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 useful 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. But upon one point—national pride—men, women and children are all alike, and the idea of any nation of Europe, or the whole of them are together conquesting this country. of them put together, conquering this country 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 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 government could not prevent its citizens from not 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 some time upon the plantations, and many 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, 1 know, and Gar Almighty we give 'em gosh!" If not expressed in the same language the same feeling was ever expressed.

I have visited all their national atmories,

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 dis-tribution, 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 ax cept a steamer, and they cannot in a good breeze, so we must take chances." where will you get your men?" "Where! We have \$4,000 enrolled fishermen who pretty forts, but should any nation attempt This sounds like bragging, but it is a fact. This city (New York) has near that numarmony of the company to which he belongs, country. I have frequently met with boys not more than two feet in diameter, for the the office of Mr. Geo. C. Gibbs, Agent for of 12 and 14 with guns and game-bags, transportation of the United States mails. starting at early dawn for the woods, for 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 crument in the Rotunda. This machine 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 certainpapers 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 if 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 people don't and won't understand double as easy as to apply the power in any other meanings in treaties. They say the man form; and as the load is progressing, the with the white hat does not refer to the atmospheric resistance is obviated. individual in the white cap, and my Lord men here that the Americans would be glad to get clear of, but that does not justify England in breaking their laws by enlisting them; and my Lord Palmerston's inatructions were something like telling a

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 and it will never be annexed; abrogate it, and in less than ten years it will be one of 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 dam lose sight of the becomotive-and forty-mile cylinder.

landing. On the Canadian, where there are settlements, you see the well-kept, comfortable dwellings, the smooth sheared lawn, and everything wears an air comfort, but little or no business, with the exception five minutes—with a pressure on the pumps equal to drawing the load, viz: less than one half pound to the inch.

Those who have examined this wonder confident in up my own observations after every oppor-tunity that one man could have afforded him, the result would be as follows: Mexico, Cuba, and the whole of Central America would be annexed in the South, and I have little doubt of Canada, in the North; millions of treasure and thousands of valuable 15th. lives lost to England forever, our commerce crippled in every sea, and some fighting that will gladden the hearts of our tried

soldiery. Now, what can we gain? A foot of ter-We don't want it; and if we did, six feet for the majority of our brave fellows, I fear, would be the extent. Naval or 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 back in prosperity for half a century; it would run the same than would ruin thousands who are now in affluence, but would enrich thousands who are now poor. But the great advantage the Americans have is that they can produce and manufacture everything they want; the different climate affords this. They would get accustomed to their own goods and discard ours forever. But the greatest injury to all parties, and I may say to the world, would be the making of 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 England contending with the whole of Europe than against this country. I am no croak-er, nor have I any doubt of the power and wealth of my beloved country, and, if need be, could again handle a musket for her ouor and glory; but the day that war is declared between these two mighty rivals a contest will be commenced that will bring more horrors in its train than the world ever vet witnessed.

There is another item which I am like forget. Many of my countrymen place great dependence on the abolitionists, or friends of freedom in this country; but I assure you their greatest protection here is their insignificance. They flourish as long as thought harmless, but the slightest suspicion of their collusion with a foreign foe, and they would be annihilated; in fact, I have proved to my entire satisfaction that those terrible and exciting questions are only intended for political effect; but attach any importance to them affecting the in terests of the country, and they are gone. You would, no doubt, be astonished to hear that many children of foreigners, and, in fact, foreigners themselves, are knownothings, started to proscribe them; but such is the fact. I have extended my renarks further than I intended, but they have one desirable feature-that is, truth. Should they prove acceptable, I may again 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 the almost overwhelming sensation of wonderment produced by the achievements of the electric telegraph, we may suppose will flood our sea-ports, and I will tell you that it was fully prepared to award to that candidly that in less than six mouths after discovery the title of ultima thule of all 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 teers, and an English merchantman will perhaps more than probable,-that any 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 fogydo we want any. We have a few very ism. A greater than Morse is at hand. One I. S. Richardson, by "craft or cunning," an invasion, we will meet them with hand | which at an earlier day would have brough 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 in doing this thing. At the last session a bill was reported in the Senate, which ber enrolled and equipped; every man provides that the sum of \$75,000 be approkeeps his rifle at home or in the private priated to enable the Postmaster General to test the practicability and usefulness of and I find it the same throughout the I. S. Richardson's atmospheric telegraph,

"An operative model," says the report,

"With this great speed, there are sta-

"The plunger goes forward without cal-John Russell acknowledges the American culable friction, and its touch is not suffiinterpretation. There are thousands of ciently great to create objectionable heat. "The engine, tender and fuel, are stationary, and the power used to draw

them and their appertenances is saved. "The actual cost of transportation is no more than one sixth that of any other methman to stab his neighbor but not hurt od, and more than ten times as fast."

