CAROLINA SPARTAN

From the Boston Dally Cotariet. Bibles and Sharpe's Bifles. Bibles and Sharpe's Bifles.

[The poet copies the closing proceedings of the knees Rifle Meeting in New Haven, and thus comments upon the same.—Eds.]

Should you ask as, whence this story—
This discreditable story,
This ask tale of downright folly,
With a shade of drunken madness,
With the odor of sulpetre,
With the murderous crack of rifles,
With the rechless speech of outlaws,
And the ribald slang of grog shope,
With their silly repetitions,
And accumulating nonsense,
And folly answering folly,
As of thorns beneath the kettle,
The unmeaning, senseless crackle?

We should answer, we should tell you, From the city of New Haven, From the Blue-law State's chief city, From the North Church of New Haven, From the land of wise old Trumbull, And that trump, Dwight, reverend doctor, Where are stiffest steeples lo ming Through sweet Heaven's peaceful sunshine Where the sanctuary's droppings Ought to fall like angel's whispers, Where their orthodoxy ancient Once had common sense and reason, Once their orthogoxy ancient
Once had common sense and reason,
And where, if their minds were narrow,
Still they minded their own business;
On the shortest road to Henren,
Then their eyes looked, straight before them; Then their eyes looked, straight before to the right was no defection, Nor yet fallings away leftward, And their hearts, still stout and manly, Felt some love of common country, And, where'er her flag was streaming, of its stream country. Of its starry constellation Shone Connecticut not dimmest, In the storm, or in the battle.

Should you ask, who tells this story? Should you ask, who tells this story?
This extraordinary story,
Ask who gives this wild narration?
We should answer, we should tell you,
In the New York Times we find it:
It has spread from town to village,
It has stirred up indignation,
It has wakened honest sorrow,
It has called unwonted blushes Of deep shame to manly faces
For the church's descration,
For the Christian name perverted,
For the scandal and the outrage,
For the sneers of the world's people, For the jeers of all outsiders, For the holy name of Freedom Made a mockery and by-word, For a cause more holy, wound in its friends' own house—the -the Gospel In its friends' own house—the Gospel,
Made the banner-cry of discord—
"Peace on earth" its once sweet message,
Now turned into—"Get Sharpe's riflea!"
What a spectacle for Angels?
What a spectacle for Devils!

If still further you should ask us, Baying, "Who has done this mischief?"-Tell us of this ruffian preacher,— And this Sulliman, upstirring
Civil rage and wild dissension—
We shall answer your inquiries,
Straitway in such words as follows:

In the outskirts of Manhattan Lurks this playhouse preacher, Beecher, And much rabblement's deluded By his helter skelter ravings; But most decent Christian people Do a very wide berth give him; And the Silliman, once noted For a person scientific, As his head and beard grew grayer, Must have grown himself imbeeile;
But the church's pastor, Dutton,
And this Harvey Hall, its deacon,
And the "significant" Killam,
By our troth, we know not of them;
But a very implied notion But a very jumbled notion Must they have of Christian doctrine, And of man's sublimer spirit, And of woman's softer graces, Of the uses of their Bibles, Of the uses of their Bibles,
Of the law and of their duties,
And of all that boys in College
From their elde s should be learning.

Should you still persist in knowing Something more of our opinion, We should make a sweeping answer, Which we hope may prove sufficient. That each Sophomore, or Freshman, Who refused to give the rifles, Might have told them—for such conduct For their wild, half-crazy speeches, For their braggadocio bluster, For their mischievous intentions, And their actions correspondent,— Any Freshman might have told them, They deserved a Jeddart Jury, To be hung as high as Haman, High as Haman, the Agagite, Tied around their necks "the Bibles," wild, h Dangling from their heels "the rifles,"— They would their deserts have gotten, And the world have been no loser.

percha, thirty feet in diameter, supported original cause of quarrel, and in setting up in its interior by hoops, rings of steel, and a most piteous snarl over side issues, "full wood. Strings of gutta percha, coming from four points of the rings, meet in the centre of the sphere, where they are fixed to a coat of mail of the same material. with a howling trumpet, and denunciations This is so fixed that a man buckled in it dire and dark, for their presumption in prehangs, supported by the four strings, suming to presume that the people of South safe in the middle of the ball. At the Carolina are so presumptuous as to oppose of the mail is directed, some lead is put, so accounts they were lashing their victims directed south sought to raise the enormous sum that swimming in the water the head side most unmercifully on account of "small turn of \$200,000 to pay for 200 acres of the land attachthere is a hole which may be opened by other Districts. Verily, they "saw the air the person in the interior. The ball is so thus,"-Edgefield Informer. etrong as to sustain, without danger, the shock of the fall. On account of its size it cannot sink, nor can the person buckled in Morgan has arrived at New Orleans from the coat of mail suffer any harm from the San Juan, with dates to the 16 h. The violence of the fall. As soon as the ball, steamer Orizaba arrived there on that day, after its fall, has found its centre of gravity, and landed 525 passengers.

its inhabitant unbuckles himself, opens the Gen. Walker was reported to be all the harshness of the expression would meet condem each, upon the occasion of his first performance a "cowardly colonel" loudly. Captain Thorpe to Mr. Washington, and only to show that the latgain of \$20,000 or \$30,000 is to be counted faced him with a pistol on the field, and ter was totally mexcusable in returning the answer on, since from all parts of the Union specture threatened to shoot him as a coward. All adverted to, as the inquiry was referable tators will flock to the cataract of Niagara, was useless, however, as his cowardice had the general plan of the ladies of the Union specture. with a dog. If that animal arrives all gle one of the usual precautions against a right below, a nigger will be engaged for surprise, though within the heart of the answer will also give this letter a place in their colthe next experiment. If that one arrives country of the enemy.

