CAROLINA SPARTAN.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN AMERICA. His Opinion of War between England and the

United States.

The following article appears in the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette: SIR: I have now made the tour of the States of North America, and think it probable I can give your readers some use-ful information. I landed at New York city ten months ago, and have spent my time in studying the character and customs of those people, and must confess that if I remained ton years the result would be the same; and I know very little about them. of them put together, conquering this coun-try is perfectly absurd to them. Every body reads the papers, and a good-humored urchin of twelve years used to rate me soundly at Philadelphia for our failures at Sobsetting and the majority of our brave fel-lows, I fear, would be the extent. Naval Sebastopol. The best version of American sympathy was given me a few days since. When the war commenced the Turks were the weaker power, and our sympathies were with her. After the alliance it was three against one, and our sympathies went for Russia; but, should France join Russia to-morrow against Eugland, our govern-ment could not prevent its citizens from the Americans have is that they can pronot only sympathizing with England, but assisting her with material aid. This I heard from a very intelligent man, who I do not think suspected my nationality; and I firmly believe it. In the South I spent greatest injury to all parties and but the times held long conversations with the slaves, and always with the same result. They are much better satisfied than I suspected, and when I spoke of the probability of a war, I was answered that, "white folks wouldn't let nigga fight." "But," said I, "the blacks from the West Indies will come here and help you to gain your freedom." "What! black soger come here; let 'em cum, den massa let's fight de nigga, I know, and Gar Almighty we give 'em gosh!" If not expressed in the same language the same feeling was ever expressed.

have visited all their national armories, and although the country is at peace, the greatest activity prevails; all the old arms are condemned, and by next spring nearly 1,500,000 Minie rifles will be ready for distribution, besides Colt's, Clark's, and others. A Mr. Alger, at Boston, is now engaged on a new kind of gun for the navy. The range, with solid shot, is nearly five miles; with shell, somewhat shorter, and the explosion of the shell renders conflagration certain to a great distance. These are called, by those at work on them, the secret gun. But what the secret is I could not ascertain. Since the war rumors I have been observant of all and every thing that could give me a clue to the feelings of the people. This is not difficult to come at, for the feeling is general, and their confidence is so great in their own strength that the most diffident speak only of the consequences and the result. In company with a party of merchants, most of whom were engaged in trade with England, I broached the war subject, and was astonished to find them so indifferent about the consequences. One of them, largely interested in clipper ships, in answer to a re-mark of mine, that he would have to lay up his elippers-"Not a bit of it," said he, "they will make capital privateers; the government will-furnish guns of long range; no British man-of-war can catch them except a steamer, and they cannot in a good breeze, so we must take chances." "But | the almost overwhelming sensation of wonwhere will you get your men?" "Where! derment produced by the achievements of

Where will you get your ment? Where: derment produced by the achieved to the achieved by the a to provide for her future welfare, he led her war is declared there will be 500 of the invention. That other inventions, and great fastest vessels in the world afloat as priva- ones, would follow in the lapse of time, was from the spot. Talking together the twain arrived upon the Boulevards. In conseteers, and an English merchantman will perhaps more than probable,-that any quence of her misery the young creature not be able to show herself at sea. What discovery worthy to be compared with this if we lose a few, we will make it up in the would be made was deemed impossible. end. Two steamers were launched a few It was reserved for Mr. Morse to reach the days since, each about 4,000 tons, built in culminating point in the world of inveneight months, and it is just as easy to build tion, and win this magnificent trophy for 50 in the same time or less." "But your the first half century. Such speculations coasts are not defended. Remember you also are likely to prove premature, or to be have no Sebastopol or Cronstadt." "Nor accounted but the ebulitions of old fogy-We have a few very ism. A greater than Morse is at hand. pretty forts, but should any nation attempt One I.S. Richardson, by "craft or cunning," an invasion, we will meet them with hand which at an earlier day would have brought and hearts equal to any, superior to most; his bones to the rack, proposes to transfer and we can concentrate 500,000 men at tons of mail matter from the city of Washany point on our coast in a few days. Let ington to New York within the period of the alarm be sounded at this moment, and sixty minutes, or at the rate of five miles a in a few hours near 50,000 men will make minute. Mr. Richardson has petitioned their appearance armed and equipped." Congress for an appropriation to aid him This sounds like bragging, but it is a fact. This city (New York) has near that num-bill was reported in the Senate, which ber enrolled and equipped; every man provides that the sum of \$75,000 be appro keeps his rifle at home or in the private priated to enable the Postmaster General armony of the company to which he belongs, to test the practicability and usefulness of and I find it the same throughout the I. S. Richardson's atmospheric telegraph, country. I have frequently met with boys not more than two feet in diameter, for the of 12 and 14 with guns and game-bags, transportation of the United States mails.

landing. On the Canadian, where there timore when the pumps are started at landing. On the Canadian, where there are settlements, you see the well-kept, com-fortable dwellings, the smooth-sheared lawn, and everything wears an air comfort, bat little or no business, with the exception of the great railroad. However, they are rapidly improving; but should there be war, the largest and best portions of Canada are lost to us. Quebec, Halifax, and other points would bother them. But to sum

little doubt of Canada, in the North; mil-

lions of treasure and thousands of valuable

this nation of 25,000,000 a warlike people.

and, once instilled with the love of war,

the propagandists of Europe would have a fearful ally. The last year's crop of wheat

is officially given at 170,000,000 of bushels, and everything else in proportion, so that we cannot starve them out; and, from my

own observation, I would rather see Eng-land contending with the whole of Europe

intrude on you. 1 remain, yours, JAMES B. WARREN, Buffalo, New York, January 11, 1856.

