

Carolina Spartan.

SARTANBURG,
Tuesday, September 10, 1863.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Our friends are again notified that the CASH is invariably required for all Advertising and Work done at this office. We hope this will be remembered.

We call attention to the War Tax notice in another column, making a change in the time or making returns for assessment &c.

Military.

The Carolinian is informed that Col. Williams' Regiment is notified to report to Gen. Ripley, at Charleston. Companies to render us on the Railroads, on Friday, 11th instant.

Bon. W. C. Rives.

This gentleman has reviewed the situation of the country, after battling for two years, and he finds nothing to discourage us. We shall try and publish this letter to encourage the hearts of our friends, and to give old crackers something to lean upon, while the soldiers are laying waste the yankees.

Laying up for the Yankees.

In view of the military situation of affairs in East Tennessee, it becomes the duty of our planters to look sharp for the produce they are making this year. Don't lay up nothing for yankee raiders. We hope our farmers will dispose of their surplus crops as fast as they come in, at the Government price, rather than they should be impressed by our own officers. It fall into the hands of yankee raiders. It is far more wise to distribute the provisions of the country among ourselves, than to house them up ready for the enemy. We have every reason to be cautious how we manage our affairs this winter, as we may look for nothing else but the enemy to raid this State from East Tennessee.

Curing an Evil.

The Augusta Constitutionalists give an instance of a large lot of flour changing hands at a higher price than the Government pays. The impressing agents having received orders to impress all such flour, it was seized on account of Government. If the Government intend anything by putting the price of three dollars for a bushel of wheat, they mean it is a fair price, and that no person should be asked more, even in Confederate currency. If everything could be brought to the same standard, it would end all difficulty in buying and selling. This is what should be done at once by State Legislatures. It would throw out of circulation one-half of our present currency, and make it more convenient for Secretary Memmingen to keep his accounts, and aid the Government materially in getting rid of too great a circulation. Another good thing—it would stop speculation, and might increase the army by thousands.

Morris' Island Evacuated.

CHARLESTON, September 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed. Before the enemy had completed their landing, great havoc is supposed to have been played in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister. At dark, yesterday afternoon, the enemy having advanced their sap up to the very moat off Battery Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island any longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 p.m. and 1 a.m. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges; only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. The enemy now hold Cummings Point, in full view of the city. All quiet this morning.

Noons.—A despatch from Maj. Stephen Elliott, commanding Fort Sumter, announced that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard telegraphs to Maj. Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and hold it, and that meantime such demands are pernicious and unbecoming.

8 P. M.—At 6 p.m., the Ironsides and monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

Substitute for Barrels.

As an unusual breadth of sugar cane has been planted, the want of barrels to hold the molasses will be seriously felt. In view of this, I suggest to those making molasses, to build a tank similar to those in form seen at railroad stations; a tank ten feet long, three feet high, and four feet wide will hold one thousand gallons, or twenty-five barrels—such tanks, larger or smaller, according to the wants of the maker can be put up in the smoke or other houses and drawn from as required for the use, or to fill up barrels as obtained for transportation. Tanks should be made of two-inch seasoned plank or one and a half inch for smaller sizes. The plank should be dressed inside, the edges need not be jointed, but left unplanned; a groove should be cut about six inches from the ends, in the side and bottom plank to admit the end planks. There is no use of a rail or any iron about it. The tank should be held together by frames of scantling around the tank near the ends—and if six feet long—one round the middle, made so as to key up and keep the planks closely pressed together; also a frame scantling should go inside the tank near the middle to keep the plank from bulging or when clamped by the keys on the outside. After it is all clamped up, then caulk it from the inside with cotton or hemp, if from the shrinking of the plank it leaks Key it up as it may require, cover the whole with lids, and you have it secure from trash. A tank to hold one thousand gallons will cost very little more than one that only holds three hundred gallons.

Cor. Columbus Times.