Hall, of Morehouse, offered a resolution, that the nominees of the Cincinnati Control which the latter were defeated, with a vention, whoever they may be, are the loss of 30 killed. Baldwin had only two were meetings all through our State, and a choice of this convention for the offices of men killed, President and Vice President of the United States." The resolution was adopted amid the most tremendous applause.

credible improvements in fruit, that many

A CHARACTER.

An occasional foreign correspondent of the Edgefield Advertiser furnishes the following sketch of a "character:"

Paris, Jan. 28, 1856 .- It was while Paris, Jan. 28, 1856.—It was while smoking a cigar in the Buffet at the Bal Masque, of the Grand Opera, that I made the acquaintance of a most singular individual. I was speaking English to a young man, when a tall, lank mulatto, in a loose shirt and trousers, hearing me, haided He with the control of the same and t with "yes, sir-how do you do, sir?" He was passing on, but I cried after him, "Well enough, how do you do?" He turned, saying—"rery well, thank you, sir, but I am develish thirsty, and wish you would stand a drink for me." "Good! what'll you have!" "Grog American, thank you, sir." "What's your name, friend?" "John Matthews, sir, guide and interpreter, always before Meunguide and interpreter, always before Meun-rice's Hotel, sir, and be very happy, sir, to serve you any way." But, to be brief, here's the fellow's history, which I got partly from himself, and partly from others—and the various accounts agree so perfectly that there must be a good deal of truth in the

John Matthews, after being engaged as a boy in the cod-fisheries, having been born in Boston, went to New Orleans as the servant of a merchant. Afterwards he served as under-cook on one of the steamers on the Mississippi, which place he changed for the berth of steward to a steamboat on the Mobile. Thence he went with an American Minister to Q-, where he learned Spanish, and subrequently to San Francisco, where his master having the bad taste to blow out his brains, John took to the mines, filled his pockets with a couple of thousands of gold dust, and returned to New York. Having acquired a taste for

Paris and got the place of valet at the American legation. Having acquired French, his reputation as a diplomat domestique spread so rapidly, that he was sent for from Russia to instal our Minister there. But having the misfortune to be found drunk and creating a disturbance in the streets of St. Petersburg, with Lord D. and some other young nobles, he was put into the lock-up, and thus losing character, he made his way back to Vienna, attached himself to the legation, learned German and attended the court balls. He travelled with various masters, as interpreter, over the East, and Italy, and was put in jail at Jerusalem. Afterwards, being in Paris, he galiantly espoused the quarrel of three Americans to whom he was acting as guide, against four gendarmes. He knocked two of them down and was given apartments at Clichy for two months. In this unfortunate condition he was deserted by the Americans, and came near starving. Released, he threw himself on the mercies of one who gave him bread and employment, and finally sent him to Spain to instal Dodge. Again in Paris, Matthews finds his business poor. He made a raise in the fall by being at a party of Lorettos, who were gambling with some French nobility; the party being broken in upon by the police, John managed to secrete four Napoleons lying loose on the table in his stocking, and he has lived on them until now. He has kept a diary, which he tells me will

take so glorious an enterprise. Times, Mirror, Laurensville Herald, and the article on our outside from "A Southern Mat Convention movement in this State, have to undo the mischief of the Washington letter. We conclude that the paper from which we exall ignored the true issue, and oversing ghed tract this article was sent by the Corresponding the argument in vain effort to draw off and distract the public mind. Finding themselves weaponless and powerless in the great argument, as to the propriety and great argument. expediency of a Democratic representation ry to the lordly proprietor of Mount Vernon. from this State in the nominating Con- mitting that he is overrun with such favors, would BARNUM'S MASTERPIECE.—Barnum has vention, they have turned redoubtable knights, and are now engaged in a most performed many wonders, but the greatest terrific wind-mill conflict, sawing the air the press? Whatever of of all is the following: It consists in no- lustily with their trenchant blades. Like ees may have subjected Mr. Washington to be thing less than passing down the Niagara peevish, querrulous boys, when forced into should not have forgotten that his correspondent cataract in a vessel constructed for this obedience, they undertake to compromise purpose. The vessel is a ball of gutta with the ascendant power by ignoring the

lower end of the ball, where the lower part the dictates of the oligarchy; and at last will be turned upwards. In this upper part outs" in Abbeville, Laurens, Barnwell and ed to the estate of Gen. Washington. That rumor

flap, and gets out of the hold, waving the right. Col. Schlessinger's defeat is confirmed. United States colors under the applause of He had 50 men killed. The cause of his rated remains of the great and good Washington some 50,000 or 100,000 spectators, whom defeat is attributed to total negligence on enshrined beyond the limits of those estates, Barnum intends to assemble, at one dollar his part. The remnant of his party has land now offered to Virginia might be had for Barnum is about to make an experiment created a panic. He had not taken a sin-

capt. Thorpe came passenger in the Chas.
Morgan. He reports Walker as in a good position, prosperous, and receiving large accessions. Another battle had taken place at Arcogoka, between 14 Americans, under Capt. Baldwin, and 100 Costa Ricans, Mount Vernon. I wish to know if you desire to sell it, and if so, what is the price. Through a sell it, and if so, what is the price.