The Atmospheric Telegraph,

When the world, says the Baltimore

American, had recovered measuably from

ful invention are generally confident in their belief of its practicability, and that grand results must flow from its adoption y the Government.

ABRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, March 28 .- The steamer Cana In has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 15th.

The Conferences had reported progress, and the indications were highly favorable to peace. Prussia had been invited to join the Conferences, and Baron Manteuffel had

soldiery. Now, what can we gain? A foot of tergone as plenipotentiary. Mr. Dallas arrived on the 12th in the Atlantic, and was favorably received. The opinion universally prevailed that peace was now certain; still, questions relaor military glory we don't want, and as for the sand beach of the Mosquito king it is a decided humbug. What would be the result to this country? It would put her ive to the Danubian principalities and the Asiatic frontier remained unsettled. It was, however, reported that these would back in prosperity for half a century; it would ruin thousands who are now in afbe referred to Commissioners on the spot. The British squadron was pushing to-wards Kiel, but Admiral Watson had been fluence, but would enrich thousands who ordered not to engage in hostilities. The Austrian army would be further reduce and manufacture everything they

duced. A despatch from Berlin says that Count Prloff had made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding had been reached on the fifth point, and peace was assured.

A correspondent of the London Times says that an American Commercial Company was about being formed at Vienna, for the purpose of establishing direct trade between Austria and the United States, and importing cotton and other articles. It is estimated that a treaty of commerce will soon ba formed between the two countries. The Paris correspondent of the Times says

than against this country. I am no croak-er, nor have I any doubt of the power and that Russia has agreed to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the dismantling wealth of my beloved country, and, if need of the fortresses along the coast. Cotton had been quiet, and lower quali-

be, could again handle a musket for her honor and glory; but the day that war is ties were 1-8d. lower, other grades undeclared between these two mighty rivals a changed. Sales of the week 48,000 bales. contest will be commenced that will bring including 5,000 to exporters and specula more horrors in its train than the world tors. Fair Orleans, 6 3-4.; middling, 5 15-16 d.; fair upland, 6 1-4d.; middling, ever yet witnessed. There is another item which I am like

5 13-16d, to 5 7-8 d. Stock 356,000 bls o forget. Many of my countrymen place including 235,000 American. Flour had great dependence on the abolitionists, or advanced 2s. 6d, to 3s.; Ohio 35s. 6d. to friends of freedom in this country; but I as-37s. Wheat had advanced 4d. to 6d.; sure you their greatest protection here is corn 1s., white, 31s. 6d. Provisions quiet. their insignificance. They flourish as long Consols closed at 92 1-4 to 92 3-8. as thought harmless, but the slightest sus-At Havre, cotton was quiet but firm. picion of their collusion with a foreign foe,

THE MERCHANT AND THE WOULD BE SUI and they would be annihilated; in fact. I IDE .- The Paris correspondent of the New have proved to my entire satisfaction that those terrible and exciting questions are York Express tells the following very only intended for political effect; but attach Frenchy story:

"One day last week a wealthy merchant any importance to them affecting the interests of the country, and they are gone. of the rue Montorguiel was walking along the banks of the canal St. Martin, when You would, no doubt, be astonished to he observed a young girl of wild and dishear that many children of foreigners, and, in fact, foreigners themselves, are knowtracted appearance hastily pass before him nothings, started to proscribe them; but Apparently supposing herself unobserved she knelt for an instant on the ground, as such is the fact. I have extended my remarks further than I intended, but they if in prayer, and was about to make a have one desirable feature-that is, truth. spring into the water, when the merchant should they prove acceptable, I may again seized her arm, and, gently reproaching her for attempting to put an end to her life, demanded to know the cause. The

would-be suicide recounted to him a touch ing story. She had, she said, just lost her father, her last surviving relative, and her sole support, and finding herselt alone in the world and utterly destitute of resources, thought the best thing she could do would be to put an immediate end to her own

The Spartan. SPARTARIBURG . THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856.

A VISITOR. Among others now in our town we had the ensure of seeing Mr. Jno. Is. Young, Presient of the Sparianburg and Union Railroad.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY. This document will be found in another coluton nd we commend it to the attention of our readers The remarks about the new Court Hours are worthy attention, and we have the Commissioners of Public Buildings will seriously consider these commendations of the grand jury and the sug gestions of his honor in relation to the matter.

MILITARY ELECTION.

Although we are not yet in possession of the re turns, we understand that W. H. Hunt, of Newberry, has been elected Brigadier General of Cav alry, 9th Brigado, S. C. M., vice Niles Nesbitt, resigned.

THE WEATHER.

