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The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, September 26, 1861.

Communications.

We have received Cards from Gen. B. F. Bates and Mr. Samuel Spake in reply to Mr. W. C. Gossett, but owing to our want of force, too late for publication in this issue. They will appear next week.

We have also a communication from Lt. Col. B. B. Foster, in Virginia, addressed to the 45th Regiment S. C. Militia, the publication of which we are compelled to delay, for the same reason.

We are likewise compelled to postpone an interesting letter, from our correspondent L. descriptive of the fight on the 18th inst., on the banks of the Potomac, in which the noble Fifth acted a conspicuous part. We publish it next week.

Concert.

We were deprived of the pleasure, by indisposition, of attending the Concert on Monday night, given for the benefit of the soldiers. We are glad to hear that it was a perfect success—the proceeds amounting we hear to about $150. For further particulars read the following communication:

For the Spartan.

Our Village was agreeably enlivened last evening with a Concert, gotten up by several of the young ladies and gentlemen of this place, for the relief of our brave and gallant soldiers. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the *performers* in the beutiful and artistic taste displayed throughout the whole. The viol and instumental pieces were most admirably selected, each performing the part assigned with graceful ease and skill. The prettily embowered screen in front of the stage, added much to the loveliness of the fair nymphs as they flitted to and fro. The modesty and unaffected demeanor of the young ladies excited much admiration, each one seemed to feel the *noble* and *holy* cause in which she was engaged, and for-getting self, threw her whole soul into her performance, thereby imparting an air of modest ease and grace well calculated to inspire the audience. Many thanks are due the accomplished Professor, (Mr. Falk) under whose superintendence the concert was conducted; his dignified bearing, and soft, soul stirring notes on the piano added much to the "*eclat*" of the evening.

Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861. * * *

Acknowledgements.

Mrs. Jefferson Choice gratefully acknowledges the reception of $10, from Mr. W. Thomson; and of contributions from Mrs. W. West, Mrs. Matthew Moore, Mrs. Payton Ballinger, Mrs. R. Smith, Mrs. O. E. Edwards, Mrs. M. O. Miller, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. N. P. Walker, Mrs. R. C. Springs, Mrs. J. M. Elford, Mrs. Houghston, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Miss Lizzie Morgan, Miss M. Wynne, Miss A. Wynne, Miss Fannie Ballinger, Miss Betsy Wright, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Garrett.

Military Organizations.

Judging from all the indications of the Northern press, it is apparent that no effort will be spared to effect our subjugation. If the mighty armies of which they loudly boast cannot effect a result so desirable if armaments and flotillas cannot avail—if rewards and promises applied to whites in Southern employment, compass not the end, singly and unaided then, insidious influences, through spies and disloyal citizens, are to be exerted upon our colored population, at the sacrifice of our homes, families and friends.

No people are now so desperate as the North, none more unscrupulous, as to means. We deal with a treacherous foe; one whose sense of honor in this war, is as obtuse as his conscience. Flames, sword, poisons, by their own hands, or through your contented domestics, will all be used. Let us flatter not ourselves that there is no danger. We know not who are in our midst, that may enter into the heart of our Blackamoors, and there drop a motive that shall fester into deeds of violence.

We know not what a tide of influences may pour in from disaffected sections in adjoining States, or through persons who wear the badge of loyalty, but, in the heart, lodge secret motives of enmity, ready at any time to burst forth in a broad and extended devastation. So far as we are able to decide just now, the prospect of internal dangers does not seem to be imminent. While the surface looks calm we know not what under currents may flow, which, by their gathering heat and intensity, will agitate society from its base to its cap stone Is it not our duty then, to anticipate danger and guard against it? If the sky is clear, bright and lovely, to day, we know that at some time or other it will be overcast with cloud and in its bosom the deep thunder will mutter, and the live lightning flash in playful awfulness. While a thousand unthought of and unseen avenues of approach exist to the colored classes, let us be on the alert. Let no suspicious person pass without a rigid examination let no utterances of doubtful loyalty go unexamined—let no trades man or salesman no matter what may be the character of his wares, hailing from any disaffected section of the country, or from any of the United States, pass without requiring the fullest evidences that his representations as to himself and business, are clearly genuine.

