CONTRACTOR NITERA

SPARTANBURG, S. C. THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

新疆市区

PARTANBURG DISTRICT.

the heirs of Smith ald lillian, december, those not known, Hiram McMillian, Alfred McMillian and known, Hiram McMillian, Alfred McMillian and Alexander McMillian, Behindants, is this case reside without this State: It is one food and declared that they applies at the Court of Crelinary to be kelden at Spartanburg Sodes Mount for Seartanburg District, on Friday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they then the, why a final settlement of the estate of Elijah blockfillian decouned, should not be estate of Elijah blockfillian decouned, should not be made and a declare entered thereoft.

Given ander my hand and soat of office, this the 28th day of January, 1864.

JMO, EARLE BOMAR, O. 85-D.

The 28

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BTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANDURG DISTRICT. In the Court of Ordinary. Bebert McCraw, Ez'or., Applicant,

Pleasant McCraw, N. J. Sarrett and wife, et al., Defendants.
Petition for final settlement and decree

Petition for final settlement and decree.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Pleasant McCraw, legal heirs and representatives of William McCraw, legal heirs and representatives of William McCraw, legal heirs and representatives of William McCraw, Peter McCraw, N. J. Sarratt and wife, Debby Sarratt, J. M. McCraw, Petry Humphries and wife Artalissa, Thee, Wood and wife Jane and C. A. McCraw, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this reate. It is therefore ordered that they appear at the Game of Ordinary to be helden for Spartanburg Diatrict at Spartanburg Court Homes, on the 4th day of June next, is show Earse, if any thay can, why a final settlement of the estate of Cabraid McCraw, deceased, should not be made and a decree rendered thereon.

Witness my hand and scal of office.

JNO EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.

March 10 47 8m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ord nary. A. J. Poster, Applicant, vs Mary Dodd, et Defendants.

Petition for sale of real estate of W. T. Tanner. decensed.

T appearing to my satisfaction that Maiden Green and the legal heirs and representations of Floyd Tanner, deceased, names not known. Defordants in this case, reside beyond the timits of this State, it is sherefore or dered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of W. T. Tanner, deceased, on or before the 24th day of June next, or their consent to the same will be entired of record.

wirness my hand and seal of Olice, March 21st 1864.

March 31 40 3m
THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STARTANSURG DISTRICT. Harriet R. J. Montgomery, Applicant.

John D. Montsomery, et. al Defendants. Patition to prove Will of Mary A. Montgomery deseased, in due and solemn form of law Fappearing to my satisfaction that Nancy Fowler one of the Detendants in this case esides beyond the limits of this State; it is of Ordinary to be holden for trict at Spartanburg Court Hodse on the 13th day of June next, to shew cause, if any exists why the will of Mary A. Monigomery discassed, should not be admitted to probate in due

Witness my hand and seal of Office, March JOHN EARLE BOMAR, O. S D.

March 17 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. UNION DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary. WHEREAS WILLIAM T. BRIANT Administrator of the estate of JERE-MIAH KIIIBY, deceased, has applied to me to have the estate of said deceased settled; and it appearing to my satisfaction that the following defendants reside-from and beyond the limits of this State, viz: Adon Kirby and o'ildren of Emanuel Kirby, whose names are

unknown.
It is therefore ordered that they appear personally or by Attorney before me in the Court of Ordinary, at Union Court House, on the 27th day of May next, and object, or their

asout to the same will be entered en record
C. QAGE, O., U. D.
Feb 20 45 Feb 20

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

offer for sale a large and commodious brick house, containing six large rooms. The house is built after an approved model. The improvements are all new. The lot is cligible and weff shaded by forrest grove. The situation is beautiful, and convenient to the Male and Female Colleges of this Town. This property can be treated for at private sales at any time, until sale day in Navember when it will be sold at public out-ory unless sold before.—This late purchaser having no use for it.

C. LEE.

October 22 80

Taxes. Taxes. Will, if not providentially hindered, attend at Spartenburg Court House, on sale days in April, May and June next, to collect the balance of State and District TAXES, for 1863. All pursons who have failed to pay their Taxes, will have to pay in five dollar notes or under, or lose 33 per cent on the amount paid

amount paid.

The Books will be closed after the first Monday in June next, and executions will be issued against all defaulters.

