YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON, August 25, 1863.

WHEREAS the present condition of the country requires the organization of an active and efficient body of troops, who may take the field upon a moment's notice, to meet with promptness any sudden incursion which may be made by the enemy into our State; and whereas, for the purpose of defending our homes and firesides, it is deemed advisable that the entire arms-bearing population over 16 years of age, not in or liable to Confederate service, or exempted therefrom for public purposes, should be organized into companies:

Now, therefore, I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, call upon the people of the State to at once organize themselves in accordance with the orders hereunto annexed from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, so as to afford our own and the women and children of our brethren in arms, the most effectual protection and security. The second organization called for is in accordance with the recommendation of the President to the Governor, and is approved as the best organization for all who may not be included in the organization of "Volunteer State Troops." M. L. BONHAM.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, August 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 36.

I. TO carry into effect the foregoing proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, it is ordered that the following Volunteer State Troops be accepted into service, viz: One Regiment of Mounted Infantry, to consist of ten companies, two companies of cavalry, and one company of Flying Artillery. The companies of Mounted Infantry to consist of not less than seventy-eight and not more than one hundred men, exclusive of commissioned officers; of cavalry, to consist of not less than sixty and not more than eighty men, exclusive of commissioned officers; and the company of Artillery, of not less than eighty and not more than one hundred men, exclusive of commissioned officers. When the companies of Mounted Infantry and Cavalry have been organized and accepted, Field Officers will be elected under orders from this office.

II. The companies authorized to be raised under the preceding paragraph of this order, will be composed of effective men who are over the age of sixteen years, who are not subject to, or who are exempt from, Confederate conscription, and who do not belong to the organization lately ordered of troops for local defence and six months' special service. These troops will be armed by the State—the Artillery to have a battery of four pieces—but they will provide themselves with horses. Their pay (to begin when they are ordered into actual service) will be the same as that allowed in the Confederate service, including forty cents per day for each horse. They will hold themselves in readiness for the field at a moment's notice, and to do service in any part of the State, under the orders of the Governor.—The companies will be accepted in the order in which their rolls and lists of officers are presented at this office, and they will be attached to the Militia Regiments in which they are raised, until ordered into actual service.

III. In addition to the above organization, companies organized in accordance with the Act of Congress of the 13th October, 1863, (herewith published,) will be accepted on furnishing their rolls as required by said Act. And one of said companies in each Judicial District, consisting of not less than eighty men, exclusive of officers, and having its rendezvous at the Court House of the District, will be armed by the State. The remainder of the companies will provide themselves with arms. Ammunition, as far as the means of the State will permit, will be furnished to all the companies. By command:

A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector-General of S. C.

—:o:—

No. 28.—*An Act to Authorize the Formation of Volunteer Companies for Local Defence.*

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defence in any portion of the Confederate States, any number of persons, not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers, and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowances, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war: *Provided*, That such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll, or a list of the names of the officers and privates thereof, to the Governor of the State, the Commanding General of the Department, or any Brigadier General in the State or Confederate service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War; but the President or the Commander of the Military District may, at any time, disband such companies: *Provided*, That in the States and Districts in which the Act entitled "An Act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the Acts amendatory thereof, have been suspended, persons of any age, resident within such States or Districts, may volunteer and form part of such companies, so long as such suspension may continue: *Provided*, That no person shall become a member of such company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company, as above prescribed.

September 2 35 3t

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.

DIVISION NO. 1.

I. TO fill the requisition of the Commanding General, and in pursuance of the orders of his Excellency Gov. Bonham, the Commissioner of Roads and the Town authorities of the incorporated towns and villages within the limits of the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry, are hereby required forthwith to summon all persons in possession of slaves, liable to road duty, within the limits of their authority, to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to road duty, at the Railroad Depots nearest the owners' residence, on MONDAY, the 17th day of September next, in time for the down freight morning train, there to await transportation to Charleston, for thirty day's labor on the fortifications.

II. The Legislature, at its April session, exempted those who owned but one road hand from liability under this Act. Those who own *two* or *three*, or a fraction over a number divisible by one fourth, will send forward one hand for such fraction, or two owners having such fractions, may unite and send one out of every four.

III. Overseers, at the rate of one to every hundred hands are not only allowed, but are desired. They are selected by the owners and paid by the Confederate authorities, at the rate of fifty dollars per month.