For two weeks we have been blessed with cold. blustery and otherwise disagreeable weather-intermixed with ice and frost. Winter lingers as though reluctant to yield dominion to his more ge nial successor. On Sunday night we heard the rumbling of thunder and saw a few weak flashes of lightning. On Tuesday morning a white frost overed the ground; and now, while we write, a

cold drizzly rain is falling, with a temperature making over-coats and fires necessary for comfort. Though spring is backward, our country friends report well of the grain crops in the ground.

Wheat promises well, and though the seasons may be a little late, we have no reason to augur other let him "rock" away! But we beg he will remem than favorable results in all departments of husbandry. Early pench trees are almost in blossom, and we do not think our present cold snap will do to his person. them any injury.

THE FAIR.

The Ladies of the Baptist Sewing Society held very pretty and pleasant fair in Palmetto Hallon Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, for the sale of fancy and useful articles, to aid them in means to suitably decorate the new Baptist Church. We have not heard the amount realized; but, judging from the number of persons present, we should think the sum satisfactory and equal to their exnectation. As far as we could judge there seemed which needs to be done, which we beg leave to cal to be full enjoyment in the crowded room for each ne present

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The April is among the very best of the issu of this popul r Monthly. The biography of Gen. Putnam is alone worth double the price of the No The other principal papers are-Maderia, Port, and Sherry; A Home in the Cinnamon Isle; The Resurrection Flower; Paupertown; Little Dorrittontinued, and other miscellaneous reading, &.

Nobody should be without this admirable publica-

OUR COURT.

Our spring term commenced on Monday, Judge Withers presiding. A large bar was in attendance rom the circuit-among whom we noticed the flicient and gentlemanly Solicitor, J. H. Reid; Messrs, Young, Sullivan, Henderson and Bull, of Laurens; Perry, Eltord, Goollett, and Donaldson. And we are inclined to the opinion, that if the of Greenville; Thomson, Goudelock, Gadberry, and S. R. Gist, of Union. Although no cases of great importance are or

he dockets, yet the business is heavy, and Judge rented out. Withers, by sitting from 9 a. m. to 6 and 7 p. m. despatching it rapidly. We have rarely seen a tem of taxation in this State operates unequally and judge more patient, courteous, and persevering, or unjustly in relieving a certain class from the burcourt more orderly and intent on business. Jadge Withers, at this to m, realized all our bear the entire burdens, and therefore recommend

THE NEWBERRY MIRROR.

When the Newberry Mirror makes out against he Sparian as clear a breach of political veracity as we have against it, we shall undertake a defence. Not before.

We deny the Mirror's account of the origin of the Convention movement. As far back as August our editorial columns furnish evidence that we had opinions on the subject and avowed them-and similar opinions were advanced by the Edgefield Advertiser, Winnsboro' Register, and other jour-

Why, the Mirror, on the subject of the convenion anterior to the appearance of Col. Orr's letter and the legislative paper of the forty-eight, is as and as the Bourbous, who wished to blot from the history of France the Napoleonic period, and treat the whole interregnum as a blank in government. Long before the oppearance of the Dudley letter the discussion had been decisive of representation at Cincinnati, and it but summed up the arguments and gave a plan to the movement. Evidently the editor of the Mirror was ignorant of these things, ir trusted such questions to the keeper political sagacity of Gen. Garlington, who it was generally thought done up the "big business" of the concern As to the number of Districts which have sent delegates, we have only to say that 13 or 14 have. done so, and that is pretty nearly one-half. One would infer from the Mirror's loose way of speaking

that the number was limited to a baker's half dozen -or even less. We feel greatly flattered at the application to of the term demagogue. Great men are often thus designated by those who would decry their influ ence, and we must e'en submit to the classification.

Epithet, however, is not argument-but its absence. and proof that the latter commodity is scarce. Inverting the order of our cotemporary's con ments, we now come to the house of glass. If he

thinks we live in a dwelling of this brittle material ber the advice conveyed in the words "prenez garde," or a stray splinter might do sad damage

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

SPARTANBURG, SPRING TERM, 1856. The presentment of the Grand Jury, for Spring Term, Spartanburg District, showeth: That we have examined the jail and public offices, and find that the inmates of the jail, as far as we could indee, are comfortable and well provided for. The jail itself is in good order, with the exception of me door, shutter, a few panes of glass, and one lock, which need repairing, and some plastering to the attention of the Commissioners of Public Buildings. The offices we find in as good condition as they could well be kept in, from the dilapidated condition of the old Court House; but as an appropriation has been made by the Legislature for e purpose of building a new Court House, we deem it unnecessary to make any presentment in reference to that matter, further than to recommend to the Commissioners of Public Buildings to make inquiry and ascertain whether it would not be to the interest of the public to let the old Court House remain, and build an addition to the rear end of it, so as to enlarge the court room and the offices below; o' to purchase a portion of the lot adjoining the Court House, belonging to the estate of the late James E. Henry, and build an entirely new one, leaving the old to be converted into a Town Hall, to be rented, with the offices below, to the Town Council and others who may need them. aforesaid lot can be purchased at a reasonable price, t would be better to build an entirely new Court House, leaving the old one as a Town Hall, to be We further present, unanimously, that the sys-

dens of taxation, and requiring another class to ideas of what a judge should be. Thoroughly in- to the Legislature of this State to pass a law, at its

For the Carolina [For the Caroline Sportan.] HO FOR NORTH CAROLINA. TEA! TEA! TEA!