March 81 R. C. POOLE, T. C. LOST SHEEP! TRAYED from the Subscriber, on Lawson's Fork, near McMakius Factory, in November last, Ten head of Sheep. Five are marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slope in the left; Marks of the others unknown. A liberal reward will be given for these Sheep or any information concerning them.

C. H. MABRY.

Dental Notice

Toffice is over Bobo, Edward & Carlinle' Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. S. March 13

Crow Bar Lost BETWEEN Pacolots Depot and Spartans burg. Any one will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Pair 25

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

810 Reward

To OST on or about the 10th of day of February last in the wagen yard near the Depot is Apartamburg Village, a small volume in peaket back form containing lables and formation for mechanics and engineers by Haswell. My mame is written in fall on the inside lide and so the blank leaves there are given in pendil, formule, for the solution of many disease which frequently occur in military engineer way so that the finder cannot mistake to whom it belongs. I am very anxious to recover this volume, as a copy of it vannot be purchased any where if the south. I have authorized with H. Trim nier to pay the finder a liberal reward who will return it to the Spartan Office.

JHO. BANKSTON DAVIS. Ca. E.,
Lat Regiment, Engineer Troops.

Camp Gilmer, Vr. April 21 51 56

HEADQUARTERS CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.
COLUMNIA April 20, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

PERSONS be ween the ages of 17 and
18 Md between 45 and 50 years, who
failed to report for enrolment by the 18th instant, will report to the Enrolling Officers of
their respective Districts ON OR BEFORE
THE FIRST OF MAX NEXT, and will be enrolled without prejudice because of such defoult, on rendering a attisfactory excuse therefor.

fault, on rendering a satisfactory excuse therefor.

II. Those who fail to report within the time hereby extended, will be enrolled as conscripts and assigned to service with those between the ages of 18 and 45; unless they shall render a satisfactory excuse for such defaults to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond.

Major, Commandant of Conscripts
Tri-weekly Courier and Merenry four
times; all other papers in the State copy once
April 28

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1w

Headquarters. COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEP'T, S. C., COLUMBIA, April 26, 1864.

COLUMBIA, April 26, 1864.

COMPLAINTS against the agents to manufacture a frits in the several Districts having reached this Department, showing an evident misunderstanding and misconstruction of the Act and their constracts, the following regulations are published for the better Information of the agents and all concerned, which must be strictly complied with

1st. The spirits manufactured are to be sold only to regularly fractising physicians and registered druggist, residing in same District with agent, for current funds, at the price named in the contract.

2d. Physicians living in one District and practising in another and adjulying, may be

practising in another and adjoi ing, may be allowed to draw a portion of spirits from the distiller of that District, for the use of their patienta residing therein. F. 3d. No agent has a right to demand grain

for spirits.
4th. The following piedge will be required by the agent, and must be given in every in-stance before any portion of the spirits manu-factured can be manufactured: "I, the unfactured can be manufactured: "I, the unders gn.d. (regularly practising physician or registered druggist, et — District, do here by pledge my honor that I will not use, sell or dispose of any portion of the spirits furnished to me by ——. agent to manufacture pure spirits for the District of ———, except for medicinal purposes, and that I will not sell or otherwise dispose of the same at an advance of a retinant wenty five per cent on its cost."

Oh. The quantity to be sold o each regularly practising physician and registered druggist, under the act, is not to exceed fifty gallous of whiskey and five gallous of alcohol during the year, strict y for medical purposes. The agents are recommended to deliver the above quantity (if required) when practicable, in equal monthly instalments, 50 42 to give to

liver any one the whole quantity at once, to the exclusion, for the time, of others. 6th. Agents are requested to make out and

forward to this Department punctually, on the last day of each quarter, or as soon after as possible, their returns, on the blanks furnished, of all spirits manufactured and sold by them during the quarter.

By order of the Governor.

RICHARD CALDWELL Lieut. Col and Commissary General S. C.

Sor All papers in the tate please copy once, and send bills in duplicate, with copy of advertisement attached, to this Department for payment Bills paid quarterly.

LAST NOTICE!

OTICE is hereby given to all Manufac, turers of Cotton Yarn and Cloth, Leather, Shoes, Hats, Liquors and all others of whatsoever kind who are liable to pay tax in kind for the Relief of Soldiers' families. That from and after the 5th of May next, that execution will be issued against all who fail to pay

by that time.

