# CAROLINA SPARTAN, landing. On the Canadian, where there timore when the pumps are started at AN ENGLISHMAN IN AMERICA.

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 to years the result would be that 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 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 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 tor 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 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.

I 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 those terrible and exciting questions are only intended for political effect; but attach 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 remark of mine, that he would have to lay up his elippers-"Not a bit of it." said he. "they will make capital privateers; the goverument 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 We have \$4,000 enrolled fishermen who 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 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 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. pretty forts, but should any nation attempt | One I. S. Richardson, by "eraft 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. in doing this thing. At the last session a 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, 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. 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 ernment 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 certain-papers speak of the President's message ty and safety before unknown, whether counts with the Bank, and had taken the 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 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 to get clear of, but that does not justify stationary, and the power used to draw England in breaking their laws by enlist- them and their appertenances is saved. ing them; and my Lord Palmerston's instructions were something like telling a man to stab his neighbor but not hurt od, and more than ten times as fast." 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 each inch is one hundred and thirteen the States of the Union. The Canadians pounds, and 113 pounds tractive force draws seven tons. are a very loyal set and think they could 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 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 people. In the American are well-finished cubic feet of air at every turn of the shaft; people. In the American are well-finished cubic feet of air at every turn of the same will exhaust cities and towns, saw mills, railroads run- therefore 27 turns of the same will exhaust in which the homicide was committed. A jug of ning in every direction-in fact, you sel- the number of cubic teet contained in the dam lose sight of the becomotive-and forty-mile cylinder.

Washington, and we cannot see why the load will not arrive at Washington as soon are settlements, you see the well-kept, com-fortable dwellings, the smooth-sheared 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: States of North America, and think it probable L can give your reader comments. In the the target and best portions of Canada are the points would bother them. But to sum ful invention are generally confident in their belief of its practicability, and that grand results must flow from its adoption probable I can give your readers some use-ful information. I landed at New York unity that one man could have afforded by the Government. him, the result would be as follows: Mexico, Cuba, and the whole of Central America 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 gone as plenipotentiary. Mr. Dallas arrived on the 12th in the We don't want it; and if we did, tlantic, and was favorably received. The opinion universally prevailed that beace was now certain; still, questions relathe sand beach of the Mosquito king it is ive to the Danubian principalities and the a decided humbug. What would be the result to this country? It would put her 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 are now poor. But the great advantage ordered not to engage in hostilities. the Americans have is that they can pro-The Austrian army would be further re duce and manufacture everything they duced. want; the different climate affords this. A despatch from Berlin says that Count They would get accustomed to their own Orloff had made known at St. Petersburg goods and discard ours forever. But the that a definite understanding had been greatest injury to all parties, and I may say to the world, would be the making of reached on the fifth point, and peace was assured. this nation of 25,000,000 a warlike people, A correspondent of the London Times and, once instilled with the love of war, ays that an American Commercial Comthe propagandists of Europe would have a fearful ally. The last year's crop of wheat pany was about being formed at Vienna for the purpose of establishing direct trade is officially given at 170,000,000 of bushels, between Austria and the United States, and everything else in proportion, so that we cannot starve them out; and, from my and importing cotton and other articles. It is estimated that a treaty of commerce will own observation, I would rather see Eng-

land contending with the whole of Europe The Paris correspondent of the Times says than against this country. I am no croak that Russia has agreed to the neutralizaer, nor have I any doubt of the power and tion of the Black Sea, and the dismantling wealth of my beloved country, and, if need of the fortresses along the coast. be, could again handle a musket for her Cotton had been quiet, and lower qualihonor and glory; but the day that war is ies 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 speculamore horrors in its train than the world tors. Fair Orleans, 6 3-4.; middling, ever yet witnessed.

have proved to my entire satisfaction that

The Atmospheric Telegraph.

