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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, April 2, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last adjournment, a mighty stride towards despotism has been made by the Government of the North, indicative of a fixed purpose on the part of the dominant party, if possible, to conquer and destroy the South. The sword and purse have been placed almost absolutely at the disposal of their President, in utter disregard of the Federal Constitution, making him virtually a despot. So far from this exciting a spirit of resistance, as many vainly expected, from every portion of the North there comes now nothing but the note of preparation for a vigorous prosecution of the unholy war. The most sanguine must have abandoned all hope of peace from foreign intervention or negotiation; from exhaustion of the enemy's men and means; or from such resistance, on the part of his subjects, to Lincoln's tyrannical rule. With his control of the purse, and power of draft, there will be no lack of men for his armies. It does not become us, then, to shut our eyes to the fact that there can be no reasonable hope of peace with his consent, during his term of office. It only remains for the people of this Confederacy, through themselves and their constituted State and Confederate authorities, to make adequate preparation to repel successfully the vandal attack. In their hands are their own destinies. With a country rich in all the resources which constitute the wealth of a nation; the finest type of Government that the world ever beheld; a refined, cultivated, and enlightened people; an army perhaps not surpassed, at any period of time, in all the qualities which make troops invincible; contending for all that man in every age has held dear; it is their mission to go on making every preparation, submitting cheerfully to every sacrifice, and putting forth vigorously every effort necessary to secure the great boon which their fathers bequeathed them—Independence.

This state of our foreign relations, and important developments in our own internal policy, which I shall proceed to indicate, have induced me to convene your bodies. Such measures as you, in your wisdom, may devise to meet the emergency I shall heartily endeavor to carry into effect.

It is much feared, that while your Act to limit the production of cotton to three acres to the full hand will restrain such as, having overflowing granaries, contemplate withholding their grain from market and planting cotton almost exclusively, it has yet induced many, as I am informed, who proposed planting little if any cotton, to plant the full number of acres allowed by law. And this is justified upon the ground that your statute is equivalent to an announcement by the chosen Representatives of the people that such a course is not unpatriotic. If this feeling prevails extensively, it will be readily perceived what must be the result. All fertilizers will be put on the cotton lands, to stimulate them to the highest production, while the corn lands will be thus proportionately impoverished. In my first Message, in January last, in commending to your favorable consideration the Georgia law, I recommended a reduction of the number of acres below three. With the lights now before me, I recommend an amendment of your Act so as to prohibit the planting over a half, or at most, one acre to the full hand, and that the hands to be enumerated shall only be such as work in the crop. I invite your first attention to this subject, and recommend, in the event a further restriction is imposed, that the two houses ratify the Act immediately after its passage.

The spirit of speculation has recently made such alarming strides in this State as to render your interposition necessary to arrest the evil. Large sums are invested in flour, corn, bacon, and other articles of prime necessity, to the monopoly, almost of such articles in certain sections of the country, and they are withheld from market, or are being exported beyond the limits of the State, to the great enchantment of prices, and to the manifest injury of the consumers, especially the families of those whose producing force is in the army. Under these circumstances, I have called into exercise the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, to prohibit, for thirty days, the exportation of provisions from the State, but with some modifications which I felt were due to our sister States and the Confederate Government. I have not gone, so far beyond the retention of these articles within the limits of the State, and your action is requisite to enable me to carry fully into effect this clause of the Constitution, as also to continue the prohibition without interruption, if you should deem it advisable. I recommend the passage of an Act which will authorize the Governor, through proper agents, to dispose, at their market value, of such articles as have been or may be seized *in transitu*, and after paying all expenses incurred out of the proceeds, to retain a certain proportion, to be distributed among the Soldiers' Boards of Relief, the remainder to be returned to the owner—or such other appropriate legislation as you may deem better adapted to the case. I also recommend that you adopt some legislation to arrest the purchase and monopoly of articles of prime necessity, even when it is not intended to export them beyond the limits of the State. The monopoly and witholding from market of supplies is most detrimental to the true interests of the whole country, now involved in such a war as has not been seen in modern times.

