

BLACK REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.

The N. Y. News says: "The recent debate in the Senate, in which Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, took part, was a most pitiable revelation of the impudence of Abolition hypocrisy. The severe and just stricture of Mr. Davis upon the course of the Administration in their manner of conducting the war, and his assertion that he honestly believed this war was to be continued until after the Presidential election, was the signal for a great display of very virtuous indignation on the part of Mr. John P. Hale. All that stimulated indignation was in the very funny Senator from New Hampshire's best vein; but no one who has been in the habit of listening to his jokes in the Senate believed for a moment that he was in earnest.

His idea of "Republican Senators being bound by the sanctity of their oaths to sustain the country and the Constitution," when for the last three years they have been endeavoring to destroy the one, and to overthrow the other, is perfectly sublime in its unapproachable impudence; and when he added to it the assertion that the destinies of this country have been submitted to the Republican Senators, we could not but think from the experience of the last three years, that it was in very unsafe hands. Uncle Tom had two ideas in his head—one of his bowling green, and the other of the widow Wadman. Mr. Hale has one—that slavery is a most horrible evil—and the other, that war is one of God's heaven-sent agencies to overthrow it; and so he twattles a most profane way about "God's trying the question of free government before the world, and asserts his belief that He has entrusted the destinies of the country to the hands of the Republican party." God help the land if they are to work up its destinies. If there is any other man, always excepting Mr. Sumner, responsible for all the innocent blood that has been shed, and all the desolation that has swept over us, it is this very Senator Hale. Does he suppose that he can blind the eyes of his countrymen to this fact, by these overstrained bursts of patriotism? But the richest part in the play was when he lashed himself into a burst of indignation over the assertion by Mr. Davis that the Republican party wished to prolong the war for a political object. We wonder whether the indignant Senator had forgotten Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, when he said: "Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President not of a part but of the whole of the Union; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States. There can be no peace and quiet until Abraham Lincoln is President under the next election for the whole United States." We wonder if he supposes that the people are so blind as not to discover the plan recently developed in Mr. Lincoln's message, of the one-tenth scheme of reconstruction, as a most feasible plan by virtue of the bayonet and cartridge-box, to perpetuate his power.

CHARGING WITHOUT ARMS.—We have frequently heard, says the Meridian, Miss. Clarion, of our troops "charging the Yankees," but they have invariably been fortified with muskets and fixed bayonets. It remained for Forrest, who is fast becoming the Murat of this war, to inaugurate charging an enemy without a weapon of any description. In his recent retreat from Jackson, Tennessee, he was attacked by the Yankees near the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and his armed force being small, he ordered the new recruits, two thousand in number, who had not received arms, to charge the enemy. They immediately rushed forward, and the Yankees, astounded at the force coming towards them, fled in all directions, leaving Forrest a clear road to Oxford. This *ruse de guerre* is a little ahead of anything that we have yet seen chronicled.

THE FRONT.—The indications lead to a suspicion that the enemy meditate a raid upon Rome, but such preparations as will thwart any damage have been completed by our authorities in front.

A large cavalry force is in that region, which will be supported.

The enemy have no pickets this side of Missionary Ridge, and not above ten thousand men in Chattanooga, as our scouts, recently returned thence, report. Gen. Mackal is at Dalton.

We conversed freely with parties recently out from Middle Tennessee. They say that the inhabitants look with great confidence to the return of our armies by harvest time. Heavy preparations are being made to receive us. There is less giving way than there was after the retreat from Corinth, because the people have become used to the ebbs and flows of the war, and are not so easily depressed by retrogrades. The relief of Gen. Bragg was hailed with universal joy and results are expected under the lead of Johnston.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

FROM JOHNSON'S ARMY.—Our accounts from North Georgia are very cheering. Brigade after brigade has unanimously resolved to re-enlist "for the war," and their proceedings breathe the most unflinching patriotism. The wounded at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, absentees and stragglers, are returning to their posts, and the army is represented to be in a splendid condition and high spirits.

THE NOBLE SPIRIT OF OUR COUNTRYWOMEN.

[Extract of a letter from a highly intelligent lady of Mobile to a member of the House of Representatives in Congress.]