The following short statement of mechanical facts respecting the Atmospheric

1. The area of a two foot plunger is four hundred and fifty-two inches.

2. The pressure of one-fourth pound on each inch is one hundred and thirteen the States of the Union. The Canadians pounds, and 113 pounds tractive force

3. A two-foot cylinder, forty miles long.

4. One pump cylinder, twenty feet in having the wherewith to brag on. A trip diameter, and twenty feet long, contains up the lakes 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 cities and towns, saw mills, railroads run- therefore 27 turns of the same will exhaust sade ning in every direction-in fact, you sel- the number of cubic feet contained in the

there are immunerable steamers at every 5. Let the load of 7 tons start from Eal- ville Potriot.

lost to us. Quebec, Halifax, and other ful invention are generally confident in points would bother them. But to sum their belief of its practicability, and that grand results must flow from its adoption v the Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, March 28 .- The steamer Canala has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the

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

gone as plenipotentiary.

Mr. Dallas arrived on the 12th in the Atlantic, and was favorably received. The opinion universally prevailed that eace was now certain; still, questions rela-

tive to the Danubian principalities and the Asiatic frontier remained unsettled. It was, however, reported that these would be referred to Commissioners on the spot. The British squadron was pushing to wards Kiel, but Admiral Watson had been ordered not to engage in hostilities.

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

The Austrian army would be further re-

assured. ays that an American Commercial Comoany was about being formed at Vienna, or 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 be formed between the two countries.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says hat Russia has agreed to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the dismantling of the fortresses along the coast.

Cotton had been quiet, and lower quali ies were 1-8d. lower, other grades unchanged. Sales of the week 48,000 bales including 5,000 to exporters and speculators. Fair Orleans, 6 3-4.; middling, 5 15-16 d.; fair upland, 6 1-4d.; middling, 5 13-16d. to 5 7-8 d. Stock 356,000 bls including 235,000 American. Flour had advanced 2s. 6d, to 3s.; Ohio 35s. 6d. to 37s. Wheat had advanced 4d, to 6d. corn 1s., white, 31s. 6d. Provisions quiet.

Consols closed at 92 1-4 to 92 3-8 At Havre, cotton was quiet but firm,

THE MERCHANT AND THE WOULD-BE SUI IDE .- The Paris correspondent of the New York Express tells the following very Frenchy story: "One day last week a wealthy merchant

of the rue Montorquiel was walking along the banks of the canal St. Martin, when he observed a young girl of wild and distracted appearance hastily pass before him. Apparently supposing herself unobserved knelt for an instant on the ground, as if in prayer, and was about to make a spring into the water, when the merchant 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 herself 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 existence. Whilst she was speaking, our from the spot. Talking together the twain arrived upon the Boulevards. In consequence of her misery the young creature had not eaten anything that day, and, naturally, now began to feel hungry. Her new-found friend straightway entered a neighboring restaurant, and called for a private room. After eating a bountiful dinner, 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 ascertain that his portmonnie had disappeared, and with it the contents, amounting 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 "Planters, Bank of Fairfield," and stole therefrom a package of money, containing, we are informed, about six thousand four the Banks of Charleston and Fairfield, Mr. Gibbs was just about starting by the Carolina for South Carolina to settle up his accounts with the Bank, and had taken the money out of the safe, and packed it with his books in the bottom of his trunk, preparatory to going on board the boat. ing called out a short while, he left his trunk locked in his office, the night being a bright moonlight one, and the street being thronged with people. But the thief, who was, no doubt, aware of his purpose, and had watched his motions, took advantage of his short absence, and entered the office by means of a false key, forced the hasp of he trunk, tumbled the clothes out upon the floor, and carried off successfully No clue by which to detect the criminal has yet been discovered, except that the paper which enveloped the money and books was the next morning found on the wharf of Messrs. Bisbee & Canova, at which wharf the Savannah boat was moored at the time of the robbery. The supposition is, that the villain left on that boat. [Jacksonville News, March 22.

