CAROLINA SPARTAN

Democratic Convention at Columbia.

The Convention, it will be seen, goes harmoniously on in the prosecution of its labors, and has appointed an able delegation to the National Convention. Col. F. W. Pickens (who, instead of Col. Alston, as we reported yesterday,) was Chairman of the meeting in Columbia, is again brought back to public life, and is first on the list of appointments to this office for the State at large. He served with great distinguish in Columbia, distinction in Congress during the years 1837 and 1838, and was afterwards honored by Mr. Polk with the appointment as Minister to England. It was not considered proper at that time for distinguished men in the State to accept offices at the hands of the Federal Executive, and he declined it. Since retiring from Congress, therefore, he has been merely a looker-on in public life, and it bears some testimony to the importance of the present occasion. that he is ready to come forward and bear that he is ready to come forward and bear a hand in the public matters that are about transpiring. Col. Manning, also, the next upon the list, seemed to have retired from the office of Governor of this State, with every purpose of yielding himself up to the duties and enjoyments of a private life, and it will be a satisfaction to his friends and to the State, that he, also, will give to our delegation the force of his character and talents. Maj. A. G. Magrath has never seemed embitious of political distinction, and, contenting himself with a scat in the Legislature of this State, has devoted his energies to the successful prosecution of his profession, and occasionally a quiet hand at party tactics in this city. Gen. Gadberry has also been in the legislature, but for the last two years has been devoting himself to his profession, and the advancement of his private fortune. Both the latter gentlemen are possessed of enterprise and ability, and are eminently fitted to contribute efficiency and character to the delegation. The delegates from the several Congressional Districts are also calculated to inspire confidence in the propriety of their political course. All of them, we believe, with one exception, are known to the State through a seat in the Legislature. Two of them, the Hon. P. S. Brooks, and Hon. James L. Orr, have seats in the present Congress. All of them have character and local influence; and none of them, unless we except the Representatives to Congress, who are supposed, at least by some people, to have formation, after a further investigation, will become fascinated by the glare of federal be forthcoming, and, perhaps the views of become fascinated by the glare of federal be forthcoming, and, perhaps, the views of distinction, have exhibited any such devotion to objects of national ambition as to cause the apprehension that they will not then take place in the Senate, and the re act with perfect integrity and firmness in the great Democratic Council of the counday, show that upon the reception of the try to which they are accredited. The resolutions which we publish, as the range, embracing the policy of the recog-

organic law of this political movement, are nition of Walker's Government, the alterunexceptionable. They are worth, it is true, nate Americanization of the Isthmus region; but little more than the paper and ink, ex- the expediency of its connection to the cept in consideration of the spirit which dictates them; but as indications of the prevailing sentiment of the Convention they are valuable and important.

[Charleston Standard.

France and the United States.

It will be seen by reference to our News Summary, that there is a report in circulation to the effect that the three Commissioners sent by the government of the Uni-ted States to examine the fortifications of Sebastopol were treated very cavalierly by the French Minister of War while at Paris, and were dismissed with the intimation, that at some time or other a cannon shot would be fired between the two countries. part of France, in behalf of his State, when This report is only met with in the telegraph correspondence of one of the New York papers, and as these correspondents, and as Washington letter-writers for these journals, are not always critically exact in their statements, it is very possible that there may be nothing in it. It would have been a strange proceeding, to say the least of it. There is no cause of difficulty at compton, Kansas Territory, writes on the 19th ult:

present between France and the United "The Committee left Kansas City on Thursday States, and Laough the Emperor Napoleon will go to war with any power, whenever there is the chance of making any thing and drunkenness, on the occasion of welcoming by it and perhaps will be compelled to go back the notorious S. N. Wood, and his company. to war with some one at an early period, in order to keep his soldiers out of mischief vately. "Messrs. Johnson and Howard, the 'majority,' at home, still the chance of his making came here Thursday night, remaining till morn-capital at the expense of this country is so very slight, that we cannot believe he has stay several days. Their clerks are making sor ever seriously entertained the prospect of abstracts from executive files, copying the poll books, and doing other senseless things. They inattempting it.

It seems to be a part of his policy, however, to do all such extravagant things as which it will take something less than two years. no one would suspect him of doing; and it is possible, therefore, that he may undertake to make such a regulation of affairs through with; while the unjority are running after on this continent as was intimated at the the rebels and fanatics of Lawrence.' treaty of alliance between France and England; and it is important, therefore, that we should look to the consequences of such an undertaking. The injury to our commerce dent candidate for the Presidency has been abanwould be very great. We would suffer doned. He also states that he is than with any other European power Her (not embarrassed by other issues) of manifest ng than with any other European power. Her own commerce is less important, and we ould not be able to inflict an injury sufficient to retaliate that which we would en- cany. dure. But if such a contest should become inevitable; if the Emperor with a single eye inevitable; if the Emperor with a single eye aspect. Resistance to the execution of the laws of to his own individual aggrandizement shall the territory is anticipated, and the United States find a fancy that his pathway is over the troops are in readiness at the call of Governor fortunes of this country; we must meet him Shannon to aid the sheriff in making a great numfor unes of this country; we must meet him ber of arrests. If the free State party firmly, and aithough we are not, perhaps, in a m litary condition suited to such an exigency, still there are resources which will sustain us to a point that will be fatal to the Empire. It is in the individual enterprise and intrepidity of our people that our greatest power exists. If the Government were to become bankrupt and altogether inefficient for such an occasion, the people of themselves could take the contest up, and carry it on to a successful issue. In fact, we per. The plate printing is done with bluish black are not certain but that the best way of car-ink, which has the peculiarity of penetrating the rying on a foreign war would be by contract. We have little doubt but that if a seward of two or three hundred thousand dollars should be offered for a French frigate, there are capitalists enough in this country to enter on the speculation, and that they would be picked up wherever they might be found floating on the high seas. and brought into the ports of this country. [Charleston Standard.

