SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. CHARLESTON, August 8, 1863

CHARLESTON, August S, 1868.

Whereas, by information received at the public good of the town.

Be it further of the two.

That from and a like call for Res. C. S. Beard to the chair, and a like call for Major where 24th Dreamer last, a man by the same of SAMUEL COLLINS was stable in the breast by some person or persons to this time unknown, and that the said Samuel Collins died instruct.

Governs and Commander in chief in and yes the softenation, offering a roward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the real murderer of the said Samuel Collins into any of the jake of this State; ard, it more than one, as as distingual reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each one who shall be proved to be an accomplice.

The formula of the said same of the fair of subtraction of the said same of the said same of the sa proved to be an accomplice. Given under my head and the seal of the

State, at Charleston, this eighth day of

Aug 13

Slave Labor for the Coast---DIVISION NO. 1.

1 To fill the requiration of the Commanding General, and in persuance of the orders of his Excellency Governor Bouham, Co. Courtnissioners of the Roads and the Town Authorities of the incorporated towns and lages within the limbs of the judicial Districts of Pickers, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry are here, by required forth with to sommon ell persons in possession of slaves liable to fload duty, within the limits of their outhority, to deliverone fourth of their slaves liable to road duty at the Rai road Depots nearest the owner's residence on MONDAY, the Fourteenth day of September next, in time for the down freight morning train, there to await transportation to Charleston, for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II The Legislature, at its April session band from d'sability under this Act. Those be own two or three or a fraction over a bumber divisible by one fourth will send forward one ham! for such fraction; or two owners having tuch fractions, may unite and stud one hand out of every four.

111 Overseers, at the rate of one to every hundred hands, are not only allowed but are desired. They are selected by the owners and paid by the Confederate authorunrieston before they are put to work.

V. The Act requires the attenuence of

one of the Commissioners at each Depot. He will be met by an agent authorized to receipt for the negroes.

V1. Owners are requested to furnish their negroes with spaces or shovels and

three days rations.
VII. Owners who hire substitutes will

furnish me with a copy of the receipt taken for such substitutes.
V111, it is regarded by the Roads to be

put in use on this occasion, as dangerous to run extra trains heavily laden with passengers. It is therefore necessary that those on the upper portions of the Roads should be in attendance very early in the morning in time for the regu'ar freight trains; or they might deliver the negroes the evening be tore to the agent or to the railroad agent, who is authorized to receip for them.

1X. Charleston, it is hoped and believed.

will soon be impregnable. If so, the slave Labor is yet needed in large quantity to secure this position. The portion of the State now called on, has poured out richest treas sures of noble blood on a most every field in this war, it will not hesitate now when so much is to be accomplished at so little sacrifice? One carnest, combined effort may put the State bayond danger.

WM. M. SHANNON, Agent of the State of South Carolina. Cambon, S. C., August 10th, 1863. once each week until 14th September and forward bills to me. Aug 20

In Equity,

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. Miram Neighbors vs. Richard B. Willis and Elijah Barbett

Bill for Funds. IN parsuance of an order of the Court of Equity passed at June term, 1863. the creditors of the absent defendant Richard B. Willis, are required to come in and prove their claims, as the law di reets, before the Commissioner, on or before the lat day of October next.

T. STOBO FARROW, C.E.S.D. Commissioner's Office, June 22, 1863. June 25

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GEN'L., COLUMBIA, August 15th, 1863.

HERERY certify that I. M. ELFORD, of Spartanhurg, S. C. Ageat of the MER-CHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY incorporated by the State of Virginia, has complied with the conditions and Equi-itions of the Act of the General Assembly cutited, "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said J. al. ELFORD, Agent, as aforesaid, to take risks and transact all business of Insurance in this State. for, and in behalf of said Company, to continue until the statement of January '61, is dre.

August 20

1 or Compicoller General. August 20

Town Ordinance.

ed by the Town Council of The it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Sparinuburg, that from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any negro slave or Free person of color to own or hold in their own tight a horse or horses, mule or mules, waggen or waggons, to be used or hired for their use or benefit; under penalty in case of violation of this ordinance that such home make or wagne shall be seized and sold and the lands accruing from the sale of such property be appropriated for the public good of the town.

