VOL. XXI.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

From the Daily South Carolinian. HOWARD S. BOBO. HE FELL ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1864.

He has gone from his home like the sunbeams, which play In their beauty around us, and then pass

Like the life of the sweet summer flowers, which fill The sir with their fragrance, but droop at the

Of the first wintry blast. He has parted with 'Mid the clamor of war and the chill winds of

strife With the brave of our army-the best of our

land-He feared not in hardships or danger to stand; He quaited not when missiles of death sped around-

Not once faltered he at the cannon's dire sound With glory and hope in his bosom he fell -He fell, gallant boy! at his post, fighting well.

His comrades are weeping around his cold He heeds not their sorrow-he feels not the

Of strife and of battle; his soul is at rest Where trouble and pain shall no more fill h

No fife call to duty! no drum beat alarm! No reveille rob his sweet dreams of their charm!

He is sleeping so sweetly-Oh! friends, weep not now! Remember that glory and love crown his brow

Dispel the dark anguish which bides with you And sweeps o'er your heart-stings with piti less thrill.

Another star beams above in the bright band To guide you in safety to that happy land. To thee, age i sire, whose silver locks tell That Heaven is not distant-there thou shalt soon dwell:

To the fa:thful mother, whose sad, breaking

Now feels that the degrest and best must de To the brother-sisters-may God send his

To comfort you here and to lead you above

FRORDIA, August 81, 1864. (Stray Leaf from a Lady's Portfolio.) - MY IDEA

A WOULD BE "LADY KILLER."

Somebody's loves Are just like his gloves,

Which he puts on and off at pleasure: He can chapsodize O'er any one's eyes, And flatter and court beyond measure

He's tall and he's straight, (With a swaggering gait,) And sometimes tall a ca to the floor, While his beauti al phiz In these scrapes of his, Grows brillians as he dath implace.

Drinks, Oh! how much wine-Oft counties a bottle at dirner And Boandy and Grog And favorite tigg nogg;

Oh : damsels beware of this sinner. He sighs and He smiles, · Has many sweet wiles. To gain of your heart a large port on ; But, ladies beware, Den't give him your hair

For of keeping it he's no not on And such silly things, While Byron so sweetly repeating, Returning the tress Feel nought of distress, But prove quite voracious in eating.

He's oft on a bender, Saying things tender, And forgets all that's happened next day; He'd open his eyes In wildest surprise,

Were you to tell him half he did say.

CANPIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE The friends of Major O. P. McArthur, announce hin as a candidate to represent Spar

anburg District, in the next Legislature. MR. EDITOR: Please announce Gen. B. B. FOSTER. | e didate to epresent Spartanburg District in the Legislature, at its next session, and much oblige many FRIENDS.

We are authorized to announce Capt. A. B. WOODRUFF as a candidate for a seat in the mext Legislature.

We are authorized to anaounce J. W. BOBO, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the next Legfalature.

We are authorized to announce WOOD-WARD ALLEN as a candidate to represent Spartan mry District in the next Legislature.

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 M. 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 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 Legisla-

ture, at the next casuing election. We are authorized to announce Dr. James H. Sherds, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

TAX IN KIND.

OFFICE bove the store room former-ly occupied by Col G. W. H. Legg, where I may be found until the 29th inst. After that time I will endeaver to attend After that time I will endeaver to attend at the following places on the days stated: Glenn Springs, Monday, 29th August. Cross Anchor, Tuesday, 30th August. Hobbys, Wednesday, 31.

Hebron, Thursday, 1st September.
Walnut Grove, Friday, 2d September.
Spartanburg C. H., Saturday, 3d September.