When the world, says the Baltimore

American, had recovered measuably from

5 15-16 d.; fair upland, 6 1-4d.; middling 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. Gd. Provisions quiet. their insignificance. They flourish as long as thought harmless, but the slightest sus-Consols closed at 92 1-4 to 92 3-8. At Havre, cotton was quiet but firm. picion of their collusion with a foreign foe, and they would be annihilated; in fact. I

THE MERCHANT AND THE WOULD-BE SUI mr.-The Paris correspondent of the New York Express tells the following very Frenchy story: continued, and other miscellancous reading, &. "One day last week a wealthy merchant Nobody should be without this admirable publica-

ABRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

any importance to them affecting the interests of the country, and they are gone. of the rue Montorguiel was walking along tion. the banks of the canal St. Martin, when You would, no doubt, be astonished to hear that many children of foreigners, and, he observed a young girl of wild and disn fact, foreigners themselves, are knowtracted appearance hastily pass before him. nothings, started to proscribe them; but Apparently supposing herself unobserved. such is the fact. I have extended my reshe knelt for an instant on the ground, as narks further than I intended, but they if in prayer, and was about to make ; have one desirable feature-that is, truth. spring into the water, when the merchant Should they prove acceptable, I may again intrude on you. 1 remain, yours, JAMES B. WARREN. Buffalo, New York, January 11, 1856. 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 existence. Whilst she was speaking, our

# The Spartan. SPARTANBURG: THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856.

## A VISITOR. Among others now in our town we had the leasure of seeing Mr. Jno. L. Young, President of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY. This document will be found in another column ad we commend it to the attention of our readers. The remarks about the new Court House are vorthy attention, and we hape the Commissioners of Public Buildings will seriously consider these ecommendations of the grand jury and the suggestions 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 Cavairy, 9th Brigade, S. C. M., vice Niles Nesbitt, resigned.

## THE WEATHER.

For two weeks we have been blessed with cold, lustery and otherwise disagreeable weather--intermixed with ice and frost. Winter lingers as hough 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 cold drizzly rain is falling, with a temperature making over-coats and fires necessary for comfort.

Though spring is backward, our country friends eport 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 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 to his person. soon be formed between the two countries. 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 aney 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 expectation. As far as we could judge there seemed

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The April is among the very best of the issues of this popular Monthly. The biography of Gen. Putnum 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, &.

## OUR COURT. Our spring term commenced on Monday, Judge

seized her arm, and, gently reproaching Laurens; Perry, Ellord, Goollett, and Donaldson. And we are inclined to the opinion, that if the and S. R. Gist, of Union.

Withers, by sitting from 9 a. m. to 6 and 7 p. m., We further present, unanimously, that the system of the system is 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 bura court more orderly and intent on business. Judge Withers, at this te m, 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 benevolent merchant observed that she was formed in the science of law, he applied its princi- next session, imposing a per capita tax upon every quite young and very pretty. Promising ples clearly, promptly, and impartially, with a per-

## THE NEWBERRY MIRROR.

When the Newberry Mirror makes out against he Spartan 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-aid imilar 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 and the legislative paper of the forty-eight, is as had as the Bourtons, 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, or trusted such questions to the keener 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 deery their influence, 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 let him "rock" away! But we beg he will remember 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 ferm, 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 jail itself is in good order, with the exception of one 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 call to be full enjoyment in the crowded room for each 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 dilapi

dated 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 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 Withers presiding. A large bar was in attendance of the late James E. Henry, and build an entirely from the circuit-among whom we noticed the new one, leaving the old to be converted into a flicient and gentlemanly Solicitor, J. H. Reid; Town Hall, to be rented, with the offices below, to Messrs. Young, Sullivan, Henderson and Bull, of the Town Council and others who may need them. of Greenville; Thomson, Goudelock, Galberry, noresaid lot can be purchased at an asonable price. it would be better to build an entirely new Court Although no cases of great importance are on House, leaving the old one as a Town Hall, to be

### [For the Carolins F HO FOR NORTH CAROLINA. TEA! TEA! TEA!

MESSAE, EDITORS : Every schoolby 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 tan; but it will be astonishing to your readers to learn from the subjoined article, copied from the correspon-dence of the Journal of Commerces: let. That and 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 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, SPARTACUS. Yours truly, Matte or Paraguay Tea-its use in Spanish America-found also in North Carolina-its preparation in Brazil.

SAN PAULO, BRAZIL, 1855.