MEASAS, EDITORS: Every schoolboy has learned from his geography that a singular shrub called matte is found in the southeastern part of South America, of which the natives make ice; but it will be astonishing to your readers to learn from will be astoniahing to your readers to taken from the interact of our coverances to the subjoined article, copied from the correspon-dence of the Journal of Commerce: 1st. That said article, as a beverage, is regarded as not only a of Great Britain, and the untion at their great luxury, but almost a necessary of life! 2d. That so yest an amount of it is exported to other parts of the world. But above all, 3d. That it has long since been known to abound in North Carolina ! Hoping that our industrious neighbors of that State will do the public the favor to look after this rare and valuable shrub, and give us some more definite account of it, I beg that you

will insert the following article and oblige, Yours truly, SPARTACUS

Matte or Paraguay Tea-ite use in Spanish America-found also in North Carolina-ite preparation in Brazil.

nists as the *Ilex Paraguaensii*. It is also classi-fied by Von Martius as belonging to the *Rhama* family, and he gives it the scientific iname of *Cas-sine Gongonka*. The Spaniards usually denomi-nates it Yerba de Paraguay. I was not a little pleased to find that my friend Dr. R. (the American physician and botanist men-tioned in a previous letter,) was perfectly acquaint-ed with the mode of its preparation, as well as its class and family. The pleasent the desired the

ed with the mode of its preparation, as well as as class and family. The pleasure thus derived, how-ever, gave way to astonishment, when he informed me that in the United States the Paraguay ten not me that in the United States the Paraguay ten not only was to be found, but was actually used as a beverage by the people of the region where it grew. Dr. R. recounted to me, one day in his office at Limeira, (Province of San Paulo.) his wonderful adventures, when a younger man, he roamed over nearly every Southern and Western State, hunting nearly every Southern and Western State, hunting for the weed which was vulgarly supposed to enuse the milk sickness. Although he did not find the cause of that disease, which has so damaged many a speculation in western towns and villages, yet he a speculation in western towns and vinages, yet ne made the nequaintance of a little tree in North Carolina, from the leaves of which many of the country people of the old North State "made ten ! I remember rightly, he informed me that it was he Rex Euponia; but scientific readers must not hold me responsible for the name, as my note book may probably mislead me. A few years afterwards Dr. R. was in this most glorious field for a botanist in the world--this Southern Brazil, whose magnificent flora has been the wild delight of evey favored follower of Linnacus that has been per mitted to enter it. In the course of his ramble he encountered the *Ilex Taraguaensis*, and im mediately saluted it as his old acquaintance (under features but little different) of North Carolina, Some months elapsed, and he visited Paranagua;

Some months elapsed, and he visited Paranagua; and he was almost as much surprised at another discovery, which was not, however, in the botani-cal line. He found in this out-of-the-way part of Brazil an American woman engaged in the de-lightful art of preparing feijoes and touicinho (pork and beans) for natives and foreigners who might patronize her establishment. In conversation with Dr. R. in regard to the matte, she exclaimed, "why. Doctor, this is the same truck we use in Carolina to make tea." Here was a most striking confirmation of the true conclusion of science. Now, if this trye or bush really abounds in North

Carolina, why may not the enterprise of some of her citizens add to the exports (laid down in every her eitzens add to the exports (laid down in every geography as tar, tobacco, turpentine and lumber matte? Brezil and Paraguay are reaping thei millions from a shrub which grows spontaneously and the subject is really worth investigation in ou

acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion, garden, tomb of Washington, and the wharf and landing on the Potomac, with the intent that the same shall be eeded to the State of Virginia, and held sacred forever as the home and hat resting place of the father of his country. The scm asked by the present proprietor, Mr. John A. Washing-ton, for the two hundred acres, is two hundred thousand dollars. The act authorizes the Governer of Virginia to obtain within four years a deed of conveyance of the property from Mr. Washington, The momey to make the purchase is to be deposited in the State Treasury of Virginia as it may be conin the State Treasury of Virginia, as it may be conin the State Treasury of virginia, as it may be con-tributed from time to time, and to be invested in stocks or ionns, at six per cent. Power is confer-red upon the Association to charge each period over ten years of age, who may land at and visit Mount Vernon, not exceeding 25 cents; and the Mount Version, not exceeding 25 cents; and the Governor of Virginia is munually to appoint five-persons to visit and inspect the place, and see that the Association complies with its act of incorpora-tion. The New York Commercial says : We notice that the act in question invests the association with the title of the "Mount Version Ladies" Association of the Union." We like that from Virginia--from the heart of the Old Domin-ion. ion. It has the right cheering ring of former glarous days, and will, we doubt not, be promptly choed from New York and other Northern States in proffers of liberal co operation with the ladier of Virginia to raise the required sum for the purchase of the precious earth that holds the moaldering bor cs of the man who was, is new, and ever shall be, "first in the hearts of his countrymen."-Bat. timore Sun.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CREAT DELTAIN Masses, Horress : In relation and friend of our Govern