Colonels Benjamin Rodrick and Henry White acted conspicuous parts in the memorable battle of the Cowpens in this District, as also on several other occasions. They were both severely wounded during the war, but recovered, assisted in fin-ishing the good work, and lived to enjoy the bene-

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE. - The American Organ states that a letter has been received by a gentleman of Washington from Mr. Fillmore, in which he says to has not recoved the official announcement of his nomination, but that he is at

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The America arrived at Halifax on the 8th, with dates to 26th ultimo.

The London Star states that the Cabinet

had decided on the 22d ult. to make con-

the prices current at the departure of the

Persia, on the 19th ult., fair Orleacs being

quoted at 7d., middling Orleans at 6 7-16d, fair Mobile at 6 3 4., and middling Upland

at 6 14d. The sales during the week comprised 103,000 bales, of which ex-

porters took 7,000, and speculators 38,000, leaving 68,000 bales of all descriptions to

A despatch on that day, at 12 M., states

up to that hour the sales of cotten had

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Vigil, the Minister sent to this country by

General Walker's Government, is now

here. He was not, it is said, to come to

sufficient, the President has delayed an

answer to the call of the Senate for infor-

mation upon the subject of recent events

in Nicaragua. But it is said that the in-

A discussion of the subject involved will

information, the debate will take a wide

Padre Vigil is to have an interview with

the Secretary of State, and with a view to

elicit from him the facts which he is pre-

pared to state in regard to the condition

There still exist doubts as to the ability

of Gen. Walker to sustain himself in Nica-

ragua in opposition to climate and the hostility of the Costa Ricans, who have

shown themselves capable of war, both for

defence and offence.

The Costa Rican Minister here, Mr. Mo

lina, anticipates an interposition, on the

it shall have made proper efforts for the

We have, as yet, only the opening scenes

of a great drama, of which Central America

is to be the theatre. - Charleston Courier.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE -A

correspondent of the St. Louis Republican at Le-

ening, were welcomed by the free-soilers. Friday

night that place was wild with shouts of fanaticien

of whom I have something important to say pri

tend, I believe, to summon every voter, and make

pression on the law abiding people of the Territory,

Com. STOCKTON.—This gentleman is out in

their condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri

The affairs of Kansas are assuming a menacing

mit, the consequences will be disastrous. The

Kansas investigating committee of the House will be thus furnished with a new subject for inquiries,

and in fact, as eye witnesses, will be themselves

A gentleman in New Haven las invented ;

against counterfeiting in any of its forms. The face of the bill is first covered with a chemical pre-

the bill in letters of the original color of the pa-

We learn from the San Antonio Reporter that

on the 21st ult. the ceremony of removing the remains of Captains Gillespie and Walker was

performed in the presence of the largest concourse of spectators that has assembled in that city for a

long time. They were deposited in a beautiful

AND YET ANOTHER .- M. Goldschmidt discover

ed, on the 31st of March, another asteroid, making

the fortieth planet known to exist between Mars

and Jupiter. To the thirty-ninth, which was dis-covered on the 8th of February, the name Letitia (Joy of Gladness) has been assigned.

Mr. Dallas writes by the Persia that he is re

ceived with so much kindness by every one con

nected with the British government, that he can

not think any unfavorable or unfriendly course will

The Masonie Fraternity of New York intend

building a splendid temple. It is to be of brown and stone or marble, five stories high, and to cost

paration of a yellow tint, leaving the denomination

competent witnesses.

Mr. Oliver, who is making a very favorable

in hacks, an I arriving at Lawrence the same e-

and prospects of Nicaragua,

WASHINGTON, MAY 6 .- Don Padre

reached 8,000 bales, at firm rates.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856.

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

GRN. S. F. CARRY.

cessions on the Central American question, but would not recall Mr. Crampton. The papers relating to Central America were On Friday evening last a vast assemblage of ou ore Parliament, but no action had been tizens met in the Basement-story of the Metho taken thereon. Those relating to the endist Church to listen to one of the eloqueut lectures listment difficulty were to have been ready. in a few days, but no excitement existed on of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads the subject.