Be it further ordained. That from and after the makes of the fightmance, that it shall not be lowful for any negro or ne-

Whereas the goats roaming at large within the town of Spartanburg have been often complained of by the citizens, State, at Charleston, this eighth day of L. s.] August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

M. L. BONHAM.

WM. R. HUNTT, Secretary of State. event that any roat or goats be found at large, and without the enclosure of the owners thereof between the hours of sun set in the afternoon, and sun rise in the morning, that he owner thereof shall be indicted to be made to maswer in a court of common pleas and general sessions, or that the said goat or geats shall be impounded and said at public out cry by the atthorities of the town, and after paying from the proceeds of such sale all expenses accruing thereon, the balance to be held by said authorities to be disposed of as they may think right and

Ratified in Council, August 24th, 1863. J. B. CLEVELAND, briendant. J. M. FILPIRD, Clerk.

In Equity. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. THOMAS BURGESS and ofters, Com

plainants, vs. JOHN BURGESS Lucinda Al rans, William Burges and others, Defendents.

If appearing to my satisfaction that Emily Burges, Mary, Docran, Virgica Buges, minor children of James Burgess, represented L. Thomas Durgess, guardian in respect to currency, the failure of currency of litem, John Burgess, Lucioda Abrans, William Burgess, Joshua Burgess, Eleanor Jones, and her husband flewis Jones, and her husband flewis Jones, Eleanor Butter and his wife Mary Goorge Fasterwood and his wife Mary his duty. Fut sir, should the brave volunteer come home, and find that the dear ones basterwood, John Jones and his wife A he left behalf, had been denied a simple State The fact of fifty dollors per month. The fact of f ordered that they appear and plead, an swer or demur to complainants bill of com plaint within three months from the pul lication of this rale, or the same will b taken pro confesso against them.

T. STCBO FARROW, C. E. S. D. Spartanburg C. II. August 10, 1863. August 13 20 . 3m August 13

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ADJ'T. AND INSP. GENERA'S OFFICE,) CHARLESTON, August 22, 1863. [GENERAL ORDERS No. 35]

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENTS lately or ganized for Local Defence and Special Service in the State; are required to furnish Major C. D. MELTON, Commandant Conscripts S. C., with complete Rolls of the persons in their respective commands between the ages of forty and forty-five years; and the Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments and other State organizations, will furnish to Major MELTON complete Rolls of all persons in their commands between the rges of eighteen and forty five

By command. A. C. GARLINGTON. Adjutant and Inspector-General South Papers of this State will publish three

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

H. WOFFORD AND B. WOFFORD, Ex'rs. Applican's. J. W. WOFFORD, and others, De'endants.

Petition for Final Settlement and Decree. H. WOFFORD AND JEREMIAH WOFFORD,

J. W. WOFFORD, et al Defendants. Petition for Final Settlement and Decree.

H. WOFFORD, Administrator, Applicant,

S. W. TUCKER, et al Defendants.

Tappearing to my satisfaction that J. W. Wofford, Martia White and her children, world, Martia White and her children, heirs of Jno. A Tucker, deceased; J. W. Tucker, Rebeeca Gillam, Martha Powell, Mary Powell and Amanda Powell, the heirs at law of Nancy Tucker, deceased; the heirs at law of J. W. Tucker, deceased, and the heirs of Hiram Tucker, deceased, defendants in the above stated cases, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden Spartanburg District, at Spartanburg Court ouse, on the 6th day of November next, to show cause if any exists, why final settlements of said estates should not be made and decrees

rendered thereon.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D

MARRLE YARD NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to purchase MARBLE for their deceased, Friends and Relatives can do so, by applying to Mr. WM. HUNTER, our anthorized agent.

HARE & PALMER.

THE SITUATION. | marks aiready made, and heartily endorsed |

increasing speculation in our midst, met in the Court House (Saleday.) to express the sense of the people in our present trying situ-

The meeting was large and bore traces of the talent and industry of the State, and was or anised by an unanimous call of Rec. C. S. Beard to the chair, and a like call for Major W. H. Trimpier, to the Scoretary's desk. The Chairman having stated the meeting ready for business, General B. B. Foster rose and said: My friends, as one of the farmers, of the sounity, I move for the adoption by this meeting of the following resolutions:

and reasonable

Resolved, That we cordially sympathise with
the tamilier of our gellant soldiers in the field,
and pledge corselves to do all incor power for
the supply of their wants at prices lower than
those fixed by the Assessors.

