all the F. F. Vs., keeps a low good things on hand for his fr ends in spite of blockades and hard times. John-pan, I believe, it is said that othe foundation denied their neighbors corn, and that they will now open their cribs to them at a fair wean nature as to seek happiness b ng anything but his own disposition will was his lite in fruitless offors and mult ply the eggs and fried fish, seasoned with a drap o' the apple water." are no weakly auxiliaries to con-tentment in our ca e; more particularly so when one has been kept so long on bread and mest - all teld, -O. K. CLAUD.

Capture of a Federal Steamer. RICHMOND, April 4 .- The following official

haparch was received here this morning: Headquarters, near Berwick's Bay, starch 28, via Natchez, April 1.-To Gen. coper 1 have the honor to report the capture of the Fed eral gunboat Diana, at this point, to day. She nounts five fleavy guns. The boat was not sericusty injured, and will be immediately put in service. The enemy s loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounts to on, hundred and

R. TAYLOR, Brig. Gen. FURTHER PARTICULARS. Post Hupson, April 4 -The New Orleans Era of the 21st contains the particulars of the capture of the Federal gunboat Diana, on Sunlay last, a few miles above Braspear city, on the Atchfalaya Bayon, by a portion of Sibley's command. The Diana was commanded by Captain Peterson, and had aboard company A. 12th Connecticut, and company F, 16th New York - in al. one hundred and twenty officers, privates and sailors, all of whom fell into our hands, together with a boat, mountidg ane 32 pounder rifled Parrot, two 82 smooth bores. and two 12 pounder guns. The boat was bad-ly injured. The report of the guns during the engagement was distinctly heard at Braspear City. Gen. Westzelli commanding, immediately sent the gunboat Calhoun to assist the Dians. Having no pitot, she grounded, and came near sharing the same fate. The South wind refied the water, which released the Calhoun. The Confederate loss unknown. The enemy ost two officers and three privates in killed. CHATTANOOGA, April 8, 5 p m. - Maj or Dick McCann, with one hundred men, attacked the Federal train on the N. and C. Railroad in 9 miles of Nashville, and killed forty two and wounded sixty-seven. The loss on our side was one killed and three wounded. The party also captured wagons, &c., and returned in

The Abolition Convention at Louisville nom

nated Josiah H. Bell for Governor. The Federals arrested three young ladies, or umner county, on the 12th ultimo, charge d with placing obstructions on the Louisville railroad Several citizens of Sumner county were also arrested, and confined in the Court House at Gallatin.

The Yankee gunboats are again reported at Flurence, Alabama.

No hartle in front. There has been heavy kirmishing at Unionville. Passengers by the evening train report the capture of several wagons and prisoners on Wednesday. Seventwo prisoners capured by Forrest at Breutwood reached here this evening.

Vicksburg, April 2.—The enemy made

When a young lady home handkerchiefs reconnoisance up Yazoo river yesterday, and for a rich bachelor she probary some that threw a few shells at Saider's Bluff. Nothing in sight below

Citations for Letters of Administration by Jno. Racis Bomm. esq., Ordinary.

WHEREAS SUBANAH LINDSEY has filed her petition in my office, praying that Letters of administration, with the will abreved, on all and singular, the goods and chalther, rights and dradite of BENRY LINDSEY, dec'd, late of the District aforesaid, deceased, should be granted her.

These are therefore to cite and admenish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the east deed, to be and appear in the Ururt of Ordinary, for said District, to be holden on Monday, the 20th day of April hat, to show cause if any, why the cild Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1893.

J. BARLE BOMAR, c.s. S. rian : I have bethought me to write rou a letter from the picket post, a position on the Sudolk side of the Blackwater, and about miles from our regular encampment.

LOST.

BETWEEN the residence of Mr. Charles West, on Church Street, and Col. Legg's in Main Street, a bunch of SMALL KEYS, confined by a chain.

The finder will be suitably rewarded on leav-The finder will be enitably rewarded on leav-ing them at this office. April 9

ORDINARY'S NOTICE.