The London papers have obtained an advance copy of the treaty of peace. It contains thirty-four articles. The Black Sea this article. How all were pleased it is impossible to tell—that none were displeased was quite manifest, as burs's of applause ever and anon interrupted the speaker. His subject was the prohibitory law especially. The evils of intemperance comis neutralized, and the erection of any manded his imagination, while reason asserted her strongholds on its shores forbidden, and calmer, cooler, sterner supremacy in the analysis ships of war excluded therefrom. The Danube is freed. Russia is altering its boundaries in Bessarabia. Kars and the Crimea are to be mutually retrenched, and enness were alarming, as he painted the hopeless Moldavia and Wallachia are to have a con- wife and helpless children of the unfortunate inclusion ate-they were horrific as he sketched the influen stitution, which the commissioners are preparing.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed

ces of the Equor traffic down the stream of human life into the vast ocean of eternity. steady, at an advance of 1-8d. per lb on In presenting the claims of a prohibitory law upon philanthropy, patriotism, and christianity, as the great and only effectual remedy, his arguments were clear, forcible, and convictive. The entire subject was handled by him with the astuteness of a lawyer, the skill of a logician, and the power of an orator. The lecture, too, was one of uncommon dignity for an occasion of the kind

> We confess that ordinarily we have little confidence in itinerant lecturers upon temperance or popular scientific subjects, as their taste is ceneralas bad as their common sense is deficient. But with General Carey the case was very different. With the exception of one or two phraces, which might be used on the stump-the great American ostrum-more properly, there was nothing to mar the eloquence, impair the dignity, or lessen the eree of the argumentation.

In nothing were we disappointed except in the Washington from New York, without an eloquence of the lecturer. He was not the orator intimation that he would be received. His his reputation had led us to believe from individual reception and the consequent recognition of the new government of Nicaragua will not be decided upon at present. The Presiand newspaper statements. Gough-equal to whom ome said he was, less than when some admitted him to be-is an orator of much greater power. dent will wait for other intelligence from Upon the whole, we may say that it was quite a Nicaragua as to the prospects of Walker's success in his present struggle with Costa treat, and that Gen. Carey acquitted himself hand-

MORGIN RIFLES.

On Saturday evening the preliminary steps were aken for the organization of a unifo med rifle company in our town. Out of a list of fifty-three names twenty-seven were present, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers

G. W. H. LEGG, Captain. JNO. M. DEAN, 1st Lieutenant. JOSEPH WALKER, 2d Lieutenant. A. S. DOUGLASS, Ensign.

J. M. ELFORD, Orderly Sergeant. A Committee was appointed to prepare regulaite laws and report a uniform at a subsequent meet-

For the honor of Spartanburg we hope this movement may be entirely successful, as we believe it will be.

NEW STORE.

The reader's attention is directed to Dr. Z. W. Green's advertisement. This gentleman, anticipating the successful future of Spartanburg, has cated in our town, and opens a new stock of dry goods in the store lately occupied by Mr. II. Mitchell, where he will be pleased to wait upon customers.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

This building, after twenty-nine years' service rapidly disappearing under the reckless hard of provement. Another and more beautiful one preservation of its integrity and indepen-

COLUMBIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Charleston Christian Advocate gives the annexed description of the buildings designed and course of erection for the above incorporation: "It will consist of a centre building and two

ngs-the centre four stories high, with a tower ninety two feet, and the wings three stories. It fronts one hundred and seventy feet, with a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet. It will contain sixty-eight rooms, a large dining hall, a large and beautiful chapel. The architectural style is the

OFINION OF THE MERCURY .- A Columbia corespondent of the Mercury (W. R. Taber, the unior editor, doubtless, who was present at the Convention of Delegates) introduces a column of all the "work of politicians" - now it is only the peo rs | ple, and hence the speer. But to the extract:

"The long agony is over at last, and the laboring mountain brings forth its mouse. To drop the language of metaphor, the convention for the nomination of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention met this evening in the City Hall of Columbia, at 8 o'clock. Of the number and composition of this body I need say nothing. Your readers will find, in the published proceedings, material to form their own opinions, and compare it with such Conventions as have on former occasions undertaken to direct the policy of the State. And when that comparison is made, I fancy that there will appear a deplorable falling off, both in talent and influence, in the present case. Of this, nevertheless, each may judge for himself."

A biography of the Hon. James L. Orr is pubished in the April number of the National Demo-eratic Review, edited by George P. Buel. This ography is written by William H. Topping, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Argus, and is accompanied by an excellent likeness of Col. Orr, from a steel plate engra-

'According to this biography, Mr. Orr would not be eligible to the office of Vice President, were be to obtain the nomination, until the 12th of May. 1857, 11 months after the nomination."-Carolina Times, May 9.

What now becomes of the charge of the above and other journals hostile to Col. Orr-that his political "reachings" were for the Presidency or malicious imputation upon his political integrity.

DISTRICT JUDGE .- Hon. A. G. Magrath, a distinguished lawyer of Charleston, (and a delegate for the State at large to the National Democratic Convention,) has been appointed District Judge of the United State for the District of South Carolina, vice Judge Gilchrist, deceased,

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. C. DAWSON - We are that the death of the Hon, Wm. C. Dawson, the distinguished Whig statesman of Georgia, and formerly Senator in Congress from that State, took subject that war like cent flageliations! place in Augusta, (Ga.,) on the 6th.