Gentry's, Monday, 5th September. Cavins' Old Fie.d, Tuesday, 6th Septem-

Woodruffs, Wednesday, 7th September, Cashville, Thursday, 8th September. Crawfordsvile, Friday, 9th September. Spartanburg C. H. Saturday, 10th Septem-

Fort Prince, Monday, 12th September. Vernonsville, Tuesday, 13th September. Reidville, Wednesday, 14th September. Johnson's, Thursday, 15th September. Morgan's, Friday, 16th September. Spartanburg C. H. Saturday, 7th Septem-

Beech Springs, Monday, 19th September. Holly Springs, Tuesday, 20th September. Cannon's Store, Wednesday 21 September. Fingersville, Thursday 22 September. Walls Mill, Friday, 23 September. Spartanburg (. II, Saturday, 24 Septem-

Pollards Mill, Monday, 26 September, Thorns, Tuesday, 27 Septem er. Cowpens (Ezells Store,) Wednesday, 28

September McKelveys, Thurday, 29 September. Cherokee Springs, Friday, 30 September. Spatanburg C. H., Saturday, 1st October. Roining Mill, Monday, 3 October. Maconisons St.re, Tuesday, 4 October. Grassey Pond, Wednesday, 5 October. Limestone Springs, Thursday, 6 October. Garrisons, Friday, 7 October. Spartanburg, Saturday, 8 October, Bivingsville, Monday, 10 October. Packolet, Tuesday, 11 October. Rich trill, Wednesday, 12 October

All persons are required to render in on oath the amount of Wheat, Oats, Sheaf Oats, Rye, seured Hay, and Wool raised and gathered in 1864. . And notice is hereby given that the

time of Assessment allowed is short, and off most be punetual in giving in the above are eyes at first ead or they will be fighte as tefaulters.

All the above must be returned according to the weight allo ed pr Bashel, viz; Oats, 32 lbs; Rye, 56 lbs; Wheat, 60 lbs L. M. GENTRY, Assessor,

For Tax in Kind, for 27 Col District. Spartanburg, August, 1864.

A PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. COLUMBIA September 5, 1861.

FIRE gallant army of Tennessee has compelled by numbers to evacuate A lanta. Whilst t or daty the ugh the a my and the State re-serves to a organized and in the field, under Grig Gen Lesnut towards the detence of the State, the present military condition of the country requi es that every man who can wield

a weapon should be in some organization for the attainment of the same object.

The annexed orders provide for such organizations as the Executive is aumorized to require, under the law, and it is expected that every one who is liable will, without excuse rally to the colors of the State in his appropri

ate organization.

But the force now most useful for all our military purposes is a mounted force; and that (it can only be voluntary) I conjure the yeomanry of the State, by every consideration of interest and patriotism, at once to organize. Let it be formed without reference to age Many a man over fifty will mak as efficien mounted soldier as others half his years. In 1851, the State, then looking to the possible conflict which is now upon us, could boast as gallant a body of mounted men-many of them now over fifty—as ever flashed a sabre in the face of a foe. Many of these are doing good service in the field. Let those at home unite with their younger fellow citizens in organizing companies for mounted service. Each man mount and equip himself, except as to a carbine, which, of the most approved kind, the State will furnish. The borses, (one to each other and man,) upon being registered with the captains of companies, as also he equipwhich (the horse and equipments) shall be used for military purposes, will be exempt from impressment, seizure, distress and execu-

If in a regiment or district enough do not unite to form a company, let them organize with from fifteen to thirty, electing a lieu enant, unite with some organization in another regiment or district, so as to make up a company, and selecting a captain, determine the rank of their lientenants by lot or otherwise Upon the organization of companies having in the aggregate, including four commissioned and eight non commissioned officers, not less than sixty-eight, they will be received and armed and when the number of companies is suffici ent, will be organized into battalions and regi ments by the election of field ficers.

