The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, May 5, 1864.

Our Paper.

From on and after the 1st of January 1864 the subscription to the "Spartan" will be five dollars.

TAX IN KIND!

"When the Farmer or Planter, shall fail to deliver his Taxes in Kind as required by law, he is required to pay five times the estimated value of the portion not delivered, to be collected in the manner according to the Act provided."

As many persons in this District have failed to return their Tax in Kind, or to report thereon and many who have not signed their original report to assessors, notice is hereby given, on failure to do so early, the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

T. O. P. VERNON,
J. B. CLEVELAND,
J. M. ELFORD,
Assessors.

P. S. Any person knowing of any one in his neighborhood who have failed to make a true report of any article of Tax in Kind, either one of the assessors would be glad to hear from them. As it is but just that all should pay their mite.

May 5 1 4t

☞ We take pleasure in announcing that the Episcopal Church in our town is about to be completed, and we understand, will be consecrated on Tuesday next, at 10½ o'clock.

The legislative assembly of that Church will also meet in it on the day following, and religious services will be continued during the week.

Speech of Mr. Long, of Ohio.

We publish this week extracts from this bold and vigorous speech, as delivered in the Federal Congress. It is refreshing to see the truth so fearlessly proclaimed and to read sentiments so catholic in spirit and redolent of a sound judgment and elevated appreciation of the true condition of things. It is no superficial scanning of passing events or their future results. With a philosophic eye he surveys the past and present history of this bloody war, logically sums up its fearful consequences and with a moral heroism unsurpassed, enunciates his solemn convictions of their truth. No wonder it stirred the bile of the Black Republicans. We are not astonished that it fell like a thunderbolt among them. Not surprised that they crowded his heels like hungry curs. Not amazed at their wrigglings, agitations and vergiviations. The vote of censure which they passed, was a shift which they alone would resort to under the stinging sensations which its truth and bold delivery produced. Instead of meeting manly argument by argument, they had recourse to a vote of expulsion first and thereafter, to a vote of censure which evinces in its result that the spirit of truth still holds a *slight* dominion over the Congress of Abraham Lincoln. The most pleasing feature in the speech, aside from the severe thrusts which Kentucky received, is the reception by him of the truth that no party can favor reconstruction, that we must acknowledge the independence of the South or exterminate the whole race. This is the true doctrine. Let the North and West say so—and we are content. War democracy is as objectionable as Black Republicanism. Both have the same ends in view, though the means proposed are different. We like Mr. Long as a democrat.

Sugar.

A friend writing from Clinton to the Guardian on business adds the following interesting suggestion: "I have found that exposing Sorgho Syrup in very shallow vessels to the air causes it to crystalize, or form sugar. This has been done in a small way only. When I have carried the experiment further, I may report results hereafter. In the meantime others might be trying the experiment. Success would be a great achievement just now."

Black Substitutes.

The Yankees are not to be out-done in meanness and dirty work, while we are at war with them. The New York Herald, of a late date, says in many instances, the Yankees are coming into our border States, and purchasing with a little gold and a few green backs, negro men, taking them North, and putting them into the Yankee army as substitutes.

REMOVAL OF THE TREASURY NOTE DIVISION.—We are requested to state for general information that the removal of the Treasury Note Division, of the Confederates States Treasury Department, to Columbia, South Carolina, will delay for two or three weeks the issues of new notes. About ninety ladies, attached to this division, will leave to-morrow morning.—*Richmond Enquirer, 26th April.*

DALTON, April 29.—A large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, attacked our pickets on the Ringgold road this morning, capturing ten and wounding several. The pickets retreated nearly to Tunnell Hill, when they met reinforcements, turned upon the Yankees, and after a sharp engagement drove the enemy back. Loss on either side small. The affair is regarded simply as a reconnoissance to discover our position. The enemy was also reported moving out slowly from Cleveland yesterday in the direction of Red Clay.

Banks has been defeated the second time, and utterly routed by Kirby Smith. His loss is heavy. Gen. Price has whipped Steele at Little Rock, and driven him back to the Mississippi river.