A NEGRO'S IDEA OF RAILROAD TRAVEL. believe, if you intend selling it, we should purchase it. The North, Sauth, East, and West are inter-LING .- The facility of railroad communication in our day is very pointedly illustrated vide us as a people, the purchasing Mount Vernon The recent horticultural exhibitions held in an anecdote before us, wherein a gentle- may throw a cord of love around, and be the means in France and in Belgium, indicate, it is man, inquiring of a negro the distance to a said, that there has been of late years in- certain place, receives this reply: "Dat 'pends on circumstances, massa. If you heart. varieties hi herto unknown have been made | gwine afoot it'll take you about a day; if familiar to the world, and that a very gener- you gwine in de stage or the honeybus, you ceived. al attention is being rapidly drawn to this make it in half a day; but if you git in one highly important subject. make it in half a day; but if you git in one of dese smoke wagons, you almos' dar now."

The Spartan.

SPARTAMBURG:

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1856.

Crowded-to Correspondents. Viaton fills a large space in our columns this week, and our Charleston and Columbia correspondents occupy nearly all that remains. Drawent and Amelia we are compelled to defer till our next, and we crave indulgence of both for the delay. PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE AT LAURENS

The Laurensville Herald says that the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian College at Laurens have determined to commence the erection of the necessary buildings forthwith. This is well, and we hope for the institution a degree of prosperity equal o that which has attended our own Female College.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

All persons having business with the public offipers heretofore located in the Court House will find them in other buildings, viz: The Clerk of the Court, Commissioner in Equity, and Ordinary, in the building south of the Spartan office, lately occupied by Dean and Trimmler, down and up stairs. The Sheriff may be found at his residence opposite the Court House.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN KANSAS.

We learn through a friend that on or about the 19th ult. forty-four South Carolinians had reached Atchison, Kansas. This makes a total of sixtyfour now in that town. Pretty well.

We are much pleased to learn that our friend Col. Greene, determined to keep pace with the progress of his art, has just returned from Columbia, New York. Having acquired a taste for travelling and having heard talk of Europe, he determined to visit it. Landed in England, our hero became a pet of the Dutchess of Sutherland, and made the acquaintance of the young nobility of her set; but finally found himself reduced to the life of a Hay-Market sharper. He left London for Paris and got the place of valet at the supersede the Daguerrectype from its greater delicacy and durability, and as it involves only about the eacy and durability, and as it involves only about the

ame expense.

Col. Greene is now engaged in the preparation of the various chemicals requisite for the new pro-cess, and will in a few days be ready for the recep-tion of sitters, who can readily satisfy themselves of the truth of our commendations by personal inspec-tion of his specimens. Rooms on church street, opposite Palmetto House.

A correspondent, formerly of this District, wriing from Columbia County, Arkansas, states that negro woman, in his settlement, aged twentyone, has nine living children. She had two the first time, three the next, and about the first of February last gave birth to four. It was facetiousy rumored that if the accoucheur had not been exnausted the number might have been doubled-of course this is not vouched for by the gentleman communicating the above facts.

WRIT DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

Under the above writ a court was held in the Court House on Monday last, in a case Ex-parte Stephen White, in the matter of Daniel S. White. After testimony taken before the Commissioners the jury failed to agree, and a mis trial was the result. A new trial is fixed for the 24th instant.

MILITARY ELECTION.—On Saturday last Mr. Jeptha Turner was chosen captain of the Spartanburg Volunteers, vice J Ramsey Bowden, resign-

The letter of John A. Washington, addressed to fill two printed volumes, and promised to Mrs. Maria S. Wotford, stating that Mount Ver-non was not for sale, published in the Spartan of the 27th March, has drawn from the papers of the show it to me; but I have not seen him recently. The fitting up and publication of this diary would be no mean literary specucountry various opinions as to the purposes and motives of Mr. Washington. Nor has the discus-sion been confined to editors—correspondents and lation in these autobiographical days of ours; not, however, that I intend to underothers have entered the arena for attack and de-fence. We have no desire to heap fuel upon the excitement thus raised in again alluding to the THE QUESTION IGNORED .- The Mercury, matter. Our purpose is simply to call attention to other papers opposed to the Cincinnati "on," which was sent to us with a request to copy, curt and petulent note so generally condemned by was a woman, and from the distinctive subscript (adopted only because of the existence in this vicinage of a plurality of Mrs. Woffords) he had a right to presume her a lady. He chose to ignore this fact, and to our minds he richly deserves the eastigations so lavishly bestowed upon him.