"It has been suggested in one of the Richmond papers that the people of the Confederacy be called upon to yield up their plate to be coined to sustain the credit of the Government.

"A mere newspaper or any unauthoritative call would be of no use; but I feel full confidence in the willingness of the women of the South, if a proper appeal is made, to give up every article of luxury, whether of personal adornment or household elegance, to advance the sacred cause of freedom.

If the time has indeed arrived, and I truly believe it has, to bring forward our treasure and place them at the service of the Government, let Congress make an appeal to the women of the South in the shape of an address. Whether indemnity in the form of Confederate bonds should be proposed, or whether a free will offering should be called for, let wiser and better informed minds determine. In either case, freely, joyfully, would all be rendered. I judge others by myself. I am prepared, upon the instant, to give all that I possess. I should esteem it a fitting and sacred use of an inheritance. I think there will be a peculiar propriety in addressing the call for plate to the women; for in them, by custom and opinion, is vested the ownership of all strictly household riches. Such is the liberality and indulgence of American husbands that I imagine it would occur to very few men to question any disposition their wives might make of household gear.

"I beg that you will consider the matter, and consult others—thoughtful and experienced men—and act as your combined judgment dictates; but, my dear sir, let no mistaken tenderness and consideration for your countrywomen prevent you from calling upon them for this or any other sacrifice that the true interests of the country call for."

MEAT SUPPLIES.—We learn that the commissary agents in different parts of the South are taking a census of stock, not as a demand for all pork in excess of 150 pounds to each head in the family, but rather to ascertain the probable quantity of pork which can be secured for the present use of the army, and to form an estimate, from the number of stock hogs and cattle, of the future resources of the country. The delivery of the hogs on foot is now demanded by the Government agents. The loss of our beef-raising territory west of the Mississippi by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson reduced the supply of this article, and vigorous measures are needed to keep the troops in meat. The offal of the hogs, which is fit for food, such as the heads, backbones and spareribs, goes to supply this deficiency, and is barreled and shipped to the soldiers; such of the refuse from the slaughter-houses as cannot be used by the troops is necessary for soap grease, soap being an indispensable to the cleanliness, and hence to the health, comfort and self-respect of the soldier; the lard is used as a substitute for bacon, and no portion of the hog is lost to the service. The slaughtering is not being done on contract, but is under the charge of an officer of the Government specially assigned to this duty.

Great economy is necessary in the use of our meat supplies. It has frequently been remarked that our people are the greatest consumers of meat that have ever existed in the world, either in ancient or modern times. Owing to the profusion and abundance that have heretofore been in this country, no stint or limit has been put upon consumption of animal food; and as animal food is a stimulant, like all other stimulants, the indulgence increases the appetite. The bravest and hardiest soldiers that the world has ever seen fed principally upon bread; and, in modern Europe, the people and the armies consume not one third portion of the animal food that is consumed on this continent in proportion.

Rieland Examiner.

LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—We predicted some time since that Brig. Gen. Ross would soon give a favorable account of the expedition he was then engaged in. We have just learned an official report of his operations on the Mississippi river has been received at Gen. Jackson's headquarters.

Near Greenville, Washington county, Miss., he planted his batteries on the bank of the river, and soon had a chance to try their efficiency. The splendid steamer Delta came puffing proudly along, borne on the broad bosom of the Father of Waters, when the batteries were opened upon her and she was sent to the bottom—another evidence of the impossibility of navigating the Mississippi except by mutual agreement, and casting into ridicule the boastful order of General Banks, that the same was now open for navigation and trade.

Soon after the sinking of the Delta, a gunboat made its appearance and engaged the batteries. After a spirited fight of some half hour, she was so badly crippled that she floated down the river in a helpless condition. Gen. Ross will be placed in a very responsible position, and his friends and commanding officers confidently expect he will win golden opinions, and inflict great damage on the enemy.—*Canton Citizen.*

