SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

NO 26

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10, 1963. and if more than one, an additional reward of Five Hundred Dollars for each one who shall be proved to be an accomplice.

Given under my hand and the send of the

State, at Charleston, this tenth day of September, A. D. 1863. M. L. BONHAM. WM R. HUNT, Secretary of State.

All the papers in the State publish one

POCKET KNIVES!

Jus received a Large Lot of

POCKET KNIVES, PEARL, AGATE and HORN BUTTONS: HAIR PINS: DRESS-LIG and FINE TOOFH COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; LEAD PENCILS; MOURY-ING PRINTS; IRISH LINEN; LINEN CHECKS; PINS AND NEEDLES SHOE

THREAD. GUN POWDER, SUGAR AND Coffee, Black Pepper, BLACK WRITING INK, &C.

W.J. WINGO.

NEW STORE,

THE undersigned having purchased and considerably replenished the Stock of Goods owned by Messrs. Twitty, would respectfully ask his friends and the public to give him a call at the old stand of those gentlemen. Among the new goods just received are

19 pieces FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10 " FINE DRESS MUSLINS
20 " FINE LONG CLOTHS.
Few " IRISH LINENS. An Assortment of DRUGS. Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Tooth Brushes, English Pins,

Toilet Soap, &c. ALSO a large lot of excellent SMOKING Tell (CCO, and many other articles.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well

W. J. WINGO.

Deserted

Hall M the Camp of the 224 South Carolin Regiment, "Evans Brigule," near Liv-ingaion, Mississippi, on the 33th June, 1863,

Taptaia T. J. Wakefield.

complexion, gray eyes, 5 feet 10 inches, (post office Reidville, Sparanburg District, South Carolica. A reward of \$30.00 will be paid for his arrest and confinement in the Spartanchurg jai', or delivery to John S. Prestou, Co. -A L S 0 -

Second Lieutenant JOHN M. THOMAS of company C, who deserted at the same time; aged 24 years, light hair, dark complexion, blue eyes, 5 feet 6 inches high, (post office Pleasant Grove, Greenville District, South Carolina) A reward of \$30,00 will be paid for his arrest and confinement in the Spartan-burg juil, or delivery to Col. John S. Preston,

Camp of the 22d South Corolina Regiment in Scott county, Mississippi, 27th July, 1863.

JAMES O'CONNELL,

Lieut. Col. Comm-nding 22d S. C. Reg.
Approved: By command of Brig. General A. L. EVANS, A. A. G.

INSURANCE NOTICE. AM now prepared to take any amount from ONE to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

INSURANCE ON COTTON.

BUILDINGS, or MERCHANDISE Also on the lives or com-companies,) and at low rates.

J. M. ELFORD. Also on the lives of Slaves or Whites, (in safe Spartauburg, May 2, 1863. May 7

In Equity,

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. Miram Neighbors vs. Richard B. Willis and Elijah Barnett. Bill for Funds.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity passed at June 1863, the creditors of the absent mendant, Richard B. Willis, are required to come in and prove their claims, as the law di rects, before the Commissioner, on or be-iore the 1st day of October next.

T. STOBO FARROW, C.E.S.D.

Commissioner's Office, June 22, 1868. 13

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GEN'L., COLUMBIA, August 15th, 1862

HEREBY certify that J. M. ELFORD, of Spartanburg, S. C. Agent of the MER-CHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY incorporated by the State of Virginia, has complied with the conditions and requisitions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurnuce Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said J. M. ELFORD, Agent, as aforesaid, to the same, take risks and transact all business of Insurance, in this State, for, and in behalf of said Company, to continue until the statement of Jahnary '81, is due. W. LAVAL,

For Comptroller General.

August 20 21 3t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. I STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



ADJ'T AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 48.

from service in the organization of troops for local defence and special service in the State for six months, do present their claims for EXEMPTION IN WRITING AND ON OATH. at this office, between the hours of 11 o'clock.
a. m., and 2.70, p. m., until Tuesday next,
the 15th instant.