Resolved, That to withhold the necessaries

of life for those who need them, exhibits a want of patrictism, and is the surest way to provoke disaffection and anarchy at home; and we hereby pledge ourselves to discountenance such a practice.

In proposing these resolutions, I feel, sir, hat it behooves all of us to express our feel. ings fully, and without reserve, in the matter of families in this District, having been refused the necessaries of life. Our brave soldiers in the field are the recipients from time to

in the field are the recipients from time to time of letters from a mother, sister or wire, stating that in their homes, they are refused 1 e common necessaries of existence, and by men with full granaries.

What, sir, must be the feeling of him who, having risked life, home and all his comfort for his country—is daily told of wife and children suffering, for want of that which has a label to the country with the country want of the country which have the country with the country want of the country which have the country which the country want of the country which have the country which the country want of the country which have the country want of the country which have the country which the country was the country which was the country which we want of the country which have the country which was the country when the country was the country was the country when the country was the country when the country was the country was the country when the country was the country which was the country neighbor holds in plenty. This, sir, is what the Yankees wish, and though we may gain victory upon victory in open field, yet at home, in such a cause, we will defeat ourseives.

Let us, sir, like men determined in a com-

mon cause, come forth and do our duty, and I fear not the result. Rev. Whitefoord Smith said, he did not ex-

pect upon coming here te-day, to make a speech, but as he considered that in this matter no man should fail, so on this occasion he could not refuse to express those feelings his inward nature prompted him to express. The resolutions meet with his hearty approval, and it was with feelings of sincere pleasure, he raw them emanate from the planting interfat of this District. He believed that, taking a ectrospective view of our successes and de-feats in the field-taking in view the trouble icelings of sucha an Men in arms fener-ally feet their was power, and when they learn that their dar ones have been refused food—I warn you that here as they have met and fought the encity abroad, fiercer, ten times fiercer will they me t the enemy at home. We have also amony us numbers of refugees, driven from their homes, and depending upon the generosity exhibited here at the comments. of the war, expected atteast, the simple neces-saries of life, and what must be the feelings of saries of life, and what must be the feelings of such when upon asking you to sell then your produce; you answer we have nothing to sell, when they ask you, sell us food for our liftle ones and we will give you the valde in our four mon currency and they answered we have nothing to sell, notting to sell, when you have reaped a richer harvest than commonly falls to your lot. You whom a kind flod has blessed with planty, you that have storehouses crowded with wheat, corn and profuse, not be crowded with wheat, corn and produce, nothing to sell! Why sr, rather than this state things, better would it have been that our ne-ble army should have been defeated in Virgin-ia and the northern hords, spread desolation through our land. How can we expect the trayer of a poor widow a suffering orphal Men who three years ago started from

village voluntarity to meet the randal for, started cheerfully, not forced by draft or conscription to go-such men sir, will wreak dread vengeance on those who refuse their families I know there are men who croak, we as

ruined, and who are they? they are the mea, the sordid, the ungodly of the copie.

The arethe men who to morrow would make erms with our enemy, would rather go bie into the Union in ignomy, than live free and independent out of it. Such man I charge to treators and let me refer them to the annals of

history, and there they'll find that our old country had an Arn ld, and in his life, his deal they find a camera view of a traitor, s doon? Such men would rather hye in disgrace, governed by their own slaves, than fight or sup-

port those who do fight, and die an honorance death.

I have hope yet sir. At Virginia, at Charleston, we have noble hearts—determined never to falter, never to give up, and I want the news to go out such as the resolutions convey, to every man in our gallant army. Let them hear that though treason may have keet sown, yet here it has been nipped in the tad; that the hidden enemy has been discovered and driven out.

A more practical view of the matter is the depreciation of the currency. Men object to the sale of produce because they are paid in Confederate money, it is not as good as State. I have it from officials of Banks taithis Confede eracy, that there is not a Bank whose Capital is not invested in our national currency. Let me ask such men should the currency, be bad, does not the fact of your advanced prices cre-ate more of it, and thus further depreciate your money, and in the end you are just where Returning soldiers say why is this despend

ency at home? we have none such withe army and I would rather be there it a kopeful can dition than here desponding and dishearteness I call upon all to come up and sustain the cause, and especially those interested in the planting interest.

The Rev. gentleman closed by asking a strict surveillance of all who withhold their produce, hoping that the Government Agents would be notified of such. Col. Evans being loudly called for, rose and stated he heartily responded to the resolutions, and pledged his support of them, calling as well, upon all to do so.