It may be true, as alleged in the communication of "A Southern Marron," that Mr. Washington never offered for sale the Mount Vernon estates. But we very well recollect that the circulation of a rumor that Mount Vernon was about to pass into the hands of a Northern Manufacturing Company, for speculative and mechanical purposes, first fired the patriotism and pointed the pen of a Southern Maon, and gave life to the scheme by which the lamay have been true, or it may have been false; but certainly it afforded her a text for a glowing appeal against such des cration of the sanctuary of the illus trious dead. We perhaps have no right to find lault with the sum Mr. Washington thinks fit to demand for his property. It seems chormous— \$1,000 an aere for land intrinsically not worth always \$40 or \$50. And if we were to say that the price smacks of the Komish practice of realizing nation from the public judgment. While we will

indicated further effort to aid the poble work which the "Southern Matron" is the presiding ge umns, to vindicate the discretion and motives of a

great deal was subscribed. Even here in our little illage there was a handsome subscription. We of preserving the Union. As a Virginian I feel very much interested. The name of Washington is dear to me and should be to every American

An early answer to this will be gratefully re-Very respectfully, MARIA S. WOFFORD, Widow of the late Rev. B. Wofford, Founder of Wofford College.

CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE OF SPARTAN. CHARLESTON, S. C., April, 1856.

Massas. Errons: Winter with all its srows-its frosty mornings, and its cold winds, has passed away, and Charleston is beginning to put on its Spring attire, presenting all the varied beauties which are sought and admired in a southern city at this delightful season of the year. Owing to had weather and other causes, the spring trade was thrown behind, and consequently Charleston is still crowded with country merchants.

Every afternoon King street, the favorite prominade of the fair ones, glitters with all the gorgeous hues of glossy silks and sparkles with bright eyes and pretty faces. Truly the Charleston ladies are worthy of the fame they have won, for beauty at any rate.

The harbor is now crowded with ships from every country, whose tall masts remind one of a dismantled pine forest, where the fire has raged and left the forest giants bare and leafless. Charleston is happily situated for commercial purposes. The Cooper and Ashely rivers rolling on each side join to form her bay before emptying themselved of the body-politic is supposed to have a personal into the sea. "The ocean," says Wm. Gilmore Simms, "rolls in sight, as it were before her doors, but six miles distant, but shut out from violent intrusion by long arms of sand, islands that, stretching out on either hand, form a capacious basin, in which the city is equally conspicuous and secure."

We were walking on the Battery the other day gazing out upon the many objects which were calculated to attract attention, and the thought struck us that we should like to take a trip to Sullivan's Island. The boat was about to start. We jump- the indigent youth of the State may obtain the rued aboard, and soon found ourselves fast receding from the wharves and the city. From the middle of the bay a most beautiful picture is presented to the view.

The first object which attracts the attention is Castle Pinckney-a strong fortress-whose yellow walls, rising from the bosom of the waters, make a dent children. It is a contribution from the rich seautiful contrast with the clear blue sky, and when we have passed it and looked behind upon the city, the effect is heightened to a great degree. The spires, steeples, chimneys, and the dense mass of houses, would make a very pretty picture. In about half an hour we arrived at Mount Pleasant, which seems indeed to be a pleasant little place. The boat stopped here about twenty minutes, and we had time again to gaze around. From this point is afforded a very pretty view of Sullivan's Island, and of the entrance of the harbor, including Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson. Moultrieville looks much better at a distance than upon close inspec-tion. When viewed from the boat on her passage appearance, seeming to rise from the very bosom of the ocean—while far above all, as if pictured in the sky, floats the star-spangled hanner to the breeze, reminding the beholder of the greatness and glory of his native land. Such a scene would not fail under any circumstances to open every spring of feeling and sentiment in his heart, but how much of feeling and sentiment in his heart, but how much is the effect heightened by the remembrance of that particular spot over which it waves, a spot consecrated by blood spilt in the great struggle for freedom, and interesting as the scene of America's first victory over a British fleet. At the name of Fort Moultrie a Carolina heart would be dead if it

jest. After a ride of about has a mile, the engin-(a raw-bone), badly-fed horse) stopped, and we dis-mounted at the very portals of the fort. We passed the sentinel beneath the archway and found our-selves in the besom of a strong military fortification, with its magazines, barracks and guns, which we spent about an hour in examining—and afterwards took a stroll on the beach. When we returned we were shown the grave of Occola, which is by no we collected for our own gratification -would not be uninteresting to your readers. If you think so, I propose to make it the subject of my next commu-

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE OF SPARTAN. Assuming, then, that the graduates of the Col-

decidedly hot—has been so for some time—and promises to be more so shortly. Walking abroad at noonlog is rather uncomfortable,—remit do one of summer; and to the calculating mind suggests the query, if it is a legalized trand, and an inop sition upon the the query, if it is a legalized trand, and an inop sition upon the people of the State.