II. Persons having cause of exemption, and failing to present the same, as above ordered, will have no grounds of complaint if they should be subjected to the consequences which may

By command,
(Signed) A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General South Caro APPROVED; By command of General BEAURE GARD. (Signed) THOMAS JORDON. OFFICIAL, G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. General.

Sept. 17 25 1t In Equity. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

THOMAS BURGESS and others, Com-JOHN BURGESS, Lucinda Alrams, William Burges and others, Defendents.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Emily Burges, Mary, Decyan, Virgina Buges, minor children of James Burgess, represented by Thomas Burgess, guardian ad litem, John Bargess, Luciada Abrams. William Berg. ss, Joshua Burgess, Eleanor Jones, and her husband Lewis Jones, George Easterwood and his wife Mary Easterweed, John Jones and his wife A. mands Jones, heirs and legal representa tives of William Burgess dec.'d, reside from and beyond the limits of this State. It is on metion of Complainants Solocitor, ordered that they appear and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint within three months from the publication of this rule, or the same will be taken pro conf sso against them.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D. Spartanburg C. II . August 10, 1863. August 13

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ADJ'T. AND INSP. GENERL'S OFFICE,) CHARLESTON, August 22, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 35]

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 of company C, ages 28 years, light hair, dark persons in their respective commands between the ages of forty and forty-five years; and the Cox manding Officers of Militia Regiments and other State organizations, will furnish to Major MELTON complete Rolls of all persons in their commands be-

> By command. A. C. GARLINGTON. Adjutant and Inspector-General South

> tween the ages of eighteen and forty five

Papers of this State will publish three THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. WOFFORD AND B. WOFFORD, Ex'rs. Applicants. 5. W. WOFFORD, and others, De'endants.

Vetition 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, B. W. TUCKER, et al Defendants.

T-appearing to my satisfaction that J. W. Wolford, Martin White and her children, heirs of Jao. A Tucker, deceased; J. W. Tucker, Rebucca Gillam, Martin Powell, Mary Powell and Amanda Powell, the heirs at law 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 for Spartanburg District, at Spartanburg Court House, on the 5th day of November next, to show cause if any aviet was finely settlements. 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 . Aug 4

MARBLE YARD NOTICE. DERSONS wishing to purchase MARBLE for their deceased Friends and Relatives can do so, by applying to Mr. WM HUNTER, our authorized agent.

HARE & PALMER.

THE EXERCISES OF MRS. EWART'S SCHOOL. W ILE be resumed on TUESDAY, 1st of

V September. Thankful to her patrons for past favors, she solicits a continuance of BATES OF TUITION : Latin, with all the English branches, \$4.00 Primary Department,

Will we achieve our Indepen-

Us. British: Just new the above question strikes in with peculiar force, and assumes quite an important aspect. For on the assumption that we will achieve our Indepen-dence are based our fondest hopes and brightest anticipations, in reference to the future history of an beloved country. We must choose one of three things, we must either fight and suffer on until final victory shall have crewned our efforts with peace, independence and glory, or we must willingly and inglori-WHEREAS, information has been received at this Department that, on or about the Bih of July last, in the village of Crinton, in Laurens District, a man by the name of L. Thompson Johnson was mardered by some persons or persons, up to this time cuknown—Now, therefore, L. M. L. Bonham, Governor of the State af-resaid, do sissue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the real murderer of the said T. Thompson Johnson into any of the jails of this State—and if more than one, an additional reward of Five Hundred Dollars for teach one who of us have so far gone crazy after the " at mights dollar," that we have deadened all the finer and nobler feelings of our nature to that degree, that we can ask any kind of a price for our fabrics or products, except a reasonable one. Or we can do even worse, by closing our barns, or other places of trade and absolutely refusing to sell anything for Confederate money. Is it possible that any man in this country can refuse to let a soldier's family have the indispensable necessaries of life for our Government notes ? Men too, who have been exempt from taking up arms and going into the army of our country's safety, imply for the purpose of supplying bur people with the necessary fabrics, at the rate of seventy five per centum on the actual cost of manufacturing. And yet these men can go before an enrolling officer and swear most solemnly that they are selfing their goods at only seventy five per centum on the actual cost of manufacturing them, when at the same time they are selling yarn at fourteen dollars per bunch, leather at seven dollars per pound, and other things equally high. Or another class of men, denominated speculators, can have the effrontery to monopolise this or the other department of trade, and then demand the most outrageous and extravagant prices imaginable for those things which are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of our people O, my fellow citizens, where are we drifting to? Have we lost all fellow-feeling? Have we lost sigh, of the dearest and most sacred interests of our beloved country? Nave we for gotten that our It a common cause, that we are mutually and individually interested in this great contest for freedom? Have we stopped our ears against the groans of the suffering and dying patriot soldier, the cries for bread that come up from the poor and destitute, and the sighs and sobs of all the afflicted ones of our land? Are we determined to put to the blush the infamou; treas in of Benedict Arnold, by selling our country, our mothers, our wives, our sisters; and all that should be dear o ten, for a little money, that only leads to bewilder an I dazzles to blind?

