

Affairs at Chattanooga.

We have conversed with two young men from Chattanooga, who left that place on Tuesday last. They give a graphic picture of the Mountain City. Previous to the battle of Missionary ridge, the Yankee army was reduced almost to starvation, and their mules and horses were dying daily by hundreds for the want of forage. The Yankees cut down all the corn stalks and rag-weeds standing in the country around, and hauled them into town for their stock to eat; they also hauled in large quantities of oak leaves from the forests, and fed to the animals.

They acknowledge a loss of fifty-two hundred killed and wounded in the late battle. Those killed in the centre were hauled down from the ridge and buried in the graveyard at Chattanooga. Their number was about two hundred.

The car shed has been converted into a fortress, by filling up the openings on the sides with logs and making loop-holes for musketry. The prisoners captured on Missionary Ridge were placed in the shed on their arrival at Chattanooga.

The destruction of property at Chattanooga has been immense. Scarcely a tree has been left standing in or around the town, and fences, railings, and frame houses shared in the general destruction. There is not a fence in a dozen miles of town. The fine residence of Mr. J. Sander was torn down and the lumber burnt for firewood.

The machinery of the rolling mill, which was being erected by S. B. Lowe & Co., was buried, but an old man named Riley pointed out the spot where it was interred, and when our informant left, a number of Yankees were engaged in resurrecting it. They had also dug up a steam engine buried by Thomas Webster & Co., near their foundry, and taken it, together with the engine belonging to the Rebel office, and one they had taken from D. Taylor, and placed them at the river, and were throwing water upon Hog hill, and from that point were distributing it throughout the town, and their camps by the aid of troughs.

The Unionists were, as a general thing, treated as badly as the Southern people. Bill Crutchfield, who was ordered out of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg, and whose was the river and joined the Yankees and remained with Crittenden's command opposite Chattanooga during the shelling of the place, and who was quite officious in his efforts in their favor, was stripped of everything. It is stated that he went in a great rage to Gen. Rosecrans, after the destruction of his property, and demanded a pass to come South, saying that he would not remain with men who had destroyed everything he possessed, and desired to come South, knowing that he would be hung, and wanted the matter quickly over. We believe the pass was refused.

The Yankees fitted upon a press we were compelled to leave at Chattanooga, and with some type on which our War Bulletin was printed, were printing their orders, papers, etc.

The Western and Atlantic depot was used as a commissary depot, and the Bank of Chattanooga as a provost marshal's office. The residence of A. C. Van Epps was occupied as headquarters by Gen. Thomas.—Chattanooga Rebel.

Pass His Army.—A man named John Minsky, alias Williams, alias John Martin, who has been passing off as a First Lieutenant of Artillery in Confederate service, and has several times escaped from different places of confinement, broke out of the guard house in Columbia, on Tuesday night, and is now at large. Said Minsky is about 22 years old, five feet ten inches high, sallow complexion, coarse features, dark curly hair, but tolerably short, no whiskers or beard, he had on when he left a grey round jacket, blue pants and a light colored soft hat. He has been going about on crutches for some time, in artillery uniform, and limps a little when walking.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI.—Official report of the doings of Brigadier General Wirt Adams, shows that he and his gallant troops have not been idle. But for reinforcements sent, Natchez would have now been in our possession. General Adams went with the view of taking it, finding the garrison reinforced he attacked the gunboats below the city until the enemy's cavalry came out and got in his rear. He then charged and put to flight the command, killing and capturing such as could not reach the city.

The infantry then formed and came out against him, and he quietly retired and commenced shelling and annoying all boats passing up and down the river, and keeping watch on all cavalry or scouting parties for the city of Natchez.—Canton Citizen.

The London Post argues that the North can never obtain men sufficient to preserve Federal conquests. An army was needed two years since to seize New Orleans, but an army is just as much required to day to retain it in possession. An expedition was necessary months ago to operate on the Mississippi, but it is equally needed on the present moment to prevent Vicksburg and Port Hudson from again falling into Confederate hands.

Patriotism of Southern Women.