The theory of our government recognizes the College where high education is to be imparted to a high class of the people!" such a pleasant shade from trees infull foliage, and such sweet music of birds singing by morning's dawn, that we desire no change. Summer indeed frequent visits to the Ice Cream Saloons, "we rest | pensioners of the State.

iron, lift up at one time half a dezen men, and perform similar interesting feats. A night or two a grand "spurring match" was announced, and doubtless was attended by many, while a Concert by Miss Clara Kean and Mr. Caomens attracted but few. Shall we regard these facts as indication

The May Exhibition of the Senior Class of the every year. South Carolina College will take place, if we mistake not, on the second Thursday and Friday evenings in that month As the names of the gentlem who are to speak have already been publish will not here mention them, but merely add that they will well sustain the reputation that the sons of their Alma Mater have hitherto possessed as clo-

ouent and graceful speakers.
On Friday evening we had the pleasure of hearing an address from Mr. George M. Fairlee, of Marion, before the College Temperance Society. I was well written and well delivered. Mr. Fairle is considered by the students as "first honor man" in the present Senior Class, and is undoubtedly goung gentleman of much talent and promise,

law on Friday last. At an early hour th surrounded by a large crowd impatient to see the doomed man. The gallows was creeted but a short listance from town, and it too was surrounded by hundreds long before the criminal came. About 1, P. M., the repe was tied and the unfortunate an, after taking leave of his friends and praying, was "east off." Soon as the support from his feet was removed the rope broke and he fell-his neck being apparently dislocated. He was again carrie "O Lord," as the officers were earrying him up Another rope was tied, and soon he swang betwee the earth and the heavens—a terrible sight, and solemn warning to all. No blame can be attache to the Sheriff for the breaking of the rope, as it has been tested by him on the morning of the execu-tion, and sustai ed a weight exceeding that of th eriminal. McCoombs was not out down until a few antes before two, when a physician pronounce life to be extinct. His body friends. While regretting that he came to such as untimely end, we must think that McCoombs de-served the punishment he received. It is to be hoped that murder will cease in Richland, for short time at least, and that a regard for officers the law will be enforced upon those who think that eity police can be murdered and the offender oscape.

On Friday afternoon, the Greenville tranturning home from their "pilgrimage" to the field of Cowpens. They were received at the depot by the Richland Volunteer Riflemen and the Gover-nor's Guards, and escorted to the Congarce House. At 7 o'clock the Company had a dress parade, and afterwards marched up and down Main street, ex hib ting by their evolutions a thorough knowledge of tactics, such as is acquired by experience. This Company is said to be one of the best drilled in the State, but it has a formidable rival in our rifle corps—and we think that the latter for variety and rapidity of evolutions, if not in other respects, can ex-cel the former. In the evening of the same day, W. L. I. and other invited guests, sat down to an elegantly prepared supper, and passed off several hours in pleasant intercourse. Next morning the Company departed for Charleston, well pleased with their brief sojourn in the "City of the Oaks." For the Carolina Spartan

is obliged by law to provide for its own poor. This provision for the necessary physical wants of elementary mental instruction, of a class removed above the pauper, but who are pecuniarily unable the people are the depositaries of power-where they are (in theory, at least) the only true sovreigns, it is deemed important that these arbiters of the public weal should be enlightened-should be able to judge correctly of civil and political rights, and to decide questions of public interest, expediency and duty. And, as every individual member interest in the salety of the State-in the good government of the State, he is, by consequence, bound to assist in providing the best means for the attainment of that end;-bound to see that the ruling element-the people-is properly enlightened by an elementary education, and thus prepared me. to govern wisely and well.

We arrive, then, at the conclusion that it is right

-that it is politically just, at least in a popular government, like ours,-that every man should be taxed for the support of elementary schools where diments of common learning. This custom of affording such instruction at the public expense ob tains in every State in the Federal Union, and in most, if not all, the States of Europe. This is right. It is the State, like a thoughtful and solicitous mother, providing for her helpless and depenon Christian and patriotic grounds, for the elevation and well-being of the poor. The people are rightfully taxed, and the fund is designed for noble and laudable ends.

Now, apply the foregoing process of reasoning to the State's yearly tribute to the South_Carolina College. Every man, woman and child (owning property) in the State is taxed for the support of a college. But who derive the resultant benefits of such taxotion? If the pupils of that Institution are the parties who receive the advantages of such an expenditure, then the benefits are conferred upon One Four-hundredth part of the free white youth of the State, who are of a proper age for educational ndvantages. Three bundred and ninety-nine young men are made to work for one young man!

If such an expenditure of the public money were necessary to prepare that one young man for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship, and to raise him to a level in that respect, with other free men of the State, and if this necessity arose out of the indigence and destitution of this one young lion! by forced levies from all other classes? man; then the taxation, and the expenditure, might did not bound with pride.

We landed and mounted into a sort of one-horse railroad car, which has been the butt of many a necessary to the duties of estizenship; and it is not necessary for the purpose of elevating the one young man to a comparatively equal intelligence with the Three hundred and Ninety-nine young men, who are made to pay, by taxation, the money thus expended. A collegiate education is not a public nelaxury. The most wealthy young man in the means the least interesting object to be seen at
Fort Moultrie. We believe no I fe of this distinguished native chieftain has yet been published, so
peri.sps a sketch of his life—the materials of which neighborhood is, generally, the only one who can

Columns, April 26, 1856.