It is stated that an overwhelming majority of the Republican members of both branches of Congress are opposed to the re-election of Lincoln.

A sharp skirmish took place a few days since at Watauqu Bridge, East Tennessee. A large force of Yankees attacked General W. A. JACKSON, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

A hundred more Yankee officers captured at Plymouth are expected daily at the Libby Prison.

The cancellation of the old currency is progressing at the rate of $80,000,000 per month.

All the hospitals in and near Richmond have been lately cleaned out.

Four men belonging to the "Iron Clad Minstrels," lately pinying in Richmond, were captured in Gloucester county, making their way to the enemy's lines with forged British papers.

Have any readers of the Spartan tried the Sorgho meal for bread? It has been tried and approved.

The Yankees Congress has passed a resolution directing the committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack upon Fort Pillow, and, whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced; and that they report the facts as soon as possible.

Mr. Alexander Ricings, of Forsythe county, N. C., committed suicide on the 14th instant by hanging himself. He leaves a wife and eight children. Cause, fear of being made to enter the service. He was one of those who had furnished substitutes.

FROM PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE RECENT FIGHT.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 21, 1864.

I embrace this early opportunity to send you a brief account of the attack and capture of this place, and some of the actions of the boys of the Old Cockade.

Plymouth, as your readers well know, is situated on the south side of the Roanoke river, eight miles from its mouth, in Washington county. It has been in the quiet possession of the Yankees for some time, and is one of the most strongly fortified places in North Carolina. But the God of Battles has given the victory to the right, and we are now in the quiet possession of it, with the Confederate banner flying from the ramparts of the fort.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners, with the Brigadier General commanding (Wessel,) large quantities of quartermaster, commissary and sutler's stores and about twenty-five or thirty pieces of artillery, fell into our possession.

Our loss is small when we consider the terrible assault our forces had to make on the works of the enemy. We have to mourn the loss of some brave men and officers.

The town is surrounded by immense fortifications with a large square fort immediately in front, commanding all the roads, and containing five large guns. To the left of the town, approaching it, is situated another fort, with two guns commanding the country for a mile around. All the trees have been cut down, and there remains an open plain to the range of their guns. Through this our boys had to charge, capturing fort after fort in detail, and being exposed to the raking fire of their guns. The attack was well planned and as well executed, and reflects great credit upon Gen. Hoke, who has already won for himself a reputation in the army of Northern Virginia, and the capture of Plymouth adds another feather to his war plume. The attack commenced Sunday evening, the 17th inst., and ended Wednesday morning the 20th at 8 o'clock. Thus you see we had something to do. General Wessel, who commanded the Yankees, stubbornly resisted, fighting from fort to fort, and after the town was captured, retreated into Fort Williams, and only surrendered amid the booming of our guns.

The attack on the town was made by the Brigade of General Ransom, on yesterday morning, the 20, at day light, and all joined in the praise of its gallantry and success, as they had to charge, work, and fight hand to hand in the streets as they drove the enemy before them into their large stronghold, Fort Williams.

The Branch Field Artillery from your city (now Pegram's Battery) conducted itself nobly, and suffered from the terrific fire of the forts in the open field, eight hundred yards distant. I send you a list of the wounded, ten in number, and am happy to say it had no men killed. Eight of the horses were killed and seven wounded. The destruction of property in the town is awful to behold. Caissons are blown up, dead horses and men fill up the streets, and the place is completely riddled by cannon shot.

But before I close this desultory letter, I must do justice to the Navy, which so ably performed the parts assigned to it. Capt. Cook, with his ironclad Albemarle, out fought himself. He cleaned out the river, sinking the gunboat Southfield, mounting six guns, and disabling two others, which finally escaped, besides capturing several tug boats and lighters.

I am sorry to state that Lieut. Col. Branch who commanded the artillery, was seriously injured by his horse falling into a ditch, and breaking his leg below the knee, after the town had been surrendered. This accident is much to be regretted, as he is a gallant officer and has distinguished himself for the able and effective manner in which he handled his command. The loss of his services will be seriously felt at this juncture of our affairs, but I sincerely hope he may be soon restored to health.