To do this, let committees be formed voluntarily, if not by authority, whose duty it shall be to gather up items and report to our local or State authorities, as the case may be, all persons, whether transient or local, who, by act or speech, render themselves obnoxious to the charge of disloyalty. To secure another safeguard against surprises or subitaneous mischief, let each man signify his willingness to organize upon a stict military basis by subscribing his name upon lists, duplicates of which should be left at each of the Printing Offices in town. After a sufficient number is obtained, let the companies be organized by the election of officers, whose duty it shall be to drill the respective organizations thrice a week, if not oftener, one hour in the afternoon. To give the matter more importance, let each house of business, during the hour of drill be closed, and every man present himself, armed with such private arms as he may possess, in the shape of guns. In these military companies, all who are capable of bearing arms will be admitted. Thus organized and prepared for resistance and attack, we may be potent to strike whenever our safety demands or duty requires it.

Resolution of Thanks.

At a meeting of the young ladies, it was unanimously

Resolved, That their thanks be tendered to Professor Falk, Dr. Heinitsh, Dr. Russell and [illegible] their cordial co-operation and valu[illegible] in their Concert for the ben-

A Card.

Camp Johnson, September 14th., 1861.

At a meeting of the Forest Rifles, held on their parade ground, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Soldiers Aid and Relief Association, and also the ladies of the town of Spartanburg, for their liberal donations of blankets, testaments, tracts, &c., which have contributed so much to our comfort and welfare, and for the prompt manner in which they have helped in making our Uniforms.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the warmest feelings of gratitude toward the kind ones who have thus remembered us.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in both of the papers of the town of Spartanburg.

D. R. DUNCAN, Chairman.
A. W. Walker, Secretary.

Lightwood Knot Springs,
Camp Johnson, Sept. 14, 1861.

At a company meeting of the Iron District Volunteers, held at this place, September 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the citizens in the vicinity of Mr. Henry R. Murph's for the splendid supper given to the Iron District Volunteers, the night previous to their departure for the camp, and for a large quantity of provisions furnished by the many kind citizens in that neighborhood.

Resolved, That we will ever retain a grateful recollection of the pleasures experienced on that evening, and of the kindness thus manifested towards us.

Resvoled, That the thanks of this company be returned to those citizens who so liberally contributed money for the benefit of our company.

Resolved, That this imperfect and delayed expression of thanks be sent to the papers of Spartanburg, with the request that they give them an insertion in their papers.

A. K. SMITH, Chairman.
F. M. TRIMMIER, Secretary.

Death Dr S. King Gibson.

Another name has been added to the list of our lamented dead. Dr. S. King Gibson, a member of the Butler Guards, died at Farfax, Va., of typhoid fever on the 2d inst. His remains were brought home and were interred at Milford on Sunday before last. The Doctor was a young man. and had but a short while previous to volunteering commenced the practice of medicine. By attention and skill he was fast gaining the confidence of the people, and making for himself a name in his profession In Virginia he won the esteem of his comrades by his very kind attentions to the sick and his goodness of heart. It was while ministering to his sick comrades that he took the fever of which he died. With his bereaved family are our heartfelt sympathies —*Enterprise.*

Rebel Hash.

A correspondent of the Southern *Patriot* writes from Flint Hill, Va., August 30th, says a better spirit seems to pervade the camp than formerly—every body seems to be contented and happy—the sick are improving—experience in the cooking department has created a great prejudice against *flop jacks* and *belligerant soup* and *rebel hash* is now all the rage, for green corn and Irish potatoes are abundant.

Woman.

Below is a lovely picture of woman as a ministering angel, as drawn by the graphic pen of an able correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, over their signature of "Personne." It will be found to be worthy of one capable of appreciating the tenderness of woman under the most trying circumstances:

Speaking of nurses, I cannot forbear paying a tribute to the noble men and women who are here in that capacity. Many of them are the wealthiest and most arist cratic citizens of the neighborhood, while others represent nearly every State in the Southern Confederacy. While I write, I have in my minds eye one of these great hearted women, who seemed to carry in her bosom a bottle of sunshine, which she uncorked at a every bedside. The patients looked upon her as she moved here and there with a kind word for one, a soothing of the brow for another, a softening of the pillow for the third, and kindly caress or token of recognition for all, as a sort of mother, and I could see their eyes fondly follow her footsteps as if, while she were present they were under the shadow of some protecting wing, and she was good—good in the largest sense of the term. Everybody around her seemed to feel and recognize it the moment they came within her gentle influence. She had that genius of administration, which is the special province of certain women, marked even among her helpful sisters by a soft, low voice, a quiet footfall, a light hand, a cheerful smile, and a ready self surrender to the objects of her care. She was neither young nor pretty, but there was an invitation in the large blue benevolent eye, and the bright expressive face, which appeared to beckon you to come into her heart. I shall never forget her as long as I live and no doubt many a wounded man on his return home will likewise carry with him to the grave the memory of the good woman who, without money and without price," was to him in his darkest hours as a mother to her dearest child

Southern Industries and Southern Railways.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:

It is a fact not generally known in the North, that four-fifths of the poorer class of whites at the South are clothed in homespun, either linen, cotton or wollen, or linsey woolsey—as their forefathers were in the revolution. John Randolph used frequently to wear it; so did another eccentric person—Shocco Jones, of North Carolina. It is spun and woven by the negroes and "plain" white women all over the Southern States. The manufacture of this style of goods has obtained a great increase since the opening of the war. As stated recently in this correspondence, it is highly probable that peace will find the South far more advanced in certain kinds of industry than at any previous period of her history.