Messas Entrons: As we write, the weather is decidedly hot—has been so for some time—and awful decrease to all the logical ones, that the

this warmth, we have so many beautiful flowers,—beneficiaries of the public donation. Their individsuch a physical bank from the students of the public donation. Their individsuch a physical flowers and the public donation. Their individsuch a physical flowers and the public donation. Their individsuch a physical flowers and the public donation. Their individsuch a physical flowers and the public donation. Their individsuch a physical flowers and the public donation. Their individsuch a physical flowers and the public donation are such as positions. ual expenses are as large-as heavy, in that Col support one College of no Religion, but not one power is now exercised, they have but little to do, lege, as in any other college in the United States, cent shall they have for themselves! And this is and but little real influence in the control of govcoming, when the grass shall wither and streams They get no pecuniary advantage, whatever, from defended as the doctrine of justice, and right, and ernment. And unless they take their rights into But while in a city where gentle breezes Twenty-five thousand a year paid out of the public political equality in a State called free, where "the their own hands—elect the State officers, themare ever blowing, and shade trees ward off the sun's fierce rays, we dread not its approach. In Treasury. To do them justice, they would scout, people do whatever the State functionaries do!" sontemplation of sundry walks to Sidney Park and with unutterable scorn, the idea of their being

We notice in to day's papers an advertisement of Who, then, gets the public money? The Fac-Accusacy LaCombe, a French Hercules, who for ulty of the College get it. And they get some of the State, and specially designed for the benefit such as State secession; State Bank, or no Bank; the entertainment of the public will bend bard of Five, or Six, Thousand Dollars a-year more, over and above, which is made up of the tultion fees sum annually to every regularly constituted Col. then the popular will is obeyed, if not respected paid by the students. Bendes all which, the State lege in the State, for the education of poor young Under most other circumstances, the man who furnishes good houses for them to live in, and good men; and this without reference to any denominabooks for them to read. And the kind-hearted, generous people of South Carolina pay the charges

But who are the Faculty for whom and to for Literary Institutions, as such, and for the purwhom we are compelled by law to pay tribute? - poses specified. Indeed, you must not ask-be quiet!-we must not The twattle about "a connection between Church be invideous, you know. They are not very "de- and State" in the premises, is more menningless nominational," I believe. Two of them - (you rant and nonsense. The argument that the accruwill not speak of it?-two of them are distinguish. ing benefits of such a measure as the one we proed foreigners, that is, born in the old countries; posed could not be equalized among the different some others are natives of other States; and the religious communions (who have nothing to do rest,-well, I havn't heard; but they are all very with the matter) is a shallow sophistry. The great men -none like them in all the colleges; and members of every Christian denomination, patronibesides, they're not at all denominational,

any ground of public necessity, or of general good, Colleges. If they support any one of the so-called taxation-this annual absorption of the public if any, of the appropriations. If they support the

attempt, so far as I am informed, to provide the rational ascendency, may well be asked, what is highest education for a favored class. Have the the distinguishing religious type of the South Caroother Twenty sight States no highly-educated lina College? Is it denominational, or otherwise. never deserved. men ! Does the South Carolina College afford the Are any religious principles inculcated in sabath

favored with the highest education, is it just—is it of an able Divine of any one of the several Chris- bought and sold as sheep in the market; if they required to yield a part of the fruits of their labor we are not now objecting. In the nature of the fosed even the crumbs that full from the tables fur.

common benefit—that the college is open to all! gious creed may be Whig, or Democratic. We rejoin, all cannot, by possibility, go to the college. One-half-one-fourth-one-twentieth-one, false and unreasonable, is the ery of denominational fittieth, part of all cannot go to the college. Some Colleges-scetarian influence!

To the late Ex-Governor Middleton-Father of the Hon. John Lard Middleton-belongs the honor of first recommending and inaugurating this provision for the poor of the State; and the system

This provision for the necessary physical wants of our pauper population has been extended, on libely, therefore, the many are taxed for the benefit of the taxes for a reward!"

It is provision for the necessary physical wants of our pauper population has been extended, on libely, therefore, the many are taxed for the benefit of the taxes for a reward!"

Now this statement is the product of bald, blass impotent conclusion!"

Church, also?

Is it because there are numerous religious de-

There is no ground of public duty, no element of equity-that can justify the taking of the money fully and maturely considered, and framed, after a of the people of the State, every year, and giving it to the Seven, or Eight men, who teach in a College at Columbia. The young men, who are edupense to themselves, in almost any other college in America. And the only extraordinary benefit to they might get a per cent. on the fund! And if the State that College has conferred, or can confere the plan had any other points, there were "multime judice, is to create and perpetuate a class, very tudinous objections" to them! This very fair, disnearly akin to an aristocracy, who have controlled the policy and patronage of the State, without any defeat" of Mr. Tucker's school measure; a measure exalted intellectual or moral excellence that would he had not sufficient capacity to understand, or controlling influence. But, it is modestly hinted, If he wants to discuss the question of State pairor we are too late with our inquiries—the case is deeided; the State has settled this matter Fifty years to do so over any signature he may fancy. If he ago! And another sapient, flippant scribbler (to wants to censure Mr. Tucker's legislative notion, informs the ignorant and the simple-minded, that, own proper name. He will then receive the con-"what our State functionaries do, the people do; sideration at our hands which he may deserve they are mere instruments in the people's hands,

. . in making and unmaking laws, . officers," &c.