(For the

stand by their interpretation of the Treatmore: they will draw the sword before recedul They would give millions not to be to fight the most valuable friend she ever 1 to fight the most earth, but she is aware that she would be d in the eyes of other nations were she construction in lieu of her own. Even th lishmen who esteem as most remark-"This never do; ought you to be so unres desire such a procedure,'

Matte or Paraguay Tea-its use in Spanish America-found also in North Carolina-ite preparation in Brazil. SAN PAULO, BRAZIL, 1855. While in the neat Brazilian town of Paranagua, in the new province of Parana, I observed many raw hide cases which the blacks were anloading from mules, or conveying to the ships riding to anchor in the beautiful bay. Upon inquiry I as-certained that these packages, weighing about 120 pounds each, consisted of matte, i. e. Paraguay tea. The substance, so little known in the United States, forms truly the principal refreshing beverage of the Spanish Americans south of the equator, and millions of dollars are annually expended in Bacout Ayres and Chill in its consumption. The town of Paranagua in Southern Brazil, containing about three thousand inhabitants, exports every year nearly a million of dollars worth of matte. Matte is the name of the prepared article of the rese or shrub, which is commonly known to bota-iste dong othe a bits commonly known to bota-iste dug the gives it the scientific states of the Rhama family, and he gives it the scientific states usually denomi-tances it Yerba de Paraguay. The sub to all the pleased to find that my friend the the fourte states for the subschaft as a belonging to the Rhama family, and he gives it the scientific states of the strength enough in the Senate for the mediate and unconditional abrogation of a double eco-tive the intercent of the prepared article of the scient Gongonha. The Spaniarde usually denomi-tates it Yerba de Paraguay.

whelmingly powerful, that they ought to influence united action on the part of the proper authority. The measure would not occasion a murnur bara. On the contrary, it would be generally regarded as a God-send deliverance from impending danger.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILEOAD .--- The proce The BLUE RIDGE RAILEGAL.—The proceedings of Monday evening are of annoual interest. In the first place, the Board of Directors determined to put an end to the contract with Bangs & Co., (the original parties having altogether left the con-cern,) and to take the work under their immediate management. In the second, they elected to the office of Chief Engineer, Col. Waiter Gwynn, a gentheman who has had, probably, a larger experi-ence in such works, and shown a more perfect knowledge of their cost and management than any knowledge of their cost and shown a more period knowledge of their cost and management, than any man in the United States. We cannot but con-gratulate the Board on their choice, as we are are it was the very best they could make. In a notice of this distinguished Engineer, which we published a few days since, it is remarked as a notable and almost singular fact, that in all the estimates of the cost of great public works of this kind, which he has been called upon to make in the last twenty years, in no case has the actual expense exceeded

the estimate. The tribute of the Board to the fidelity, integrity, and zeal of Mr. Lythgoe, their late Chief Kngi-neer, is sincere and well-deserved, and will be sec-onded by all who know that laborious, henest, and

onded by all who know that laborious, henest, and true-hearted man. We may state that the affairs of the Blue R'dge Railroad are now in a very promising condition-better than ever before, and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before, and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before, and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before, and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before, and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before, and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before and that its stendy and rap-better than ever before and the stendy and the stend to the distance of 170 feet on this side, and 60 feet to the distance of 170 feet on this side, and 60 feet on the other; while the four shafts trom above have been sunk to about half their depth. The rock is everywhere tound of a quality not difficult to werk, but compact, and needing no masoury to support the exervations. So far, the cost of the work has been within the estimates—a confirmation, if any were needed, of Mr. Lythgoe's sugarity and integ-rite.

rity. The Chief Engineer at once enters on the daties of his new position, and accompanied by President Frost, left the city last evening for Anderson.— Charleston Mercury, March 26.

millions from a shrub which grows spontaneously, and the subject is really worth investigation in our own country. In Brazil and Paraguny the matte can be gath-cred during the whole year. Parties go into the branches with the leaves. A process of kiln dry-ing is resorted to in woods, and then the branches

do we want any. starting at early dawn for the woods, for "An operative model," says the report, here they can shoot game wherever found. 25 ft. long, is now being exhibited to mem-War is argued against by every body as bers of Congress and officers of the Gov- hundred dollars, in Bank bills, chiefly of something to be avoided, but the idea of ernment in the Rotunda. This machine the Banks of Charleston and Fairfield, Mr. backing out to avoid it does not appear to transports letters, packages, &c., at a speed enter the mind of anybody. Some of the of over 500 miles per hour, with a certain- lina for South Carolina to settle up his acpapers speak of the President's message ty and safety before unknown, whether

disparagingly, but the people are with him, curved or on a straight line. and I candidly believe he would be elected "With this great speed, there are sta- his books in the bottom of his trunk, preif the election came off to day. And I re- tions on the line at which the load is stopgret I cannot defend my country at this ped and changed, in a very short space of time as I would wish. The Bulwer Clay- time, and then allowed to pass to another ton treaty is plain and explicit, and these station. To produce a partial vacuum is a bright moonlight one, and the street being people don't and won't understand double as easy as to apply the power in any other thronged with people. But the thief, who meanings in treaties. They say the man form; and as the load is progressing, the was, no doubt, aware of his purpose, and with the white hat does not refer to the atmospheric resistance is obviated. individual in the white cap, and my Lord John Russell acknowledges the American culable friction, and its touch is not suffiinterpretation. There are thousands of ciently great to create objectionable heat. men here that the Americans would be glad England in breaking their laws by enlist- them and their appertenances is saved. ing them; and my Lord Palmerston's inaffuctions were something like telling a more than one sixth that of any other methman to stab his neighbor but not hurt od, and more than ten times as fast." him.