Your Act, ratified 18th December last to suppress the undue distillation of spirits from the cereal grains of the State, though stringent in its penalties, does not accomplish its object. I am informed of numerous violations of its provisions in various portions of the State, but have not yet heard of the first prosecution. Indeed, I learn from some of the most respectable citizens that no one seems willing to become an informer. It might be well to give the informer one half the fine, but I am free to confess that I doubt its success even then. Some very worthy citizens of the State have urged the Executive to employ agents for the purpose of suppressing unlicensed distillation, which of course he has not the power to do. This is a crying evil, and mostly felt in the grain-growing districts, where the distilleries have heretofore been most abundant. The complaints to me from those sections are so numerous that this subject constitutes one of the principal objects of your convocation.

The permits authorized by me under the proviso in the Act to distil a limited quantity, for medicinal purposes alone, is as yet probably far short of the absolute medicinal wants of the whole State. For many Districts there have been, and doubtless will be, no applications. I regret to say, that I hear rumors of under-lettings and violations of the contracts, though not in any tangible form, which early steps will be taken to investigate. The sale under the contracts I have endeavored to guard in every possible way. I am not sure but that all distillation for "medicinal purposes alone," should be limited to a single District, say the central District of the State, under the charge of a competent agent, subject to the control of the Executive. But the trial made of the present system does not enable me to make any definite recommendation on this point.

This entire subject is commended to your earnest consideration, and I trust you will devise some means by which the undue distillation of the cereals (and I would add molasses) may be, for the present, effectually suppressed. The enormous profits on whiskey afford, apparently, an irresistible inducement to distil grain, and the unwillingness of the citizens and officials to give information and prosecute is such that the consumption of grain by distillation, without any permit, is a great evil.

All supplies which the country affords are needed for our armies in the field and and our people at home. There is no limit to the capacity of the Confederate States now to produce everything requisite to carry on the war for an indefinite period. While our soldiers are proving themselves equal to the enemy everywhere, we at home may ruin our cause by an unwise failure properly to develope our resources and preserve our supplies. The two great questions with us are finances and our supplies. The Confederate Government is endeavoring to regulate the former—the latter the State Governments and the people themselves must regulate; and upon them rests a heavy responsibility.

The Act to supply negro labor for coast defences, experience has shown, cannot be made effectual for the accomplishment of its objects. I have ascertained, from the United States Census of 1850, an abstract of which is herewith transmitted, that each division, as now arranged the Act, contained then at least five times as many road hands as are called for by the Confederate General, and at this juncture, doubtless, contains more. Not over one-half of the road hands of any one division has heretofore been sent to the coast. If, therefore, each division would furnish one-half of its force not heretofore sent down, (that is, one-fourth of its whole force,) it would afford largely more than the number called for. But the second division, the only one whose time so far has arrived to respond to the call for its half, has furnished less than one-fifth of the number called for by the Confederate General. While a distrust as to the treatment of the negroes, and also as to their prompt return, deters some from sending their portion of the labor, the fine is too light to compel any. If that were adequate, the process of collection is too slow; each fine, by law, having to be sued for in the Court of Common Pleas, after being assessed and imposed by the Commissioner. And when collected, there is still no authority for the Commissioners to pay the sum to the State Agent, who might therewith procure other labor. Some more expeditious mode for procuring the labor, and imposing and collecting the fines, will have to be adopted to secure the success of the scheme.

Some Commissioners have doubted whether less than a quorum of the Board can fill vacancies. Many Commissioners being in the army, it may be well for the Legislature at its present session, for this particular purpose, to fill the vacancies, and so to amend the Act that one or more Commissioners may appoint the number requisite to constitute a quorum, the vacancies to be filled from among such as are exempt from road duty, if necessary.

I herewith transmit a copy of a recent correspondence with Col. John S. Preston, commandant of Conscripts for South Carolina, upon a subject which I presume will give rise to no embarrassment. My action in the premises, as the executive of the State, has been taken in accordance with the dictates of my best judgment; but as some members of the Legislature entertain views differing somewhat from my own as to the construction to be placed upon your recent Act connected with the subject, I have deemed it proper to lay the matter before you, for such action as you may consider advisable.

Upon your own deliberations, and my humble efforts to carry out your decisions I invoke the blessings of the Almighty.

M. L. BONHAM.

What Gen. Bragg's Army Accomplished.