Manufic cturers of Shoes Hats and Liquors
Blacksmiths, Carriages, Wagons, Buggies and
Sone Ware, may commute their Tax in Kind
by paying the same by the time above mentioned.

It is all important to the relief of many soldiers' families who are now suffering for Bread that those liable to pay Tax in Kind, should come forward and promptly pay up their re-

Spective dues.
J. B. CLEVELAND, Chairman, S. B. R. GEO. W. H. LEGG, Sec'ry and Treasurer. April 28 52 1t

WALKER HOUSE.

OWING to the advanced age and the inability of the Proprietress of this HOUSE, Proprietress of this HOUSE, with the great increase of paironage that this House has been receiving from day to day for months past—being seldom less than from PORTY to SIXTY—she will close the same from and after this date, and no boardess or transient persons will be hereafter accommediated therefu.

This House, situated in the town of Spar tanburg, with six acres of land, situated en Main atreet, milway between the Spartanburg and Union Rail Board Depot and the Court Hewse, and which has been regularly kept open as a flotel for upwards of 22 years past, without any intermission, is

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. with the Furniture contained therein. The

FIFTY ROOMS Several of them quite large, at least 10 of thom 20 feet square, and the balance comfortable chambers—all well ventilated with large windows, and well shaded with large oak trees

The Heuse is in perfect order, and needs no repairs, and well arranged for immediate use.

Terms made known by applying to the Proprietress. The Servants belonging to the House are well skilled, can be hired if desired. Sufficient amount of good woodland to serve

IN THE TANKER CONGRESS.

No item of news, perspe, says the Richmond Examiner, has attracted more attention, or excited more interest than the late pold speech of Mr Long in the Yunkee Congress. No sooner was it uttered than the whole Republican party was on his beels like a pack of curs, and an exciting controversy ensued, which lasted through four whole days. A resolution was introduced for his expulsion for daring to utte: such sentiments but secing that it could not be carried, the Re publicans substituted for it a resolution of censure. This led to a sharp and apribut by the very close vote of eighty against seventy. To add further humiliation, as it were, it was proposed that the vote of censure be rea to Mr. Long by the Speaker during the session of the House, but this proposition was laid upon the table by a vote of seventy-one against sixty nice. Thus ended the whole.

We give a few extracts from this speech to show the ground upon which Mr. Long stood, and the views he entertained upon the issue of the present struggle. This may be hailed as the first token we have had from Lincoln's country, that may possibly lead to a censation of hostilities. Mr. Long jutroduced his speech as fol-

MR. CHAIRMAN: I speak to-day for the preservation of the Government, and although for the first time within these walls, I prepose to indulge in that free dom ofspeech and latitude of debate so treely exercise 1 by other gentlemen for the past four mouths, and which is admissa-ble under the rules in the present condition of the House; but tor what I may say and the resident shall group upon this floor and before the country, I alone will be responsible, and in the r dependeuce of a trepresentative of the people. l intend to proclaim the nemberate convictions of my ju gue at to this fearful hour of the country's peril. And now, Mr. Chairman, as we are in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, let us inquire, how stands the Union to day

THE PROSPECT NOW. The City of Washington is to-d. . as has been for three years, guarded by l'ed eral troops in all the lotts are. fortuestions with which it is surrou ded to pre vent an attack from the eveny, and as as evidence of the despondency of the Administratum, and the unsticessful opening of the spring campaign of the fourth year in the progress of the war, the Morning Chron icle of this city, the President's organ, in an edi orial a few mornings since, said : Charleston has not been taken ; Lee main tains a bold front on the Rapid Ann; the Florida expedicion was a failure; the Sher and the re els have everywhere shown more lifer than they were supposed to possess." Although the same paper, and oth ers in support of the Administration, have told the country from time to time during the sequel of submission, outlawry, dis the past wiliter, that the rebelijon wacrushed, and slavery was dead; that the Contederates were deserting in whole regi mehts at a time, coming within our lines. taking the oath, and describing the most horrible suffering and demoralization from want of food, clothing and ill treatment, yet at the very time the peopl have been so deceived and misled, from day to day, the President calls for 500,000 more troops, and in a few weeks follows it with an additional call for 200;000 more; making 700,000 sir ce the first of January, and over 2,500,000 since the commencement of the war out of the 3,500,000 who voted in the so called loyal States at the last Presidential election, when 75,000 militia were to end it in twenty, or at most sixty days.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE WAR.