Execution of Deserters.

RICHMOND, September 4.—The ten deserters from the 13th North Carolina Regiment, recently captured in Fluvanna County, under command of Adj'tant Mallett, who was killed, will be executed tomorrow, in accordance with the verdict of the court martial, in presence of Gen. Johnston's command, or the army of Northern Virginia.

Patriotic Letter from the Hon. J. W. Lewis.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., August 21, 1863.

I authorized the Mayor of the City of Cartersville to draw on me for one thousand dollars, to be expended either in the purchase of refreshments to the noble soldiers now fighting in our defense, but if not thus needed, then to go to the relief of the poor and suffering of the city.

I authorize, and respectfully request of the Governor of Georgia, to draw on me for one thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of salt for the men and widows of Georgia soldiers, and hopefully most of others will do likewise, by thousands.

I feel that, to a certain extent, I belong to my country, yet I respectfully decline the invitation of many friends to be a candidate for Congress from this District; at the same time, though, feeling grateful for their manifest on their confidence in me. I believe that I am at present, in the proper position to do more good for the country; and now having very briefly disposed of these matters, I ask some space in your columns to treat upon a subject of vital interest to the whole country at the present period, to wit: the embarrassed condition of our finances and that, in my judgment, is the proper remedy.

And, in the first place I remark that, in a great and sudden revolution, such as we are involved in, thinking men would not only estimate certainly upon financial derangement, but also derangement and suffering in every department and position in life. All things considered, with the blessing of God, we have sustained ourselves beyond all precedent in the history of the world; and if true to ourselves and to our cause, we shall recover from our recent reverses, and when done with gun boating, and the enemy gets spread into our country, in the work of devastation, the side of affairs will change, and many of us will have a possessory title much less to be desired than a confederate one, to a portion of our soil, three by six feet or less. The truth is, they have no right, no just cause to invade us, and we shall whip out this terrible fight if we but get rid of those among us who have been whipped all the time, without ever having freed themselves a single gun. But to my subject.

The States, in their State character, separable and alone, can bring back our money matters to a healthy condition, and after long thinking, and a close thinking as I have been able to do, I am satisfied that the States only can do it. Congress has already voted the entire credit of the States in their created character, and say further vote in that direction will add additional expression to its credit. The Confederate circulation must be reduced, and greatly reduced; this can only be done by the States, and done in this way: The Legislatures of the States each for themselves can loan their credit to the Confederate Government by the issue of its bonds, bearing a low rate of interest and sold for Confederate notes—the State Governments must take note to the Confederate Government taking in place thereof Confederate Bonds bearing a low rate of interest. Thus we can relieve ourselves. To show the difference between State and Confederate credit, it is only necessary to look at the market value of State and Confederate securities.

I have thus stated the text of our financial relief, and will promptly corroborate it in details, in any way desired by the public, either in writing or speaking, as far as I may be able. The truth is, we must have money, and for myself, I am willing to be taxed one tenth one fifth one half—all yes all, if necessary to gain our independence.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

From the Islands.

Nothing of importance transpired yesterday, and we have again to report a comparatively quiet state of affairs. Yankee batteries Nos. 1 and 2 and the rifle pits keep up a brisk fire on Battery Wagner, doing, however, little or no damage. On our side, Batteries Cheeves and Haskell continue to play with effect on the Yankee working parties in the pits and behind the stockade defences, frequently driving them out and retarding their operations. A number of Yankees, yesterday, were discovered digging about 100 yards South of Wagner, and another party working on Battery No. 1. Our battery fired a few shells, which soon drove them under cover. They failed to make their appearance the rest of the day.

Tuesday evening, Gen. Grindler, accompanied by Col. Harris, and other officers, visited Battery Wagner, and made a minute inspection of the fortification. The enemy at the time was engaged in a brisk fire upon Wagner from his rifle pits. Four shells exploded near the party while on the parapet, fortunately injuring no one. The party passed over and finished their inspection wholly indifferent of the enemy's fire. We learn that General Grindler and Colonel Harris were highly pleased with the condition of the battery, its great strength and power of resistance. It will gallantly defend to the last.