The Southern railways, having no frieght to transport for merchants or planters, are used almost exclusively for the transportation of troops, and provisions, and munitions of war. Being of a uniform gauge, the cars and locomotives of one company can be employed by all the others. Between Monigomery and Manassas there is only one break, and that is at Petersburg. From New Orleans to Manassas there is no reshipment necessary. Between Boston and Washington, on the other hand, three breaks occur in the line, without counting the crossing the Susquehanna. The new Southern railways are of the first class, and several of the old works have been relaid with heavy iron. Distinguished engineers like Latrobe, McNeil, Child, Croset, Ellet, Mahone, Garnet and Pritchard, have been engaged for a quarter of a century in the construction of these works, with the aid of the most successful Northern contractors.

Kentucky Pluck.

We extract the following spirited paragraphs from the Louisville Courier of Tuesday:

"We presume there is not a Kentuckian, not base enough to be a slave, who is not getting his arms in readiness for the rapidly approaching conflict. And when Kentuckians bear their red right arm in battle, their enemies may well call upon the hills and the mountains to fall upon and cover them from their vengence and fury."

"Kentucky refused to fight the South when called on by Lincoln's Secretary of War. She will also refuse to fight her now, when called on by the Union (?) Legislature. When the Legislature requires Gov. Magoffin to call for troops to fight Tennesseeans, ten will go to their aid where one will enlist under the Lincoln banner."

Correspondence of the Spartan.

Camp near Germantown, 5th Regt. S. C. V., 3rd Brigade, Sept. 16, 1861

Dear Trimmier:—I have but a few moments to drop you a line by Sergeant F. L. Anderson, who leaves for home on furlough for a short time. I am glad to state that the health of our Regiment is gradually improving.—Our friend, Capt. H. H. Durant, with other friends from home reached our camp yesterday in good health. We, as well as the entire Regiment, were glad to meet and welcome him back to the important duties of his office. He brings a bountiful and liberal supply of clothing, and other articles from the good, kind and truly patriotic ladies and citizens of our District. Were we now to attempt to do justice to the goodness, patriotism or kindness of the truly worthy, and ever to be remembered ladies of the town and district of Spartanburg, we should entirely fail, both for want of time or words, the one hundredth part that they so richly merit.

On Wednesday last, the gallant Col. Stewart made a bold and dashing attack on the enemy at Lewensville, about three miles from Chain Bridge. He had but a small force of cavalry and infantry, and two of light artillery. The enemy had a large force both of infantry and cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery, completely routing them, and taking possession of their position, killing a considerable number, and taking some prisoners.

On Friday, he again made another gallant attack on the enemy at Hall's Hill, about 27 miles from Arlington, with similar success.

To day heavy cannonading has been heard from early morning to 12 M., in the direction of Arlington. Large bodies of troops are now marching past while I am writing. We have just received orders to be ready to march in five minutes. We are certainly and surely on the eve of another great and bloody battle.

We again cast our banner to the breeze, over our sacred soil, trusting to the Great Jehovah of Battles, to guide and direct us aright, and to shield us from impending danger. Our cause is just, and we go forth with full assurance of the success of our army.

Two o'clock, P. M.—We have just heard that the firing to-day, was at Munson's Hill. The enemy attempted to re-take it, but failed. Our troops, we understand, successfully and gallantly maintained their position, and retains possession of the Hill. The firing ceased about 12 M. We have not heard the particulars or details. The contest was pretty heavy. I will write you to-morrow, if possible, the result. We have not yet this morning received marching orders, but we know not how soon.

Yours truly, L.

Latest from Virginia.

Richmond, Sept. 23.—The Examiner of this morning, publishes the following list of Collectors of the war tax: For Alabama, Joseph C. Bradley; Arkansas, Wm. H. Hallibut; Florida, E. F. Blackburn; Georgia, E. Starnes; Louisiana, Robert A. Lausher; Mississippi, John A. Handy; North Carolina, W. K. Lane; South Carolina, W. E. Martin; Tennessee, I. B. Williams; Texas, Geo. K. Durham; Virginia, Henry T. Garnett.