JUDGE BUTLER .- Hou. A. P. Butler, United States Senate, arrived in Columbia on Saturday (as we learn from the Carolinian) on business in the Courts of Appeal.

tour were fifteen thousand dollars.

THE STATE CONVENTION. This body, the propriety of whose meeting ha ocen for some months a subject of free newspaper and public discussion, closed its labore on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at Columbia, and we spread its

doings before our readers on our first page. The meeting on Monday night was held in the City Hall, which had been kindly placed at the sposal of the Convention by the public authorities of the city; but, as many ladies and spectators were deprived of the privilege of being present, who apathized with the objects of the body, applicaion was made to Governor Adams for the use of he Hall of Representatives. This request was aceded to, and Tuesday's session was held in it.

From our delegates we learn that the opening

ddress of Hon. F. W. Pickens, on taking the chair as President of the Convention, was a maserly vindication of the propriety of the assemblage, and of the political necessity of this State being epresented at Cincinnati in the National Convenion. It was no studied effort, because the honorale position of presiding officer could not have been anticipated as likely to devolve on him. His arguments, therefore, came warm and fresh from as clear a head and patriotic a heart as South Carolina can boast. The blandishments of the Federal Government, with its extalled honors and profits which afford scant equivalents for the personal acrifices involved in their acceptance) have never lured him from undoubted devotion to his State and the paramount interests of his section. Unsought they have been tendered; but with a dignity party fealty aside, and continued in the retirement so congenial to his social nature. In this retreat, however, he has kept an intelligent watch over the the next Presidential election, he has stepped forth on the invitation of his friends, and lends the ore stood aloot from party contests for federal Regarding the crisis as at hand which must determine the question of the perpetuation of a constituthe better days of the Republic, and re inaugurate those principles of right and justice on which it was founded. Malice and faction can bring no charge of impure motive against him. He stands in his position like Cæsar's wife-above suspicion moral force. Indeed, as the Charleston Standard Union when honestly administered, and a refuta- graduate at the South Carolina College. tion of the numerous unkind charges of its oppo-

into existence and the objects had in view. The reader will, we doubt not, be pleased with the soundness of the principles incorporated in the resolutions adopted. We stand with Georgiaundersing her position-following her lead Mr. Pierce is declared our first choice-but not the last. State, must furnish, by plank and platform, une quivocal proof of attachment to the same great con-I take its place, and doubtless the increased com forts of the party for continuance in power. These and hold alon the escutcheon of South Carolina in

The delegates for the State at large and for the Congressional districts may well have her confidence. Their devot as to her principles cannot be doubted. A Pickens and a Manning-a Porter and Sullivan -a Brooks and Orr -a Magrath and Gadberry-a Farrow and Moses-a Palmer and Allen-a Wilson and Brown-a Macbeth and Dudley-are surely names not unfamiliar to Caroling ears or Carolina honors. We are satisfied the State will suffer no detriment in their hands, and we shall abide their action and lend it our hearty support.

Col. Orr was present in Columbia, as a delegate from And rson. Bong called on, he gave his mments by the following depreciating fling at views to the convention in a speech of considerable the materiel of the body. As patrician names of length and marked by great ability, judging from hi toric prestige were absent, and the leaven of what we see in the papers, and the verbal comthe people" too largely infused into the mass, of ments of our delegation. The wisdom of the course there was a "deplorable falling off" in "tal. movement, at this juncture, was vindicated, as also net and influence." Anterior to the meeting it was the necessity of party conventions to harmonize opinion and concentrate action.

> That our Representative was effective, we have no doubt, and we have just as little reason to question that his views of participation in Democratic Conventions, if the party maintains its present integrity, will henceforth become those of the State, n defiance of in srepresentation and factious oppo-

The Cincinnati Convention will assemble on the Ist Monday in June next, and we understand it is the intention of the Delegates, on their return, to give a public account of their mission to the constituencies of the several Congressional Districts.

For the Carolina Spartan. MESSES, EDITORS: Having heretofore declined to carry on any discussion on the subject of the College with the Express, I have no reply to make to its late issue on that subject. The editorial referred to was a worthy successor, for argument and fairness, to those which had preceded it. I am satisfied with the argument on the main question. I only ask permission to have the sentence from my speech on Common Schools, a part of which was quoted by the Express, printed as it was spoken, that your readers may not be left under a false impression. I give the sentence, losing in brackets the part suppressed by the Er-

We have heretofore boasted of a College -out per. The plate printing is done with bluish black ink, which has the peculiarity of penetrating the paper, and of being translucent when held between the eye and the light.

"We have heretofore boasted of a College—our College—and long may it live, prospering and to prosper—in which, at any given period of time, perhaps a hundred young Carolinians may have been in process of training for greatness and use-lulness; while FORTY THOUSAND young Carolinians have, from the farce of circumstances, been unable to avail themselves of those advantages; and perhaps one third of that number have been denied the benefits of the plainest and commonest English education for want of an efficient system

of popular schools!"]
In reference to my special and esteemed friend
—Dr. "W."—I will only say, when we meet, we will have many a hearty laugh over our differences of opinion, and if no feels belligerant, meanwhile just let him strike Beecher again-nay, let h subject that warlike parson to any number of de-Very truly, &c., &c., VIATOR.