SAN PAULO, BRAIN, 1855. While in the neat Bruzilian town of Paranagua, in the now province of Parana, I observed many raw hide cases which the blacks were anloading to from mules, or conveying to the ships riding at anchor in the beautiful bay. Upon inquiry I as-certained that these packages, weighing about 120 pounds each, consisted of matte, i. e. Paragany 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 Baenos 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 tree or shrub, which is commonly known to bota-nists as the *Plaz Paraguaensis*. It is also classi-fied by Von Martius as belonging to the *Rhame* 

fied by Von Martius as belonging to the Rhama family, and he gives it the scientific name of Cas-

family, and he gives it the scientific name of Cas-sine Gongonha. The Spaniards usually denomi-nates it Yerba de Paraguay. I was not a little plensed 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 plensure 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

me that in the United States the Faraguay 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 Limeira, (Province of San Taulo,) 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 ade the acquaintance of a little tree in 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 *Itex Euponia*; but scientific readers must not hold me responsible for the name, as my note book may probably mislead me. A few years after-wards Dr. R. was in this most glorious field for a botanist in the world—this Southern Brazi, whose botanist in the world—this Southern Brazil, whose magnificent flora has been the wild delight of eve-ry favored follower of Linnaeus that has been per-mitted to enter it. In the course of his rambles he encountered the Hex Taraguaensis, and immediately saluted it as his old acquaintance (under features but little different) of North Carolina.

Some months clapsed, and he visited Paranagua Some months clapsed, and he visited a another and he was almost as much surprised at another discovery, which was not, however, in the botani-eal line. Ille found in this out-of-the-way part of the structure of the surprised in the de-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 ten." Here was a most striking confirmation of the true conclusion of science. Now, if this tree or bush really abornds 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? Brazil and Paraguay are reaping their millions from a shrub which grows spontaneously, and the subject is really worth investigation in our

In Brazil and Paragusy the matte can be gath-cred 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 dry-ng is resorted to in woods, and then the branches and leaves are transported to places where there is water power, and are broken in mortars. The

of the Clayton-Balwer Treaty-so sta recently by your correspondent-I noticed London correspondent of the Journal of Co -evidently an American, and an ardent and friend of our Government-urges th measure as the only proper mode of He unhesitatingly declares that the He anhesitatingly declares that the Government He anhesitatingly declares that the Government of Great Britain, and the nation at their basks, will stand by their interpretation of the Treatyl Yes more: they will draw the aword before they will resedul They would give millions not to be forced to fight the most valuable friend she ever had on earth, but she is aware that she would be degrade in the eyes of other nations were she to accept construction in her of her own. Even those Englishmen who esteem us most remark.-"This we never do; ought you to be so parcasonable a desire such a procedure."

[For the

Massas. Eprrons : In relation to the

OUR RELATIONS WITH CREAT BRITAIN

Having soid thus, the same writer then remarks If the Trenty can be abrogated by the govern-ment of the United States, there is not the slight-est danger that the peace of the two countries will ever be interrupted on account of any portion of Central America. When California was the said to exclaim that he wished it would cropowets? In is so with the Britishry in relation to Rantan and the Mosquito Coast; they wish they would cropo-rate? A few years are likely to fill up Nicoragen 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 reals. This would reconcile the government to abanden the Islands she occupies, but to which she has not the Islands she occupies, but to which she has not the Islands and onconditional abrogation of a treaty, which, as far as one of its negotiators was concern-ed, was perhaps intended to admit of a double cen-tropic of Mr. Clayton clearly meant otherwise, but his faith was too implicit. I think the reasons for its abrogation are so arg-whelmingly powerful, that they ought to infinesce united action on the mean of the

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

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD .- The proc of Monday evening are of unusual 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 derful lover in and to take the work under their immediate management. In the second, they elected to the office of Chief Engineer, Col. Walter Gwynn, a gentleman who has had, probably, a larger experi-ence in such works, and shown a more periser knowledge of their cost and management, than any man in the United States. We cannot bit con-gratulate the Board on their choice, as we are sur-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 a few days since, it is not all the chimter of the states to take the surface of the second se