Maj. E. P. Smith coincided with the recent trge republicant maje.

The farmers and planters of the District having awoke to a sense of duty, and the necessity of taking some measures to stop the been rather an incentive to new exertion than a cause of distrust. In my command I can only find two who have ever expressed doubts of our full and entire success, only two who think our cause in danger. The soldier, sir, feels that the time for comproduce is past, that we must now fight or die. My men returning from their homes, (having been furloughed) ask me, why is it, Captain, that the folks at I.cme think we are whipped, why do they so despond? their neighbors refuse them bread, and say we had better come home and make bread for our little ones, for we are as good as whipped. been rather an incentive to new exerti

whipped.

I tell you, gentlemen, there is something grong here at home—there are some black becomes you to remove. Trace these tories out, and drive them from you; come to the army and leavn lessons of trust and hope. Come to the army and see men determined to Come to the army and see men determined to be free. Come there and see men trusting in their cause and in a good God. There we fear not the foe, and all we sak is that you will feed our dear ones at home. The Captain, after making explanations showing that desertions were only from con-scription ranks, and other matters, concluded his remarks by an appeal to all the con-

his remarks by an appeal to all to feel hopeful.

Mr. Bobe said that he did not expect any
disagreement in the house in reference to the resolutions. There was no one who individually would refuse to sustain both the soldiers and the refugee families; but the evil was that every one looked for his neighbor to ac before he acted himself. He called upon all to come up and, forgetting words, do his duty in action fire doubted whether there was a section of country now without its quantum of pecolic way, et ho man would acknowledge imself such, from the man who was worth merely what he owned before the war, to the millenaire all refused to be called spec. lator,

The honorable gentleman, after a stirring speech of great weight, bearing directly on the point before the meeting; concluded, by asking the hearty support by all of the resclutions and their intentions, pledging his hon-or, wealth, and all, to the cause of his country. believing that our success is certain. He of fered the following resolution.

Resolved, That every effort to depreciate the confederate currency is a traitorous blow at the common cause in which we are engaged, and should be denounced by every patriot. Dr. Smith offered the following as an adden-

in to the above.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meet-, that the Confederate Congress should levy tax, sufficient to defray the expenses of the ar as incurred from year to year. The erestion on the adoption was taken by

rising voic, and was unanimously adop ed. CLOUGE S. BEARD, Chairman, WM. H. TRIMNIER, Secretary. From the West and South-West CHATTANOOGA, September 4 .-- The

lown passenger train ran off the track, when near Chickennage, this morning The injury was small. All the trains were delayed several hours.

The cheany were signaling all night on Waldon's Pidro, but everything was re markably quiet across the river to-day No further indications of a move on the part of Roseneranz Capt. J. R Rhodes, of the 1st Confed-

rate Infantra, was shot at couraging desertion in his own company, and embezziement of the money of substitutes. He made a sort of speech, acknowledging the justice of the sentence, but manufested little concern, and died without a struggle. Lt. Col. Aderhold, of the sam : regiment, was cashiered and cons ripred, yesterday, for being connected in the same of ar

ATLANTA, September 4 -- A special despatch to the Appeal, from Senatobia, says Gon. Price had an engagement with the enemy, fifteen miles from Little Rock, and obtained a victory. The Yankees are rapidly reinforcing the Arkansas army.

The Chicago Times of the 25th ultimo. ays a messenger that the Yankees lately ent to Europe reports that six Confeder of Charles on, but only the beginning of ate iron-clads tre en route to reise the blockade of Charleston, and that thirteen other are in a state of completion; with all the modern improvements and appliances, designed to operate against the Yankee seaboard.

Hulleck excuses his inaction by saying that he is waiting the culmination of the siege of Charleston, and says that in three weeks, three full corps, under Banks, will move on Mobile from Pascagoula.

Retaliation.