BLACKWOOD FOR APRIL - Leonard Scott & Co. 79 Fulton street, New York. The contents of men; War and Woodcraft; Allison's History of This is the clause, and if you are in Kaussa but and De Basencourt's Narrative of the Campaign. right will not be denied.

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE OF SPARTAN. COLUMBIA, May 12, 1856.

Misses. Editors: The State Convention to ap-point delegates to represent South Carolina in the National Convention, soon to assemble in Cincin-nati, met here on Monday last. As the City journals have already given you a full report of the proceedings, we will only add that the meeting was well attended-nearly every District being represented-and that a spirit of enthusiasm characterzed the entire session. Many distinguished men were present-among them no one more conspicuous than the worthy Representative from your own Congressional District, Col. James L. Orr. We hope that this move of the Carolina Democracy may produce much good, and that the "new policy there inaugurated" may henceforth become an artiele in the political creed of the Palmetto State For one, we are disposed to cling to the time-honored customs when a departure from them may be detrimental. But we cannot refuse to unite in any mportant movement which will evidently redound to the honor and benefit of the State, even if ancient usages must thereby be departed from and a new historical era commenced. The Union is not yet dissolved-its glory has not yet departed. And while a member of this confederacy of sovereign States, South Carolina should unite with that parts which has always been true to the Constitution true to the principles on which this Republic is based-"knowing no North-no South-no East -no West-nothing but the Union."

It is pleasant to pass from polities and to speak worthy of a noble Roman, he thrust the badge of of the charming weather we enjoy. Summer is stealing on us gently and elmost imperceptibly. The numerous gardens in which Columbia abounds are in full bloom. Perfumes are waited on every progress of political events. Seeing that the great breeze. Strolling by moonlight, listening to sweet ssue between the North and South is involved in music and inhaling odors of fragrant flowers, is more agreeable than poring over books; and dience scholars are now disposed to reverie rather than reight of his sound judgment and ripened intellect, to study. Sentimental belies and beaux have now a departure from State policy which has hereto a fine opportunity to discourse on romance, poetry, and love; but being a member of the "Junior office when the animus was spoil, not principle. Bachelors' Association," your correspondent is prohibited from taking part in such amusements. Speaking of belles, we must say, that during the tional Union, Col. Pickens feels it a duty to en- session of the Convention many from abroad were ourage the efforts of a sound party to bring back in our city. Among them we were pleased to see one from Spartanburg, who during her short stay shone a bright star in the constellation of beauty.

The May Exhibition of the College came off or Thursday and Friday evenings last, and was attended each time by a large and intelligent audience. in the cause to which he has given impetus and On the first evening, Mr. J. C. Winsmitin, of Spartanburg, spoke-his subject being "Thoughts well remarks, the entire body is composed of on Liberty." He bids air to become an eloquent gentlemen who have never looked to the central orator-and was listened to with much attention. power of the country for favors or rewards; and | The speakers generally acquitted themselves with many are equally guiltless of seeking home honors, credit. Their speeches were ably written and well which we suppose it innocent and patriotic to wear- delivered. We believe that Professor Reynolds. The Convention was respectable in character, as a successful teacher of Elecution, has no supeharmonious in action, and will stand out on the rior in the South. To him must be ascribed due political annals of the State a perpetual memorial praise for that eloquence and graceful action in f the devotion of South Carolina to the Federal speaking which is now characteristic of those who

The Trustees of the College have had several nents against those who favored its being brought meetings this week. It is stated that they unceremoniously disposed of the petition of the students, asking for a re-organization of the Faculty and removal of the present President. They also confirmed the election of Mr. Rivers and Dr. Le Conte as Professors respectively of Greek and Chemistry. A new prof. ssorship-that of Natural and Mechan Any candidate, however, to win the support of the | ical Philosophy-was created, and Dr. Le Conte chosen to fill it. During Prof. Brumby's absence the Department of Chemistry and Geology will stitutional principles illustrating the present ad- also be filled by Dr. Le Conte. We refer you to ministration. No spells' look -no compromise -no the "Carolinian" of Saturday last for further pro-trimming of sails for mere success. Nothing will ecodings of the Board of Trustees.

be accepted by unfluehing adherence to right, just In the last "Greenville Patriot" Maj. Perry tice, and the constitution. These ends assured, speaks quite complimentary of our Rifle Company, our delegation will be happy to aid the general efwhose evolutions he recently witnessed. We wish that the R fles would at some time or other visit the battle-ground of Cowpens, and thus afford your fort will more than satisfy those who look with redoubtful, evasive, or abnegated, they will east them
gret upon the removal of the old structure.

doubtful, evasive, or abnegated, they will east them
cit zens, who witnessed the morehing and manager
gret upon the removal of the old structure.

The "Governor's Guards," another one of our exectiont Volunteer Companies, celebrated their numericary on Friday last by an exeursion to Fort They returned on Saturday well pleased with the trip, and many wish that such pleasant excursions would take place more frequently. Pie nies are all the fashion now. Every Sat-urday one or more "comes off," greatly to the pleasure of the young to ks. Speaking of them, we would have been delighted to have attended that one given on the 1st by the young ladies of the Spartanburg Female College. We have the honor being acquiinted with several in that Institu ion, and would like once more to greet them face By the way, if the College examination in June does not "finish" your correspondent, he hopes to have the pleasure of dropping into your

sanctum some day next summer. The mail is closing, and we must stop.
Yours, CONGAREE.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held Thursday, resolutions were adopted reorganizing several of the Professorships.