THE COURT.—His Honor Judge Withers is espatching the business of our Court with great xpedition and ability. He consumes but time himself in talking, and encourages the Bar to follow his example. His response to the Presentment of the Grand Jury, on the subject of retail shops and liquors, was admirable. He predicted that if the Town Council permitted retailing, our College would be broken up in ten years. Bally of manslaughter, and the acquittal of Perry people. In the American are well-finished cubic feet of air at every turn of the shaft; Bruce. The tae's developed in this case were mmentary on the morals of the neighborhood

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Among others now in our town we had the

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856. A VISITOR.

leasure of seeing Mr. Jno. L. Young, Presilent of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

This document will be found in another column nd we commend it to the attention of our readers. The remarks about the new Court House are worthy attention, and we hope the Commissioners of Public Buildings will seriously consider these recommendations of the grand jury and the sugrestions 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 Cavalry, 9th Brigade, S. C. M., vice Niles Nesbitt,

THE WEATHER.

For two weeks we have been blessed with cold, olustery and otherwise disagreeable weather--intermixed with ice and frost. Winter lingers as though reluctant to yield dominion to his more genial 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 naking over-coats and fires necessary for comfort.

Though spring is backward, our country friends report well of the grain crops in the ground. be a little late, we have no reason to augur other than favorable results in all departments of husbandry. Early peach trees are almost in blossom. and we do not think our present cold snap will do them any injury.

THE FAIR.

The Ladies of the Baptist Sewing Society held very pretty and pleasant fair in Palmetto Hall on 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 rom the number of persons present, we should think the sum satisfactory and equal to their exocctation. As far as we could judge there seemed o be full enjoyment in the crowded room for each

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The April 's among the very best of the isst of this popular 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 Dorrittcontinued, and other miscellaneous reading, &c. 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 Messrs, Young, Sullivan, Henderson and Ball, of Laurens; Perry, Ellord, Goodlett, and Donaldson. And we are inclined to the opinion, that if the of Greenville; Thomson, Goudelock, Gadberry, aforesaid lot can be purchased at a reasonable price,

and S. R. Gist, of Union.

Although no cases of great importance are the dockets, yet the business is heavy, and Judge rented out. Withers, by sitting from 9 a. m. to 6 and 7 p. m., court more orderly and intent on business.

benevolent merchant observed that she was formed in the science of law, he applied its princinext session, imposing a per capita tax upon every quite young and very pretty. Promising ples clearly, promptly, and impartially, with a persaw none of that petulence and hauteur usually attributed to his honor, and we are quite sure his reappearance upon this circuit will be hailed with hearty satisfaction.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE

The committee to take evidence in the contested dection case between Whitfield and Reeder is composed of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Mr. Howard of Michigan, and Mr. Oliver of Missouri. The two in favor of the Nebraska Kansas bill.

They take out with them a stenographic reporter, a clerk and assistant, and perhaps one or more

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.—Newber-ry, which Dr. Metts considered personally offen-The Spartan gave credit to the Sun in publish-

ng Judge Butler's letter, and the subsequent alluon was in the same direction. We only stated that the Mercury had called on our Senators for their opinions, 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 less 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 entwenty-five or thirty men will be enrolled, and ample funds to equip them obtained, by the day appointed for their departure."

P. T. BARNEN AND HIS FAILURE.—On Thursday the Mr. P. T. Barnum was put under examination bepackage 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 says:

"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 Bridge-port farm of last summer. He had friends who would keep him from starving and had tendered him money. In reply to the qu stion, he acknowledged that he had a gold watch, which he would produce if required to do so; also, a diamond ring, but it was mortgaged for all it was werth, as well as

The Charleston company for Kansas, which tarted some time since, had reached St. Louis on their way to the new Territory. Southern emigrants are flowing in from other States.

New Pos. Office. -Mt. Lebanon post office, n this District, has been re-established, and Calin Foster appointed postmaster.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS -- Mr. P. H. Larey, late

THE NEWBERRY MIRROR.

When the Newberry Mirror makes out agains he Spartan as clear a breach of political verneity as we have against it, we shall undertake a defence

We deny the Mirror's account of the origin of he 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 conven tion anterior to the appearance of Col. Orr's letter parts of the world. But above all, 3d. That if and the legislative paper of the forty-eight, is as bad as the Bourbons, who wished to blot from the Carotina! Hoping that our industrious neighbors history of France the Napoleonic period, and treat of that State will do the public the favor to loo the whole interregnum as a blank in government. Long before the oppensance of the Dudley let er 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, or 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