It is current here that four hundred Federals were shot recently in or near Washington for insubordination.

Van Dorn has arrived here. He has been appointed a Major General.

Both the United States Senators from Maryland, it is reported, have been arrested and jailed.

The statement about the shooting of four hundred troops, by order of Gen. McClellan, for refusing to advance on the Confederate troops, is believed in high official circles here, and from that source the information is obtained.

Nothing from the camps.

Gen. Lee's official report of the plan of operations on the Cheat Mountain frontier was received at the War Department to-day, from which it appears that the entire plan was disconcerted, from the failure of one of his columns to attack the enemy's position on the mountain. The enemy was defended by an almost impenetrable stockade fort. The enemy at Cheat Mountain had been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Paducah, Sept 17.—Last night was one full of excitement at this point. Twice the pickets around the town fired, and the whole army were turned out and formed in order of battle. The first alarm was caused by a sentinel shooting at a straggling soldier, the second by shooting into a market wagon. A fugitive who was arrested here last night from Mayfield, reports that eight thousand of Gen. Johnston's forces are at Mayfield and ten thousand more approaching this place.

Northern Estimate of our Army.—The New York *Herald* of the 13th instant, gives the following table as a "correct statement of the present strength and position of the rebel forces, from purely original sources, and from data that we have been collecting for the last five weeks." The Herald endorses it as correct in every particular:

Rebel forces before Washington, including Beauregard's 90,000 troops, General Joseph E. Johnston's 50,000 troops, between Chain Bridge and Leesburg, Magruder's reinforcement of 25,000 troops originally intended to cross the Potomac at Acquia Creek, and the last reinforcement of 25,000 men.

In all,	190,000
At the numerous batteries on the Potomac, York, James, and Rappahannock rivers,	15,000
At Yorktown, Norfolk and Portsmouth,	40,000
At Fredericksburg, 5000, Petersburg, 5000; Brentsville, 1,000; Culpepper, 3,000; Gordonsville, 5,000; Staunton, 3,000; Covington, 2000; Charlottesville, 5,000; Lynchburg, 5,000; Burkesville, 5,000—total,	37,000
In Western Virginia, under Floyd and Lee,	30,000
Near Winchester and Strasburg,	12,000
Total,	324,000

The troops have been furnished by the following States:

From Alabama, 30,000; from Arkansas, 21,500; from Florida, 4,000; from Georgia, 30,000; from Kentucky, 10,000; from Louisiana, 30,000, from Maryland, 8,000; from Mississippi, 20,000; from Missouri, 30,000; from North Carolina, 30,000; from South Carolina, 20,000; from Tennessee, 35,000; from Texas, 20,000; from Virginia, 60,000.

Total,	350,000

The excess of 26,000 men are emyloyed in Missouri.

Recruting for the Federal Army.—The Northern papers report great dullness in the recruiting business. The New York Herald says that not more than ten men booked in New York last week for general service, and the regimental officers were scarcely more successful. A few men enlisted in Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo and Boston. The reduction of the army standard from five feet four and a half to five feet three has not had the effect which it was expected to have, of increasing the number of recruits. Every expedient and incentive have been in vain. The military enthusiasm of the North, to use a Yankee phrase, has "played out."

During the past week no less than four female recruits have been discovered in companies enlisted for the war at Cleveland.

Beginning to Learn.

Only a few weeks ago it was called "treason" in us to denounce as unspeakably silly the idea that either half of this country could "subdue" the other half. We have looked upon it, nevertheless, that the war must go on till the Republican leaders find out that fact; or, till, by swindling contracts, they have sucked from the country the last available dollar, and the war ceases by exhaustion. The latter, if not the former, of these events we have thought likely to happen, before the outraged and betrayed people of the Northern States will have an opportunity, by election, to haul the Republican party from power—first in the State Governments, next to Congress, and finally from what is left of the United States. But it looks as if the more intelligent men of the Republicans are beginning to learn. We are not surprised to find Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who was carried away by the idea of "whipping back" the South, but who at least behaved bravely at Bull Run, now saying that they had made a great mistake regarding the South, adding:

"We are under the impression that they are lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies; whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves; we have found not only the physique of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence, and their means of transportation—everything that goes to make up military efficiency—superior to ours."

Which, of course, gives a gloomy idea of the chance of "whipping" them on their own soil. But we find a leading Republican paper in Massachusetts—the celebrated New Bedford Mercury—making the following clean breast of the "perilous stuff" that has waked it from its slumbers. It says:

"We have made a mistake in our estimate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our own? Is it true that the South carries with her the sources of certain failure, or shall we not rather be compelled to yield to her demands, not as a matter merely of policy and self-interest, but of sheer necessity.