All persons liable to service, who do not attach themselves to a mounted company, will be organized in one of the two classes embrac ed in the annexed orders from the Adjutant and

Inspector General's once.
Citizens of South Carolina! You entered this contest resolved to live free or perish. Your brothers, sons and fathers of the army and State reserves are already in the field Place yourselves by their sides, and make good your determination that no foul minion of the des pot Lincoln should ever place, with impunity, his unhallowed foot-print on the soil of your State. Make them rue the day they attempted to efface you from your heritage and give it to others. The ray of hope which some sanguine persons supposed they saw in the Chicago Convention has gone out in darkness. Be not deluded. There is no prospect of peace from that quarter. Peace is to be obtained alone, under the blessing of God, through your fortitude, your sacrifices and your own strong arms. Given under my hand and the scal of the State,

at Columbia, this fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty

four. M. L. BONHAM.
WM, R. HUNT, Secretary of State.
Sep 8 19 It

BON_All papers in the State will publish this
and General Orders No. 10, till Mon lay, the

Dental Notice MY office is over Bobo, Edwar s & Carl'sle'
Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. S.
March 18 CLAIM AGENCY.

As many persons have made application to me to obtain amounts due to their deceased kindred for effects of which they died possessed of, and of which no account has been given. I would say to all such that I am new in correspondence with an agent at Richmond, to obtain said amounts. and by calling on me at my office, I will endeavor to recover the same for them.

August 18, 1864. CLAIM AGENT.

lowing claims. Parties interested will please call and receipt for amounts, or send an order by some responsible person. J. M. ELFORD, Claim Agent.

Sept 22, 1864. Blanton Ambrose, Harris, J. G. Jr. Horton, Joel A Willis, A P Griffin, John M Williams, W B Reaves, Green Brown ,D R Keller, J A Hembree. Robt Hammett, W T Foster, J. H.

Young, Wm. H. Hobby, Jas. A. Hamm, Thos. P Smith, Edward Paine, Isaiah Petty, Joseph

Enrolling Office, SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. August 8, 1864. COMPLAINTS have been made to me that certain persons, who have been detailed on grounds of public necessity, are charging unreasonable prices for the products of their labor. The necessity for the detail of a man ceases, whenever his neighbor's determine that his prices are unreasonable. All such persons will certainly be sent to the army, Tanners, Millers, Shoemakers, Blacksmi hs, Mill wrights &c., take warning You are de-tailed for the benefit of your neighbors, and

Lieut, and Enrolling Officer. Aug 11

Enrolling Office,

SEVERAL Deserters have recently sent messages to me, inquiring if I would punnish them, or place them under guard, if they would voluntarily report to me. I will state for the benefit of all soldiers who are improperly absent from their commands, that I will

their names.

August 25

P. W. FARROW, Jailor.

SIOO REWARD.

will be paid for his apprehension and lodge-ment in (a). H. H. THOMSON.

ESTRAY.

large BAY MARE, sixteen or seventeen hands high, about sixteen years old, both hind eet white, one up to the paster joint; her right at one hundred and sixty dollars. The owner can find her 8 mile above Spartanburg C. H., near Cherokee Springs. ELIAS WALL, Magistrate.

Prof. E. Falk ernness, second a lass will be formed for in-

850 Reward!

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and lodgment in any jail so that can get him.

TAX IN KIND. DRODUCERS will take notice that after the 1st September next, all estimates for the

1863, given by Army Quartermasters or Commissaries, purchasing officers or bonded agents Officers in command of troops, bonded agents in charge of pablic animals, or persons specially authorized to collect Tax in Kind, such receipts will be taken up by the District Post Quartermaster, or his agents and credited on Assessors estimates; but in all cases, where proof is required that the producer was delivred as Tax in Kind, the estimate will be trans ferred to the District Collector, before whom the proof will be taken as provided for instructions from Commissioner of Taxes.

A. H. KIRBY. Agents for Post Quartermaster, 5th C. D., S. C. August 25

Lime! Lime! Lime!! A T the kilns, Fresh Lime is now on hand of the best quality, for exchange only for provisions, leather, ison etc., from the producers. Exchange only on the old trices on both sides. W. CURTIS. 44

Dental Notice.