IV. Receipts will be given at the depots for the negroes, and they are assessed in Charleston before they are put to work.

V. The Act requires the attendance of one of the Commissioners at each depot. He will be met by an agent authorized to receipt for the negroes.

VI. Owners are requested to furnish their negroes with spades or shovels and three days rations.

VII. Owners who hire substitutes will furnish me with a copy of the receipt taken for such substitutes.

VIII. It is regarded by the roads to be put in use on this occasion as dangerous to run extra trains heavily laden with passengers. It is therefore, necessary that those on the upper portions of the roads should be in attendance very early in the morning, in time for the regular freight train, or they might deliver the negroes the evening before to the agent, or to the Railroad Agent, who is authorized to receipt for them.

IX. Charleston, it is hoped and believed, will soon be impregnable. If so, the slave labor of the State will have accomplished it. Labor is yet needed in large quantity to secure this position. The portion of the State now called on has poured out richest treasures of noble blood on almost every field in this war. Will it hesitate now, when so much is to be accomplished, at so little sacrifice? One earnest, combined effort may put the State beyond danger.

WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent of the State of S. C.

August 19 33 3t

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON, August 8, 1863.

WHEREAS, by information received at this Department, it appears that in Charleston, on the 24th December last, a man by the name of Saml. Collins was stabbed in the breast by some person or persons up to this time unknown, and that the same Samuel Collins died instantly:

Now Therefore, I, M. L. BONHAM, Governor and Commander in chief in and over the aforesaid State, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the real murderer of the said Samuel Collins into any of the jails of this State; and if more than one, an additional reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each one who shall be proved to be an accomplice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, this eighth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three. [L. S.] M. L. BONHAM.

WM. R. HUNT, Secretary of State.

Aug 12 32 1m.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

YORK DISTRICT.

G. L. McNeel, Administrator of Margaret Dowdle, deceased, ex. James Plaxico and Wife, *et al.*

WHEREAS G. L. McNEEL, Administrator of MARGARET DOWDLE, deceased, hath filed a petition in my office, praying to be permitted to make a final settlement and distribution of said estate, and whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, that two of said distributees, viz: Allen Dowdle and James Plaxico and Rebecca his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State.—It is, therefore, ordered that said J. Plaxico and wife and Allen Dowdle, do appear at the Court of Ordinary to be held at York Court House on Monday, the 14th day of September next, to shew cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. June 8, 1863.

($25 49) JOHN A. BROWN, O. Y. D.

Juen 10 23 3m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

To the Tax-Payers of the 31st Collection District, York.

AUCTIONEERS, Apothecaries, Bakers, Brokers, Billiard Room Keepers, Brewers, Bankers, Butchers, Cattle Brokers, Circus Exhibitions, Commercial Brokers, Commission Merchants, Confectionaries, Dentists, Distillers, Eating House Keepers, Exhibitors of Shows, Hotel Keepers, Inn Keepers, Jugglers, Lawyers, Photographers, Physicians, Retail Dealers, Showmen, Surgeons, Tavern Keepers, Theatre Owners, Tobacconists, Wholesale Dealers, and all other persons (if any there be) who are required by the Tax Act of the Confederate States to register a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or entrusted in any business named in the fifth section of the said Act, with a statement of the line for which, and the place and manner, in which the same is to be conducted, and of all other facts going to ascertain the amount of Tax upon such business, for the past or future, according to the provisions of the said Act, within the District above mentioned, are hereby notified that unless they make the registry and pay the Tax required by the Act within thirty days from the date of this advertisement, they must, in addition to all other Taxes upon their business, imposed by the said Act, pay double the amount of the specific Tax on said business, and a like sum for every thirty days of continued failure. To enable persons to make such registry and pay such Tax, I shall attend daily, at the store of Adams, McCorkle &Co., Yorkville, (Sundays excepted). For the accommodation of all those who reside in the Eastern portion of the District, I will attend at Rock Hill, on Tuesday, 8th September, proximo.