The State has decided the matter, has it? And have done! When did the people settle the prin- the people do not, in fact, decide Ten of them, ciples now discussed by vote at the ballot-box? that, they never have any previous knowledge of Fifty years ago? How many of the now people these questions; that, unless brought to their notice

ries" leave the Capitol in December!

cessity; it may be an accomplishment—a literary indeed, that Colleges, directed and patronized voters do not read Newspapers at all. And when, principally, by the several religious denominations | feeling this State of things to be a great public misof the State, should be entitled to a portion of the fortune, upon which every patriot must look with money they pay under any circumstances, even for regret, the true friends of popular rights and pure olina College. The middle classes and poor young the surpose of calucating indigent young men unmen of the neighborhood have to pay the tribute, der the direction of the legally constituted Boards mon intelligence, and teach freemen to read and

every year, every member of every Christian de- People" seems to be a genuine type) -set them-College which they cannot p tronize, and from its defeat." Yes, they rejoice with a reason, and

designed to approximate something akin to equali. and less importance in future. ty of right among the different educational interests When great, single, political issues are madepropriation, not to a sect, nor for a sect, but to and demagague.

zing any College in the State, send their sons either But, to return, seriously, to the subject. Is there to the S. C. College, or to some one of the other or of patriotic daty, which requires this annual denominational Colleges, then they get the benefit, S. C. College, then they get the benefit, if any, of It is suggested that the highest, as well as the drawn from inequality of burden and benefit, melts. That, although not a graduate of the South Carolina College, he is now, or has been, a Pattorest, order of education must be provided by the

But Three States, out of more than Thirty Those who are afflicted with such a mania on States, of this Union, have attempted, or dared to the subject of denominational mischief, and denomination the People," he is, in heart and life, an aristocration in the most offensive sense of that term. Perfect equality of rights is the boast of our Re- Jew!-There is either some Religion, or no Reli- different opinions of him; if so, we will state them. publican and Democratic Institutions. Mr. Jeffer- gion. If the former, then, that Religion is taught We have extended this communication already son's cherished idea of the perfection of a true and by some one of the Christian Communions. And too far: but, for the present, we design it as the just impositions, either from his own, or any for- ence will be exerted in the S. C. College. Under truth, may not expect to do so with impunity? the administration of a Cooper, the Religion will If it be desirable that any class of men should be probably be that of Deism; under the administration willing to be kept for merchandise, and to be in accordance with the genius and spirit of our tian communions, the Religion will partake, more are willing to be saddled, like asses, with the burden Institutions, that Three hundred freemen shall be or less, of the character of his Church. To this, of State Colleges and favored classes, and to be reto confer on one freeman this advantage of high case, it is a necessary consequence. If you have nished by their sweat and toil, why, let them do so no Religion-no preaching for this saliath-and Shall it be replied, that the expenditure is for the substitute a Politician for a Divine, then the reli-

In this view of the case, how senseless, and how

masked Infidelity, or secret religious bigotry.

Some individual, unknown, to whom we have al-

cannot, consistently with their convictions of moral | has thought proper to wing his shalls at "Vintor STATE PATRONAGE OF THE SOUTH CARULINA COLLEGE.

Most civilized nations have decided, by custom, precedent, or usage, that a State is bound to provide for its destitute, or indigent population. This custom is justifiable on the ground of humanity, or of Christian obligation. In our State, each District

Cannot, consistently with their convictions of moral duty, send their sons to be exposed to the ruinous consequences of corrupting and vicious labits, which they are so liable to contract in the experiences of City life, at an age of poculiar susceptibility, and left, as they are, almost entirely without moral restraint.

By far the greater number are utterly and absolutely made to hear the negations of moral duty, send their sons to be exposed to the ruinous consequences of corrupting and vicious labits, which they are so liable to contract in the experiences of City life, at an age of poculiar susceptibility, and left, as they are, almost entirely without moral restraint.

By far the greater number are utterly and absolutely made to hear the negations of moral duty, send their sons to be exposed to the ruinous consequences of corrupting and vicious labits, which they are so liable to contract in the experiences of City life, at an age of poculiar susceptibility, and left, as they are, almost entirely without moral restrictions name. His first and principal world who Viator is, while they are so liable to contract in the experiences of city life, at an age of poculiar susceptibility, and left, as they are, almost entirely without moral results of the ruinous consequences of covert, taking the liberty to tell the world who Viator is, while they are fictions name. His first and principal form his secret covert, taking the liberty to tell the world who Viator is, while they are first and principal form his secret covert, taking the liberty to tell the world who Viator is, while they are first and principal form his secret covert, taking the liberty to tell the world who Viator is, while they are first and princip lutely unable to bear the pecuniary expenses of educating their sons abroad at college. Practical-

are honest and conscietnious, or if they are not barren ignorance, or of unscrupulous malignity wealthy, and therefore cannot said their sans to to provide such elementary instruction for their off spring. In a republican government, where impotent conclusion!"

or never did propose any such thing, in any form or shape. No other man ever did propose any all must pay tithes, why not have an established such scheme in South Carolina, so for as Mr. Tucker knows, or believes.