The position of the fleet is but little changed. One hundred ships taken in position between batteries Gregg and Wagner, nearly abreast of the latter. Another has remained off Battery Gregg in the same position since yesterday.

A dull light has been observed displayed from the monitor between Gregg and Wagner for the last two nights.

Thirty nine vessels, including six monitors and Ironsides, were inside of the bar yesterday, twenty eight vessels reported to Stone, and twenty three in "Foggy" Harbor, besides eight blockaders off the bar.

The castaways on our side for the last week, notwithstanding the heavy bombardment made during that time, have been very small. On our side to the hospitals yesterday, we found but one who had been received since the 1st instant, severely wounded. This was Private C. F. Townsend, Company E, 1st North Carolina Regiment, who had his right arm amputated and was taken to the North Carolina hospital. Some two or three with very slight wounds had been received at other hospitals.

At this hour of writing, 11 p.m., the fire between the land batteries continues slowly.—*Charleston Courier*, 5th.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES FARROW a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States, as representative from the 5th Congressional District.

Also We are authorized to announce A. WINGO as a candidate for Sheriff of Spartanburg District at the next election—on the 1st Monday in September next.

June 18 12

Charleston Courier.

Dental Notice.

My office is over Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. H. March 13 14

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM Spartanburg Court House on the 8th instant, a small BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, five years old, with a man's black quilled SADDLE, and a cotton bridle on.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the said mare at Spartan Post Office, Spartanburg District or any information as to her whereabouts.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON NEXT SALESDAY

A Valuable House and Lot

IN THE TOWN OF

SPARTANBURG,

AND A VALUABLE

PLANTATION OF

700 Acres, 2 1-2 Miles from

SPARTANBURG C. H.

WM. G. SMITH and others Extrs., Esq.

P. C. JOHNSTON and wife and others.

Bill for sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Court of Equity, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on next salesday.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT

IN THE TOWN OF

SPARTANBURG.

The House is new, large, and conveniently

containing

THIRTEEN ROOMS

and Porches extending whole front of building.

of fine finish and handsome appearance. On

the premises are also a

KITCHEN, NEGRO HOUSE,

Trick Shove House and Stables.

The lot is large and situated on one of the

most desirable streets of the Town.

I will also sell at the same time and place,

A VALUABLE FARM,

lying on the Forest, 2 1-2 miles from Spartanburg

containing

640 ACRES,

more or less. The farm has a small house

and other out-buildings and the land is value-

ble.

TERMS OF SALE.

Crash of one, two and three years, with in-

terest from day of sale.

Purchasers however, will be allowed the privilege of paying the cash if desired.

If the purchase is not made by the date of

sale, the bill will be returned to the

owner.

Sept. 10 24

Spartanburg Daily Journal.

War Tax Notice.

Change of time for Making Returns

for Letters of Administration by

Jno. Bonar, Esq., Ordinary.

WHEREAS G. W. H. LEGG has filed

his petition in my office, praying that

Letters of administration, all and singular,

the goods and chattels, rights and

credits of M. B. A. LEGG, deceased, 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 deceased, to be at

the Court of Ordinary, on

the 21st day of September, 1863,

to show cause why the said

deceased should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office this

Sept. 10 24

Spartanburg Daily Journal.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILL BE SOLD ON NEXT SALESDAY

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Charleston, August 25, 1863.

WHEREAS, THE PRESENT CONDI-

TION OF the country requires the orga-

nization of an active and efficient body

of troops who may take the field upon a

moment's notice to meet with promptness any

sudden incursion which may be made by

the enemy into our State; and whereas for

the purpose of sale that the entire arms

bearing population over 16 years of age,

not