We feel greatly flattered at the application to of the term demagogue. Great men are often thus designated by those who would decry their influence, and we must e'en submit to the classification cold drizzly rain is falling, with a temperature Epithet, however, is not argument-but its absence,

that the number was limited to a baker's half dozen

and proof that the latter commodity is scarce. Inverting the order of our cotemporary's com ments, we now come to the house of glass. If he Wheat promises well, and though the seasons may thinks we live in a dwelliag of this brittle material let him "rock" away! But we beg he will remem ber the advice conveyed in the words "prener 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 judge, are comfortable and well provided for. The inil itself is in good order, with the exception of ne door, shutter, a few panes of glass, and one lock, which need repairing, and some plastering which needs to be done, which we beg leave to cal 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 dilanidated condition of the old Court House; but as an appropriation has been made by the Legislature for the 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 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; or 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 the Town Conneil and others who may need them. t would be better to build an entirely new Court House, leaving the old one as a Town Hall, to be

is despatching it rapidly. We have rarely seen a tem of taxation in this State operates unequally and adge more patient, court cous, and persevering, or unjustly in relieving a certain class from the burdens of taxation, and requiring another class to Judge Withers, at this term, realized all our bear the entire burdens, and therefore recommend ideas of what a judge should be. Thoroughly in- to the Legislature of this State to pass a law, at its J. C. ZIMMERMAN, foreman.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

The personal affair 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

The board of gentlemen to whom, by mutua first are Republican Know Nothings. Mr. Oliver consent, the whole subject in dispute between Dr. John A. Metts and Maj. Sam'l G. Earle was referred, find: That the difficulty originated entirely in a newspaper centroversy—the parties not being personally known to cach other. Maj. Earle, as editor of the Gazette and Advocate of Anderson, published some comments on the tare-well address of Col. Wm. H. Gist, of Union, to his constituents. Dr. Metts answered these com-ments in an article over the signature of "Forty Fight," and, in doing so, used tanguage which Maj. Earle considered personally offensive. Maj sive, and upon the subject matter of this editorial mmenced the correspondence which led to this

reference.

The article of Dr. Metts, although not so considered or intended by him, was personal, and "ex-ceeded the legitim-te bounds of newspaper criticism." Upon its publication Maj. Earle might, and if he had intended to pursue the matter further perhaps ought to, have required an explanation or han 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, and remove every cause of irritation, we decide that the offensive portions of Dr. Metts' article, signed 'Forty-Eight," and also of Maj. Earle's editorial of the 20th of February, be both mutually with-drawn, and thus the difficulty is settled honorably both gentlemen. In our judgment they both can with Lonor to themselves sign this paper.

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-half 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 th people, perhaps, somewhat different from those we meet at home in Connecticut; but I have experi enced nothing but kindness at their hands. Ther 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 bluster and brag here as they do in Massachusetts, and are doing the Territory more harm than any 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 EXPENSES - The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a statement made to Parliament, esimates the cost of the two years' war with Russia in which the homicide was committed. A jug of whiskey was the origin of the difficulty, and the death of Southern was attributable to it.—Green-ville Potriot.

Exhigation to Karsas—Mr. P. H. Larry, late of the Orangelong Clarion, starts with his family for Karsas. The assets of their publication. The was return to Constantinopie via 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 dellars to pay all the expenses of the wat. at £43,564,000, or about \$200,000,000 ! Add to

HO FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

TRA! TRA! TRA! Massas. Knirons: 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 ten; but it will be astonishing to your readers to learn from the subjoined article, copied from the corre dence of the Journal of Commerce: 1st. That said article, as a beverage, is regarded as not only a great luxury, but almost a necessary of life! 2d. That so vast an amount of it is exported to other 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,

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

America—jound also in North Carolina—its preparation in Braxil.

SAN PAULO, BRAZIL, 1855.

While in the neat Brizzilian town of Paranagua, in the new province of Parana, I observed many raw hide cases which the blacks were unloading from mt'es, or conveying to the ships riding at anchor in the beautiful boy. Upon inquiry I ascertained 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 Buenes Ayres and Chili 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 tree or shrub, which is commonly known to botanists as the Ilex Paraguaensis. It is also classified by Von Martius as belonging to the Rhama family, and he gives it the scientific name of Cassine Gougonha. The Spaniards usually denominates it Yerba de Paraguay.

I was not a little pleased to find that my friend Dr. R. (the American physician sand botanist mentioned in a previous letter) was nost said.