"Is not the struggle assuming new features, and instead of being a contest for the preservation of the Constitution, is it not growing into a war of subjugation, in which the course first marked out by the Government will be abandoned by the necessity of events?

"Is there any longer a reasonable hope that, after the bitter strife of States and the shedding of fraternal blood, the Union can ever be restored to its former position?"

Sensible suggestions; and we give due credit to the New Bedford Mercury for its courage in facing the music. As we do not belong to Abe Lincoln's school, and are more ready to answer than to ask questions, we will lay down some wholesome propositions to be tought over by men returning to the use of reason in politics—by men who are dropping their flag badges, and recovering from their two-hour shout of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians?"

Every act and every week of war is sundering further apart the North and South.

If the South could be "subjugated," those States would no longer be what they were under the old Constitution. They would be subject provinces. We want none such.

A million of soldiers can neither conquer the South nor hold it if it were conquered.

The aim of the Abolitionized Republicans is to disrupt the Union by this war, and thus get a country free of negro slavery.

Passion may yet be allayed, South as well as North, and the Union may be reconstructed yet.

The only possible way to restore the Union is, to have peace before too deep wounds have been inflicted on either side.

The strongest of empires, and the greatest of potentates, have treated with "rebels with arms in their hands." It ought to be easy for a Government of freemen, who claim and guaranty the right of keeping and bearing arms.

Our grandchildren will never bother their heads about whether we, this year and the next year, have "had our own way," or whether our "feelings have been gratified." If by any compromises we can save the institutions of our country, and leave a great and free and happy country for those that come after us, our one duty is to do this thing.—*New York Freeman's Journal*

Our Relations with Kentucky.

The following article is from the Memphis *Avalanche*, and very forcibly presents the reasons why the Confederate troops should not be withdrawn from Kentucky:

"It has been rumored on the streets that the Confederate troops took possession of Hickman and Columbus contrary to the wish and instruction of President Davis, and that they will be ordered at once to retire from Kentucky soil. We give no credit to these rumors, and believe they will prove to be unfounded. Our military authorities, we doubt not, had information of the designs of the enemy to seize these important strategetic points, which made it their duty to occupy them without farther delay. Recent movements of the federals on the Mississippi—the presence of their gun boats in the vicinity of Hickman and Columbus, and the landing of a federal force opposite the latter, clearly indicated such designs

"The Confederate States have recognized and respect the Sovereign right of Kentucky to determine whether she would attach herself to the Northern Union or the Southern Confederacy—to fix her own political destiny. The fundamental principle on which their association is founded—the principle of voluntary confederation forbids any interference with the sovereignty of any State in determining its political relation. Much as we desire the alliance of Kentucky, much as we should regret her separation from her sister States of the South, yet if her people deliberately choose to continue their connection with the Northern fragment of the old Union, the Confederate States, controlled by regard for State sovereignty, cannot and will not interfe e.

"But When Kentucky becomes actively or passively a party to the war against the South, when she permits her territory to be used as a camping ground and higaway for Lincoln's armies, and the transportation of arms and munitions of war to be used against the South, then it becomes the unquestionable right and bounden duty of the Confederate Government to advance force upon her soil to repel the invader. It has the same right to invade Kentucky as any other portion of the enemies territory. For months past Kentucky has been thus prostituted to the purposes of the enemy, despite her professed neutrality and at the instigation of the leaders of the party in the majority, which has continued to control her elections and political action.

"The Confederate Government has patiently borne with this palpable abandonment of Kentucky's neutrality in the hope that her own people would redress the grievance, until with the criminal connivance of the popular leaders the State was about to be occupied by Lincoln's armies for the avowed purpose of coercing her people into the active support of a Government and a war which they condemn and of invading the Southern Confederacy. In such an exigency our military authorities had no other course left than to anticipate the enemy by the prompt occupation of the points immediately threatened.

"Now that our troops are in Kentucky, forced there by the menaces of the enemy, by the imperious necessity of self-defence they should not be recalled until Lincoln's forces evacuate the State. We have no fear that they will be ordered to retire, so long as a foot of a Lincoln soldier presses the soil of Kentucky. The die is cast. Our troops are on the spot to contest the military occupancy of the State with Gen. Anderson, and there can be no retrograde movement on their part until he shall withdraw the last of his mercenaries, and abandon the claim of Lincoln to force Kentucky into his service."

J. W. Curtis Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has been appointed Aid to President Davis, with the rank of Colonel of Cavilry. Col. Lee is a graduate of West Point.