He led the artillery charge for more than a mile on horseback, and only had stopped when a victory had perched upon our banner.

Yours as ever, CLAUDE.

From the Charleston Courier.

Propogation by Cuttings.

In view of the scarcity of seeds of all kinds, let me suggest to your readers an easy mode of propogating Irish potatoes and tomatoes; I mean by cuttings. When the potatoes have come out of the earth three or four inches, on a rainy day or after a shower take up all the roots except the one which is to remain, and set them out as you would tomatoes or cabbage plants, or sweet potatoe drawers.—They will grow and bear as early as those that are left on the potatoe. If you wish to increase your Irish potatoe crop still more, when the bush commences to branch out cut or break a number of these branches from four to six inches long, and set them out as if they had roots to them. They will grow readily, and will bear potatoes later than the others. Cuttings of the tomatoes also grow very readily.

In transplanting cabbages, tomatoes and other plants liable to destruction by the grub or cut worm, a bit of paper wrapped around the stem previous to planting, and extending an inch or more above the surface of the soil, will effectually protect them. All farmers or gardners know what ravages they can commit, in the spring especially. This simple process, requiring very little additional trouble, will save much disappointment and labor of replanting. The paper can remain until its rots away. A. C.

THE CONFESSION OF AN ABOLITIONIST.—In "A Trip to Cuba," written by ... H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, an out and out Abolitionists, he is forced by being brought into contact with the negro, to make this confession:

"The negro of the North is an ideal negro; it is the negro refined by white culture, elevated by white blood, instructed even by white iniquity. The negro among negroes is a course, grinning, flat-footed, thick-skull creatures as Caliban, lazy, as the laziest of brutes, chiefly ambitious to be of no use to anybody in the world. He has but the tangible instincts of all creatures—love of life, of ease, of offspring. For all else he must go to school to the white race, and his discipline must be long and laborious. Nassau and all we saw suggested to us the unwe come question whether compulsory be better than none."

Lincoln has appointed Commissioners to sell land in the rebel States, and the following is the result as far as we have heard from:

In South Carolina, 105,574 acres of land were sold for $27,399; in Virginia 6400 acres were sold for $110,407; in Florida 124 acres for $16,092; in Tennessee lands were sold for $52,500. The expenses in the District of South Carolina are $15,805; Florida, $14,460; in Virginia, $6061; in Tennessee, $7122.

THE MARIETTA PAPER MILLS, though among the very best in the Confederacy, and though the Government and newspapers are clamorous for paper, are not working up to their full capacity. The cause of this is the want of hands, some of their best paper makers having been conscribed into the service. This ought not so to be. Govetnment should unhesitatingly detail the necessary force to keep every mill in the Confederacy at work to its full capacity.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Highly interesting and important intelligence has been received here from the north side of the Potomac in relation to Gen Grant's campaign in Virginia. It is reported and believed that his movement upon Richmond will be by three columns—anyhow by two. One of these columns, starting from his present lines on the Rappahannock, he will lead himself. The second will move under Burnside on the south side of James river, and will seek to cut our communications at Weldon or Petersburg; and the third will move up the Peninsula from Fortress Monroe under Beast Butler. Should there be any error in this statement, it consists in placing Burnside on the south side of the James, as the information to hand leaves it somewhat in doubt whether he will operate against our lines of communication in that direction, or march up the Peninsula. In the latter event, the enemy will come at us in two columns, each one starting from a different point and having a distinct base.

I do not feel at liberty to mention the source from which this information was obtained, nor the channel through which it was communicated; but for the present you may rest assured that you have the key to Grant's projected Virginia campaign.