J. A. McLEAN,
Collector for York District.

August 26 34 tf

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

I WILL receive returns for Taxes at Yorkville, on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. I will also, for the same purpose, attend at the following times and places:

At Bethel, Thursday, 3rd of September.
At Clay Hill, Friday, 4th of September.
At Fort Mills, Tuesday, 8th of September.
At Rock Hill, Wednesday, 9th of September.
At Coate's Tavern, Thursday, 10th of September.
At Westbrook's, Friday, 11th of September.
At Brattonsville, Saturday, 12th of September.
At McConnellsville, Monday, 14th of September.
At Youngblood's, Tuesday, 15th of September.
At Feemster's, Wednesday, 16th of September.
At Gilfillin's, Thursday, 17th of September.
At Luke Smith's, Friday, 18th of September.
At Hickory Grove, Saturday, 19th of September.
At Hugh Love's, Monday, 21st of September.
At Whiteside's, Tuesday, 22nd of September.
At Boyd'on, Wednesday, 23rd of September.
At Buffalo, Thursday, 24th of September.
At Whisonant's Friday, 25th of September.
At Smith's, Saturday, 26th of September.
At Allison's, Monday, 28th of September.
At Ebenezer, Saturday, 3rd of October.

After attending at the above places, I will be at Yorkville until the 3rd of October. F. M. GALBRAITH,
Assessor, York District.

The following articles owned or held on 1st July, 1863, which are the growth or production of any previous year, and not necessary for family consumption the present year, are to be returned.

Naval Stores, Salt, Wines or Spirituous Liquors, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Flour, Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Rice and all other agricultural products.

All money on hand on 1st July, 1863.

All notes, bonds or credits must be returned with the interest calculated up to 1st July, 1863.

Profits from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, on Flour, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Oats, Hay, Rice, Salt, Iron, Manufacture of Iron, Sugar, Molasses, Leather, Woolen Cloths, Shoes, Boots, Blankets, and Cotton Cloths. F. M. G.

August 26 34 tf

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, August 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 35.

I. THE Commanding Officers of the Regiments lately organized for local defence and special service in the State, are required to furnish Major C. D. Melton, Commandant Conscripts, South Carolina, with complete rolls of the persons in their respective commands between the ages of forty and forty-five years, and the commanding officers of militia regiments, and other State organizations, will furnish Major Melton complete rolls of all persons in their commands between the ages of eighteen and forty five years.

* * * * * * *

By Command: A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector-General of S. C.

August 26 34 3t

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

I HAVE just received a choice assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which I offer for sale at the lowest CASH PRICES, viz:

English Chloroform, Aloes, Rhubarb, English Calomel, Blue Mass, Sulphur, Asafœtida, Castor Oil, Pearl Ash, Valerian, Extract Logwood, Chalk, Opium, Black Drop, Epsom Salts, Magnesia, Nitre, Camphor, Rotten Stone, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Whiting, and many other articles.

I am Manufacturing a splendid BLACK INK, SHOE BLACK and SOAP. Blacking BRUSHES and MATCHES for sale by A. CRAVEN.

May 27 21 tf

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

YORK DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary.

To James Etters, Henry Etters, Samuel Etters, Joseph Etters, Daniel Etters, John Francis & wife, Lydia, and Jackson Gibbons & wife, Rebecca, Heirs-at-law of Phillip Etters, deceased.

YOU are hereby required to appear at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden at York Court House, for York District, on the second day of November, 1863, to shew cause, if any you can, why the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Phillip Etters, deceased, sold for partition and division, should not be paid over to Andrew Etters and M. Hambright, Administrators of the said Philip Etters, to be applied by them to the payment of the debts of the said Philip Etters.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of July, 1863.

JOHN A. BROWN,
(828) Ordinary for York District.

July 29 30 3m

NOW IS THE TIME!

I WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

FOR ALL CLASSES OF

NEGROES.

C. J. PRIDE.

Rock Hill, S. C.

April 1 13 tf

OFFICE A. Q. M.,

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 1st, 1862.

MR. J. C. MILLER is appointed Agent of this Department, for the purchase of FODDER and CORN for the Districts of York and Chester. Planters desiring to sell will communicate with him, through the POST OFFICE, at Yorkville, S. Carolina.—Particular attention must be paid to the PACKING. No WATER must be used, as great loss to the Government was experienced last year, by Fodder being improperly packed, all such will be rejected.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

October 15 42 tf

STEAM MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale or in exchange for NEGRO PROPERTY, his STEAM MILLS in the Town of Yorkville, S. C., directly on the KING'S MOUNTAIN RAIL ROAD. The Mills consist of WHEAT and CORN MILLS, and a CIRCULAR SAW—the whole driven by a BOILER and ENGINE of FORTY HORSE POWER, with WELLS and PUMPS to supply with water, and all necessary buildings. The BOILER and ENGINE, if desired, will be sold alone. S. J. KUYKENDAL.