The cheek glows and the heart swells with honest pride at the recital of the noble acts of sublime heroism and self-sacrifice displayed by our bonny Southern girls. Harken to the story of their worth as recited by one of their most intense enemies. The writer is an army correspondent of the Chicago Journal, who confesses that his mean little soul shrunk beneath their withering look of hatred and pride. God bless 'em:

I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel women of the South are worthy in everything but a sacred cause of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile; the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for soldiers' blankets without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages. When 400 of Loustreet's men came up to Nashville prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, wildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young traitresses come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dying crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs and uttering words of cheer, should have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back on the rough blackguards of rebels as they are left. But in all there was a defiant air—a pride in their humanity strange to see. Of a truth, they carried it off grandly. And almost all those girls were in mourning for dead rebels—brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had sneered into treason and driven into rebellion, and billeted all the South with their graves, and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flaunt black from the window blinds. Clothed be their souls in sackcloth! I said they were worthy of their sisters at the North in all but their righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pythonesse that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully in earnest; they are almost grand in self-sacrifice. Oh, that they were true and loving daughters of the old flag!

The Greatest Moral Engine.

Say what you will, it's no use talking, poverty is more potent and powerful, as a moral engine, than all the "sermons and soda water" law, logic and prison discipline, ever started.—All a man wants, while he has a chance to be honest, and to get along smoothly, is a good situation and two dollars a day; give him five dollars a day, and he gets lazy and careless; while at ten, or a hundred a day, he is sure to cultivate beastly feelings, eat and sleep to stupefaction, become a *roue*, or a rotten politician, a poor man in misery applies to God for consolation, while a rich man applies to his banker, and tries on a "bender," or goes on a tour to Europe, and studies foreign folly and French license. Poverty is great; in a Christian community or a thriving village it is equal to "martial law," in suppressing moral rebellion and keeping down the "dander." And how faithful, too, is poverty, says Dr. Litterage, for it sticks to a man after all his friends and the rest of mankind have deserted!—Falconbridge.

AN INCIDENT AT GETTYSBURG.—A surgeon of the Virginia army relates the following incident:

As I was pushing my way through a crowd of idle spectators, at the 2nd corps hospital, Gettysburg, one of our wounded, from a North Carolina regiment, called to me in a feeble voice. I went to him, and he said:

"You are a Confederate surgeon, are you not?"

I answered him, "Yes; what can I do for you?"

He caught me nervously by the arm, and in a manner very striking and very eloquent, he uttered, "What do you think, doctor? I am wounded and dying in defence of my country, and these people are trying to persuade me to take the oath of allegiance to theirs!"

The crowd around him scattered as if a bomb had fallen in their midst, while I, overcome by the fervent eloquence of his words, could only bow in silence over the gallant fellow, upon whose brow the damp shadow of death was already gathering.

How to Secure Success.—"That you may find success," said Rev. Charles Brooks, in an address to boys, "let me tell you how to proceed. To-night you begin your great plan of life. You have but one life to live, and it is measurably important that you do not make a mistake. To-night begin carefully. Fix your eye on the fortieth year of your age, and amid then say to yourself; At the age of forty I will be a temperate man; I will be an industrious man; and economical man; a benevolent man; a well read man; a religious man, and a useful man—I will be such an one; I resolve, and I will stand to it. My young friends, let this resolution be as firm as adamant; let it stand like the oak which cannot be wind shaken."

Prayer at the Opening of Congress.

Dr. Moore delivered, on the first day of Congress, the following beautiful prayer, the publication of which many members have desired:

Almighty God! We desire in simplicity and devout sincerity, to come before Thy throne to ask Thy blessing upon the Congress here assembled. It has met in a time of trouble and darkness, but Thou art a very present help in every time of trouble, and dost cause light to rise out of darkness. We beseech Thee, then, so to bless these members that their hearts may be purified from every unworthy motive, and their minds be enlightened with that clearness of judgment that shall enable them rightly to devise such measures as may be needful to deliver us from some of the great calamities now pressing upon us. And grant Thy blessing, also, to each co-ordinate branch of authority, to our armies and to our people, that they may patiently bear all their burdens, and unflinchingly go forward through all their trials, until it shall please Thee to bestow upon us liberty and independence, peace and prosperity; and then, having served Thee faithfully in our generation, receive us at last, through sprinkling of the blood of atonement, and sanctification of the Holy Spirit, to that general assembly and church of the first born that are united in Heaven, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