From the Rapidan the news is also important. Grant is certainly concentrating his forces in front of Lee, as Sherman is concentrating his in front of Johnston. As the men and towns on the Mississippi and in Tennessee and Kentucky have nearly all been stripped of their garrisons for the reinforcement of the latter; so have those in Maryland, on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, and perhaps some even of those on the coasts of South Carolina, and Georgia and Florida, been deprived of their forces for the reinforcement for the former. Indeed, the enemy may be said to have only three armies now in the field—that under Grant, that under Sherman, and that under Banks, which there is reason to believe has become extricably entangled in the network of rivers, bayous, swamps and canebreaks by which the valley of Red river is reticulated. In adopting this policy, the enemy give up in one month, in a measure, all they have gained in three years. But their necessities leave them no choice.

Playing Opossum.

A very remarkable case of cure of a stiff joint was recently effected by the surgeons in one of the hospitals of this city. The knee joint of a soldier had been for several months altogether unbendable, and he had been for that reason assigned to post duty. The Surgeon of the Post, for some reason, was led to believe that a cure could be affected, and he directed one of his assistance to put the man under the influence of Chloroform. The opportunity was taken when the subject was found asleep, and an instantaneous bending of the joint was the result. In order that the patient might have no doubt of the perfectness of his cure when he should return to consciousness, the leg was drawn up and tied with a handkerchief. Upon coming to his senses, and to a realization of his condition, the patient struggled manfully to straighten and stiffen his leg, but it was "no go." His limb was sound, and up to the front he went. He has played his trick so successfully that we are assured that some of his comrades who have been associated with him for months, honestly believe that it was the Chloroform that limbered his leg. [*Chattanooga Rebel.*

A MOST EXCELLENT MEASURE.—A member of Congress from Tennessee has now in his pocket the draft of a bill which he proposes to introduce at the earliest possible moment of the next session, which, if adopted, will cut speculation off at the knees, and inflict deserved punishment upon the sharks who have been preying upon the wants and necessities of the people. The bill provides that every one shall be compelled, under oath, to report the amount of the sales and the per cent. profit he has made, and that all profit beyond what is just and reasonable shall be regarded as a tax collected for the Government, and paid over to the Government. Those who raised their prices upon the passage of the currency bill to cover the depreciation of the money, and continued the same prices after the one-third was deducted, are particularly provided for. Such a law is badly needed, and we believe would tend to a greater extent to reduce the present exhorbitant prices than anything that could be devised.—*Marietta Rebel.*

BARBARITY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.—We are permitted (says the Southern Observer) to make the following extract from a letter, written by a lady in Yazoo City to a friend in Alabama, relative to the recent visit of the Yankees to that city:

We dreaded very much to see them come on account of the negroes. Most of the men were negroes. They, as soldiers, are the most ferocious and unrelenting of human beings. We dreaded their coming as of wild beasts. On last week they took an old man from near Satartia—Col. Harris—and beat him to death with a fence rail. They captured two of our scouts, and, after shooting them seven times, knocked them in the head and left them. Such barbarities as these are being daily committed.

KNAPSACKS DISCARDED.—Knapsacks have fallen into general disuse and discred it in the Confederate armies, and in derision of them the soldiers call them "hand organs." Whenever a company or regiment is seen marching with "knapsacks slung," the taunt is sure to follow: I say, you've got your organs, where's your monkeys? You left them behind, expecting to find bigger and better monkeys down here,' &c.

A blanket and oilcloth, twisted into the shape of a boa constrictor, and slung about the shoulders, is the light equipment for heavy, rapid marching, now.

The Hon. Alexander Long, who delivered the speech in Congress which created such a flutter among the Republicans, is a representative from the county and city of Cincinnati. He is about forty years of age, florid complexion, quiet in his manners and exceedingly temperate in his habits.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—It is believed that Gen. Lee would not venture on an offensive movement. The Tribune's special despatch says the ninth army corps is now 40,000 strong.

The Capture Plymouth.

We have some additional particulars of the capture of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke.