Mr. Tucker did oppose the amendment referred nominations, and hence, it would be unjust to com- to in the note, on the ground that it would give to pel all others to pay tithes to one? But in contemplation of law all may join the established Religion; public fund, while the less wealthy Districts reand if they have not the same faith, and choose to quired it most. Mr. Tucker did propose a capitahave a Religion of their own, why, it is "their tion tax for school purposes—the money to be exlook out!" There is as much political and moral pended in the District within which the tax was justice in the one case, as in the other! This, at levied; the precise expedient which "One of the least, is the conclusion to which my logic conducts People" now says would have been the only proper mode of increasing the school fund!

A system for common schools which was carereview of every school system in the United States, cated there, can obtain high education, at less ex- successful in practice, is described as a plan to tax entitle that class, by virtue of merit, to any such sufficient honesty to represent faithfully and fairly. whom we shall pay our respects in the sequel) - let him come out into the light, and do so in his

This "distinguished Legislator," as the Express has designated him, "maintains, that whatever the passing or rejecting resolutions, electing State functionaries do, the people do." If he had sufficient intelligence to make a decent Doorkeeper for Legislators he would know, that, of Ten hunwhat the State functionaries have done, the people | dred questions decided by the "State functionaries." voted, at all, half-a-century ago? How many were afterwards, either through the press, or from the ever called upon to vote, at any time, on the pra- stump, they never hear of them; that, as to the elecposition to pay for the education of a wealthy class, tion of more than one hundred public officers by comprising One Four hundredth part of the edu | the Legislature, which recurs from time to time, cable youth of the State by taxing the toiling mil- the people, as such, have absolutely no voice, and ion? by forced levies from all other classes?

If the State ever settled this question, it has the fraud have been perpetrated in the decision of these power to unsettle it. And we devoutly wish the questions, or in the election of these officers, it is question may enter as a main, potent, decisive ele- next to impossible to apply a corrective. Who will ment into the ensuing general elections. If this is go abroad and canvass the State to arraign the the case, the question will be unsettled before the corrupt, or the unfaithful, before their own constitkalends of November; and it will be re-adjusted on uents! If it is sought to be done through the mea new and right basis before the "State functiona- dium of the Press, that press is pre-occupied by strong local influence, and is closed against such It is deemed very objectionable—very monstrons discussion; and if it were otherwise, one-half the and then (Heaven biess them in their good works) take care of themselves!

der the direction of the legally constituted Boards of public instruction.

But it is allowed to be very just and right to tax, chims of the many (of which this same "One of the ation in the State, and give the money to a selves in array against the measure, and "rejoice at

Our proposition, as we have before shown, was needed—they are likely to have still less power

will venture to make a reference to the dignity and tional chargeter of the Institutions, whether "Roman authority of the people, before the Legislature, is Catholic, Episcopalian, Jew, or Infidel;"-an ap. very likely to be sneered at, and pronounced a

> "There is one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet," is the ereed of the Mussulman.

"There is one State-the Palmetto State-and the College is its College; and WE are the State's masters and governors" is the creed of a class of men in South Carolina, who will never be found in the ranks of popular reform. They "rejoice at the defeat" of reform Bills; and affirm that "schaterer our State Functioaries do, the people do," meaning possibly, the people have no right to complain of what is done.

As Mr. "One of the People" does not choose to let the world know who he is, he perhaps leaves them the privilege of guessing as to scho he is, and what he is. We propose to make three guesses in the premises, viz:

1st. That, although not a graduate of the South the Denominations "which as yet have no College of their own." 2nd, That, although he styles himself "One of

3d. That he is much more garulous than wisand possesses a reputation for intelligence that he

Should he give us his name, we may have reaonly high education that can be obtained through- ministrations? If so, by whom? By an Episcopal son, when we know him, (as we do not, nor have out these broad lands of light and intelligence? | han? Presbyterian? Baptist? Methodist? Catholic? | we the least means of fixing his identity,) to form

democratic government was one, under which, thus, so far as there is any denominational influence last, on the subject discussed; unless we are again every man should enjoy the fruit of his own labor, exerted by any College, (without any purpose or put upon the rack of self-defence. He, who attacks exempt from unnecessary control, and from all un- effort, to make proselytes,) the same kind of influ-

* The Hon, John Izard Middleton proposed (and carried by a large majority of the House) an amend-ment to our School Reform Bill, authorizing the Commissioners of Schools to raise by assessment in each District, a limited amount for school purpo-Colleges—scetarian influence! see, to be expended within the District, and pledg Such objections proceed, generally, either from ing the State to pay over a like amount to the District. trict so assessing itself, in addition to the regular annual appropriation. This was designed to cre-ate a local, District interest, in favor of the comready referred, writing over the signature of "One of the People," in the Express of the 24th April, reward or per cent. in connection with this matter.