The following order, says the Baltimore Chipper, usued when the execution of Captains SAWYER and FLYNN was first threatened, is promul; ated for publication: Headquarters of the Department of Washington

D. C., July 16, 1863. Commanding officer Fort Monroe, Col Ludlow, agent for the Exchange of Prisoners of War-The President directs that you immediately place W. H. Lee and another officer selected by you, not below the rank of Captain, prisoners of war, in close confinement and under strong guards, and that you notify Mr. R. Ould, Confederate agent for exchange of prisoners of war, that if Captain H. W. Sawyer, 1st New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and Captain John Flyon, 51st Indiana Volunteers, or any other officers or men in service of the U nited States, not guilty of crimes punisha. ble with death by the laws of war, shall be executed by the enemy, the aforementioned or soners will be immediately hung in retaliation. It is also directed that immediately on receiving official or other authen tie imformation of the execution of Captain Sawyer and Captain Flynn, you will ebel of est designated as herein above directed, and that you notify Robert Ould. Esq, of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized H. W. HALLECK,

General in-chief. Official coy: D. C. WASSER, A. A. G.

Lieut. General Burdeen

ized and prepared to the the field when the exchange is effected. All officers and men must be at their posts. They should deceased: the exchange is elected.

men must be at their posts. They should be there now. To those present at the roll calls no word is needed. Their daily answers are uttered in the manly tones of duty.

The Hon, John B. Floyd, Mejor Consequence of Virginia, and formerly Governor, died yesterday of disease contracted in the military service of his country. While the commanding officer of Confederate and the commanding of Confederate and the commanding officer of Confederate and the commanding of Confederate and the commanding officer of Confederate and the commanding officer of Confederate and the commanding of Confederate and

people murdered—the negroes arrayed in their chief shared them all. He was not a his against the whites—cruel indignities content to order, but nided and supervised inflicted upon women and children. Destruction marks the path of aur invaders. Their motto is, "Woe to the conquered." ile who faiters in this hour of his country's peril, is a wretch who would comand for the mere boon of life, robbed of that makes life tolerable.

Fellow Soldiers! There is but one path to follow. It leads to the camp Come to your colors and stand beside to cemrades, who, with heroic constancy, are confronting the enemy. Choose, now, be treen the glory of successfully defending all that entitles you to the name of men, and the infamy of creeping abjectly to the feet of a foe, who will spurn your submis-

sion and Jespise your cowardice.

(Official) W. J. HARDEE, Lieutenant General. F. B. Roy, A. A. General.

Gloom in Washington

A special despatch from Washington of the 22d speaks gloomily of the present-situation which places Washington in the same situation it was this time last year. The dispatch says Lee has been heavily reinferced, and is exercising wisdow, and decision, and action, while Meade is guilty hear of the army of the l'otomac falling back to Washington. Unless prompt ad-tive movements are taken it predicts another like the two preciding winters; Washington beleagured, and the Coofed-The numbers of the administration are

depressed by the nature of the dispatches from Charleston. Netwithstanding the glowing accounts in the newspapers which every day promise but it is never fulfilled-that Charleston will be taken in a few days; For Sumter will soon be ours, and the nest of rebellion be wiped out, it is well known there is no prospect of immediate success there, and very little of ultimate succe s at present.

The fall of Sumter will not be the fall it. The place can only be taken by investment by land and sea with two hunared thousand men.

The same dispatch speaks discouragingly of the magnitude of the task of subjugating a determined people, and the loss of men and money, and says the struggle is but fairly begun.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5 .- To day has witnessed another furious bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg by the ene my's fleet and land batteries The firing was begun at caylight and maintained steadily until dark. A monitor is now fi i g at Fort Moultrie. Another assault by Wagner is deemed not improbable to night. Since Tuesday night no further attack has been made on Sumter. The brick built Sumter has been held twenty days against all the efforts of the enemy g ent guns by land and see. Seven thousand five hunared and fitty one shots have been fired at it; 3595 have struck outsid , and 2,130 inside. The flag has been sho. away fourteen times. Orders against exposure having been rigidly enforced, the casualties were but few.

Sept. 6, 94 a. m .- The bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg has been in cessant for the last thirty-two hours, and the noise of the cannonade is tremendous. Last night the enemy landed neer Camming's Point in burges and assaulted Butery Gregg. The assault was repulsed. No particulars yel received.

Heavy Bombardment.