The Professorship formerly held by Professor

Reynolds has been divided, part of the duti s being ssigned to Professor Laborde and part to Professor Reynolds, in addition to the chair of Sacred Literature and the Chaplainey held by the latter. In en of this professorship a separate professorship f Natural and Mechanical Philosophy has been instituted, and Professor J. R. LeConte unanimous-

The following is the new arrangement:

1. The Professorship of Mathematics and Asrenomy is retained, and assigned to the President.

2. To the Professorship of Mental Philosophy. ogic and Physiology, held by Professor Laborde, Rhetoric and the Inspection of Compositions have

3. The Professorship of Sacred Literature and Moral Philosophy, together with Elecution and Criticism, is assigned to Professor J. L. Reynolds. The Professorship of Natural and Mechanical hilosophy is given to Prof. LeConte, who is to scharge the duties also of Prof. Brumby's departnent of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, he is anable to attend to its duties. Th

other Professorships remain as before.

Prof. Rivers was unanimously confirmed in the
Professorship of Greek Literature, to which he and been appointed at the extra meeting of the

The following is the portion of the action of the ammittee appointed by the Trustees on the report of the President, and as adopted by the Board: "The Committee to whom was referred the re-

mpanying documents, respectfully report: That they have given due consideration to the same, and take occasion to express their unanimous appropation of its temper and frankness, and written. Several members of the Committee were in Columbia during the exciting period of which it gives the history, and now bear witness to the correctness of the detail; and the whole Committee re satisfied that under very trying circumstances ie President has been faithful and zealous in the dasharge of his duti s, and is entitled to the confidence of the Board." - South Carolinian.

WHO MAY VOTE.

The qualification of voters in Kansas may be known from the following extract from her laws: "Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a territorial tax, this number are: The Laws Concerning Wo- shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices

Europe; Prescott's Philip II; The Scot Abroad; one week, and pay the territorial tax (which is on-Mr. Thackeray's profits on his recent lecturing The Indian Civil Servic ; The Kars Blue Book; ly one dollar) one day before you offer to vote, your

For the Carolina Ros THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Plaintiff and Defend MESSAS, EDITORS OF THE "SPARTAR:" The writer has attended with increasing interest to the published through the "Spartan" and the " Kr. press," on the subject of State patronage or State aid to the South Carolina College.

The principal writers are, as the reading public understands, J. Wosterd Tucker, esq., in the Spartan" and T. Stobo Farrow, ceq., Editor of the Express." He knows little of the proprieties of such a communication as this, and would therefore most earnestly beg pardon of those gentlemen it this use of their names is not allowable under the

In his main propositions, both in statement of the facts, and deductions legitimately drawn therefrom, after a thorough and impartial examination the writer fully and unhesitatingly agrees with Mr. T., and in this announcement has no doubt he expresses the general sentiment of the people. It has occurred to your correspondent, (and the re mark is made from no unkindness or want of regard,) after all due allowance for the heat and natural excitement necessarily attendant upon such a discussion, and the prejudices so perfectly natural to a former pupil of that college, that the Express has exhibited in some measure an unjustifiable bitterness of feeling-a direct personality-an unfair, if not uncandid, mode of treating a respectable antag-

quities-the policy-the political justice-of that ollege, as now conducted, again and again put forth by Mr. Tucker, are unauswered, and as elieve, unanswerable.

In his closing communication, Mr. T. has de monstrated, it seems to me, that if the pupils of the College are the parties benefitted by the public money, then, that such appropriation is clearly and undeniably unjust and unwarranted; and if, on the other hypothesis, the students are not the beneficiaries of the fund, the argument against the justice of the annual appropriation becomes still more irre-

attacking the individuals who have graduated at, or gone to, that College; he has nowhere called them drunkards, (for that Judge O'Neall is responsible;) but Mr. T. has distinctly disclaimed any such sentiment, and in a manner complimentary to that class of our citizens, (as witness the "Note" appended to his last article, which the Express did not republish:)

"Note .- Our objections to the State's connection with the South Carolina College are of a public and political, and not of a personal, nature.

"It is toward the in-equities of the ease—feward the political tendencies of that connection, and not toward the gentlemen who have been educated that Institution, that we feel an antagonism. Some of the graduates are among our most cherisbed friends. Among them are to be found some of the noblest specimens of the dignity and generosity of glorious manhood."

Nor do we understan! Mr. T. as undervaluing any man because he is of foreign pirth; but only to intimate that "distinguished foreigners" have no special claim to the State's bounty over any other

who have graduated in that College, who have re-sided, or do now reside, in this district, and there are twenty-three of them.