Let us my fellow citizens wake up, and ar in the majesty and true dignity of man's nebler nature to the magnitude of the present occasion. Are we men? Let us then show our selves to be worthy of this appellation, by the exhibition of a virtuous, poble and self sacrificing spirit of true patriotism and devotion lo country is ready to de and suffer everything rather than be subjugated, our cause will in evitably triumph, and whether we live or diin this contest, the flag of truth, of liberty and of God will ultimately float in g'orious triumph over a land baptized in the blood of her patriot sons, and a people whose richest legacy shall be the sacred dust of their herold

partiot sons, and a people whose richest legacy shall be the sacred dust of their heroids sires.

I am no alarmist nor am I a desponding croaker, yet if selfishness and a spirit of extortion continue to reign throughout our country, I awfully fear that we will be subjugated and brought under the foulest despotism and linto the most service state of slavery that has ever existed. If we are subjugated we will do it ourselves. We will be self-murderers, by the entail upon our innocent posterity the galling chains of slavery in its worst form. There is no retreat for us but in slavery and chains.—

Some fanciful submissionists may dream of reconstruction on equitable terms, but this is absurd and perfectly impossible according to the first our construction on equitable terms, but this is absurd and perfectly impossible according to the first our construction on equitable terms, but this is absurd and perfectly impossible according to the first our construction on equitable terms, but this is absurd and perfectly impossible according to the first our construction on equitable terms, but this is absurd and perfectly impossible according to the first our construction on equitable terms, but this is absurd and perfectly impossible according to the first our construction of the surface as seen in the percent, and rear the point where Goorgia and Alabama calkali for this purpose as sectium, the bose of the perioxyd, is lighter than water.—

From Lynchburg to Chattanooga is the reformed, it is purpose as sectium, the bose of the perioxyd, is lighter than water.—

From Lynchburg to Chattanooga is the percent, of the perioxyd, is lighter than water.—

From Lynchburg to Chattanooga and alabims of the perioxyd, is lighter than water.—

From Lynchburg to Chattanooga and alabims of the perioxyd, is lighter than water.—

From Lynchburg to Chattanooga and plate the purpose of the mill forces out with the juice a great deal of green feculous the purpose as section.

From Lynchburg to Chattanooga and plate the purpose of the periox absurd and perfectly impossible according to the sworn purposes of our enemies. In fact it is disgraceful for any southerner to think of such a thing. Could we be so deprayed and so far lost to all feelings of manly dignity as to march over the graves of more than two hundred and fifty thousands of our bravest countrymen, and many of them our dearest relatives too, to reach forth the dastardly hand of reconstruction to a vanda! foe ! No? while I write, I imagine that I hear four hundred housand voices from the bravest men that ever trod this land say No? And more than million of as fair ladles, as the sun ever shone on, rise up and say that we will do even more than to give our much prized hair for bow things, but we will do and suffer all that our sex is capable of rather than to fail in the achievement of our independence. If we retreat now, we will deserve the execuations of all true patriots, and show ourselves to be un worthy of freedom.