March 18 11 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Pure FRENCH BRANDY,

PURE MADEIRA WINE.

Chlorate of Potash, and many other Goods.

ALFRED CRAVEN.

Yorkville, July 21, 1863. 29 tf

HIDES AND LEATHER.

JULY 15th, 1863.

THE subscriber having leased his TAN YARD to JAS. POAG & D. MAY, for a term of THREE YEARS, would say to his old patrons to bring in their hides to tound, assuring them that he is well acquainted with POAG & MAY, and that everything will be attended to properly, and justice done in all cases.

JAS. B. HENKEL.

July 22 29 9t

G. R. RATCHFORD,

SAYS HE WANTS ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the firm of G. R. RATCHFORD & Co., by open ACCOUNT, to come forward "IMMEDIATELY OR SOONER," and close the same by CASH or NOTE, unmaterial which. The business of the firm requires that it must be settled up.

July 22, 1863. 29 tf

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by NOTE or ACCOUNT are hereby notified that the same have been left in the hands of Mr. G. R. RATCHFORD, for settlement. Persons knowing themselves in any way indebted, will please call on him immediately. L. BLOOMBERG & BRO.

July 22 29 tf

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

This good old gentleman—(alas, the good old man is now dead,) writes for the N. Y. *Caucassian*. He lives in the White House now, with Old Abe, just as he did with Old Hickory, in 1832 and 1836, and he renders the following as the result of a recent conversation of his 'with Linkin:'

APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF NEGRO EQUALITY—LINCOLN HAS THE FLOOR.

'The truth is, Major Downing, we Republicans have been talkin about the grate principle of equality of all men, includin Injins, niggers, Chinees and so on, and now they want me to apply the principle, and I'm goin to do it. I think there is some humbug in it somewhere, but I don't exactly see where, and as they will give me no peace, and will never be satisfied ennyhow until it is dun, I'm goin' to put it thru.'

'Wal,' ses I, 'Kernel, go ahed, but look out for squalls.'

'Perhaps, ses I, 'you never heerd the story about Zenas Humspun 'applying the principle." I hope you won't hev as bad luck as he did.' 'No,' ses Linkin, 'I never heerd that story. What was it? 'Wall,' ses I, 'Zenas was a good natured feller, who lived in Downingville, and a wonderful inquirin sort of chap, allers and forever prying into things. If he bought a clock he'd take it all apart with his jack nife jest to see how it went together. So about the time that a telegraph was started and an offis was set up in our town, Zenas was eenamost puzzled to deth to get the hang of the critter, as he called it. One day he went to the offis and axed the feller to show him all about it. The chap was very perlite, and explained to him the great principle on which it worked, but Zenas didn't exactly see through it, and kept axin questions and botherin the feller till he got clean out of pashins. Finally ses he to Zenas, 'Perhaps you would like to see me apply the principle.' Zenas said he would of course. 'Wal,' says he, 'then you jest take hold of them brass knobs and stick to 'em tight.' So Zenas grabbed hold of 'em like all possessed, but he badn't more than fairly got hold before he lay sprawling on the floor. The 'principle' had knocked him clean over. Now, Zenas was a terribul feller to smoke, and allers carried his pockets full of lucifer matches to lite his pipe with. It so happened that he had a hull box full in his coat tail pocket as he keeled over on the floor, and as he fell they scratched agin one another so strong that they all got afire It warnt but a little while before Zenas' coat tail was all in a blaze, and before it could be put out it had burnt an awful big hole in the seat of his trowsers, and scorched him thereabouts amazingly. Zenas yelled and hollered awful, and sed he didn't want to know ennything more about applyin the principle. 'Now,' ses I, 'Kernel, I hope you won't have as bad luck as Zenas did, but depend on't this applyin principles you don't exactly understand, is dangerous business. If you don't get burnt somewhere it will be a wonder.'

WHO MADE THE NIGGER?