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 steady and rapbetter than over before, and that its steady and rap-id advancement is confidently counted on. The tunnel at the Stump House Mountain has been out to the distance of 170 feet on this side, and 60 feet on the other; while the four shafts troin above have been sunk to about half their depth. The toek is everywhere found of a quality not difficult to werk. hat 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 segacity and integrity. 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. THE MOUNT VERSON LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF

from the spot. Talking together the twain arrived upon the Boulevards. In conseto test the practicability and usefulness of

quence 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 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 ascertain that his portmonnie had disappeared, and with it the contents, amounting o over two thousand francs. The mer chant 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 "An operative model," says the report, 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 Caromoney out of the safe, and packed it with "With this great speed, there are stahis books in the bottom of his trunk, pre-

paratory to going on board the boat. ng called out a short while, he left his trunk locked in his office, the night being a bright moonlight one, and the street being had watched his motions, took advantage of his short absence, and entered the office

"The plunger goes forward without calby means of a false key, forced the hasp of the trunk, tumbled the clothes out upon The engine, tender and fuel, are the floor, and carried off successfully the package containing the money and books. 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 more than one sixth that of any other methooks was the next morning found on the wharf of Messrs. Bisbee & Canova, at

The following short statement of mewhich wharf the Savannah boat was moorchanical facts respecting the Atmospheric ed 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. four hundred and fifty-two inches.

2. The pressure of one-fourth pound on

# The Cover .- His Honor Judge Withers is

despatching the business of our Court with great expedition and ability. He consumes but little ne himself in talking, and encourages the Bar to low his example. His response to the Present-3. A two-foot cylinder, forty miles long, follow his example. His response to the Present-ment of the Grand Jury, on the subject of retail shops and fiquors, was admirable. He predicted that if the Town Council permitted retailing, our The ollege would be broken up in ten years. The use of murder resulted in the conviction of Screma Bally of manslaughter, and the nequittal of Perry whiskey was the origin of the difficulty, and the death of Southern was attributable to it.-Green

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

sonal bearing of great arbanity and dignity. We saw none of that petulence and hauteur usually attributed to his honor, and we are quite sure has reappearance upon this circuit will be hailed with hearty satisfaction.

## THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

The committee to take evidence in the contested lection case between Whitfield and Reeder is composed of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Mr. Howard of True Carobnian, and Unionville Journal: 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 report They take out with them a stenographic report-cr, a clerk and assistant, and perhaps one or more being personally known to each other. Maj Earle, as editor of the *Gazette and Advecte* of 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 publishing Judge Butler's letter, and the subsequent allusion was in the same direction. We only stated that the Mercury had ealled 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 San will see that it

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, Be W. A. Graydon, J. T. MeNeill, William Ap-pleton, William McGill, Alexander McNeill, and Andrew N. Darricett-have enrolled their names is emigrants, and that handsome contributions of oney have been made. The committee are encouraged by their present success to hope that twenty-five or thirty men will be enrolled, and ample funds to equip them obtained, by the day apinted for their departure." P. T. BARNUM AND DIS FAILURE .- On Thursday

Mr. P. T. Barnum was put under examination be 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 halt e vegetable product of Bridge-port farm of last summer. He had friends who add 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 [Jacksonville News, March 22. 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 their way to the new Territory. Southern emi-

grants are flowing in from other States. NEW Pory OFFICE .- Mt. Lebanon post office.

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

on his own responsibility

of and over the age of twenty-or 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 board of honor. The following is the basis of settlement, as published in the Anderson Gazette,

The board of gentlemen to whom, by muti 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 controversy-th parties no Anderson, published some comments on the fare-well address of Col. Wm. H. Gist, of Union, to his constituents. Dr. Metts answered these comments in an article over the signature of "Fort Eight," and, in doing so, used language which Eight," and, in doing so, does infigurate Maj. Mnj. Earle considered personally offensive. Maj. Earle replied in an editorial of the 20th of Februa-ry, which Dr. Metts considered personally offenave, and upon the subject matter of this editorial commenced the correspondence which led to this reference. The article of Dr. Metts, although not so

Upon its publication Maj. Earle might, and if he had intended to pursue the matter further perhaps ought to, have required an explanation or did not attribute the answer of our Senators to the call of our Charleston cotemporary. KANSAS.—The committee at Abbeville have That course would have been more 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 to both gentlemen. In our judgment they both can with Lonor to the nselves 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-half of which is true, and the other half will bear reducing greatly before you swallow It is rather a rough country to begin in, and the people, perhaps, somewhat different from those we eet at home in Connecticut; but I have experi enced nothing but kindness at their hands. are some bad fellows here, as there are overywhere but they are not all Missourians, by a long shot The trouble here has grown out of the abolitionist 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 anystarted some time since, had reached St. Louis en 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 EXPENSES .- The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a statement made to Parliament, estimates the cost of the two yours' war with Russia EMIGRATION TO KANNAS --Mr. P. H. Larey, late of the Orangeburg Clarion, starts with his family for Kannas. It is his purpose to go alone and upwill take, perhaps, one thousand millions of dollars to pay all the expenses of the war.