It is true, that recently there has been much said about the depreciated state of our currency, yet a great deal of this has been merely for affect, on the part of political aspirants. and a few doses of the right kind of medicite properly administrated, in the way of collecting the tax, that is now being assessed, and the stopping of blockade running, and other plans which the ensuing Congress will adopt will relieve us of this financial disease. In fact the liagnosis is already favorable. For I know that our Confederate money is on just as firm a basis as any paper currency in our land, and on a much firmer than that of the Lincoln

It is true, that recently we have suffered some reverses, but are we to give up on account of this.? Could we reasonably have expected to carry on such a war as the present, and against such a formadable for as ours without some reverse or defeat to our areas.? Most certainly we could not. We must remain ber what our condition was in the beginning of this war. We had no munitious of war, and soon our ports were closed and we almost entirely out off from all intercourse with the world, while our enemy had access to all the military resources of the world, and possessed every conceivable abvantage over us so far as material resources were concerned. And yet material resources were concerned. And yet paratus of a sugarhouses; but there are es amid all these disadvantages we have gained sential fixtures, &c, which must be had, amid all these disadvantages we have gained many splendid victories. Considering all the circumstances, no people have ever been so successful as we have been. Why then de spond. On a close and impartial receiw of our history, so far as the contest betteen us and cur enemy is concerned we have positively nothag to discourage us, but on the contrary much to inspire our hopes, and strengthen our faith iron: the foundries will make them to orin the beleif that soon, if faithful to ourselves der. and our country that our efforts will be crowned with success. I firmly believe that our cause is just in the eyes of the great God, and that he has mercifully interposed on our behalf, and that finally he will give us a glori ous deliverance if we faithfully do our duty, be put in one battery, and operated by one yet ere this we may have to suffer very severely, on account of our own misrakes and sins. The children of Israel did not reach the promised Canaan in three days travel, but In forty years, and even then only two of the original number reached that pleasant han I, and why ? Because of their unbelief and wrong doi g .-And so it may be with us. Our affliction may fire. be much protracted on account of our solfish ness and other sins. We may have to travel for long days and months in the wilderness of suffering yet if we trust in I and act well cur parts in this great control we will finally as a nation reach the ban's of sweet and glo rious deliverance, and cally peace and prosperity. Let us then let. forever our repin ings, quit our desponding, renounce our selfishness, and swear eternal allegiance to each other, to our dear country and last, but most important of all, to our God.

For the Carblina Spartan.

Pea Ridge and its Poet. MR. Epiron : You doubtless know that there is a section of Union District, S. C. known as the Pea Ridge country. And perhaps some of your readers have as much curiosity to know the crigin of this anomalous name, as did your correspondent. After somet inquiry in reference to it L learned that in the days of Auld burg should run through cloths fastened over Syne, when drinking, fiddling and dancing han of very high physical standing, while

our country. If we do thus we are safe. If Pea Ridge, which was applied to the sur- scum all over the surface of the juice .-The poet of Pea Rulge is an old man over shelpity years of age. He passed through the late war with England, and this, together with his natural idiosynera- and phosphoric acids which abound in the sies, has endeared him to his neighbors

who familiarly call him "Major," and re-

Our Colonel is very kind, And thinks that he is right, And if a man on crutches stand, He sends him of to fight.

And if they send him back to camp, They are sore to make bim stay, And if discharged at home; They pocket all his pay. That we get nothing here to eat.

For every day we get A little beef and bread Qur beef is very blue.

And we have no where to lay our head, But to lay it on the ground. We have nothing here to do. But sometimes sweep the yard, And every other day We have to go on guard.

The devil came to view the camp. He did not make much stay. He saw them hopping on their sticks, He broke and ran away. The rich men are lucky still,

And all can go at large, For if they pay five hundred dollars, They all sau get a discharge. Our Conscripts hop about the camp, If the Yankees only knew our spunk, I am suce it would make them tremb

I don't know what we are to do, We have got but little meat; And our bread it is so bitter, It is not fit to eat."