On Saturday we published a communication prepared carefully by one having a knowledge of the entire campaign, and endorsed by one holding high and responsible civil position. We have heretofore published similar statements and defences of this much abused General.

Reference to the tabular statement which accompanied the brief article will show that in addition to having destroyed and captured 74 pieces of artillery, 33,100 muskets, 1300 wagons, and 6600 horses and mules, this General has, since last August, killed, wounded and captured over 60,000 of the enemy, while his own force never amounted to 50,000 men. Is not this a glorious record?—Should it not satisfy the most exacting? If it will not, what, in the name of sense is required?

Is it expected that an inferior force shall always whip and capture one that is superior, and take and occupy immense territories?

It has seemed to us all the time, and this exhibit confirms us in the opinion, that Gen. Bragg and his noble army accomplished a great and glorious work; that the capacity of the commanding General has always been underrated, while himself and his brave army and the service they performed, have never been appreciated. Private citizens and public journalists, seated in their cosy and warm private apartments, plan campaigns for generals and armies on bleak mountains and desert wastes, and try to raise a storm of indignation against those generals and armies because they fell short of their expectations. But history and posterity will we trust, do full justice to those in the field as well as those in their pleasant parlors.

Atlanta Commonwealth.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

Thursday, April 9, 1863.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Our friends are again notified that the CASH is invariably required for all Advertising and Job Work done at this office. We hope this will be remembered.

WANTED

5000 POUNDS CLEAN RAGS, wanted at this Office, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

March 26 2 tf

Incendiarism.

We are sorry to chronicle the loss by fire on Saturday night last, of a crib of corn, containing about two hundred bushels, the property of our worthy citizen, Henry Dodd, esq. Besides the burning of the crib, other injuries and enormities were committed. We have no doubt that it is the work of an incendiary.

Impressment Bill.

We give this new law of the land to our readers, as information to all those who have locked up their corn cribs and smoke houses against their friends and neighbors, and Confederate money. We shall see whether they will sell to their neighbors at their own price, or to the Government at the Impressing Officer's price. We hope the effect of the law will be to make the corn more plenty, if not at a lower price. It cannot go higher under present circumstances.

Expected Attack on Charleston.

Our community was a good deal excited yesterday morning by the reception of advices that the enemy's gunboats were approaching Charleston. Passengers by the Sunday night's train agreed in this statement although differing as to the number of vessels said to be in view. Capt. Thomas had received orders to repair at once to the scene of conflict with his company. They left by the evening train, attended to the depot of the South Carolina Railroad by many anxious friends. Many a mother—many a sister was there to speed the youthful soldier on his way. Some are very young,—mere boys we might say—but they go with high spirits and animated by a dauntless courage.

Many rumors prevailed during the day of the attack having commenced, and of some landings having been effected on the neighboring islands. We believe that no attack has been made up to this hour (11 p. m. Monday night), though we learn that eight iron clad vessels are already over the bar and slowly approaching for the death struggle. We have no dispatches yet upon the subject, but are inclided to credit this statement

Southern Guardian.

Fort McAllister.

"PERSONNE," of the Charleston *Courier*, notes the following incident in his letter from Genesis Point, dated April 2d, and we publish it to show the the different ways of patriotic men in these times of trial. We have a number of just such instances in our own State, which we intend to lay before our readers as soon as we can supply ourselves with paper to justify their publication in our regular newsform. They will present a lamentable contrast with those who have locked up their corn cribs and smoke-houses against their neighbors and friends, and will not sell for love or money. We hope the impressment act will have a favorable effect upon those who have denied their neighbors corn, and that they will now open their cribs to them at a fair price, before the impressing officer shall arrive among us, to take away what has been denied to the women and children of our District

"Capt. McAllister has taken a noble part in defence of his country, and is a beautiful illustration of that daring enterprise which has characterized the spirit of our troops ever since the war commenced. That fort will now have a place in history, and the heroic McAllister will be associated in its brilliant pages, as one who distinguished himself in the defence of home and country.

The presiding jenius of the place is Captain Joseph McAllister, the owner of the plantation on which the Fort is situated, and after whom it is named. What he has done to entitle him to this appellation may be told in a few brief sentences.