GOOD FOR COFFEE.—Three free negroes in Goochland county, arrested some few days since and turned over to the proper authorities a trio of Yankee deserters, found prowling about the country. Dull as negroes generally are, beginning to appreciate properly their Yankee friends, and will soon learn to shun them as they would a rattlesnake. Those who have been North and returned wish no more experiments of Abolition kindness and Yankee freedom, and they are right.—Richmond Dispatch.

WAY-SIDE HOME.

IN view of the increased demands upon the Way-side Home, the Executive Committee charged with its management have appointed the following gentlemen Agents of this institution to solicit contributions in money and provisions, and beg that those friends will act promptly without further notice. The conductors of the various railroads will give their generous aid in the transportation of all supplies.

- JAMES S. GIBBS,
Chairman pro tem.
And Treasurer Way-side Home.
- Dr. Lewis Dantler, Vance's Ferry (Orange Parish).
T. Zimmerman, St. Mathew's, S. C.
C. Whittemore, Orangeburg S. C.
Rev. T. O. Frieron, Kingsree.
J. A. Dingie, Sumter.
Rev. B. N. Suarez, Barnwell.
Col. J. J. Ryan, Blackville.
E. L. Kerrison, Columbia.
Rev. J. R. Dow, Allen.
Silas Johnstone, Newberry.
H. B. McLaughlin, Winesboro.
Rev. J. R. Alder, Pendleton.
Rev. W. A. Gamewell, Marlton.
A. O. Norris, Esq., Anderson.
Rev. C. McArthur and W. M. Lawton, Abbeville.
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Bradley, Chester.
W. A. Latta, York.
J. Kyle, Esq. Laurens.
Rev. J. D. McCollough, Union.
C. J. Elger, Esq., Greenville.
Rev. W. C. Kirkland, Spartanburg.
Papers of the State please copy.
January 1

NEW GOODS!

Mrs. L. HAMMERSLOUGH.
RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE ATTENTION
of her friends and customers, that she has lately received some very desirable Goods—consisting in part of, viz:

- 4-4 French Prints,
- English,
- Black Crapes,
- Black Alpaca,
- Printed Challies,
- 4-4 and 7-3 Orangeville Shirtings,
- Brown Denims,
- Flax Thread, Shoe Strings, Spool Cotton, &c.

And many other articles, in addition to a nice assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Parties in need of any of the above mentioned Goods will do well by calling early at
MRS. L. HAMMERSLOUGH'S,
January 1

ALMANACS.

MILLERS ALMANAC FOR 1864 FOR SALE AT
THE POST OFFICE.
January 1

Negroes For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL IN CAMDEN,
on the first Monday in January next, a lot of fifteen Choice Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and excellent waggoner, a cook, washer and ironer, child's nurse, &c.

Terms cash. Those who desire may give bond and security, payable in one year. Purchasers to pay for papers.
JOHN J. TRANTHAM
January 1

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST
the estate of James L. Haile, deceased, will please present the same duly attested, and all indebted to said estate will make payment to me of their respective indebtedness, at an early day.
A. J. HAILE
January 1

Roads.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS FOR KERSHAW District, will meet in Camden, on the second Monday in January, at 11 o'clock.
COLIN MACRAE, Clerk.
January 1

In the Court of Ordinary.—Kershaw District.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Herron, deceased.—Final Settlement.

JAMES E. RODGERS, ADMINISTRATOR
of the bona fide son of Samuel Herron, deceased, having applied to have a final settlement of the estate of his late father, the following named Heirs and distributees are hereby ordered to appear in this court on Monday the 13th of January next, to receive their distributive share, viz: Maria Skinner, Mannel Herron; Elias Delk, David Delk, Robert Delk, James Delk, Icy Moore, Neely Segars, Mary Delk, Nancy E. Delk, Wm. Skinner, John Skinner, James Skinner, Nancy Outlaw and Rebecca Herron.