John Morgan Exchanger. - This communihas been delighted with the rumor that Gen. enough. John H. Morgan has been exchanged. His reappearance in our midst would be hailed with enthussiasm.—Augusta Chroniele.

to wit: a mill, boilers, a bailing dipper of wood of five gallon capacity, with a long handle, a common dipper, and perforated case; then strike off for syrup into tube, and when cool bacrel it. Til MILL.-Get one mill for 50 acres,

THE BOILERS .- They should be proper tioned in size and number to the size of the crop; say one for 20 acres, two or three for 50 acres, and five or six for 100 acres, more or less. As many as five or six can furnace, running under all. The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased by fastening a wooden rim 8 or 10 inches high around their tops. The brick work of the furnace should not reach higher on the inside than midway of the boilers, otherwise the syrup will be burnt by the

The cane should not be cut until ripe, which may be known by the seed becoming of a purplish black, and the stalks streaked with red on a yellowish ground. It is well to know and recollect that the canes, if left standing on the land where they grow, with all their leaves or fodder on them, will keep good until the crop is manufactured, it you pull the fodder the canes will dry up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants.

THE GATHERING OF THE CA ES .-Pull the fodder as you do corn fodder, each day as you grind your cane. Cut the stalks close to the ground with sharp hoes, and haul them to the mill with the send on, with a small crop, but cut seed off in the field if a large one, dry the panieles in the sun one day and house. The seed will equal or exceed corn on the same land and containing by chemical analysis 66 per cent of starch, is about two-thirds the value of orn or rye for feeding stock, or "horresco referens," for making whiskey, and will command \$1 per bushel in the market. The ju ce as pressed out by the mill

the receiving tabs to clear it of all trash. were common amusements in this country, juice in the largest boiler, nearly filling it, hat on a certain occasion a Dr. Somebody and start a poetle fire under it, and put the of the village, was invited out to a dancing juice to stomering-not boiling-and party. The party came off in a small keep it so for about thirty minutes, until lay daubed cabin, and the Doctor being a clarified. This is to be effected by administering some attati in solution,

The best alkali for this purpose is the performing his part of the dance, united super carbonnie of soda. Put one heapily struck the loft, which, giving way, the ing teaspoonful in a pint of water, dissolve peas came down in fortents. Hence, the collision of the fail Doctor's pate with the loft of the low cabin, gave rise to the name of the low cabin, gave rise to the low cabin, gave rise to the name of the low cabin, gave rise to the low cabin, gave rise t peas came down in fortents. Hence, the it, and pour it into the boiler of simmer-

will neutralize the acids, but I doubt its purifying agency. The lime will readily unite with and neutralize the philosophoric and sulphuric acids, but are not the compounds, the sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, being one, too heavy to elevate the green, woody matter to the surface? I think so, and for this reason, unless you wish to cat plaster of Paris, in mechanical solution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane juice.

So far, the enemy seems to have find things pretty much his own way in that quarter.—
He has taken most of the line of railroad in East Tennessee; and he has also crossed the Tennessee River lower down, and occupied its South-eastern bank. He holds both Knoxville and Chattanoga, and his forces are said to have advanced out as far as Dalton. Thus much he has, done without a fight. Both Knoxville and Chattanoga were evacuated at his approach, and he has taken them without a struggle. in your cane juice. I am fortfield in these views, against the

use of lime to clarify and purify syrup, by

ine solution is described to that of seda, and apply it in the same way

free acids and purified of its fecula, which may be seen and known by the cessation of effervescence and the transparency of citizens if the soldiers are restrained; further the juice, then boil down to the syrup point.

In the absence of instruments, which cannot new be had, be sure you boil

to wit: a mill, boilers, a bailing dipper of cs high; this latter is the water escaping

The Barrels .- Put up your syrup in cy-Til Mill.—Get one mill for 50 acres, and two for a hundred acres or more; the size, 18 inches in diameter, and 24 long, for the cylinders. They should be cast iron: the foundries will make them to order. acidify it, as it thus has so much surface

to act on.