'Wal,' ses Linkin, 'Majer, you are a cute chap in tellin a story, but now tell me, do you think the nigger and the white man didn't cum from the same parrient?' 'Now,' ses I, 'Kernel, that's axin a deep question. You see its onpossible to tell what the Creatur may have done. He might have only one kind of man at fust, and then altared their constitushins, and complexions, and brains afterwards. You see everything is possible to the Creatur Or the negro may have cum from Ham, who was cussed for his sins, but then I don't see that it is ennything agin the scriptoors to believe that all the kinds of men were made at the beginnin just as they are now. But it don't make eny difference how they cum so long as they are different. You can't enymore make a white man out of a nigger now than you can breed a lion out of a pole cat.

You see, it's clear agin natur to expect to make the nigger enything but a nigger. You can't get a peach out of a crab-apple, nor a pumpkin out of a watermelon, nor eagles out of ducks' eggs. You can't raise chickens from egg plants, or produce goslins from gooseberries. You see, Kernel, everything in natur must go accordin to natur. If the nigger had been intended to be equil to the white man, and the very fact that he ain't made so is proof positive that he warn't intended to be put in a white man's place. Tryin to make a nigger act like a white man is just like old Sol Hopkins, one year harnessing his off ox an his hoss together to plow corn. The ox was as lazy as he could be, and the hoss was a young, high-strung animil, and such a pullin and haulin team you never did see. It almost killed both. You see, it was workin agin natur. It was tryin to make an ox a hoss, and a hoss an ox, neither of which thing can be did. You see, Kernel, *'everything in natur must go accordin to natur.'*

'Wal,' ses Linkin, 'there is a good deal in what you say, but then the people don't believe it. They think the nigger is only accidentally black, and if he lacks in mind and capacity, it is all owin to slavery, an they won't believe eny other way until they see for themselves. I tell you, Majer, the principle has got to be applied, *no matter how many coat tails or how many trowsers are burnt.'*

'Wal,' ses I, 'Kernel, I guess there is other folks who think just as you do, for somebody has sent me some verses in relashun to the nex great emancipashin which is to cum off, out from some noospaper. I will read 'em to you.

The Emancipation Ball.

GIVEN TO FOUR MILLIONS OF NEGROES, BY THE GRAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Another Great Ball is soon to be,
De like of which you never did see,
De bids is out, I's seen a few,
De guests I know and so do you.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De fust on de list is Mistah Snow,
And de nex is Jeemes and Dinah Crow;
Chalk and ivory! heels and shins!
White man wait till the dance begins!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear the banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Pompey Smash, and his lady fair!
You may bet your life dey will bofe be dare!
And Mistah Ducklegs—bully for he!
Such a gizzard foot you nebber did see.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

And Gumbo Squash, wid his bressed grin,
His curling har, and his ebo-shin—
De King of Hearts will come to the Ball,
Let the gals look out for dare feckshuns all!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Old Uncle Ned, frow down dat hoe!
And Dinah drop dat kitchin dough!
All Dixie's free, wid noffin to do
But to dance all night, and all day too.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De white trash have noffin to say,
But to work! work! and de taxes pay;
While de bressed darkies dance their fill,
Let de white trash foot the fiddler's bill!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

White Men! White Men! Sure as you're born,
The crows are going to take you're corn!
They surround your fields on every tree,
And they blacken the sky as far as we see.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo stay!
In the land of Dixie
Far away.

Linkin laughed at it when I got thru, an sed it done very well for some sore-head Dimmyorat, but that Whittour could write one on 'tother side that this would not be a primin to. I telled him Whittour might make better poetry, but doubted whether ther would be as much truth in it as this had in.

Three Turretted Iron-Clads for the Confederacy.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 10th ultimo, says that the first of the "great rebel turretted rams" has been launched, and is now in the Graving dock, at Liverpool, completely plated, with her masts and boilers on board, and also a large part of her machinery. It was expected to have her ready for sea by the 18th of August. The correspondent says:

Her consort was launched on the 2d day of August, as well as the one at Glasgow, and both will be ready to sail late in this month or the 1st of September. You now see that I was not wrong when, months ago, I informed you that these rebel iron-clads would be on your coast in September. I hope now the scales are off the eyes of the venerable Secretary of the Navy, and that he is making due preparations to receive these formidable engines of destruction. I cannot see from my standpoint that anything has been done to counteract the dreadful calamity awaiting you.

To be frank, unless the most strenuous efforts are made, you will have another Newport's News tragedy enacted in the waters of your own beautiful bay; terrible scenes will transpire under your own windows.—The speed of these vessels will be greater than any of your iron-clads, and, of course, if not early prevented, they will sail about doing all the harm they can.