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 pleasure thus derived, howclass and family. The pleasure thus derived, how-ever, gave way to astonishment, when he informed me that in the United States the Paraguay tea not only was to be found, but was actually used as a beverage by the people of the region where it grew. ever, gave way to astonishment, when he informed me that in the United States the Paraguay tea 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 for the weed which was vulgarly supposed to cause 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 made the acquaintance of a little tree in North Carolina, from the leaves of which many of the country people of the old North State "made tea." If I remember rightly, he informed me that it was the Hex 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 the mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the wild delight of any mannifecent flora has been the first place, the Board of Directors determined to put an end to the contracts that he first place, the Board of Directors determined to put an end to the contracts having along the first place, the Board of Directors determined to put an end to the contracts having along the first place, the Board of Directors determi botanist in the world—this Southern Brazil, whose magnificent flora has been the wild delight of eyery favored follower of Linnaus that has been permitted to enter it. In the course of his rambles he encorntered the Hex Taraguaensis, and immediate's saluted it as his old acquaintance (under featur sout little different) of North Carolina. Som months clapsed, and he visited Paranagua; and he was almost as much surprised at another discovery, which was not, however, in the botanieal line. He found in this out-of-the-way Brazil an American woman engaged in He found in this out-of-the-way part of lightful art of preparing feijoes and d beans) for natives and foreigners who might efficient and gentlemanly Solicitor, J. H. Reid; Town Hall, to be rented, with the offices below, to Dr. R. in regard to the matte, she exclaimed,

king confirmation of the true conclusion of science.

Now, if this true 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 geography as tar, tobacco, turpentine and lumber, matte? Brezil and Paraguay are reaping their millions from a shrub which grows spontaneously, and the subject is really worth investigation in our

abstance, 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 raw hide cases mentioned at the beg the raw hate cases mentioned at the beginning of this communication. Its preparation for drinking is equally simple. A small quantity of the leaf, has been satisfactorily adjusted by reference to a board of honor. The following is the basis of settlement, as published in the Anderson Gazette, True Carolinian, and Unionville Journal: either with or without sugar, is placed in a common bowl, upon which cold water is poured. After 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 ornamented ecceanut bowls, a liquid, which, though not so palatable as iced juleps, was certainly far less harmful. These citzens of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres were enjoying with their bembilhas a refreshing draft of matte. It must be imbibed through a tube on account of the particles of leaf and ster which float upon the surface of the liquid. 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 became so great as to render the herb of Paraguay almost as fatal to the Indians of this part of Au as mines and pearl fisheries had been elsewhere. It grows wild, and never has been successfully

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 come under the eye of some North Carolina gentleman, who has a turn for such matters, and w examination of the tea bearing Hex which is found in his State, and which has so long furnished a

beverage to some of the interior people. I remain yours truly,

BACKING DOWN IN KANSAS .- Gov. Robinso has sent a second message to the Free State Leg-islature of Kansas stating that in his previous communication he intended to recommend no course to be taken in opposition to the General Govern-ment, 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 Repre sentatives of the State of Kansas, that the laws enacted by the present logislature shall not have ef-feet until an act be passed by the present or some future legislature declaring them in force.

It is stated that Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, has

saused the indictment of the members of the free inte 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 excrespondent, that the appearance of the Sultan at the balls of the English and French embassies was but preliminary to more ex-tended visits. He intends paying his respects in person to his illustrious 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 Turkish steam frigates and six steamers of the allied flect will necompany his Majesty to Marseilles, from whence he will proceed to Turin, and from thence to Paris

OUR RELATIONS WITH CREAT BRITAI

He unhesitatingly declares that the Good Great Britain, and the nation at their stand by their interpretation of the Tre more: they will draw the sword before in the eyes of other nations were she to accept construction in lieu of her own. Even those lishmen who esteem us most remark-This never do; ought you to be so unrea desire such a procedure.

Having said thus, the same writer ther

Having said thus, the same writer the remarks

If the Treaty can be abrogated by the government of the United States, there is not the slightest danger that the peace of the two countries will ever be interrupted on account of any portion of Central America. When California was the subject of grave vexation with Gen. Taylor, he used to exclaim that he wished it would evaporate? It is so with the Britishry in relation to Rustan and the Mosquito Coast; they wish they would evaporate? A few years are likely to fill up Nicarage and her sister States with an effective population, by which their resources will be developed to the benefit of all the industrial pursuits of this realm. This would reconcile the government to abunden her pseudo Protectorate, and restore to Hondurae the Islands she occupies, but to which she has not the shadow of a claim.