EVERY Ordinary in this State, (except the Ordinary of Charleston District) shall keep his office open from 9 o'clock on the even ing of every day in the week, and on every Monday and Friday during the remainder of the year, A. A. 1839, Sec. 24

In coordance with the Act of Assembly, above cited, my office will be open every Monday and Friday, also every Saturday of each week.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR. o. s. Ordinary's Office, April 6, 1863 4 3:

TAXES. TAXES! WILL if not providentially hindered collect TAXES at Spartanburg C. H., on Salesdayin May next, and on Salesday in June, and on Thursday the 16th April, and on Thursday 28d April, and on Thursday the 7th May, and on Thursday and Friday the 21st and 22d of May. On said Friday, 22d May, the Village returns will be taken. The Tax returns must be made, and the Taxes all paid by or on said salecday in June, as the Tax Books will be closed at that time, and Executions issued against all defaulters. Owners of slaves are required to give in all their working hands at at the time of making their returns.

R. C. POOLE, T. C.

R. C. POOLE, T. C. April 9-4-4t

PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF SOUTH CARDLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, March 18, 1863.

WHEREAS I am credibly informed that large quantities of provisions are being exported from this State for the purpose of speculation, by reason whereofthe price of provisio is has been much enhanced to the great discomfort of the citizens of the State; and whereas the present supply is deemed important for the subsistence of the people and the soldiers of the Confederacy:

whereas the present supply is deemed important for the subsistence of the people and the soldiers of the Confederacy:

Now therefore, I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM. Governor of South Carotina, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution of this State, do issue this my proclamation, and forbid all persons, for the space of thirty days from this date, from exporting beyond the limits of this State, any sait, bacon, pork, beef, coin, meal, wheat, flour, rice, peas, potatoes, a other provisions of mry description. The following presons are excepted viz: Quartermassers, commissavies and other agents of the masters, commissation and other agents of the Confederate Government purchasing provisions for the army, who must exhibit satisfactory evidence of their official character and author y, persons from other States who purchase or their own private use and consumption, and not for resaire, who shall make onto to that el-fect before the next magistrate, previous to the removel of the articles purchased, which oath the magistra e shall preserve and formish for tor of the Corport when ve quired; agents of counties, towns, corpora-tions and Soldiers Boards of Relief of other States, who exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such provisions a behalf of such counties, towns, corporations of Sul-diers Boards of Relief, for public use or for d str but on at costs and charges and not for

resale or profit.

Salt made by non residents and cargoes on tering our ports from abroad are also excepted.

Any of said articles that may be at pped in
transitu will be confiscated for the use of the

It is enjoined upon all magistrates and militia officers, and all good ettrens are appealed to, to aid in the enforcement of this proclama-

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Columbia, this 18th day of March, in [Ls] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. L. BONHAM.

W. R. Hunt, Secretary of State.

All papers in the State publish once a week for one month.

NOTICE

TO LEGATEES AND CREDITORS. THE Executors of the Estate of James Altate on the 15th April next, before the Ordina ry of Spartanburg District. All persons in-terested in the final adjustment of the business

of said Estate, will please attend on that day.

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER,

MADISON ALEXANDER,

WLLIAM ALEXANDER)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jno WHEREAS W. W. HAMMET, has filed his WHEPEAS W. W. HAMMET, has filed his petition in my office, praying that Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of MARTHA HAMMET. late of the District aforesaid deceased, should be granted him.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deed., to be and appear in the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be holden on Monday, the 13th day of April next, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and scal of office, this 27th day of March A. D., 1863.

J HARLE BOMAR, c. s. D. April 2

THE STA E OF SOUTH CAROLINA SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jno Earle Bomar, esq., Ordinary.

HEREAS F. S. NORTHY, has filed his petition in my office, with the will annoted, praying that Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels withstand creditsof WILLIAM NORTHY deed. ate of the District aforessid, should be

-thim.