The force engaged on our side was Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Mercer, of the 21st Ga., Ransom's brigade, commanded by Gen. Ransom, and Kemper's (Virginia) brigade, commanded by Col. Terry.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, our forces, under the command of Gen. Hoke, arrived in front of Plymouth, the fortifications being plainly visible through the trees behind which the Confederates were drawn up. The 1st Virginia regiment, commanded by Major Norton, was through forward as skirmishers, and the enemy's pickets retired behind their fortifications. Just as the firing commenced a white object was seen in the field in front, which was supposed to be a flag of truce, but which proved on inspection to be a target planted there by the Yankees for artillery practice. In the same field there were several targets planted, and by previous practice the enemy had gotten a perfect range of all the approaches to their works. The Yankees opened on the skirmishers with the large guns in the fort which they were approaching, in which was mounted a 100 pounder Parrott and 8 inch Columbiad. No assault was made on Sunday afternoon, though the skirmishers were kept out.

During the afternoon a gunboat came out from behind the town and started up the river with a pleasure party on board. Our artillery opened on her, but, though struck, she proceeded on up the river, landed her passengers, and that night attempted to drop down to the town. She was again attacked by the artillery, and by some sharpshooters posted on the banks for the purpose, but without stopping her.

On Monday our forces held the position assumed Sunday evening, the enemy shelling us furiously at times. By this shelling the following casualties, of which we have heard, occurred in the 1st Virginia regiment: Demaree McMinn, wounded in the side, supposed mortally; Frank Josephs, ankle crushed; Theo. J. Robertson, in eight places, all slight; Lieutenant Payne, face, slight.

On Tuesday, it seems, heavy fighting occurred, with varied success, and on Wednesday morning the place was carried by assault, Hoke's brigade entering and charging with the bayonet up the principal streets. Col. Mercer who led them, was killed. During Tuesday our artillery, including the Fayette Artillery, of Richmond, was planted within 150 yards of the fortifications and opened are. The Fayette Artillery, it is stated, suffered heavily from the enemy's fire.

The gunboat which went out of the Roanoke it is said made short work of the shipping in front of the town.

Sunday morning our cavalry pickets found a negro spy coming into our lines wearing the dress of a field hand, and having a red handkerchief tied around his head. Under this dress was found the full uniform of a Yankee soldier. The negro was hung on the spot.

[Major General Hoke, the hero of Plymouth, is a North Carolina, who went to Virginia as a Lieutenant in the First regiment which left North Carolina under the command of the gallant and distinguished Gen. D. H. Hill. This regiment gave Beast Butler a blow he no doubt will remember all his days, for he has never since put himself within gun shot of our lines. General Hoke has filled successively every grade, from Lieutenant to Major General. It may now be said that he has the satisfaction of having struck the first and last, and long to be remembered blows the enemy has received in this war.—EDS. GUARDIAN.]

Quick Work.

Buckland, in his Curiosities of Natural History, says:

When in Paris I paid a visit to the horse slaughtering place at Montfaucon; there I saw from fifteen to twenty horses, tied up in a row, all to be killed that day. I was told that sometimes they say double that number. The horse being killed and the skin being taken off, the carcass is cut up with hatchets and thrown in a huge tub, big enough to contain the bodies of several horses; when it is full, the top is fixed on and steam turned into it. After a time the lid is taken off, and it is found that the steam has quite separated all flesh from the bones, which are beautifully white. The bones are then picked out and placed in stacks; the flesh is thrown out by shovels, and spread out widely on the floors, to which the air has free access. It soon becomes quite hard and dry, and is then sent off in sacks to the chemist who, operating on it, soon converts it into prussiate of potash, and this again into Prussian blue. The bones are ground up in a mill for manure; so that in a comparatively short space of time, the horse having worn out his energies in the service of man, is converted, one-half into Prussian blue, the other into loaves of bread, through the medium of the wheat which absorbs his powdered skeleton. Thus the Frenchman practically carries out the threat of his orge, who, when he smelt the Englishman, pronounced the following anathema against him:

Fe fe fum:
I smell the blood of an Englishman;
Be he alive or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread.