Of the twenty-three, only twelve were natives of

this district, the others having been sent to the College from other Districts where they were no tives, and afterwards settled in Spartanourg. of these twelve, there are not exceeding two who were not abundantly able to educate themselves anywhere in America, without charge to the State; and no one of them has actually received any such bounty; but had to pay from other resources for

themselves.
The Express admits that Scartanburg district mys (\$371) three hundred and seventy one dollars, per annum, to make up what the State gives yearly to the College, and that the students are the bone.

fitted parties.

Now the College has existed as a pensioner of ion, admitted to be the sum of three hundred and seventy one dollars maltiplied by amounts to the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars. This poor District, then, has paid eighteen thousand five hundred dollars for ken on 23d December, 1787, and is exhibited in the education of twelve of her sons -most of whom are among the most wealthy men of the country But three thousand other sons of the old District" have been denied, by a cossity, any such

benefit! Are all taxed? or have those favored twelve paid this \$18,500?

Assuming that each of the twelve students have expended, while at the College, \$350 a year, and that they were there four years—the usual period at college—then they paid for themselves four teen une highly-educated gentlemen.

Once for all, as a citizen and as a tax payer.

and as one who feels a deep concern for the pros-perity of the educational interests of the tehole people, your correspondent repudiates, and most sol mly protests, against the justice, or, rather, the injustice, of such a distribution of the people's money, and submits that the Legislature commits such way, it vo'es away the public means.

The writer does not propose to enter upon a de-fence of Mr. Tucker's various positions in the argu-ment, so far as they affect him personally. Indeed, that gentleman has always abundantly shown that he is able to take care of himself in such matters, and it would, therefore, be wholly gratuitous here. But a sense of common justice prompts your corres-pondent to inquire, on looking in the Express at the garbled extract from Mr. Tucker's speech on educational reform, (a printed copy of which lies before us,) why was not the whole paragraph printed in its proper connection? Among all the cloquent passages of that address, designed to State's folly, if not eriminality, in giving so much of its funds to one institution, while the multitudes were neglected, the Express gives but one single half sentence, and that out of its proper connection! But what had this to do with the argument? The animus—the purpose—is, perhaps, too manifest to require comment. If Mr. T. delege, upon fair and just principles, and placed on terms of equality with other institutions, such desire has not been shown in any of his published ommunications. But to create such an impression, and to stigmatize Mr. T. with inconsistence duplicity, the Express has printed a part of one sentence, stopping at a semi-colon in the printed address, but printed in the Express with a period, and making a full close. Now, it must be asked, upon what principle of moral justice and fair dealing can such a mode of discussion be justi-

Here is the whole sentence-the pertion printed italies is that which was quoted by the Express. as an extract; while the portion not italicized here is there wholly omitted:

"We have heretofore boasted of a College-one College-and long may it live, prospering and to prosper -- in which, at any given period of time, per haps a hundred young Carolinians may have been in process of training for greatness and useful ness; while forty thousand young Carolin are have from the force of circumstances, been unable t avail themselves of those advantages; and perhaps one-third of that number have been denied th benefits of the plainest and commonest English education, for want of an efficient system of popu-

It is enough to say in this connection that Mr. T. was advocating a plan of schools for the people; he was not spraking, nor was he called upon at lege, as Mr. T has already show a to your readers,

and which the writer can well testify to But enough has been said for the present. Circumstances may require, on this subject, something further from EQUAL JUSTICE.

HISTORIC VIEWS OF SPARTAUR URG Or Facts and Memories of Eighty Y'ears. NO. V. BY DERWENT.

In our third article we promised to mention the first lawyers, among other things which we did submit for the inspection of the public eye. We proceed now to mention the names of those who presented their credentials authorizing them to Practice law in our county courts, to wit : James Young, William Shaw, Jacob Brown, Daniel Brown, William Tate, Peter Carn, and others.

These gentlemen have the honor of having pre-ceded as practioners our present friends of the legal profession.

They are also the predecessors of Wm. Heat Isaac Smith, John Earle, Wm. Trimmier, and Ephraim Rhoddy, who figured in 1816.

We also stated in our last number that the County Court was removed to Mr. Williamson's plantation for a second time, from that of Mr. John Wood's, where it was held for the space of twelve months. This latter place included the plantation now owned by Mr. John Brown, on the waters of Lawson's Fork, and was distinguished during the Revolutionary struggle as the residence of one whose valor, heroism, and patriotism were no inconsiderable contribution to the success of the Whig party of those dark and troublous times. John Wood was a hero, a firm, active, and efficient partisan. His position was no unequivocal one. The opposite party knew his daring courage and his indefatigable efforts for the Republican cause. So signalized was he on the Whig side, that his enemies sought to victimize him, as they ultimately did, to their vindictive and revengeful feelings. Those feelings were the offshoots of their abomi ion for the Whig cause and its zealous adherents. Mr. John Wood had made himself a shining mark as an advocate for liberty, and at him they were ever ready to east their javelins. Like others, he fell a martyr to republicanism. Mills, in his statistics of this State, says of him and his brother James Wood:

"James Wood, Esq., was one of the first settlers "James Weed, Esq., was one of the first settlers in the district, and experienced all the difficulties connected with peopling a new country in definace of Indian hostilities. He was one of the principal supporters of the revolution in this part of the country; and fell a victim to the cause he had espoused, being murdered by a party of marauding torics known by the name of the "bloody scient." His brother, John Wood, a worthy citzen and patriot, was at the same time barbarously murdered by this set of lawless miscreauts."