C. LEE, D. D. S. | burg. May 26

M'Clellan's Acceptance.

the Chicago Convention: OBANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 8, 1864.

J. M. ELEORD, Claim Agent.

I have received the amounts due on the fol-

Wilkins, T T Lipscombe W E Johnson, Jas Duncan, J M Pettit, Henry

not openy other grounds
J. H. MARSHALL,

SPARTANBURG, S. C., August 19, 1864. not punish or place under guard any one who will columnarily report to me within a reasonable time from this date. I will furnish them reasonation, and I trust that many will embrace this opportunity to return to their dary, and thus wipe out the stigms of desertion from

> J. H. MARSHALL, Lieut, and Enrolling Odjeer.

COMMITTED

FF30 JAH, on Samuelay 234 instant, a NE I was MAN, who says his name is Richard share we belongs to David Lamb, of To the Citizens of South Carolina on sal Toe owner will come toward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

> RUNAWAY about six weeks since, my ne-gro boy PINK. Said boy is about 25 years old—mulatto—5 feet 8 inches hig , and weights about 140 pounds. Pink is supposed obello, in this District. The above reward

WESTLEY LANFORD tolls before me a

W 1LL give to a finited number of pupils. payable invari struction ... - theory and Larmony of music. Early apparentians a requested. July 14 tf

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the at 5 feet 9 inches high; copper color, about

MRS. JUNIUS THOMSON.

crop of 1863, unpaid in whole or part, will be transferred to the District Collector.

In all cases where the producer holds a recept on account of Tax in Kind for the year

The following is the letter of Gen Mc-Clellan to the committee announcing his nomination for the Yankee Presidency by

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my non-ination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that, when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indellible in my mind and heart the reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the peo-

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed o ject for which the war was commenced It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in setive service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many vic-

tories on land and sea The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and com promise. To res ore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition of any settlement So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of states manship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the bon-r and in terest of the country, to scene such , cace re establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition

of peace; we ask no more Let me add, what I doubt not was althoug unexpressed the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one state is willing to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of all its constitution ai rights.

It a trank, carnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will the Union; but the Union must be preser ved at all hezards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody batties, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so wany of our slain and wounded bre-hren had been in vain-that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so of ten periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace in the basis of the Union, under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can

be perman at without union. As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention. I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed is accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in the public expenditures, re establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the

earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money and the burden thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and 19 years of age; had on when he left a blue the rights of States, and the binding au-Jeans coat, besides taking other clothes with thority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention an , the people you repre-

sent, Laccept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the pe ple ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only only seek fervently the guidance of the Kuler of the Universe, and, relying trict at a higher tate than sixteen dollars on His all-powerful aid, do my best to re store union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Hon. Honatio Seymour and others,

The Yankees claim that two hundred of the prisoners captured at Fort Gaines have expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance to to the Federal Government.

A wife's tears, shed too often, harden

eyewater becomes a petrifying water. NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

W E HEREBY give notice that we will off all the male citizens of Loudon county, prosecute according to law, any and Va, without regard to age. They are also WILL be in my office only three days in the week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and convinued situated near the town of Spartanthe county, and taking away all the horman the county are also destroying all the crops, hogs and cattle in another body says it is a post of observation, which is it Joe?

From Indiana.

At Indianapolis, on the 29th ultimo, there was a grand reception of several returning regiments. Governor Morton made an address to the soldiers, in the course of which he discussed the question of an armistice as follows:

It requires two parties to make an armistice; and Jeff. Davis has already declared that he demands the withdrawal of our armies from the South as a necessary pre liminary to any negotiation. Who shall ask for an armistice? Shall our Government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of "No! No!"] But what does an armistice mean? It means to cease operations in front of Atlanta; it means to loose the hold on Richmond; it means to

stop Farragut at Mobile. As every one knows, diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably, at last, would fail. Can we spare enough of the weather now left us for military operations to be frittered away in armistice, and then find ourselves carried into the winter, when our campaign must necessarily close? Can we afford that now? But who believes the rebels will vol: ntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered the horrors of a long and blordy war, especially if we are to acknowledge, by asking an armistice, that we are unable to conquer them? Can we coax them back? If we try that

we shall have to agree to pay their war debt, to give a pension to their widows and orphaus and maimed soldiers; we shall have to pay the damage that has been done to the Southern States during the war; and, more than all, we will have to engraft into our Constitution the doctrine of secession. Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay the war debt of the South, or to pensi a their soldiers, or to reimburse them for damages, aborition Massachusettes, abolition Ohio, abolition Wisconsin, will teil us, "We did not want an armistice, we wanted to fight this war out; but as you have acknowledged secession in your Constitution, we will quietly walk out." In this way the Union would go to pieces, and the country we tried to save be roken up by the very compromise that was intended to preserve it We can make no compromise but what will break up the Government. The only way to get out of the war is to fight it out [Applause.]

But these peace men say the North is of this war is not one-half of the profits of the country. We have never been as wealthy as now, and there are three mil-tions of men in the North who have not yet shouldered a musket in this war. Are fierce struggle for the Southside road is exwe exhausted? General Grant has the rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond. and the General has told a United States Senator that he would not let go his hold even if New York, Philadelphia and Washington should be burned. Sherman is all right at Atlanta, and we will crush this rebellion if we are not pulled off by the traitors of the North

FORREST'S MEN .- It does a Confederate good, says the Mobile Advertiser & Register, to look at Forrest's men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the sight and the study of these hardy riders. Rough in exterior, there is a manly devil may care air about them that bespeaks men who have followed their great leader in many a foray and charge, carrying terror to the ranks of their enemies. They are, too, the happiest and most cheerful soldiers we have ever looked upon. Disdaining sabre, the rifle (most of them Sharpe's) and six-shooter are the arms they delight in. Every one speaks of the alacrity and order of their movements. Horses, artillery and baggage were removed from the cars on their arrival, in the time it usually takes a passenger train to empty itself, and it was remarked by a gentleman who saw their arrival, that they would have been ready to fight in twenty minutes after the car stopped. When we saw them, knots of them were cleaning their rifles and revolvers, as if they were

the principal objects of their solicitude. These manly patriots look altogether worthy of their great leader, and the rough and brilliant military school in which they have been trained. Hurrah for Forrest's men, and all honor to their peerless chief-

The following order has just been promulgated at Vicksburg by General Dana: Speculators in staple articles of food have monopolized the supply, and are grinding the faces of the poor.

Do they expect to be permitted either

to starve the needy, or to compel a generous Government to feed them, while the few who have money are pouring wealth into their laps? Flour will not be sold within this disper barrel, or nine cents per pound; pork, fifty seven dollars per barrel, or thirty two

bacon, thirty three cents per pound; salt, four cents per pound. Any trader, storekeeper, speculator, merchant, sutler or citizen, having these supplies on hand, is hereby ordered to sell them, when called for, at the above rates: the purchaser having the option of deter-

cents per pound; ham, forty cents per pound;

mining the quantity within the limit of twenty pours of each for each person. The Provost Marshal will see to the enforcement of this order, will encourage complaints for its violation, and will punish guilty parties for the first offence by a fine of \$100; for the second by a fine of \$100 the husband instead of softening him. The and imprisonment for ten days, and for the third by confi-cation of stock and imprisonment, at discretion.

> The Yankees are arresting and carrying off all the male citizens of Loudon county,

From the Charleston Mercury-Letter from Richmond. RICHMOND, September 7.

I am glad to hear that the Confederate Government appreciates the existing state of things and will exert itself to the utmost to remedy late mishaps. Unless I have been misinformed, an event is about to occur which will bring joy to the people of Georgia and disturb considerably the serenity of Sherman. This event will best announce itself.