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 of the raw hide cases mentioned at the beginning of this communication. Its preparation for drinking is equally simple. A small quantity of the leaf, either with or without sugar, is placed in a common bowl, upon which cold water is poured. After standing a short time, beiling 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 highly sipping, through long tubes inserted into highly ornamented cocoanut 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 bembilkas 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. Kid-der, in his "Sketches," says that great virtues are ascribed to this tea. It supplies the place of ment and drink. "Indians who have been laboring at the oar all day, feel immediately refreshed by a cup of the herb, mixed simply with river water. In Chil 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 na-tives; 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 successfuil cultivated. Although attempts were made by th 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 will give an

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, PAUL.

BACKING DOWN IN KANSAS,-Gov. Robins has sent a second message to the Free State Legislature of Kausas 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" Governor, both houses have adopted the following resolu

solution: Resolved, By the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the State of Kansas, that the laws en acted by the present legislature shall not have effeet 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 soused the indictment of the members of the free Sinte Legislature, and that several of them had been arrested, and others had left the Territory.

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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 Suhan 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 disinterested aid rendered him within the last three

years. The arrangements for the journey are se-cretly made. A flotilla of three Turkish steam frigates and six steamers of the allied flect will accompany his Majesty to Marselles, from whence he will proceed to Turin, and from thence to Paris he will proceed to Turin, and from thence to Fairs and London. He will return to Constantinople vin Vienna and the Danubian principalities. His suite will consist of Admiral Achmet Pacha, the Mushier Ismael Pacha, and ten other dignitaries of the empire.

graden, tomo of Washington, and the whart 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 hist resting place of the father of his country. The sum saked by the present proprietor, Mr. John A. Washing-ton, for the two hundred acres, is two hundred; thousand dollars. The act authorizes the Governet 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 con-tributed from time to time, and to be invested in stocks or loans, at six per cent. Power is confer red 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 incorpora.

tion. The New York Commercial says: We notice that the act in question invests the association with the title of the "Mount Vermon Ladics' Association of the Union." We like that from Virginia-from the heart of the Old Dominion. It has the right cheering ring of former glarous days, and will, we doubt not, be promptly choed from New York and other Northern State in proffers of liberal co operation with the Indies of Virginia to raise the required sum for the purchase of the precious earth that holds the mouldering bores of the man who was, is new, and ever shall 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 foreibly, 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 rafer the verbal suggestion of Lord Clarendon, to refer the Central American question to the arbitration of a friendly power, as a formal proposition of the Brin-ish Government, and they have made the same 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 anology for the attempts to enlist soldiers in

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 trials was devised after the boasted amende, and in consequence of the complaint of our Government, and was a studied attempt to ovade the letter, while it defeated the purpose of our laws .- Mercury.

OUR EMIGRANTS .- The Kansas Association of 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 active young mon, numbering twenty-eight, who go with a firm purpose to advance, by industry, their pri-vate fortunes, and to maintain, by their maniness as citizens, law and order and Southern rights in Formation order and Southern rights in as citizens, law and order and Southern rights in Kansas. They proceed under the business charges of Mr. F. G. Palmer, a graduate of our Citadet 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 even the Association a considerable amount, a portion of which has yet to be met by voluntary contributions. It is to be hoped that our citizcus will promptly step forward and make them, and also enable the Association to continue its patriotic and orgent work. A body of fourteen or fifteen other emigrants, mostly from Crangeburg District, proceeder from Branchville yesterday.- Evening News.

16 1.00

THE METROPHET BOOK CONCERS .- The report of the Methodist Book Concern for the year 1835, presented to the conference of the Method at Episoo-pal Church at Baltimore, states that the perodicale, a capital stock of \$508,978.