A little over three years ago, the present occupant of the Presidential mansion, at the other end of the avenue, came into this city under cover of night, disguised in a plaid cloak and scotch cap, lest, as was feared by his friends, he might have reccived a warmer greeting than would have been agreeable on his way through Bulti-more, at the hands of the constituents of the honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis.) On the 4th of March he was inaugurated, and in his address depreciated civil war, using that ever to be a memorable language, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on cither, ion as to terms of intercourse are again up on you," Seven States had up to that time seeded from the Union. All believ ed that war would be avoided.

At the conclusion of the address the la mented Douglas, who had closely wat hed every word as it escaped from the lips of the President; turned to a friend, and. on the fort. The telegroph bore the news with them. to this ally and on the first mention to the

MR LONG'S GREAT SPEECH for hostilities commenced. The rebellion was to be crushed Ibside of sixty days, more troops were called for the Union was to be restered with all the rights, equality and dignity of the States unimparised. Noman was permitted to question, for a moment, the right of the Government to correct the right or the Government to correct the States back unto the Union. To doubt the right or question the spendy suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union, was to be denounced as a traiter to the Government and a sympathier with the South. hus, sir, was the war inaugurated. The first year passed away; the second came and passed in like manner; so of the third.

And now, sir, let me again inquire how stands the Union to day? The brief period of three short years be enclosed a fearful change in this the Charpy and prosperous Government; there in its restricts upon personal liberty, and so generated in its demands upon the resources of the people, that the celebrated Humboldt. after travelling through the country, on his return to Europe, said: "The Ameri can people have a Government which you can neither see hor feel." Sealiterent is it now, and so great is the change, that the inquiry might well be made to-day, are we not in Constantinople, in S. Peters. burg, in Vienna, in Rome, or in Paris? Military Governors and their Provost Mar-shals override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings torth as clearly now in America as in France or in Austria. and the President sits to day guarded by armed soldiery, stationed at every approach leading to the executive mansion. So far from crushing the rebellion in sixty days there years have already passed away, and from the day on which the conflict began up to the present hour, the Confederate army have not been forced beyond the sound of their gans from the dome of the capital in which we are assembled.

If Mr. Lincoln had unide a gift of milions of greenbacks to Jefferson Davis to be used as bounty money in recruiting the Contesterate army he could not have done better service to the cause of the South than he has done by this silly, absurd and insulting a ne ty proclamation, and his qually absurd attempt to create State Governments by dicta orial power. He has in effect said to the Southern people : · You shall not return to the Union except under such local governments as l and my military officers dictate; and with the aid of his friends in Congress he is enabled to aid : "In the event of your subeniesten and return, your estates shall conficuated; your property, personal and real shall be taken from you; your child ren shall be disinherited and left homeless and penuil ss to star e, under the scorn ane hatred of Northern fanaties; your hands and manor houses shall be pareciled out among our retairers; the negro (freed men) and the adventurer shall sit and rule at your hearthstones, and you-begars and ou casts-shal, be forbilden represen tation in our national e uncils, and be shut out forever from offices of trust and hon-Such is the language in which Lincoln and this Congress and the preceding Congress have spoken, and are speaking to the people of the South. And new, sir, with such a prospect before them, as tranchisement, social, moral and political degradation, penury for themseives and their children, decreed as their portion, will they throw down their arms and submit to the terms? Who shall believe that the free, proud American blood which courses with as quick pulsation through their veins as well as our own, will not be spilled to the last drop in resistance? This s the source from whence comes encouragement, streiferl, support and sustenance for the Confederate, herein lies the secret of the unity of their action. the prolongation of the contest and the desperation of the conflict produced, not by anything said, or measures proposed by gentiemen upon this side of the House, or by any measures proposed or policy ad vocated by the Democratic party, but by the acts of the gentlemen who make the charges, and the President and his military commanders, who issue the proclamation and military orders.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS GAINED BY THIS WAR