The are therefore to cits and admontsh all and angeliar, the kindred and oreditors of the mid deceased, to be and appear in the Court of Irdinary, for said District, to be holden on Monday, the 13th day of April next, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and soal of office, this 30th day of March A. D., 1863.

JNO. EARLE BONAR, c. e. r.

PINE DRESS MUSIAN FINE LONG CLOTHS. IBISH LYTERS.

coning Comba.

SALE OF PERSONAL ESTATE

of J. P. SMITH, (deed.) in the partambers on Wednesday, the 22d pril next, a part of the Personal Enter and J. P. Smith, commissing of

20 LIKELY REGROES. Horses and Mules: CATTLE, HOGS, &c.

and at the arms time and place, we will offer or hive a lot of some 15 NEGROES to the sighest bidder. Among them some good up country field hands.

TERMS OF SALE made hown on day of sale. Lay purchaser winding to pay cash it will be secreted.

W. G. & SAN'L SMITH, Ex'tra.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 25, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS.

FIRST REGIMENT, S. C. VOLS.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. - March 28th, 1863 A Ll. officers and men of this command from Spartanburg and Union Districts, on leave of absence or furloughe are hereby notified that after the 10th April, no recommendation for extension will be considered unless given by an Army Surgeon, or Dr. J. C. Winsmith, Glonu Springs.

By order of

W. KILPATRICK. T. F. Wilson, Acting Adju't.

HEADQUARTERS.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPT. S. C.

Columbia S. C., March St. 1863 fied their bonds in this Dejartment, are an normed to distrib and sell the quantity of spirits in their comments, under regulations previously published.

The parties now advertised are the The parties now advertised are the only persons legally anthorized to distribute this State, other persons who may be distilling are doing as in direct violation of the law, are here amonable to its penalties. It is the duty of all lead era of paired to report violations of the Act, and of all magistrates to seize and suppress the

stille of all suc persons : W H Walker, Spartanburg C H.-Spartanburg District.

John Coate, Newberry C H-Newberry Die

W L Legett, Bennettsville-Mariboro J M Davis, Bennettsville-Marlboro Dis Archy M Smith, Chappel's Depot-Lauren District.

N B & W E Prothro, Johnson x-Barnwell

District.

District.

H N Carter, Cress Hill-Laurens District. Thos Eakins, Abbeville C H-Abbeville Dis-

M C Taggart, White Hall-Abbeville Dis A A Glover, Edgefield C II-Edgefield Dis-John D Bateman, Columbia-Riehland Die ict. Robert Ferguson, Rock Hill—York District Kuykendal & Brigg , Yorkville—York Dis

Jesse Lay, Pickens C H Pickens Di Thos J Dyson, Dyson Milis-Edgefield Dis-Wm West, Greenville C II-Greenville Die

B Turner, Columbia—Lexington District.
By order of the Governor:

JOSEPH WALKER,
Lieut. Col. and Commissary-General, S. C.
Note.—As applications are granted and bonds executed and filed in this Department,

bonds executed and filed in this Department, the names of agents will be added to the above .The Guardian and District papers in which the agents reside, will publish once and send bills in duplicate to this Department, with copy of advertisement.

April 2

NOTICE.

POREWARN any person for trading for a note given by myself to W. J. SEAY. for aventy Dollars, dated March 24, 1855, which tote is paid in full.

R. B. SEAY

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. oseph Thompson and S. M. Snoddy, Executors applicants, vs. D. S. Anderson and wife et al defendants.

Petition for final settlement and Decree. Potition for final settlement and Decree.

If appearing to my satisfaction that D. S.
Anderson and wife Francis J. Anderson, and Laurs Snoddy, defendants in this case, reside bayond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House, on the 5th day of June next, to show canes if any they can, why a stall settlement and decree of the Estate of John Smoddy, jr., d. c'd. should not be made, or their convent to the same will be taken pro confesso. be taken pro confessed.

Given under my hand and scal of office this March 2, 1863.

WE PAY CASH FOR

RAGS. RAGS