"Billy, how did you lose your finger?" "Easy enough," said Billy. "I guess you'd have lost yourn if it had been where mine was." "That don't answer my question." "Well, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off, or else steal the trap."

From Richmond.

Richmond, September 20.—The Examiner this morning says that another package of unsigned ten dollar treasury notes had been stolen *en route* from New Orleans. The Department is determined to suppress the whole issue of tens engraved by J. Manouvrier, of New Orleans.

Many Yankees are bundling up their notions and endeavoring to escape before the expiration of the forty days' limit of the alien act, and many pseudo friends of the South are arriving from the North to protect their property from sequestration.

The shipment of Hessian prisoners for New Orleans will be made to-day, to be followed by a further consignment to morrow.

The report of Lee's capture of Reynolds was telegraphed to Gov. Letcher, and from a source which the Governor regarded reliable. Subsequent intelligence, however, does not sustain the report of the capture.

The Enquirer says that from the large fleet in Hampton Roads during the present week it is evident that a movement like the Hatteras affair is contemplated.

The federals are daily practising with 15 inch columbiads at Old Point.

Twenty-four refugees from Maryland reached here, including two members of the Legislature. Many have already left and others will follow. A perfect reign of terror rages in Maryland, women violated, property destroyed, and the citizens threatened with imprisonment and death.

The sequestration of the Yankee effects is going on—nearly half a million has been seized during the past few days. The general inquiry is what is doing in other cities?

From Kentucky.

Mobile, Sept. 20.—A special dispatch to the Picayune, dated Memphis, 18th instant, says that the Tennesseans have possession of Elizabethtown, forty-three miles south by west of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with a large amount of rolling stock.

Eleven companies rallied around our banner at that place.

Rousseau's ragamuffins left Louisville this morning to meet our forces. Both parties are endeavoring to gain Muldrow's Hill, a very strong position. They are supposed to be equally distant. Lively times are anticipated within twenty-four hours

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—A sailor was captured by the federal steamer Massachusetts but subsequently sent adrift in a leaky boat, for refusing to take the oath. He was picked up, and arrived here to-day. He reports that the federals have nine batteries on Chandler's Island, and that they are expecting lumber to build houses and hospital, and twelve thousand troops are to be divided between that Island, and neighborhood. It is also intended to fortify Ship Island, and prevent communication between New Orleans and Mobile.

Memphis, Sept. 19.—The Confederates are doubtless occupying Muldrow's Hill by to day. Rousseau is opposing them, and a battle there is very probable.

A large force of Tennesseeans reached Bowling Green yesterday.

Gen. Johnston has arrived at Colnmbus, and reported that seven thousand federals had landed nine miles above Columbus with the intention of attacking it.

Greenville, Ky., (via Mobile,) Sept. 20—A number of Southerners passed here this afternoon for Louisville, on various conveyances, and report that Gov. Morehead had been arrested and sent to the Bastile. (Lafayette.)

Frankfort, Sept. 20.—The Legislature calls the Kentuckians and Tennesseans invaders and says that they must be expelled; that the federals only come to Kentucky to preserve tranquility; and requests the Governor to place Thos. L. Crittenden in command of the State troops. Underwood was unable to suppress his emotion, and spoke against such resolutions. This is taken from the Louisvile Journal.

The Courier has been suppressed.

Rosseau, yesterday morning, was crossing Rolling Fork in flats, and not liking the muttering of the Hardeen country boys, he suddenly recrossed, with six hundred that had got over.

Muldrawgh's Hill has not been occupied.

[Green River is the name given to a neighborhood of Bowling Green, Kentucky.]

St. Louis, Sept. 14—I am authorized from headquarters to contradict the report that Meigs has superseded Fremont. There is no foundation for it.

Arrival of Gen. Johnson.—Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson the distinguished military chieftain arrived in Nashville, Tenn., and stopped at the St. Cloud, where he was during the day called on by many of our citizens.

He addressed the citizens at the Capitol, during the day, and was handsomely entertained by the ladies and gentlemen of this city.

Gen. A. C. Garlington declines being a candidate Congress in the forthe Congressional district.

From Texas,—A letter from Galvestou, Texas of recent date, to a young lady of Charleston, informs us that an attempt was made by about three hundred Lincolnites to effect a landing, as is supposed, for the purpose of firing the city but they were attacked by the citizens and military, when they made good their retreat.

The Baltimore Prisoners.—A late dispatch from Fortress Monroe, published in a Northen paper, says that the political prisoners recently arrested at Baltimore have been sent to Old Point, and will be confined in the fortress, and not in Fort Lafayett, as has been announced.