Charleston. September 5.—To-day has witnessed another furious bombardment of Batteries Wagner and Greegg by the enemy's fleet and land batteries. The firing was begun at daylight and maintained steadily till dark. A monitor is now firing at Moultrie. Another assault on Wagner is deemed not im; tobalde to night. Since Tuesday night, no further attack has been made on Sumter. Brickbailt Sumter has been held twenty days against all their guns by land and sea. 7,557 shots have been fired at it. 3, 95 have struck out. CHARLESTON, September 5.-To-day proceed to hang Gen. Lee and the oth r enemy's fleet and land butteries. The firing guns by land and sea, 7,557 shots have been fired at it. 8, 95 have struck outside and 2,189; inside. The flag has been

We are sure, the country will share with us the satisfaction caused by the perusal of the following official announcement of Ueneral Hardee. It lifts a weight of anxiety from the public mind, and removes the chief obstacle in the way of a reconxiety from the public mind, and removes the chief obstacle in the way of a reconstruction of the brave armies that fought at Vicksburg and Port Hudson:

ENTERPRISE, MISS, Aug. 28, 1863.

By direction of the Prondent of the Confederate States, I assume command of the parcied prisoners of Mississippi, Ar kansas, Missouri, Texas and Louishana, tecently forming a part of the garrisons of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

I could desire no greater honor than the command of troops whose sufferings and achievements have added to the ranewn of their country, and compelled the administration even of their enemies.

The place of rendezvous for all paroled The place of rendezvous for all paroled prisoners from the above named States, is changed from Demopolis, Ala., to Enterprise, Miss.

In anticipation of an early exchange, the work of reorganization will proceed with energy. The troops must be organ and too fresh in the minds of his country-ized and prepared to take the field when

The appeals that meet us on every side are the the property carried and state troops, he lived us a private soldier. He was not one of those Generals who impress houses for headquarters. During the carrier ravaged—property carried away, or disappearing in flames and ashes—the people murdered—the negroes arrayed in their chief during of his men were great, but their chief during the results and their chief during the results are the people murdered—the negroes arrayed in their chief during their states. weather, he could be seen wherever his troops, or any part of them were on duty, or in movement. He supported fatigue and hardship which killed many of the most robust young men of this generation, not only without apparent injury, but seemed to be rejuvenated by a return to the hunter life of his youth. But no sconer were the powerful motives which upheld him withdrawn, than did it become evident that his constitution had been broken by an exposure for which age; and the indoor occupations of an official life, had unfitted him. Immediately ofter his return home in April, when the State Line had been disbanded, he was seized with jaundice and typhus in their worst for as. The vast physical and moral energies of the non preserved life much longer than the physicians thought possible, and to the last moment, his intellect retained all its strength and clearness, his lomper its cheerfulness, and his effections their mantiness: Until within a very brief period preceding dissolution, he could not believe his disease was mortal; but when that fact beof gross stapidity, hesitation and inactivity. came evident, he made necessary arrange—we should not be surprised any day to the decency of a gentleman, and the sinreverend person who had been he chaphim the sacramental rite of religion, be remarked that he was "about to leave the world without any regrets, and without General Floyd expired on the anniver-

sary of his first combat in Western Virginia ENEMY CROSSING THE TENNESSEE .from information which we deem reliable, it would appear that the enemy are crossing the Tennessee river below Bridgport, in large force, and it is anticipated that the battle which cannot be delayed for many days longer, will take place in Northwes-tern Georgia. This movement of the enemy is for the purpose of flanking Chattanooga, and compelling Bragg to abandor, that al most impregnable position—whether he will succeed or not, cannot yet be determined.

The movements of the enemy in East Tennessee was evidently a mere feint of which we have reason to believe that Gen .. Bragg was aware, and has acted according to this idea.

The advance of the enemy towards Georgia is a desperate move of theirs. Rosesuccessful in every respect or he will have his ormy entirely destroyed.

We are not aware to any extent of the preparations being made to receive the enes my, but suppose that everything neccessary has been performed.—Atlanta Intelligencer, 5th.

From the North.

A telegram from Rochester, 19th, gives the scoutions adopted at the Conservative Consention at Rochester, New York. The resolutions aftern:
1st. That this meeting favors an an

of conservative Union men for the next Presi-ential campaign, and invites the co-operation of all oppouents of secession, abelitionism or na vicism of any kind. "Our abiding purpose is the suppression of the rebellion, mai of the Union, adherence to the Constitution, fi-delity to the Government, enforcement of the laws, and opposition to foreign intervention.

2d. Provides for a National Committee, who shall a Ra National Convention, etc., and con-

the with other conservative organizations, for the purpose of securing united action.

2d. Advocates a "vigorous and successful prosocution of the war against the people in a