In conclusion, the Chiasse sugar millet is an industrial plant of great utility to the South in these our times of trial, blockade. and war. Its fodder is equal to that of corn, its seed is equal two-thirds of corn, and its syrup realry equal to that of sugar house molasses, yellding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the land can pecks of

Something all Should Bear in Mind.

Every logal man should remember that this war is not a war for conquest, nor a war for the gratification of ambitious men, but a war merely for our just rights, a war upon which hangs the destiny of every inhabitant of the Southern States. If we are conquered in this conquest, then farewell to civil liberty upon this continent, for the present, and probably for all time. We, with future generations, will be doomed to live under a despotism worse than any in the Eastern word.

We must not wait to beant cost-all thes we have is at stake. If we are victorious, and have lost our nrohey, we are independent, but if we have our money and are conquered, then we are slaves-

There are doubtless a few tories and traitors in every portion of the Confedera-cy, but with these exceptions, our people are all true, brave and patriotie, and will be found filling the measure of their duty to the country. It is gratifying to learn, as we do from our exchanges, and through other sources, that thousands who have not yet been in the army are volunteering and swelling the racks.

The Tenuessee Campaign.

A sketch of the theatre of the military up ations in Tennessee may he satisfactory to so ne of our readers, says the Richmond Sentinel, of the 15th And first, as to the railroads and their connections :

A line of railroad stretches from Lynchburg. in Virginia, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee.— The line is almost straight, and the direction South-west. From Lynchourg, a distance of 294 miles, to Bristol, (on the line between Virginia and Tennessee,) the road is known as Skim this off, and repeat the process every few minute, for about thirty minutes, more or less; but stop it as soon as, but not before, all effervescence ceases.

The process will neutralize the sulphuric and phosphoric acids which abound in the Chinese sugar cane juice; and in the super carb, of soda is the purest and best alkali for this purpose as sedium, the bose.

Dahon, which I he best distance within the State of Georgia, it is called the Bost Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. This portion of the road is 110 miles long. Twenty seven miles this side of Dalton is a point on the Bast Tennessee and Georgia Railroad called Clevelland, Clevelland, Clevelland, Clevelland, I have miles to Chattanooga, also in Tennessee, but near the point where Georgia and Alabama corner on the Tennessee fine.

From Raleigh North Carolina.

I am fortified in these views, against the use of lime to clarify and purify syrup, by Ir. Robert Battey, one of the ablest practical agricultural chemists in Georgia. He says deliberately—" Lime answers no useful purpose so far as syrup is concerned, save to neutralize the free acid which exists naturally in the cane. Lime darkens the color, and, to my taste, detracts from the grateful flavor of the syrup. I regret that Dr. Battey did not go farther and give the reason why lime does not clarify. I have already suggested its specific gravity, as a base, as being too heavy, as the reason. If soda connot be had, have ready strong lye from green hickory ashes. This falkatine solution is the most best to that of soda, and apply it in the same of the solution and power than to desist, and rebuked the act tolling them that no such example had been set in Lincoln's dominions. The folders cherred Governor Vance and dispersed. At one o'clock they left the city. The building and power press of the office was not damaged. Mr. Holden will resume the publication of the Standard in a few days. This morning about a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the Standard in a few days. This morning about a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the Standard in a few days. This morning about a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the Standard in a few days. This morning about a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the Standard in a few days. This morning about a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the Standard in a few days. This morning about a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the street and breaking up the furniture. late to stop the mob. Governor Varice was sent for and made a splendid speech, when the crowd dispersed. All now quiet, and no further deeds of violence need be feared from the outbreak and there is no venue where vill

"A Turkish Scraglio" was recently burned to It is safer, to err by builing was the ground. An exe ting scene occurred durmuch than not enough. As a general ing the confiagration among three fundred guide, you have to go by eye sight, and as wemen who inhabited it.

the second and sports a dediction course.