It is generally supposed here that the blockading squadrons will be their first prey, but my own impression is, and it is founded on a good basis, that a dash at New York will be made; and I have no hesitation in saying, and that from a long experience in gunnery and ships, that with these three iron clads, in broad daylight, they could enter New York harbor by the way of Sandy Hook and burn and destroy all your ships of-war on the stocks and afloat, and dockyards, and then pass out by way of the Sound, without receiving any material damage. These assertions are strong, but none the less true.

What is your Government about? What are the people about? What is the press about? Cannot you do something towards rousing them to a sense of their impending danger? Your fleets, your towns, and your cities are in danger. You may avert it by instant measures, and even then it will be only a palliation; for as far as I can see their vessels will have complete control of your coast until the Puritan and Dictator are fitted out, and that will be several months.

The rebels here are in great glee in anticipation of the intended movements of these ships. The London *Times'* correspondent, writing from Richmond, says "the Yankee fleet will make themselves scarce off the blockaded ports after September." I have done my duty in this serious matter, and trust the Government will do theirs in time.

A Traitor Expelled.

At a public meeting held in Griffin, Georgia, on the 13th ultimo, permission was granted to David H Johnson to leave the Confederacy within ten days, on a charge of having been in the habit of abusing the Government of the Confederate States, and advocating a reconstruction of the Union with our enemies, decrying the currency of our country, &c.

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That as advocacy of the doctrine of reconstruction has been pronounced by this meeting as traitorous, all persons entertaining such sentiments are hereby requested to move without the limits of the Confederate States; and if they do not choose to remove, they are hereby notified that if they are known to express such sentiments to the detriment of their country, they will be required to do so.

Committees were appointed to ascertain the names of disloyal persons and notify them that they will be dealt with, and to prepare an article pledging the people of Griffin to a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and to rid themselves of treason at home, and that it be presented to all the citizens of the county for signature.

This man, familiarly known as "Dave Johnson," has long been busy in his treason to the South. The example set by the people of Griffin is worthy of imitation.—As good Southern men are driven from the North, so also should all men of anti-Southern proclivities be required to leave the South. Thus will the line of division be distinctly defined, and our country be rid of those who have already done so much mischief.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

A Note for the Doctors--A Remedy for Diptheria.

This affection, which comprises those known under the various names of bad sore throat, angina, croup, and the French *anguine couenneuse*, has hitherto been considered one of the most difficult to cure.—We some time back gave an account of Dr Trideau's method, which consists in administering storax under the form of a syrup; but we now find in the *Revue Therapeutique*, a paper by Dr. A. De Grand Boulogue, Vice Consul at Havana, in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific. As this, from its extreme simplicity, would, if effective, be far superior to any yet tried, we cannot refrain from quoting the cases mentioned by the author, who has published this remedy as far back as February 1860, and consequently complains (not without reason, if its efficacy is such as he describes it,) of the inexcusable negligence of practitioners in not taking notice of it, thereby allowing many valuable lives to be lost. The following cases came under his observation after that date. In March and April, 1861, the disease in question broke out under an epidemic form, and chiefly attacked adults with such virulence that in one week three young women died in one house. One of Doctor De Grand's patients, afflicted with blephacite, was seized with it, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case, another physician was called in, who ordered emetics and aluminous gargles, which produced no effect. At length Dr. De Grand came, and found the tonsils greatly swollen, and a false membrane covering them. He immediately administered small pieces of ice, and by the following morning the tumefaction of the tonsils had diminished by half, and the false membrane had nearly disappeared.—That very evening she was enabled to take food.

Profiting by this example, a few days after her brother was seized with sore throat, presenting the same preliminary symptoms as those of his sister: but he, without waiting for the doctor, at once took some ice, and was rid of his sore throat in a few hours. Some days later, Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who had been laboring under the disease for some forty-eight hours; all remedies had failed, and the parents, relations and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice, a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present.—Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder! Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before twenty-four hours were over, the patient was in full convalescence. Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was requested to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat, and had been treated without effect by cauterizations with hydrochloric acid and astringent gargles. Here again he had to battle with the prejudices of the family, but was at length allowed to administer ice.—The young man recovered in the course of the following day. Dr. De Grand has now been using this remedy for the last twelve years, without having met with a single failure. This is what he says, but even if only half of what he says were true, the method should be tried by others. Cold gargles have been employed with success by Dr. Blanc, of Strasburg; why not ice?—*Galignani.*

Affairs in the United States.