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Departed this life, at his residence in this town, on the 26th December, 1863, ZACHARIAH J. DEHAY.—He was born near Charleston, S. C., 14th November, 1819, where the greater part of his early life was spent. A few years he lived in Columbia, where he learned the business of an apothecary. He removed to Camden the 1st of January, 1848, where he entered upon the more active duties of his calling, a business for which he was admirably adapted, from his systematic habits and general attention given to it. Shortly after his removal to Camden he became identified with the great Temperance Reform; was the Recording Scribe of Wateree Division, and for several years Grand Scribe of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of South Carolina, which duties he performed to the entire satisfaction of the members.—His record, like his character, was without a blot.—He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and the ancient brotherhood of Free Masons, with whose impressive burial service his remains were consigned to their last resting place. For upwards of five years he suffered uncomplainingly the rod of his Heavenly Father, which deprived him of all ability to assist those whom he so tenderly loved. But in his case was illustrated beautifully the language of the sweet singer of Israel: I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread. With a full trust in the merits of his Redeemer, he closed his eyes on all earthly things, to enjoy the rest of God's dear children. May He who dears the young ravens when they cry be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

CORN FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

BY virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, passed 17th December, 1863, "to make provision for the support of families of soldiers of this State, &c."—the District of Kershaw has been divided into twelve sections, with a member of the Board in each:

Section No. 1, embraces the country from Sumter line to head waters of Swift Creek, thence to Hughes' Mill, thence to McKinnon's old stand, thence to Sanders' Creek, and down to the river, and down the east side of Wateree River to Sumter line.

No. 2, embraces the country from mouth of White Oak Creek to Beaver Creek Road, thence to Liberty Hill Beat line, to Lancaster line, thence to the river.

These two sections will have a large surplus of grain derived from the two per cent. Tax in kind, which must be distributed to other portions of the District where there are large deficiencies, lying chiefly in the Eastern part of the District.

From the best data now to be had, it is certain there will be a deficiency of over two thousand bushels of grain to supply those persons in the District entitled under the act, at the rate of ten bushels to the person.

The members of the Board are required under the Act "to draw his order to be paid tax on any producer within his section, to be delivered to such person or persons as may be named therein."

It would be exceedingly burdensome, if not impossible, for many persons in the deficient sections to go to the river planters below Camden (where the grain is mainly in Section No. 1) and from thence haul her small share. If she hires the transportation of it, this would consume the small amount of money allowed her by the State. The same state of facts exist as to persons going into Section No. 2, with orders from the deficient Districts, and would defeat the object of the act of the Legislature in a large measure. Many females, with children, could not do this, and would have to go without the grain provided for them, and thus suffer, they and their little ones, and possibly perish from hunger. This class of persons are indigent and necessitous—without slaves, and rarely having a horse. Some of these females may now be seen walking the public roads with their allowance of meal on their heads, carrying it for miles. Their male relatives are in the army doing military duty and periling their lives to secure the property and the lives of the men at home. The Soldiers' Board of Relief, therefore, request that the payers of the two per cent. tax in kind of grain, in sections No. 1, will haul and deliver that grain in Camden, and those in section No. 2, will deliver their grain at the mill of Mr. John Gaskins.

If the Board has to pay for hauling this grain to Camden and Mr. Gaskin's Mill, it will largely consume the money at their disposal for soldiers' families.

This Board appeals earnestly and warmly to every tax payer in these two sections to reflect and decide for himself his duty in this matter. The "Soldiers' Families' Depot," in Camden, will be at the store of J. M. Gayle, and he will be the agent who will receive the grain and give receipts therefor, and Mr. Gaskins, at his mill, will also do so. Lists of the tax payers and their tax will be left at those Depots. This course will save the necessity of giving orders on producers for small amounts of grain, and keeping accounts.

By order of the Soldiers' Board of Relief,
JNO. M. DESAUSURE, Chairman.

January 29

STATE TAXES.

THE Collectors of the STATE TAX for the LOWER DIVISION are informed that the books for the returns of Taxes imposed by act of December, 1863, will be ready for delivery at the treasury of the Lower Division, in Columbia, on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

The collectors are required either to apply for their books at this office or to give early notification as to what places the blanks must be forwarded to them by Railroad or Express. An allowance will be made for transportation.
W. J. LAVAL,
State Treasurer.

State Treasury Lower Division, Columbia January 23, 1864.

January 29

The papers of the Lower Division are requested to publish the above notice twice.