RATHER OF A RICH RESOLUTION.—In the Federal Senate, on the 7th instant, Mr. SAULSBURY offered the following:

RESOLVED, That the chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested, hereafter, to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not lecture Him, in forming Him what to do, or state to Him under pretence of prayer, his (the said chaplain's) opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty; and that the said chaplain be further requested, as aforesaid, not, under the guise of prayer, to lecture the Senate in relation to the questions before the body.

The resolution was objected to by some of the Black Republican members, who thought the prayers of the reverends about right in tone and color, and it was laid on the table.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamer Greyhound has been sent up the James River and ordered down the French vessels which went to City Point about two weeks ago. It is expected they will return without the tobacco.

Gen. Foster has applied for a command in the field. He will probably be assigned to Burnside's corps.

From Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 27.—Two deserters from the New York 2d corps entered our lines to-day. They say Grant and Meade reviewed that corps on Friday last, and that orders to move this week with five days rations had been issued to the Yankee army. All quiet in front.

ORANGE C. H., April 27.—Mosby surprised a picket post of forty men in Hunter's Wood, Fairfax county, on Sunday last, capturing eighteen men. The rest escaped. During the day the enemy pursued Mosby, re-capturing four horses and taking prisoner Lieut. Hunter, commanding company A, and wounding Lieut. Nelson of the same company. A fight between Mosby and the Yankees occurred at Lewisburg on Monday week, in which the Yankees lost three killed and seven wounded. Our loss was one man wounded. All the Yankees have left the valley. Most of them are coming to re-inforce Meade. Averill has gone to Southwest Virginia on a raid. Meade was receiving reinforcements over the Alexandria Railroad.

RICHMOND, April 27.—No sign yet of a flag of truce boat with the returned prisoners expected last week. Members of Congress are arriving slowly, and it is believed that not more than half a quorum will be here on Monday. The President's message will be quite short. The city is very quiet to-day, no news or rumors. Weather clear and warm with indications of a storm.

THE LATE EXPEDITION INTO FLORIDA.—The committee appointed by the Yankee Congress to inquire into the facts of the late expedition into Florida have made their report. Most of the facts set forth in the report have already been substantially made known. The committee labor to make it appear that the object of the expedition was to "cut off a rich source of the enemy's supplies," "give an outlet for cotton," and "open a favorable field for the enlistment of negro troops." But the real object of the expedition is best told by the following letter from Old Abe, which was brought to light by the investigation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 13, 1864.

Major General Gillmore:

I understand an effort is being made by some worthy gentlemen to reconstrue a legal State Government in Florida. Florida is in your department, and it is not unlikely that you may be there in person. I have given Mr. Hay a commission of Major and sent him to you with some blank books and other blanks, to aid in the reconstruction. He will explain as to the manner of using the blanks, and also my general views on the subject. It is desirable for all to co-operate, but if irreconcilable differences of opinion shall arise, you are master. I wish the thing done in the most speedy way as possible, so that when done it may be within the range of the late Proclamation on the subject. The detail labor will, of course, have to be done by others, but I shall be greatly obliged if you will give it such general supervision as you can consistent with your more strictly military duties.

[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

As might be expected, the committee gives as the cause of the disaster of the expedition the same did convenient excuse—that "the rebels greatly outnumbered them, and had greatly the advantage of position," &c.

PERSEVERANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Illustrating what can be accomplished towards making the country self supporting, even in the midst of a desolating war, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, (who, by the by, understands that the mission of a Governor has as much to do with the material welfare of his people as with the writing of politicometaphysical messages,) in a recent speech, narrated an instance that came under his immediate observation, where a poor widow with three children, the eldest incapable of taking care of the youngest, cultivated, last year, a patch of rented ground with the assistance of a little steer not much larger than a calf. Afraid to leave her little ones at home in her cabin, she would take them daily to the field, build for them a small pen, cover it with leaves to protect them from the sun, and when she had plowed a distance from her little brood, would move the pen to a more convenient spot, that she might watch over them and nurse her babe at the end of a weary row. She raised three hundred and sixty seven bushels of corn, had plenty to support herself and children, and sold to her neighbors.