We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war eight mittions of bitter enemies upon the American Continent. While time shall last the recollections o. this bloody strife will never fade from the memories gro soldiers and their officers, and had done of the people North and South, but will he handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Murtreesborough, Richmond, Vicksburg and fort Donelson, are words of division and disunton, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as was alleged by a distinguish Senator from Chio, (Mr. Wade,) in a speech in Portland in 1855, "that he believed that no two nations on the earth hated each other as much as the North and South,' how much more true is the remark now after they have been arrayed in such the President; turned to a friend, and, bloody contests. It is the object of the with tears in his eyes, "thanked God that sword to cut and cleave asunder, but never after the election of Abraham Lancoln to unite. What union is there between would not involve the nation in war." A Russia and Poland, between Austria and secret meeting of the Governors of the fire was soon after held in this city. A scheme was devised, and a vessel tor centuries have been employed? In sent out under pretence of lurnishing pro- s ead of conferring national strength they visions to the troops with Major Anderson are sources of weakness to countries that I frey entered the place on the Louisville in Fort Sumfer. Un arriving in Chartes- hold them in such cases would turnpike, and all along the road houses ton harbor the people of that city fired up this day be accomen mithout them then Mr. hairman, these learns of history

President, the exclaimed, "I knew they are full of warning and example. Much boasted a petter saddle or bridle, then any which jointy mind is conclu | buter would it have been for us in the besive that it was intended expressly for that purpose. Seventy five thousand men were immediately called for, war was inaugura— in ire and enlivate anicable relations

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES. I believe that there are but two alter natives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the fourth as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer

proper, justifiable or expedient. An on contitutional war an unly be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosetiemin from Penns, leasis, (Mr. Stevens,) States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposed, and the Authinistration is in truth and in tact doing, I am equally op

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still turther presented, I prefer that it shall be done under the uspices of those who new conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which suicidal- for the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is cosable. Nothing could be more fatal for he Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of var policy -- such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past, and the ideas tha lie at the basis of all free Governconts, and would lead to its quaiplete de moralization and ruin.

I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a faire position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part, as I have aiready indicated, I lear that our old Gov ernment cannot be preserved even unde the best auspices, and under any policy that may now be adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party, with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and Republican character un-

NORTHERN NEWS.

KNOXVILLE, April 15 .- After four days personal wrangitug, the radicals broke up the convention. The whole affair is

A correspondent of the Gazette, who has just returned to Chattanooga from a scout into Dixie, says he did not visit Dal ton, but learned from a rebel citizen who lately visited .. ohuston's headquarters to see his sou, that the rebeis in Cur front number 110 regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artiliery. This citizen estimated Johnstons numerical strength at 60,000, and declared that he intended to assu'ne tile offensive in a very few weeks. He stated that the rebel soldiers were highly clared with the itea of unrestrained conquest. The reber officers have induced the privates to believe that they will be able to nvade Kentucky. This citizen was in high spirits, and talked freely toour scout, supposting him to be a "Texan Ran-Sr. Louis, April 15 .- The correspond-

ent of the Union, who was abourd the steamer Platte Vailey at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the frendishness than our Cairo despatch Many of the wounded were shot in the hospital? The remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the battle, the rebels went over the field and shot the negroes who had not died from their previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitais, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, were ordered to fall into line and inhumanly shot down. Of the 350 colored troops, not more than 36 escaped the massacre, and not one officer of tha command survives. Only four officers of the 13th Tennesse escaped death The loss of the 13th Tenhessee was 500 killed and the remainder wounded and captured. Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent that, although he was against killing neail in his power to stop the carnace, yet, at the same time, he said he believed it was right. Another officer said that our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with the negroes. While the rebels endeavored to conceal their ioss, it was evident that they suffered severely. Two negro soldiers, wounded a Fort Pillow, who were buried by the rebels, an afterwards worked themse.ves out of their graves, were among those brought on the Platte Valley, and are now in the hospital at Mound City.

We learn that a sound of guerillas, sup osed to be Bennette's, passed through Hardensburg on Monday. The circuit court was in se sion, and a large number of the estizens of the county were in at tendance. A mairo, armed to the teeth, accompanied the gang, and it was the supposition of many that the sable individual was none other than Bennette in disguise. were visited and plundered, and travelers restled on the highway. Wherever a horseman was met who owned a finer stead, or of the thieving out throats, he was at once - Politeness is at once one of the me hatted and forced to make an exchange.