At the head of an independent organization numbering one hundred and thirteen men he has for two years protected and picketted twenty-three miles of country. Seven months of this time he has supported his command from his private means. On the 12th of August, 1862, a party of the enemy attempted to land on the Kilkenny river (which is not far from this spot) and brought a gunboat up to Kilkenny landing for the purpose. Selecting thirty of his men, Capt. McAllister ordered them to dismount, lie flat on the bluff—there being no protection—and wait for the discharge of his double barreled gun as the signal for a general volley. The enemy approached in barges. Waiting till these were fairly between the gunboat and his little command, the Captain rose, and taking aim at the officer in the bow of the boat, who was standing up to give the orders fired both barrels. The Yankee threw up his hands and exclaiming "Oh God! Oh God!" fell over into the water. Two midshipmen also fell with their heads forward. The rest of the Southerners now firing, the confusion was complete and the two Yankee barges were quickly emptied of their contents, those who were alive jumping overboard and making their way back to the gunboat as best they could. Several bodies were subsequently found, showing the damaging effects of our fire; and since that time the Yankees have never attempted a landing on Kilkenny river.

In addition to this scouting life which Capt. McAllister leads, he has furnished the most valuable information to our officers with reference to the enemy and their movements. On one occasion he lay in a small boat within one hundred and fifty yards of an iron-clad, watching the movements of those on board. In the late battle it was three of his men who, from the opposite marsh fired on the officer, supposed to be Capt. Worden, promenading on the deck of the Montauk, and brought him down. The elegant mansion of Capt. M., three or four miles from Genesis Point, is always open to the soldiers, and whatever is required for their comfort in sickness or in health, they find it given there as freely as at home. These facts I gleam from gentlemen in the fort. I understood further from them that such is the feeling of attachment between his company and himself that, out of one hundred and thirteen men, he has never, during the long time they have been in service had a desertion or a court martial, and rarely had occasion to utter an angry word. Although a man of princely wealth he endures all the hardships of his men, and is frequently in the saddle twenty out of twenty-four hours. I learn further that he has been repeatedly offered a Colonelcy but has nobly declined on the gound that he was more useful to his country as a simple Captain. Such is a hasty pen and ink sketch of a Georgia planter, or as the ladies generally know him—"Uncle Joe!"

The storms of adversity are wholesome, though, like snow storms, their drifts are not always seen.

When a young lady hems handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor she probably sows that she may reap.

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE,

OUT POST ON THE BLACKWATER,
March 28th, 1863.

Dear Spartan: I have bethought me to write you a letter from the picket post, a position on the Suffolk side of the Blackwater, and about three miles from our regular encampment. Though I do not, like yourself, sit in the sanctum and within reach of pen, ink, paper and more than all, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, still I am in the quietude of the pine thicket, with my blanket, haversack, sword, jovial companions, pencil and blank book; then why not write? Josephus the Jew might have envied even my scanty supply of instruments. Ah, now I remember Robinson Crusoe and take courage! Since he has assumed command down here, Gen. Jenkins has established several new out-posts on this side of the river, the Blackwater having recently been the advance line. I suppose you have been advised of the attack the Yankees made on Col. Joseph Walker's regiment a few days since. The Palmetto Sharp Shooters are located directly located on the Blackwater at Franklin station. The enemy as though he intended to carry everything before him by storm came upon them in great fury, opened a battery of artillery and made a frightful charge upon the boys with light companies of cavalry. The artillery was planted at long taw and did no damage. I was informed, however, that the cavalry made quite a gallant charge, coming within forty or fifty yards of our men. But the great advantage for effective warfare; which the infantry men with a good Enfield rifle has over a cavalryman with pistols and sabre was manifested on this as upon other occasions. A few rounds from our guns even sufficient to scatter and rout them, bold chargers and gallant knights, who thought to frighten the boys beyond the river and write a tale of their wonderful exploits to their friends at home. Their project proving a failure, the artillery and cavalry made a general stamp de together in the direction of Suffolk. They were followed six or seven miles, but the pursuit being fruitless our forces returned to their original position, and now occupy them with uninterrupted tranquility. The 5th regiment was marched to the scene of action in double quick time, but the affair was concluded before we reached he field. The engagement resulted in a loss tof several of the enemy killed, quite a number wounded and a dozen or more taken prisoners. Our own loss was one taken prisoner and one slighty wounded. It is reported, with what truth I cannot say, that Burnside is in command at Suffolk and that he has 30,000 men under his charge. If this be the case we may expect active times this spring. The regulations on the out posts are quite strict and but little passing through the lines by citizens or soldiers is allowed. The recent snow which, as far north as Richmond was fourteen inches deep, extending this far South, falling to a depth of 5 or 6 inches here. It has all melted away now, however, and the blossoms of the peach and plum are opening to the genial warmth of the Spring sun. The birds and frogs have set up their chorus and all animate beings, man excepted, are merging from the seclusion of winter to enjoy the pleasures and blessings that Providence has ordained for His creatures. Large quantities of shad are being caught at the various fisheries on the Blackwater, which, I need scarcely mention, are eagerly sought and devoured by our men. Lt. Briant, of Co. K., and myself, with twenty five or thirty men are in charge of this post at present. We are within a stone's throw of the residence of a gentlemanly farmer who like all the F. F. V's, keeps a few good things on hand for his friends in spite of blockades and hard times. Johnson, I believe, it is said that the foundation of content must spring up in a man's own mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove." Now I do not wholly disagree with the celebrated sage from whom I quote, but I must be allowed to observe "that cabbage, potatoes, turnips, eggs and fried fish, seasoned with a drap o' the apple water," are no weakly auxiliaries to *contentment* in our case; more particularly so when one has been kept so long on bread and meat—all told,—O. K.