If the treaty (Clayton and Bulwer) is adhered to, we have the States pledged never Telegraph is given by the inventor. to occupy it. (Central America,) for, say what we will, they will stick to the treaty four hundred and fifty-two inches. and it will never be annexed; abrogate it, and in less than ten years it will be one of each inch is one hundred and thirtean the States of the Union. The Canadians pounds, and 113 pounds tractive force are a very loyal set and think they could draws seven tons. take possession of the States at a moment's warning. They have caught the habit of contains about 640,000 cubic feet of air. bragging from their neighbors without 4. One pump cylinder, twenty feet in having the wherewith to brag on. A trip diameter, and twenty feet long, contains up the fakes is the most convincing proof six thousand cubic feet. Two of these we can have of the difference in the two pumps, double acting, will exhaust 24,000 people. In the American are well finished | cubic feet of air at every turn of the shaft: cities and towns, saw mills, railroads run-ning in every direction—in fact, you sel-done lose sight of the becomotive—and there are injumerable steamers at every 5. Let the load of 7 tons start from Eal-there are injumerable steamers at every 5. Let the load of 7 tons start from Ealcities and towns, saw mills, railroads run- therefore 27 turns of the same will exhaust

had not eaten anything that day, and, naturally, now began to feel hungry. Her new-found friend straightway entered a eighboring restaurant, and called for a rivate room. After eating a bountiful linner, the young girl, wishing to make some woman's request of the dame de comptoir, left the room. After waiting for some time, and finding that his protege did not return, the merchant determined to pay his bill, but what was his chagrin, on searching his pockets for the wherewithal to do so, to scertain that his portmonnie had disappeared, and with it the contents, amounting o over two thousand francs. The merchant has come to the determination that, for the fature, if pretty young women wish to drown themselves, he will not offer the slightest obstacle." ----

BANK ROBBERY .- On Thursday night

last about 1 o'clock, some daring thief or thieves, by means of a false key, entered the office of Mr. Geo. C. Gibbs, Agent for the "Planters, Bank of Fairfield," and stole therefrom a package of money, containing, we are informed, about six thousand four Gibbs was just about starting by the Carocounts with the Bank, and had taken the money out of the safe, and packed it with paratory to going on board the boat. Be-

ng called out a short while, he left his trunk locked in his office, the night being had watched his motions, took advantage "The plunger goes forward without calof his short absence, and entered the office by means of a false key, forced the hasp of

the trunk, tumbled the clothes out upon No clue by which to detect the criminal "The actual cost of transportation is no has yet been discovered, except that the paper which enveloped the money and oks was the next morning found on the wharf of Messrs, Bisbee & Canova, at The following short statement of mechanical facts respecting the Atmospheric which wharf the Savannah boat was moored at the time of the robbery. The supposi-

1. The area of a two foot plunger is tion is, that the villain left on that boat. [Jacksonville News, March 22.

The Coust .-- His Honor Judge Withers is spatching the business of our Court with great pedition and ability. He consumes but little expedition and ability. He consumes but little time bimself in talking, and encourages the Bar to follow his example. His response to the Present-ment of the Grand Jury, on the subject of retail shops and liquors, was admirable. Ho predicted that if the Town Council permitted retailing, our College would be broken up in ten years. The case of murder resulted in the conviction of Serema Bails of monohers where many the subject of Serema number of monohers with the some time since, had reached St. Louis en their way to the new Territory. Southern emi-grants are flowing in from other States. New Pose OFFICE.—Mt. Lebanon post offlee, in this District, has been re-established, and Calily of manslaughter, and the acquittal of Perry uce. The fac's developed in this case were a

2. The pressure of one-fourth pound on

sonal bearing of great urbanity and dignity. We saw none of that petulence and hauteur usually attributed to his honor, and we are quite sure his re-

appearance upon this circuit will be halled with hearty satisfaction.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

The committee to take evidence in the contested lection case between Whitfield and Reeder is dement, as published in the Anderson Gazette, composed of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Mr. Howard of True Carolinian, and Unionville Journal; Michigan, and Mr. Oliver of Missouri. The two Michigan, and Mr. Oliver of Missouri. The two first are Republican Know Nothings. Mr. Oliver was the choice of the Southern members who were n favor of the Nebraska Kansas bill

They take out with them a stenographic reporter, a clerk and assistant, and perhaps one or more | Earle, as editor of the Gazette and Advocate o marshals

Gov. Reeder has left for Kansas. Gen. Whitfield goes with the committee.