The Confederate Camp at Hickman, Kentucy, was supprised by the appearance of two federal steamers, supposed to be *A. O. Tylor* and *Conestoga*. They were soon engaged near the mouth of Onion river by two Confederate steamers. The boats left under a shower of rifle bullets from a mounted Regiment of Kentucky riflemen, under the command of Gen. Cheatham, a very popular officer.

Col. Orr's Regiment is stationed at Sullivan's Island.

North Carolina Legislature.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin writes:

The Senate is still getting on very slowly upon the Revenue Bill.

A bill has just passed the House authorizing the Governor to build five gunboats for the protection of the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

A joint resolution this morning passed both Houses, fixing Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., as the time for adjourniment. It is probable, however, that the resolution will be rescinded, as it will be impossible for the table of the Senate to be cleared of the business of that House by that time.

A bill for the issue of treasury notes from five cents up to one hundred dollars, to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars, has passed both Houses.

Glass Factory.

As we are anxious to see the establishment of such an enterprise, we cheerfully comply with the request to insert the following note from the Charleston Courier:

An enterprising gentleman, who can command the requisite capital, has resolved to establish a glass factory within this State, if the proper labor can be procured. Glass makers, or workmen able to conduct a bottle glass factory, will, no doubt, find employment by addressing "Glass Factory," to the care of this office.

Guard the Coast.

The news for the past day or two leaves but little doubt that a repetition of the descent upon Hatteras is about to be made on some other point of our sea-coast. We are gratified to believe that every precaution has been taken within this State, and that if the ruthless invaders make the attempt upon us they will meet a fitting reception. The coast is now well guarded, and there are some thousands of troops ready at a moment's warning to hasten to meet the enemy.

The Outrages in Maryland.

Our telegraph columns this morning furnish us with renewed evidences of the magnitude of the atrocities committed by the Lincoln officers and troops in that State. From other sources we learn that whole families are arrested as traitors, and that outrages of the most atrocious character are committed upon the persons of ladies of the highest standing. The Richmond Dispatch has corroboration of these outrages from refugees of the highest character, who state that no one would believe the extent of the crimes against liberty and humanity which they have witnessed themselves.

The Confederate Government should move promptly and energetically to the rescue and protection of the unhappy down-trodden people of that State. Patience is a virtue, and confidence in our authorities is the great controlling motive among our people, but they expect action very soon, and they have a right to expect it.

A Plot Discovered.—We were informed yesterday that a plot to overpower the guard and break out of Liggon's tobacco factory had been discovered on the part of the Yankee prisoners confined therein The prisoners are kept separate—the officers being confined in the first story of the building, and the men in the second and third stories. It is said that a captain of one of the New York volunteer regiments contrived to make his way among the men, where his blandishments and representations procured their assent to the "rising," which was appointed to take place on Tuesday night. It is further related that on the details being related to the occupants of the first story, it was opposed, but unsuccessfully, when one of officers, dreading the issue of the attempt, divulged the leading featurs of the plan, which led to the removal of the chief conspirator to the county jail The latter plead heard to be allowed to remain with his comrades, even if in irons, but the indulgence was not allowed. A large portion of the Hessians now confined here are utterly destitute of every sentiment of honor or decency, and if held securely it must be done by drawing a tight rein over them.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Another startling paragraph has appeared in the cube journals, as follows:

A Queen's Messenger, Mr. C. Johnson, has arrived in town from Europe *via* Washington bringing dispatches for his Excellency, which, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes on the same subject:

The Cabinet has been evidently to-day in a state of most uneasy excitement. It is privately mored that a dispath has been received from Nova Scotia, giving the intelligence that England and France have taken decided grounds upon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

A Well known gentleman holding office under the Government, remarked to-day in the presence of my informant "The statement is too true. Our worst fears are now realized, and we shall have the whole world to fight." This appears to be rather premature, as the news of the defeat of Mansas had not been received in England at the time of the departure of the *Nova Scotian*. Men who ought to know speak confidently, however, of its truth.

The Hall of the Confederate Congress.—Workmen are busily engaged in remodelling the arrangements of the State House in Richmond, so as to make ample room for the next Confederate House of Representatives. The old Senate Chamber of the Legislature is to be enlarged by taking in the passage and the whole of the Clerk's office. With these additions, it will be one of the finest halls in the country, being ample well lighted, and all its proportions striking and just. It will be occupied by the Confederate House of Representatives, the Virginia Senate being removed into the upper portion of the building.

Daniel S. Dickinson, the incorruptible Yankee has been nominated by the Black Republicans of New York for State Attorney They know their man.