CLAUD.

Capture of a Federal Steamer.

RICHMOND, April 4.—The following official dispatch was received here this morning:

Headquarters, near Berwick's Bay, March 28, via Natchez, April 1.—To Gen. Cooper I have the honor to report the capture of the Federal gunboat Diana, at this point, to day. She mounts five heavy guns. The boat was not seriously injured, and will be immediately put in service. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounts to one hundred and fifty.

[Signed] R. TAYLOR, Brig. Gen.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PORT HUDSON, April 4.—The New Orleans Era of the 21st contains the particulars of the capture of the Federal gunboat Diana, on Sunday last, a few miles above Braspear city, on the Atchfalaya Bayou, by a portion of Sibley's command. The Diana was commanded by Captain Peterson, and had aboard company A, 12th Connecticut, and company F, 16th New York—in all one hundred and twenty officers, privates and sailors, all of whom fell into our hands, together with a boat, mounting one 32 pounder rifled Parrot, two 32 smooth bores, and two 12 pounder guns. The boat was badly injured. The report of the guns during the engagement was distinctly heard at Braspear City. Gen. Weitzelli commanding, immediately sent the gunboat Calhoun to assist the Diana. Having no pilot, she grounded, and came near sharing the same fate. The South wind raised the water, which released the Calhoun. The Confederate loss unknown. The enemy lost two officers and three privates in killed.

CHATTANOOGA, April 3, 5 p m.—Major Dick McCann, with one hundred men, attacked the Federal train on the N. and C. Railroad in 9 miles of Nashville, and killed forty two and wounded sixty-seven. The loss on our side was one killed and three wounded. The party also captured wagons, &c., and returned in safety.

The Abolition Convention at Louisville nominated Josiah H. Bell for Governor.

The Federals arrested three young ladies, of Sumner county, on the 12th ultimo, charged with placing obstructions on the Louisville railroad. Several citizens of Sumner county were also arrested, and confined in the Court House at Gallatin.

The Yankee gunboats are again reported at Florence, Alabama.

No battle in front. There has been heavy skirmishing at Unionville. Passengers by the evening train report the capture of several wagons and prisoners on Wednesday. Seventy-two prisoners capured by Forrest at Brentwood reached here this evening.

Vicksburg, April 2.—The enemy made a reconnoissance up Yazoo river yesterday, and threw a few shells at Snider's Bluff. Nothing in sight below.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citations for Letters of Administration by Jno. Earle Bomar, esq., Ordinary.

WHEREAS SUSANAH LINDSEY has filed her petition in my office, praying that Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits of HENRY LINDSEY, dec'd, late of the District aforesaid, deceased, should be granted her.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said decd., to be and appear in the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be holden on Monday, the 20th day of April inst, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 6th day of April, A. D., 1863.

J. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.

April 9 4 2w

LOST,

BETWEEN the residence of Mr. Charles West, on Church Street, and Col. Legg's on Main Street, a bunch of SMALL KEYS, confined by a chain.

The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at this office.

April 9 4 tf

ORDINARY'S NOTICE.

EVERY Ordinary in this State, (except the Ordinary of Charleston District) shall keep his office open from 9 o'clock on the evening of every day in the week, and on every Monday and Friday during the remainder of the year, A. A. 1839, Sec. 24

In coordance with the Act of Assembly, above cited, my office will be open every Monday and Friday, also every Saturday of each week.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.

Ordinary's Office, April 6, 1863—4—3t

TAXES. TAXES!

I WILL if not providentially hindered collect TAXES at Spartanburg C. H., on Salesdayin May next, and on Salesday in June, and on Thursday the 16th April, and on Thursday 23d April, and on Thursday the 7th May, and on Thursday and Friday the 21st and 22d of May. On said Friday, 22d May, the Village returns will be taken. The Tax returns must be made, and the Taxes all paid by or on said salesday in June, as the Tax Books will be closed at that time, and Executions issued against all defaulters. Owners of slaves are required to give in all their working hands at at the time of making their returns.

R. C. POOLE, T. C.

April 9—4—4t

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, March 18, 1863.

WHEREAS I am credibly informed that large quantities of provisions are being exported from this State for the purpose of speculation, by reason whereof the price of provisions has been much enhanced to the great discomfort of the citizens of the State; and whereas the present supply is deemed important for the subsistence of the people and the soldiers of the Confederacy:

Now therefore, I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor of South Carolina, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution of this State, do issue this my proclamation, and forbid all persons, for the space of thirty days from this date, from exporting beyond the limits of this State, any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, wheat, flour, rice, peas, potatoes, or other provisions of any description. The following persons are excepted viz: Quartermasters, commissaries and other agents of the Confederate Government purchasing provisions for the army, who must exhibit satisfactory evidence of their official character and authority, persons from other States who purchase for their own private use and consumption, and not for resale, who shall make oath to that effect before the next magistrate, previous to the removal of the articles purchased, which oath the magistrate shall preserve and furnish for the use of the Solicitor of the Circuit when required; agents of counties, towns, corporations and Soldiers Boards of Relief of other States, who exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such provisions in behalf of such counties, towns, corporations of Soldiers Boards of Relief, for public use or for distribution at costs and charges and not for resale or profit.

Salt made by non residents and cargoes entering our ports from abroad are also excepted.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* will be confiscated for the use of the State.

It is enjoined upon all magistrates and militia officers, and all good citizens are appealed to, to aid in the enforcement of this proclamation.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 18th day of March, in [L.S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. L. BONHAM.

W. R. Hunt, Secretary of State.

☞ All papers in the State publish once a week for one month.

April 9 4 1m

NOTICE
TO LEGATEES AND CREDITORS.

THE Executors of the Estate of James Alexander, dec'd., do hereby give notice that they will settle the Estate of their intestate on the 15th April next, before the Ordinary of Spartanburg District. All persons interested in the final adjustment of the business of said Estate, will please attend on that day.

ALEXANDER ALEXANEER }
MADISON ALEXANDER, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER }

April 2 3 3t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jno Earle Bomar, esq., Ordinary.

WHEREAS W. W. HAMMET, has filed his petition in my office, praying that Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of MARTHA HAMMET, late of the District aforesaid deceased, should be granted him.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said decd., to be and appear in the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be holden on Monday, the 13th day of April next, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of March A. D., 1863.

J. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.

April 2 2 2t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jno. Earle Bomar, esq., Ordinary.

WHEREAS F. S. NORTHY, has filed his petition in my office, with the will annexed, praying that Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of WILLIAM NORTHY dec'd., late of the District aforesaid, should be granted him.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear in the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be holden on Monday, the 13th day of April next, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of March A. D., 1863.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.

April 1 2 2w

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased and considerably replenished the Stock of Goods owned by Messrs. Twitty, would respectfully ask his friends and the public to give him a call at the old stand of those gentlemen. Among the new goods just received are

10 pieces FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10 " FINE DRESS MUSLINS.
20 " FINE LONG CLOTHS.
Few " IRISH LINENS.