"The brow of that woman (continued his Excellency) is worthy the proudest laurels that ever rewarded the virtue of the patriot or testified to the endurance of the hero."

AN ANECDOTE OF GOV. VANCE.—A correspondent of the Livingston Messenger relates the following incident of Governor Vance's recent address to the North Carolina troops of Lee's army:

Gen. Lee arrived after the speaking began, and the Governor paused till he should be conducted to a seat on the platform. There had been no cheering previously, but as the old hero stepped up where the crowd could see and recognize him, a spontaneous and hearty shout burst forth to acknowledge the gratification it gave to see him there. Vance resumed with a smile and the remark—"Pardon me, fellow soldiers, for not joining in your cheer. My heart was in it, I assure you, but I expect to need all my breath before I'm done talking."

HENRY CLAY'S REMAINS.—We learn from the Lexington (Ky) Observer that the remains of Henry Clay, after an interment of twelve years, were removed last week, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers, beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory the Lexington Cemetary. Connected with this event we may be permitted to allude to a single fact. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann F. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, whilst a gold ring bearing the initials, "J. W," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from the jeweller.

An obituary in the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis states that a lady on her death bed, recently was approached, and told that she could not go to Heaven unless she was willing to accept the negro as her equal.

MARRIED

On Sunday morning last, by Elias Wells, Esq., MR. CHARLES SHILLOW to MISS EMILY BISHOP, all of this District.

OBITUARY.

Died of congestive chill, near Richmond, Va., March 30th, 1864, Elias D. Meadors, third son of Benjamin and Catharine Meadors, aged 27 years 8 month 24 days. The fourth and last one, of the brothers which have all died immediately after going into Virginia. He was member of company (K,) 1st Regiment Engineers. He had presented himself twice for field service, but being rejected by the Medical Board, owing to the feebleness of his health, he afterwards attached himself to this Engineer Company, to assist in his country's cause as much as he could. He was beloved of his officers and comrades in arms and promised fair for a brave and faithful soldier of his country as well as the Cross. He attached himself to the Philadelphia Baptist Church, November the 15th, 1860, he was a worthy member and promised, useful to church and community. Elias from a child has ever been very steady and sober, and in camps he neglected not his pious traits, but was always found trying to do justice to God and his country. He was an obedient, submissive son, and loging brothers, a devoted and affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent father. He he now sleeps his last sleep to rise again in the Judgment morn, with all the saints of God, crowed in white robes for eternity. He leaves an affectionate wife, a tender babe, a loving sister, with vast circle of relatives and kind friends to mourn his loss, but we mourn not as those without hope; for we believe that he is in Heaven now with the redeemed at rest.

Far in the old dominion now
He like his other brothers sleep
And he in Carolina left,
Kindred and friends to mourn and weep.

Sickning and dying there he lay,
His loving wife was far away;
He now sleeps in a soldiers grave
There in the dust with fallen brave

But when the last loud trumpet sounds,
To wake the nations under ground;
He with the sainted sons of God
Will shout free grace and dying love.

A FRIEND.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce Major M. G. MILLER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce SIMPSON BOBO, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant H. H. THOMSON, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN F. EVINS, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOS. WALKER as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Col. WM. SHIVER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Maj. J. W. WEBBER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Maj. WM. M. FOSTER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

Notice to Soldiers Board of Relief.

The Commissioners of the Soldiers' Board of Relief will meet at Spartanburg Court House, on the 2d Monday in May next.

By order of the Board,
GEO. W. H. LEGG, Sec'ry. & Treas.

Young Men Wanted.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, April 7th, 1864

Young men under the age of eighteen (18) will be received in Captain Sparks' cavalry, company D, attached to the twentieth (20th) Regiment, S. C. V., a certificate showing that the consent of the parents has been given is necessary; which certificate will also serve as a passport to the company. Each member furnishes his own horse and receives twenty-four (24) dollars per month. The company is armed with Navil Repeaters.

The place is very healthy and but little probability of leaving. Mr Ward, at Pacolet Depot, will give any information respecting the company. S.