J. E. RODGERS, Adm'r.
A. L. McDonald, Ordinary's Office, October 8, 1863.
October 8 3mos

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

WHEREAS WM. R. TAYLOR, C. E. K., AP-
plied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods any chattels, rights and credits of Allen Sanders, late of the district aforesaid, deceased;

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the 25th day of December inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-eighth year of the independence and sovereignty of the State of South Carolina. A. L. McDONALD, O. K. D.
November 20

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

To the Families of Deceased Soldiers.

The Legislature has continued the agency to record the names of soldiers from this State who have fallen in service or died from disease during the present war. The following resolution was adopted by both branches of the General Assembly.

"Resolved, That the Agent do urge, by public advertisement, the families of deceased soldiers to report to him, that he may have the means of verifying and correcting Regimental returns."

In accordance with the above resolution of the General Assembly, I earnestly request the families and friends of deceased soldiers to forward to me the names of the brave men who have fallen in battle or died in service during the present war. The information required is the name, rank, number of regiment, letters of company, date of death, cause of death, in what battle, or where died.

I would also earnestly request all the commanding officers of regiments from this State to forward me official returns of the casualties in their respective commands from the beginning of the war, and to continue said returns during their term of service, so that the Roll of Honor may be as perfect and complete as possible.

WM. B. JOHNSTON,
Recording Agent of the State.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times, and forward bills to me, as Recording Agent of the State.
January 1

HEADQUARTERS.

COMMISSARY-GEN'L, DEPT. S. C. I.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20, 1863.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAVING PASSED
an Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to suppress the undue distillation of spirituous liquors in this State," authorizing and empowering his Excellency the Governor to contract with a skilled and responsible agent in each of the Districts of this State to manufacture a limited quantity of pure spirits, at a limited and reasonable price, not to exceed three dollars per gallon; said spirits not to be sold to any but regularly practicing physicians and registered druggists.

Notice is hereby given that proposals in writing, stating prices, will be received at this Department for the manufacture and sale, as above, of a quantity of pure spirits and alcohol, sufficient for the demands of the District from which the offer is made. Bond of ten thousand dollars, with adequate security, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
Early proposals are requested.
By order of the Governor.

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

All papers in the State insert four times, and send bills in duplicate, with copy of advertisement attached, to this Department for payment. Bills paid quarterly.
January 1

Fine Opportunity for Investment.

Desiring to retire, I offer for sale the SOUTH CAROLINIAN AND COLUMBIA BANNER OFFICE, with the papers—daily, tri weekly and weekly—BINDERY, JOB OFFICE, and all appurtenances.

The lot measures 66 by 150 feet, and the building is well adapted for its purposes. There is a valuable HOE (CYLINDER) POWER PRESS, an ADAMS PRESS and RUGGLES CARD PRESS. The Engine is a very superior Hoe's vertical, and the supply of TYPE and MATERIAL abundant. The circulation of the papers is equal to that of any in the State.
Terms cash, in Confederate bonds.
R. W. GIBBS.

Columbia, December 5, 1863.

ROAD AND BANK DIVIDEND.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY having declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN DOLLARS per share on the Old Stock, and Three Dollars and fifty cents per Share on the New Issue, for the six months ending December 31st, 1863; and the SOUTH WESTERN RAIL ROAD a DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Share for the like period, the same will be paid at the aforesaid Bank, in Columbia, in Confederate States Treasury Notes, on and after Monday, the 4th proximo.—

The Dividend on Road Shares not connected with the Bank will be paid in the same manner and at the same time and place as above stated, and at the Branch Bank of the State of South Carolina at Camden.

J. R. EMERY,
Auditor South Carolina Railroad Company.
JOHN C. COCHRAN,
Cashier Southwestern Railroad Bank.
January 1

Rags!

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHITE
linen or cotton Rags, delivered in large or small quantities at this office, or at the Post office.
January 1