An Assortment of DRUGS.

Fine Combs,
Dressing Combs,
Tooth Brushes,
English Pins,
Toilet Soap, &c.

ALSO a large lot of excellent SMOKING TOBACCO, and many other articles.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call early.

W. J. WINGO.

March 19—1—tf

SALE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

WE will offer for sale at the late residence of J. P. SMITH, (decd.) in the town of Spartanberg on Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, a part of the Personal Estate of the said J. P. Smith, consisting of

20 LIKELY NEGROES.
Horses and Mules.
CATTLE, HOGS, &c.

And at the same time and place, we will offer for hire a lot of some 15 NEGROES to the highest bidder. Among them some good up country field hands.

TERMS OF SALE made kown on day of sale. Any purchaser wishing to pay cash it will be received.

MARY A. SMITH, Ex'trx.
W. G. & SAM'L SMITH, Ex'ors.

All persons having claims against said Estate will present them properly attested. And all persons due the same will please call and settle.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 25, 1863.

March 26 2 tf

HEADQUARTERS.

FIRST REGIMENT, S. C. VOLS.
CAMP (NEAR) FRANKLIN, VA.
March 28th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. —

ALL officers and men of this command from Spartanburg and Union Districts, on leave of absence or furloughs are hereby notified that after the 10th April, no recommendation for extension will be considered unless given by an Army Surgeon, or Dr. J. C. Winsmith, Glenn Springs.

By order of

W. KILPATRICK,
Colonel Commanding.

T. F. WILSON, Acting Adju't.

April 3 2 tf

HEADQUARTERS.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPT. S. C.
Columbia S. C., March 31, 1863.

THE following agents, having executed and filed their bonds in this Department, are authorized to distill and sell the quantity of spirits in their contracts, under regulations previously published.

The parties now advertised are the only persons legally authorized to distil in this State, other persons who may be distilling are doing so in direct violation of the law, are here amenable to its penalties. It is the duty of all leaders of patrol to report violations of the Act, and of all magistrates to seize and suppress the stills of all such persons:

W H Walker, Spartanburg C H—Spartanburg District.
John Coate, Newberry C H—Newberry District.
W L Legett, Bennettsville—Marlboro District.
J M Davis, Bennettsville—Marlboro District.
Archy M Smith, Chappel's Depot—Laurens District.
N B & W E Prothro, Johnson's—Barnwell District.
Hastings Dial, Laurensville—Laurens District.
H N Carter, Cross Hill—Laurens District.
Thos Eakins, Abbeville C H—Abbeville District.
M C Taggart, White Hall—Abbeville District.
A A Glover, Edgefield C H—Edgefield District.
John D Bateman, Columbia—Richland District.
Robert Ferguson, Rock Hill—York District.
Kuykendal & Brigg, Yorkville—York District.
Jesse Lay, Pickens C H—Pickens District.
Thos J Dyson, Dyson Mills—Edgefield District.
Wm West, Greenville C H—Greenville District.
B Turner, Columbia—Lexington District.

By order of the Governor.

JOSEPH WALKER,
Lieut. Col. and Commissary-General, S. C.

NOTE.—As applications are granted and bonds executed and filed in this Department, the names of agents will be added to the above list.

☞ The Guardian and District papers in which the agents reside, will publish once and send bills in duplicate to this Department, with copy of advertisement.

April 9 4 1w

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN any person for trading for a note given by myself to W. J. SEAY, for Seventy Dollars, dated March 24, 1855, which note is paid in full.

R. B. SEAY.

March 5 51 tf

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Joseph Thompson and S. M. Snoddy, Executors applicants, vs D S. Anderson and wife et al defendants.

Petition for final settlement and Decree.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that D. S. Anderson and wife Francis J. Anderson, and Laura Snoddy, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House, on the 5th day of June next, to show cause if any they can, why a final settlement and decree of the Estate of John Snoddy, jr., dec'd, should not be made, or their consent to the same will be taken *pro confesso*.

Given under my hand and seal of office this March 2, 1863.

J. E. BOMAR, o. s. d.

March 5 51 3m

WE PAY CASH FOR

RAGS, RAGS!