Mr. John Wood, when overtaken by the bloody cout, was at home with his family. He at the time had the measles, and hence his surprise and capture by his enemies. On finding his house surounded, he marched boldly out, and defiantly said to them: I ask no favor except to be escorted to headquarters -thither I hope you will carry me. With a ferocity of nature equalled only by the fion of the forest, with a brutality and insensibility of a nature less than human, they raised their fire-arms, and shot him down in his own yard. As he fell, his wife, who was subsequently the wife of Col. John Earle, of Rutherford County, North Carolina, caught him in her arms. Mrs. Earle afterwards was the mother, by her marriage with Col. Juo. Earle, of Mrs. A. Bomar, reliet of Elisha Bomar, ormer elerk of our village, and of a numerous for y, in the County of Rutherford N. C., and some of he Western States. No man could have been more active in his circumscribed sphere than John Wood during the R volut onary struggle, and none died m re lamonted

It was from his plantation that the court was moved to that spot near where our Court House stands. Before its final removal, I find that an order was passed by the County Court Judges to establish our public buildings on his land. The

order is in these words: " Ordered, That the Court House and other public buildings be established and erected on the ands of Mr. alohn Wood, on the waters of Fair Forest, on a small hill near the said John Wood's dwelling-house, according to the first appointment.

State's bounty fifty years. The annual tax

This proposal met with considerable favor, but
on Spartanburg District for the College annual pose, for reasons of its being more central and convenient, to locate the Court flouse on its present site. The first positive action by them was tathe following order:

> "Ordered, That the court meet on the twentieth day of January next, in order to let the public buildings for this county, and that the clerk write to each absent justice respectively to attend on that day, to agree on the method of said buildings, &c., and that said day be published as universally as possible for workmen to attend and undertake."

In accordance therewith, they met on the 17th hundred dollars each; meanwhile the other tax day of January, 1787, and formally proceeded to payers paid fifteen hundred dollars a head for these submit the dimensions of the public buildings, which will be found below. It will be seen, from special reasons, that the letting of the public buildings did not take place before the first day of February, 1787. On that memorable day our present town was planted. That was our natal day, and should be remembered as one signalized by an grievous folly and a gross fraud every time, in event grand and important. Fortunate for us, the precise periol of the founding of our village, like similar events, is not involved in obscurity :

"The justices whose names are underwritten met on the 19th day of January, 1787, agreeable to an order of Court, entered on record th December, A. D. 1786, to wit: Baylis Earle, Richard Harrison, Samuel Lancaster, and Obadish

Trimmier, Esqrs.
"A memorandum of the dimensions of Spartanburg Court House, as agreed on the 19th of January, A. D. 1787, pursuant to the above order, to

30 feet long by 20 feet wide; 12 feet pitch

square roof. The timbers well-proportioned by the rules of architecture, in a good and sufficient man-The shingles of the heart of pine, nailed on with 6d nails, 21 inches long, to show 7 inches; weather-boards 8 inches wide, of quartered plank, to show 6 inches, and bended, nailed with 8d nails. 2 doors of a common size—one on each side, good casings, and the doors plain. 8 twelve-light wingood ensings and sashes, with glass 10 by Sinches. 2 in the end of the court room, and one on each side, and 2 in each jury room. Sfeet taken off the length for jury rooms by a partition of plank well confined, and that sub-divided into rooms 10 feet by 8 by a light partition. The jury rooms elevated 4 feet above the floor of the co reom, and steps leading up into each. The jus-tices' bench to be elevated 4 feet above the floor done up with plain smooth plank, in a circulat manner, and stairways leading up at each end; a jury bench on the floor within the circle, and convenient boxes for the sheriff. A cierk's table and an attorneys' bar at a convenient distance in the front of the justices' bench. The caves of the house bexed and corpiced, and the whole done in a work manlike manner.
"A gool of 16 teet square, of 10-inches squared

"A gaol of 16 test square, of 10-meher squared onk-logs, with a partition of square cak timber of the same size crossing the front at 6 feet distance from the door. The largest room divided by a partition of logs of the same size. Through each partition a door of 3 feet wide—easings to the doors 10 by 4. Doors of a proportioned thickness, such as are common to joils, and strengthened by iron bars of a moderate size. A common sized jail lock to each door. The two lower back rooms ceiled with good 2-inch cak pank. One of the lower rooms, in the ceiling, to be had off in checks of 4 inches' distance, and a spike of 4 inches long drove. into each intersection. The other back room ceiled with the same kind of plank, and checked at 12 that time to speak, of the State's patron ge of the South Corolina College. As the projector of a sized timber, and spiked in like manner. At the height of 7 feet a floor of the same kind of plank and sized timber, and spiked at four inches distance reform measure before the House, it would have uver the back room. That spiked in like manner been unwise to provoke the opposition of the Col-Five feet from the upper floor to the plates where-The pool to be shreted with on the root is placed. show 7.1 ches. Steps from the front room up to the upper floor. 4 windows to the goal of 10 inches square, cased with iron bare of ball on inch