"THE SPARTAN .- The Carolina Spartan, we think, is mistaken. It was a letter of ours that called out the reply from Judge Butler.-Newberry Rising Sun.

The Spartan gave credit to the Sun in publishng Judge Butler's letter, and the subsequent alluing Judge Butler's letter, and the subsequent and sion was in the same direction. We only stated that the Mercury had called on our Senators for their violation when unknown to it, they had already been given. Our language may have been ambiguous, but we think the Sun will see that it did not attribute the answer of our Senators to the regular, and loss likely to complicate the matter call of our Charleston cotemporary.

KANSAS.-The committee at Abbeville have made a report, of which the following is an extract; "The Committee are happy to announce to their fellow-citizens that eleven true and gallant men-Dr. P. M. Pelot, J. H. Connor, G. W. Connor, W. A. Graydon, J. T. McNeill, William Ap-pleton, William McGill, Alexander McNeill, and Andrew N. Darricott-have enrolled their names as emigrants, and that handsome contributions of money have been made. The committee are encouraged by their present success to he twenty-five or thirty men will be enrolled, and ample funds to equip them obtained, by the day ap-pointed for their departure." or thirty men will be enrolled, and ----

P. T. BARNUM AND DIS FAILURE .- On Thursday "The engine, tender and fuel, are the floor, and carried off successfully the Mr. P. T. Barnum was put under examination be to get clear of, but that does not justify stationary, and the power used to draw package containing the money and books. fore Judge Hoffman, in New York, relative to his property, at the suit of Cushing & Co., who have obtained judgment against him. The Mirror save: "Mr. B. was questioned also on Friday as to his present means of living, and stated that he took boarders, and had the vegetable product of Bridgeport farm of last summer. He had triends who uld keep him from starving and had tendered him money. In reply to the qu stion, he acknowl-edged that he had a gold watch, which he would produce if required to do so; also, a diamond ring. Being asked if he had a piano forte, he said yes. but it was mortgaged for all it was worth, as well as other furniture.

The Charleston company for Kansas, which

in this District, has been re-established, and Calvin Foster appointed postmaster.

on his own remonsibilit

ily, with a per- free white man of and over the age of twenty-one. J. C. ZIMMERMAN, foreman.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

The personal affair between Dr. J. A. Metts, of

referred, find: That the difficulty originated entirely in a newspaper o ntroversy-the parties no being personally known to each other. Maj Anderson, published some comments on the fare-well address of Col. Wm. H. Gist, of Union, to his constituents. Dr. Metts affiswered these com ments in an article over the signature of "Forty and, in doing so, used language which Maj. Earle considered personally offensive. Earle replied in an editorial of the 20th of Februa ry, which Dr. Metts considered personally offen-sive; and upon the subject matter of this editorial of the herb, mixed simply with river water. mmenced the correspondence which led to this

reference. The article of Dr. Metts, although not so conand if he had intended to pursue the matter further perhaps ought to, have required an explanation or disclaimer. That course would have been more in the offensive reply contained in the editorial of the 20th of February. The editorial was, how-ever, published, which also "exceeded the bounds of newspaper criticism," and was very personal and offensive. But the whole matter now being before us, in order to do substantial justice, anremove every cause of irritation, we decide that the offensive portions of Dr. Meus' article. and also of Maj. Earle's editorial of the 20th of February, be both mutually with rawn, and thus the difficulty is settled honorably o both gentlemen. In our judgment they both can with Lonor to themselves sign this paper. This paper is signed: J. U. Adams, J. M. This paper is signed: J. U. Adams, J. M. Gadberry, S. McGowan, G. D. Tillman, A. G. Summer; and accepted by Jcs. F. Gist for Dr. Metts, and J. D. Ashmore for S. G. Earle.

JUST AS WE SUPPOSED .-- The following is an extract from a letter received by an old farmer in Connecticut from his son, who lives in Kansas. The

letter is dated Lawrence, March 1, 1856; "I suppose you hear a great deal in Connecticut about 'civil war' and 'outrages' in this Territory, not one-halt of which is true, and the other half will bear reducing greatly before you swallow it. It is rather a rough country to begin in, and the people, perhaps, somewhat different from those we home in Connecticut, but I have experi enced nothing but kindness at their hands. There are some bad fellows here, as there are everywhere; but they are not all Missourians, by a long shot. The trouble here has grown out of the abolitionists -I mean the political ones-who think they can pluster and brag here as they do in Massachusetts, and are doing the Territory more harm than any started some time since, had reached St. Louis on body else. The story about its not being safe here for a northern man is all gammon. Business is good, and those who attend to it can do well enough

WAR EXTENSES .-- The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a statement made to Parliament, es-timates the cost of the two years' war with Russia at £13,564,000, or about \$200,000,000 ! Add to this sum equal amounts for France, Russia and Turkey, and we have a total of \$800,000,000. It will take, perhaps, one thousand millions of dollars to pay all the expenses of the war.