Great excitement prevailed when the

natives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent mation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

Mr. Chairman; I take little or ag interest in the discussion of the questions which many of my political Prince would make m issue as to have this war shall be prosecuted; its manner and object. I be gard that as worse than trifling with the great question. I do not believe that a war so carried on can be proceeded so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An interest is the independent mation, or their complete the constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be proceeded so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An interest is the independent mation, or their complete the constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be proceeded so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An interest the constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be proceeded as as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An interest three strigons almost that waits of society are to make the independent in the strigons almost that waits of society are to make the independent in the strigons almost that waits of society are to make the independent in the independent in the strigons almost that waits of society and the proper in the independent in the strigons almost the biometric from the dependent in the way of horse stealing. Stables have to be guarded and watches as to be subjected to the way of horse stealing. Stables have to be guarded and watches as to be subjected to the way of horse stealing. Stables have to be guarded and watches as to be subjected to the make and of the area was a subjected to the cases are of great hards and the beginning of the war, of Horse Stealing,

ture, when the restraints of society arteromoved, are usually the came in all county
ries. They are only modified by conditions of society and sixtligation. We have
been surprised by perceiving how many af
the features of the war of the sevolution
have been reproduced in the precent artery
gle. I be extentioners, "the murderous of
our cause," as Washington styled them,
the skylkers, the hearriers of the sevir
numbers—have respected, and now the saries of life—though we hope in fewer numbers—have respected, and now the horse stealers are orming into view. It was this great pest of society, the serious loss of the horse upon which a istoily do pended for supper, as in the case of the poor woman mentioned above, which as duced our meestioned above, which in-duced our meestors to affix the penalty of death to the offence of horse stealing. It is remarkable too, that winds very differ-ent causes were at work the same section of this State, the Northwestern should again become the principal scene of this maranding. It was there that the celebrated Schofilites, named from their leader Col. Schovel, carried on their pernicious

The evil at present prevailing in this section, is very great. Prompt measures should be taken for its suppression. The de not presume to suggest what is the proper remedy, but we think the evil is of sufficient magnitude to demand the interauthorities. One or two cases of sum mary punishment would, probably, put a stop to such practices. It is especially demanded for the protection of the families of our soldiers. We should be recrease to our duty if we failed to protect those whom the soldier has left behind him when he has gone forth to fight for our salety.

THE TERRITORY OF MISCEDENIA.-A New York paper of last week has the fulowing good hit:

The miscegenators may congratulate themselves that their promised land is already in sight. In the United States Sentate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, the word "white" was stricken out of the bill establishing a temporary Government for the new terri-tory of "Montana." This effectually brings the negro on an equality with the white inalike and alike under the "organic law." In this view of this promising new territoname it "Miscegena?" It is a more cu-phonious title than the one proposed. Sen-ator Summer desired to know the meaning of the name "Montana." He would labor under no ignorance in that respect if the name we suggest should be selected.

Don't forget to save your rage. All the pa er mills and newspaper publishers are in a strait for the want of material. Its costs nothing to save rags and high prices are paid for them. If the money the rags bring in is not an indusement to take care of them, then do it for the purpose of keeping the newspapers from suspending. White rags of course are prefereble, but colored ones will do to make paper of source sort. Cotton or linen rags of any description will make good paper.

Spurgeon says: We in England are getting a little tired of the negroes we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one came to us we made mach of him; but now too many are comingthey come over in squads they are very in-norant and conceited; we are very within to help them to be free, to give them mon ey, but then, we do not want any more to do with them.

A Confederate picket, on the Rapidan, lately called out to the Yankee picket op-posite, to know who was in command of the "finest army on the planet" now. "Gen, Grant," was the answer. Why did you bring him here?" asked the Confederate. "Oh," replied the Yankee, "you see, Gen. Grant was getting a little too popular to please Mr. Lincoln, and so he sent him here to get Gan. Lee to take him down a

TELEGRAPHIC .- The New York Tribune says that the proposed telegraph across Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, to connect the United States with Europe, begins to promise hopefully. Mr. Collins, has secured all needful privileges from the British and Russian Governments, and Will soon lay before Congress the plans agreed upon, asking the United States Government to assist in the enterprise.

Plymouth, N. C, is the County seat of Washington County, situated on the Roa-noke River, some eight miles from where it empties into Albemerle Sound. In 1859 its population was 951. At the commencement of the war it was probably twelve or thirteen hundred? It must have been protty strongly fortified, as is shown by the number of cannon captured.

profitable attainments that can grace a hathe use of the House for many years within purpose. Seventy five thou and men were it consent to a division of our magnificient immediately called for, war was inaugurated, the premises, if so desired

M. B. WALKER, Proprietress.

Spartsnburg, S. C., Sept. 8, 1863.

Spartsnburg, S.