We had a very interesting conversation with a well informed gentleman, lately arrived in this city, from the United States, and who has had excellent opportunities of gaining information in different sections of our enemy's country.

He attended a public meeting in Ohio, which was addressed by Mr. Pugh, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Vallandigham ticket. He says Mr. Pugh used bold language in his denunciations of the Lincoln Government, and their mode of conducting the war and the objects sought by it. He says the opposition are united in Ohio against the Republicans, and will elect Vallandigham, if Burnside does not interfere with the freedom of elections, as he did in Kentucky.

In the city of New York, the peace Democracy are in the majority, but in the State are split up into factions, the war Democrats probably having the majority.—The programme of the three parties may be thus stated: The Republicans will agree to nothing less than the complete subjugation of the South; the emancipation of the slaves; the confiscation of all property, and the destruction of our State Governments.

The war Democrats declare, if they succeed, they will offer to the South the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was;" with the repeal of the confiscation laws; the withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation, and a general amnesty; which, if the South refuse, they will carry on the war till the Southern States submit.

The peace Democracy will offer the same terms to the South as the war Democrats; but if they decline a reconstruction of the Union, they will let them go in peace, sooner than attempt a constrained Union.

It was the belief in New York, if Gov. Seymour had resisted the draft, he would have been sustained by the people; but want of nerve, and the influence of Dean Richmond, made him succumb.

Persons of intelligence declared to him that had it not been for the fall of Vicksburg and the falling back of our troops in Pennsylvania, Lincoln could never have enforced the draft.

Many thousands of Meade's troops have been detached in order to be sent to Charleston; and though the conscripts, in considerable numbers, are sent to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, they desert nearly as fast as they arrive. It is his opinion, that Meade has no intention of advancing or of fighting, for some time to come.

The negro regiments are sent farther South. The white soldiers, in the Army of the Potomac, are bitterly opposed to the negroes, and express their contempt and hatred on every occasion.

The Confederate cause has many sympathizers in Baltimore—probably a considerable majority—but they are held down, and crushed under the military yoke of the Lincoln Government.

Great apprehension was felt in Washington of an attack by Gen. Lee on Meade.—Fears were still felt of European intervention; but the Yankees were made to believe, by Seward, that if Charleston was captured, then all danger of intervention would be at an end.

Our prisoners are treated with great cruelty. No one is permitted to give our sick and wounded anything, without also giving to the Yankees One thousand of our prisoners are confined in the Baltimore jail, where the mortality is very great. The same state of things exists in all the prisons where Confederate prisoners are confined.

Many interesting facts and incidents were related to us, which prudence forbids us to publish.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

A YANKEE LETTER BAG—INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.—The letter bag of the United States gunboat *Ottawa*, with letters to friends at home, dated as late as the 29th ultimo, floated ashore on Saturday night, and is in the possession of Headquarters.

By letters from the Captain (Lieutenant Commanding William Whitney,) to his wife, and by those of other officers, we are informed that the Yankees have entertained the idea of breaking up our harbor obstructions by night operations, and actually made the attempt last Wednesday night with their Monitors and two gunboats, of which the *Ottawa* was one. "Violent squalls of rain and wind" are given as a reason for their having turned back before reaching the obstructions, of which our Yankee neighbors have apparently so wholesome a dread and so high an estimate. The attempt, they say, was to be made again on the night of the 29th ultimo, Saturday, and as it was not done, it is to be presumed that stormy weather again intervened, between the Monitors and our obstructions, which stand intact. We notice the Captain of the *Ottawa* was sick on the 29th. However, this did not prevent him from writing model letters for his friends, in his long and minute descriptions of his daily life and events, and in the expression of his ardent conjugal affections.

From this effusion we learn, as was anticipated, that very many of their officers in the fleet "are breaking down and being sent home continually, from the incessant wear and tear on them in this hot climate."

It appears, in the attempt to destroy our obstructions, the *Passaic* got aground, and was near being abandoned by her crew.

The *Ottawa* has thrown 80,000 pounds of shot and shell, and burned 11,000 pounds of powder.—*Charleston Mercury.*

General Orders, No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, A. N. V.,
August 6, 1863.