Dr J. McCaa & Dr. B. H. Matheson.
OFFICE—TWO DOORS ABOVE THE BRANCH BANK.
DR JNO. MCCAAL. DR B. H. MATHESON.
January 29

CONFEDERATE STATES ENG. DEPT. S. C. }
CHARLESTON, S. C. JAN. 26 1863. }

FOR certain reason the commanding General sees proper to withdraw the requisition, made on the Second Division, for labor to be furnished on the 2d February next.

Notwithstanding, those who may send in compliance with the requisition, will receive credit in the State call made on that division, the coming month.

The labor is much needed, and it is desirable that the revocation of the requisition may not reduce the number intended to be sent.

WM. H. ECHOLS,
Major and Chf. Eng.

January 29

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR TWELVE MONTHS' CONFEDERATE SERVICE IN THE STATE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1864.

HAVING received instructions from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, through the Commandant of Conscripts for South Carolina, to raise SIX COMPANIES OF MOUNTED MEN for the purpose of arresting deserters and delinquents from conscription, and also for the purpose of resisting any "local invasions" or raids that may be attempted by the Abolitionists. Such authority on my part is thus made known to the citizens of the State in order that this most important service may be rendered the great cause of Southern Independence.

It is proposed to form the Battalion from "Ex-empts and Non-ex-empts." Each company to consist of not less than sixty, nor more than one hundred, rank and file; to elect its own officers and to furnish his own horses. Arms (sabre and carbine) and accoutrements will be furnished by the Confederate Government; and persons desirous of joining the corps can report, either individually or in organized companies, to the nearest District or Congressional Enrolling Officer, who is authorized to muster in and report them to me at these Headquarters.

The term of service will be for twelve months, and its sphere of action local—that is, within the State.

ALLEN J. GREEN,
Major and Enrolling Officer.

January 29

All country papers in the State publish once a week for one month, and forward their bills to the Guardian office.

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST—DIVISION NO. 2.

I. THE Commissioners of the Roads and the Town Authorities within the judicial Districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Harry, including Upper All Saints, will forthwith summon all persons in possession of slaves within their jurisdiction to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Depots nearest their owners' residence, on MONDAY, the 22d day of February prox., at 10 o'clock a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston, for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II. The Commissioners and Authorities aforesaid will, at the same time, impress and forward one fourth of all male free negroes between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, resident, within the limits of their authority.

III. The owners of only one Road hand are exempt by law.

IV. By the Act of December last, the said Authorities were required to make full returns to me of all road hands liable in thirty days. That duty has been partially and very imperfectly done—in many instances the return giving no indication, not even by its postmark, of the District from which it emanates.—The whole scheme of the amendment of December turns on these returns, and unless they are complete, the system must fail and the labor be supplied entirely by impressment.

WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., Jan. 20, 1864.
January 29

All the papers within the Division publish once a week for four weeks.

HEADQUARTERS, CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 12.

IV. HEREAFTER applications for details made to these Headquarters will not be considered unless accompanied with "descriptive lists" of the person for whom the application is made.

V. Local Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to make return to these Headquarters on or before the 1st day of February next, of all men detailed by them within conscript age.

By command of Maj. RAGLETT, Act. Com. Con.
ISAAC HAYNE,
Lieut. and Adj.

January 29

All papers in the State will please copy once.

FOUND.

ON the 5th instant, on the cars, between Kingsville and Charleston, a POCKET BOOK, containing some money and papers, which the owner can get by calling on the subscriber, near Tiller's Ferry, S. C., and proving the same.
ROBERT REAVES.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL sell, on Monday, February 1st, at the store of J. M. Gayle, A FINE LOT OF FRENCH CHINA; LEATHER, upper and sole.

Sale positive—Terms cash.
J. K. WITHERSPOON,
Auctioneer.

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

BY A. L. McDONALD, ESQUIRE, ORDINARY.

WHEREAS, MRS M. A. LYLES, APPLIED to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James V. Lyles, late of the District aforesaid, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the 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 fourteenth day of February next to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence and Sovereignty of the State of South Carolina.

January 29

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

50 BBLs SPITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.
Persons living at a distance can address
January 8