It is also reported, on good authority, that the laxity of the Conscript Bureau is to be looked into-a laxity due the law, perhaps, and not to the carelessness of the Bureau officers—to the end that the 200,000 men within the conscript age, who are now at large in the Contederate States, may be gathered into the fold. Of the 200,000 not less than 40,000 are said to be detailed in Virginia alone. In addition to the vast number of known, there is a large number of unknown, persons liable to military duty. I am told that these "unknown heroes" may occasionally be seen fitting past the open windows of certain rooms in this city, and that, after midnight, they give themselves an airing on our principal streets.

Something must be done to fill up our armies, "that is pez." Lincoln has already knocked off two thirds of his 500,-000 draft and intimates that many of the remaining 300,000 will be needed to replace the 100 days and three years' men, whose term are about to expire. But Grant declares he wants only 100,000, and we can readily see that such an addition to the Yankee armies will require at least half that number to be added to our own armies. This is no time for trifling or delay; the crisis is upon us, and the State, executives and the people must assist the Government in meeting it promptly.

We await with some anxiety the result of the Yankee draft, which was put in force day before yesterday. The fall of Atlanta, however, will be an effectual quietus to any opposition. Still, as a London paper well argues, all those who have had even a three months' taste of the war-to say nothing of the three years' men-will use every artifice to escape, and resort to vio-

lence if a good chance occur. Her British Majesty's late order in regard to prizes carried into her ports is not so unfavorable for the Confederates as was at first supposed. The right to transfer But these peace men say the North is captured property from an armed cruiser exhausted. Are we exhausted? The cost into a blockade runner is of special imper-

> All seems quiet in the armies hereabouts. Whether Early has retreated this side of Winchester, we know not certainly. A pected daily. In justice to the purchasing agent of the

Department, alluded to in a letter, I must

add 5 pounds of bacon to his other stores

for each of the buyers-which makes quite a different showing in the account.

We have had much wet, and it has cleared off cool.

A Big Scare in Memphis. A despatch from Memphis to the Chicago Tribune admits the ludierous scare the Yankees had from Forrest dashing in-

to Memphis. It says: The scene on Tuesday morning was scarcely less terrible than that of Monday. With no rebels within fifteen miles of us, thousands of men, women and children, and, sad to say, officers, chaplains and soldiers, rushed to the fort, and in many instances behaved with great cowardice. I learn that Genera! Forrest has sent in word to General Washburne that he regretted taking his clothes without his being in them, and that if he would send him grey cloth enough for a suit, he would return

the General's wardrobe The General replied that if he would return his clothes he would do so, if General Forrest would designate some safe place for the clothes to be deposited: so I sup-pose our General will get his clothes. His watch was stolen from under his pillow. The thieving rebel lost it opposite headquarters and an orderly found it. The General now looks upon his watch as a

Negro Impressments. The following from the Louisville Journal shows how the Yankees get up "recruits" for their army in Kentucky :

The colored population were slightly excited yesterday and the day before. The military authorities concluded to clear the streets of the idle loafers, and the patrol guard was instructed to arrest all of the African citizeus, free, slave or contraband, found idling about the city. On Tuesday evening two hundred of said Africans were collected by the guard and furnished quarters for the night at Bar-racks No. 1. They were turned over to Captain Hewett yesterday morning to be placed at work on the fortifications of the city. The patrols were still after the colored population yesterday, and numerous stragglers were picked up and furnished

with something to do. The "contrabands"-that is Slaves from Southern States made free by the President's proclamation-are given a chance to volunteer into the army, and become members of the Corps de frique. If they are not patriotic enough to volunteer, by some peculiar process they are drafted into the ranks. It requires but a suit of blue and a musket to to transform the worthless contraband into a brave. defender of the Union. The "free American citizens," natives of Africa and descendants of Ham, are placed into the fatigue corps, furnished with "bosses," a pick, and a spade, and a place to dig.

Somebody says that the little post at the