It is stated that the will of the late Gen Lyon, Killed at the battle of Springfield, Mo., gives all his property, worth some $30,000, to the Lincoln Government.

We are authorized to announce COL. G. F. TOWNS, of Greenville, a canidate to represent the Fifth Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Sept 11 16—te

The friends of Col. JAMES FARROW respectfully announce him as a candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

July 18 19 te

For Colonel.

The Governor, in view of the disorganized state of the Militia, having ordered all vacancies, (occasioned by officers accepting commissions in the Confederate service) to be filled immediately, we respectfully beg to present the name of J. B. Tolleson as one altogether qualified to fill the office of Colonel of the 36th Regiment, and trust he will accept the nomination. MILITIA MEN.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOR OCTOBER, 1861.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, I will sell, before the Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday, in OCTOBER next

41 Acres of Land, more or less bounded by lands of P. Bishop, the Estate of Jefferson Choice dec'd., and others; sold as the property of G S. Granard, at the suit of the State, for Taxes. Also,

1 Bay horse, saddle and bridle, sold as the property of William Petty at the suit of G. W. King.

Terms of sale, cash.

L. M. GENTRY, s. s. d.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 16, 1861.
Sept 26 29 2t.

C. C. Jarrett and Joseph Cash and wife, applicants.
vs
Julius Jarrett. *et. al.*, Defendants.
Petition for Sale of Real Estate of Sarah Jarrett, deceased.

By order from the Court of Ordinary, I will sell on Salesday next in front of the Court House door, 70 acres of land, more or less, lying on the head waters of Thickety Creek, bounded by lands of Carter Burnett, Wm. Carlisle, Jesse Blanton, Wm. Champion, and others; sold as the property of Sarah Jarrett, dec'd., for partition and division.

L. M. GENTRY, s. s. d.
Sept 18 29 2t

SPARTANBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1861. Confederate State Bonds will be received in payment for board and tuition.

W. K. BLAKE, President.
Sept 26 29 tf

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber is compelled TO HAVE MONEY, and gives this notice to those indebted to him to PAY UP IMMEDIATELY. Money he *must* and *will* have

T. WESLLY WYATT.
Sept 26 29 6w

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
Citation for Letters of Administration.

Whereas Lewis McMillan and J. H. Haddue have petitioned this court for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of ELIJAH McMILLAN, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said ELIJAH McMILLAN, be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 11th day of October next, to show cause, if any exists, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1861.

J. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.
Sept 26 29 2w

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
Citation for Letters of Administration.

Whereas H. H. WORKMAN has petitioned this court for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of SAMUEL WORKMAN, deceased.

These are there ore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said SAMUEL WORKMAN, be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 7th day of October next, to show cause, if any exists, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1861

J. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.
Sept 26 29 2w

TAXES.

All persons who owe Taxes for the year 1860, or previous, are hereby notified that longer indulgence cannot be given. I am in earnest.

R. C. POOLE, t. c.
Sept 18 28 2t

Look At This.

Rifles wanted for Confederate Service.

I am authorized to purchase FIFTEEN HUNDRED (*small bore*) RIFLES, for the use of the Army. Any person having such gun they are willing to sell, will please call at A. TOLLESON'S Store, where they will receive a fair price in cash, and help to furnish our Army in the West with a much needed weapon. McCullough's victory at Springfield was won by these rifles. I want those in good order, either flint or percussion.

W. C. BENNETT.
Sept. 16 27 tf

D I & L TWITTY

Continue to keep their Stock of Goods as full and complete as the markets will allow; and will take in barter any quantity of

GOOD LINSEY,
WOOLEN SOCKS,
COTTON RAGS,
TALLOW,
&c., &c., &c,

Just received a large quantity of

BEST CAROLINA INDIGO.

D. I. & L TWITTY.
Sept 23 17—tf

ORDERS NO —.

There will be an election held for Colonel to command the 36th Regt., S. C. M., and for Major to command the 1st battalion of said Regiment, on the 10th day of October next. The Captains or Officers in command of Companies, are charged with the extension of this order, and to hold said elections as above stated, and meet the ensuing day at Bomar's Old Field, to count the votes and make proper returns.

By order of Col. W. B. ALLISON, Commanding.

W. P. Bishop, Lieut. Col. 36th Regt. S. C. M.
Sept. 28 2t

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

The subscribers have purchased the entire STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY of Rev. A. W. WALKER of this place, and will hereafter conduct the business in the name of

S. Townsend & Co.

We are now opening and offering for sale a large addition to the above named stock, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as possible. All who will give us a trial will find a full

Stock of School,

RELIGIOUS, MISCELLANEOUS, and useful