The gallant and spirited resistance offered by Hampton's Brigade to a body of the enemy's Cavalry, greatly superior in numbers, on the 1st inst., deserves the highest commendation at the hands of the Division Commander.

The good conduct of the officers and men of that veteran Brigade in such a conflict, reflects the highest credit on their patriotism and good soldierly qualities, and is worthy of the emulation of the entire Division.

In this contest the Horse Artillery, as usual, performed a part equal in heroism to its already brilliant prestige, and but for its supply of ammunition on the field becoming exhausted, the enemy's losses confessedly more than three times our own, would have been far greater.

The Division mourns the loss of some brave spirits, and the noble wounded who for a time have left us, will, it is hoped, ere long be welcomed to our ranks to strike again for independence and victory.

Let the sons of the Carolinas and the Gulf in Virginia continue to rival the heroism of their noble comrades of Vicksburg and Charleston, remembering that every blow struck at the enemy—no matter where—is a blow for *home* and its *hallowed rights.* J. E. B. STUART,
Major General.

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON—A MODE OF RETALIATION.—We believe that Charleston can be protected from another such barbarous shelling by transporting from Libby and Belle Isle a few thousand Yankee prisoners, and confining them in the warehouses of Charleston. They can be as easily fed there as here, and the citizens would guard them if they believed that their confinement would enable them to remain with safety at their homes Fill as many of the warehouses as possible, in different parts of the city; distribute the Yankee prisoners well over the city, and then inform Gen. Gillmore that Charleston invites his shells. Should he get into the lower harbor he would not fire into the city As there is no prospect of a speedy renewal of exchange, these prisoners might as well be defending Charleston and Mobile from a barbarous shelling as basking in the cool shades of Belle Isle, while the noble soldiers of the Confederate army are baking and stewing in the foul furnaces of Fort Delaware. Let the Yankees from Libby and Belle Isle be sent to reinforce the defences of Charleston. This kind of retaliation will teach Gilmore how to conduct the siege according to the rules of civilized warfare.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—It is with a feeling of pride, gratitude and much respect, that I am prompted to acknowledge the kind treatment and uniform discipline that mark the general character of the 17th S. C. regiment, Evans Brigade, during their stay on Wormsloe Plantation. It appears to me even the soldiers, generally, of this noble regiment took an interest in protecting the private property, generally, of the plantation. The officer commanding, Col. F. W. McMaster, as well as the officers generally, took much interest in protecting the private property of said plantation.—May good fortune and success attend that noble and trustworthy regiment wherever destined to combat with our common foe. WM. F LADSON.

Wormsloe Plantation, Isle of Hope.

[*Savannah Republican, 27th.*

A HELLISH OUTRAGE BY YANKEES.—By a private letter which reached this city yesterday from Wetzel county, Va., we learn the particulars of a most revolting outrage committed by some yankee fiends upon the person of the wife of Mr. H. S. Hall, member of the State Legislature from Wetzel, and one of the first advocates of secession in his section

Mrs. Hall had her clothing tied over her head, and in that condition she was thrust into the street of New Marketville, her husband's place of residence. Report says that an outrage, to which death is preferable, was perpetrated upon her person.—The yankee hell hounds afterwards burned down Mr. Hall's out houses, and ransaked his house.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Any one who is willing to go back under yankee rule, may make up their minds to have their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters subjected to all manner of outrages by their brother yankees. If they are ready for this, let them continue the cry for peace and union.

The State of our Finances.

Our readers will be much interested in a letter which we publish to day (says the *South Carolinian*) from Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, to Senator Hunter, of Virginia. Mr. Memminger gives a very encouraging view of the State of our finances, and of the happy operation of the measures now in force. The funding, he informs us, has been eminently successful. The taxes which are now being collected, the tax in kind, the sales of cotton bonds and the measures which are hoped of Congress when it meets, Mr. Memminger looks to as sufficient to restrain any further increase of our currency. These are words of good cheer, which we are delighted to send out to the country. If our people will rally to the support of the finances—if, instead of looking here and there for the means of investing their money, they will invest a portion in Government stocks—they will reduce the circulation, and thus make their remaining money more valuable, and will help the Government in carrying on the war.

Big Guns.

The following intelligence has been current here for several days, but we have thought proper to withhold it. We do not see how its republication here can do harm, and we therefore publish it. We copy from the Mobile *