If there be strength enough in the Senate for the purpose, it assuredly ought to be employed for the immediate and unconditional abrogation of a treaty, which, as far as one of its negotiators was concerned, was perhaps intended to admit of a double construction. Mr. Clayton clearly meant otherwise, but his faith was too implicit.

I think the reasons for its abrogation are so overwhelmingly powerful, that they ough: to influence united action on the part of the proper authority.

Think the reasons for its surgention are so whelmingly powerful, that they ough: to influence united action on the part of the proper authority. The measure would not occasion a murmur bera. On the contrary, it would be generally regarded as a God-send deliverance from impending danger.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.-The processing

the estimate.

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

true-hearted man.
We may state that the affairs of the Blue Rage We may state that the promising condition— Railroad are now in a very promising condition— better than ever before, and that its steady and repid advancement is confidently counted on. The tunnel at the Stump House Mountain has been est to the distance of 170 feet on this side, and 60 feet on the other; while the four shafts from above have been sunk to about half their depth. The rock is everywhere found of a quality not difficult to werk. but compact, and needing no masonry to support the excavations. So far, the cost of the work has been within the estimates—a confirmation, if any were needed, of Mr. Lythgoe's sugacity and integ-

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

THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF and the subject is really worth investigation in our own country.

In Brazil and Paragusy the matte can be gathered during the whole year. Parties go into the forest or places where it grows, and break off the branches with the leaves. A process of kiln drying is resorted to in woods, and then the branches same shall be ceded to the State of Virginia, and, held sacred forever as the home and last restinge place of the father of his country. The sum asked by the present proprietor, Mr. John A. Washing-ton, for the two hundred acres, is two hundred thousand dollars. The act authorizes the Governor of Virginia to obtain within four years a deed of conveyance of the property from Mr. Washington. The money to make the purchase is to be deposited in the State Treasury of Virginia, as it may be contributed from time to time, and to be invested in stocks or ionns, at six per cent. Power is conferred upon the Association to charge each person over ten years of age, who may land at and visit Mount Vernon, not exceeding 25 cents; and the Governor of Virginia is annually to appoint five-persons to visit and inspect the place, and see that the Association complies with its act of incorporation. The New York Commercial says:

We notice that the act in question invests the association with the title of the "Mount Vernea Ladies" Association of the Union." We like that from Virginia—from the heart of the Old Dorhin-ion. It has the right cheering ring of former gla-rous days, and will, we doubt not, be promptly cheed from New York and other Northern States in profers of liberal co operation with the ladies of Virginia to raise the required sum for the purchase of the precious earth that holds the mouldering boxes of the man who was, is now, and ever shall be to the precious of the man who was, is now, and ever shall be to the man who was to be the who was to be the way to be the w be, "first in the hearts of his countrymen."-Battimore Sun.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES -We copy from the Washington Union an article which marks forcibly, and in terms of moderation, the marks forcibly, and in terms of moderation, the points on which seem to hinge our pres nt diplomatic complication with Great Britain. The British Ministry have certainly not dealt fairly in these matters. They have claimed an informat verbal suggestion of Lord Clarendon, to refer the Central American question to the arbitration of a friendly power, as a formal proposition of the British Government, and they have made the same see of an instruction to their Ministre W. use of an instruction to their Minister at Washing-ton, 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 amenda 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 was devised after the boasted amende, and in consequence of the complaint of our Government, and ras a studied attempt to evade the letter, while it defeated the purpose of our laws .- Mercury.

OUR EMIGRANTS.—The Kansas Association of OUR EMIGRANTS.—The Kansus Association of Charleston forwarded its second corps of emigrants, by railroad, this morning, at severs o'clock. It is composed of a fine body of spirited and active young mon, numbering twenty-eight, who go with a firm purpose to advance, by industry, their private fortunes, and to maintain, by their manificess as citizens, law and order and Southern rights in Kansas. They proceed under the business sharge of Mr. F. G. Palmer, a graduate of our Citadel Academy, and a practical civil engineer. They embrace a number of mechanics and artisans. Not a doubt can be entertained that they will well represent South Carolina. Their equipment has conresent South Carolina. Their equipment has cont the Association a considerable amount, a portion of which has yet to be met by voluntary contributions. It is to be hoped that our citizens will promptly step forward and make them, and also enable the Association to continue its patriotic and orgent work. A body of four-teen or fifteen other emigrants mostly from Crangeburg District, proceeded of from Branchville yesterday.—Evening News.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERS.-The rem of the Methodist Book Concern for the year 1835, presented to the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore, states that the perodeals, except the Christian Advocate, failed to meet the