ing is resorted to in wo and leaves are transported to places where there is water power, and are broken in mortars. The substance, after this operation, is almost a powder, though small stems denuded of their bark are always permitted to remain. By this simple process the matte is prepared for market, only requiring The personal attair between Dr. J. A. Metts, of Union, and S. G. Earle, of the Anderson Gazette, growing out of articles published in the papers, has been satisfactorily adjusted by reference to a board of honor. The following is the basis of set-board of honor. The following is the basis of set-standing a short time, boiling water is added, and it is at once ready for use. Americans who have visited Buenos Ayres or Montevideo may remember to have seen, on a fine summer evening, the denizens of that portion of the world engaged in sipping, through long tubes inserted into high'y ornamented cocoanut bowls, a liquid, which, though not so palatable as iced juleps, was certainly far less harmful. These citizens of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres were enjoying with their bembilhas a re-freshing draft of matte. It must be imbibed through a tube on account of the particles of leaf and stem which float upon the surface of the liquid. This

tube has a fine globular strainer at the end. Kidder, in his "Sketches," says that great virtues are ascribed to this tea. It supplies the place of meat and drink. "Indians who have been laboring at the oar all day, feel immediately refreshed by a cup Chili and Peru, the people believe that they could not exist without it, and many persons take it every hour of the day. Its use was learned from the natives; but, having been adopted, it spread among

the Spaniards and Portuguese, until the demand be came so great as to render the herb of Paragnay almost as fatal to the Indians of this part of America as mines and pearl fisheries had been elsewhere. It grows wild, and never has been successfully ultivated. Although attempts were made by the Jesuits of Paraguay to transplant it from the forests to their plantations, yet it was without result. I hope that this little communication may con ander the eye of some North Carolina gentleman, who has a turn for such matters, and will give an examination of the tea bearing *Hex* which is found in his State, and which has so long furnished a n his State, and when interior people. I remain yours truly. PART.

BACKING DOWN IN KANSAS .- Gov. Re inson has sent a second message to the Free State Leg-islature of Kansos stating that in his previous communication he intended to recommend no course to be taken in opposition to the General Government, or to the Territorial government; while it shall remain with the sanction of Congress, colli-sion with either is to be avoided. In conformity

with these suggestions of the "Free State" Gov-ernor, both houses have adopted the following Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, that the laws enacted by the present legislature shall not have efcet until an act he passed by the present or some future legislature declaring them in force.

It is stated that Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, has aused the indictment of the members of the free Sinte Legislature, and that several of them had been arrested, and others had left the Territory. -----VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO HIS ALLIES.-The Fremden Blatt of Vienna states, on the authority of

its Constantinople correspondent, that the appear-ance of the Sultan at the balls of the English and French embassics was but preliminary to more ex-tended visits. He intends proing his respects in person to his illustrious allies in Vienna, Paris, and London, to has infustrious allies in Vienna, Paris, and London, to thank them for the generous and disin-terested aid rendered him within the last three years. The arrangements for the journey are se-eretly made. A flotilla of three Tarkish steam frightes and six steamers of the allied flect will ac-

eretly made. A flotilla of three Turkish steam frigates and six steamers of the allied flect will ac-company his Majesty to Marseilles, from whones he will proceed to Turia, and from thence to Paris and London. He will return to Constantinople via Vienna and the Danubian principalities. His suite will consist of Admiral Achmet Pacha, the Mashier Ismael Pacha, and ten other dignitaries of the empire.

from the Washington Union an article which marks forcibly, and in terms of moderation, the points on which seem to hinge our pres at diple-matic complication with Great Britain. The British Ministry have certainly not dealt fairly in these matters. They have claimed an informal verbal suggestion of Lord Clarendon, to refer the Central suggestion of Lord Charendon, to refer the Central American question to the arbitration of a friendly power, as a formal proposition of the Brit-ish Government, and they have made the same use of an instruction to their Minister at Washington, which he kept to himself for three months. There is another point on which they have been

equally disingenuous-the enlistment question. They claim the credit of having made full arounds and apology for the attempts to enlist soldiers in the United States. The fact is, that the system of enlistment which was developed in the late triale was devised after the bonsted amende, and in consequence of the complaint of our Government, and was a studied attempt to ovade the letter, while defeated the purpose of our laws .- Mercury.

OUR EMIGRANTS .- The Kansas Association of

Charleston forwarded its second corps of emigrants, by railroad, this morning, at seven o'clock. It is composed of a fine body of spirited and setire composed of a fine body of spirited and actree young men, numbering twenty-eight, who go with a firm purpose to advance, by industry, their pri-vate fortunes, and to maintain, by their manifese as citizens, law and order and Southern rights in Kansas. They proceed under the business charge of Mr. F. G. Palmer, a graduate of our Citadel Acadomy, and a practical civil engineer. They embrace a number of mechanics and artisans. Not a doubt can be entertained that they will well rep-resent Sonth Carolina. Their equipment has eas the Association a considerable amount, a portion of which has yet to be met by voluntary contributions. It is to be hoped that our citizeus will prompily step forward and make them, and also enable the Arforward and make them, and also enable the Ar-sociation to continue its patriotic and urgent work. A body of fourteen or fifteen other emigration mostly from Orangeburg District, proceeded of from Branchville yesterday.—Evening News.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERS .- The report