anugurated in Charleston on the 4th instant. Judge Magrath -- also by Col. C. G. Memminger, one of the School Commissioners. The remarks of the latter gentleman we this subject, and shall watch its progress with earnest hope that this commencement will expand its influences over the whole few, but it was not until the 19th century State, so that the well founded complaint that the system of public education has been discovered, and that, singularly enough, the door of the Legislature.

Mr. Momminger came before the audience as the exponent of the Board of Com-missioners of Schools for Charleston District-the agents of the people, appointed by their Representatives to the responsible duty of educating the children of the community. They used the money of the peo-ple, and they were there to satisfy them that it was well expended. He asked the judgment of his audience, and would shrink in the exposure of no part of the scheme they proposed. They had visited New York and Philadelphia for the purpose, and had examined thoroughly what they found there, and if like others they were subject to errors, the criticism of the com-nu of the boys who afterward enter the munity would correct them. There could not be found those who had more at stake than they in this enterprise, for they, like others, were fathers-they had children, and brothers and sisters, whose welfare was involved in it, and whose fate was linked with South Carolina, and who were to be-

come its future citizens and legislators. In entering upon the expo tion of the scheme proposed, Mr. Memininger said it was too late in the day to speak of the value of education. His honorable friends who preceded him had spoken sufficiently upon that point, and there is not a being Even in these, children of poor laborers are who does not realize the difference between the educated and the uncducated manwho, in the story of Franklin, doe, not re-cognise the difference between the printer at his press and the philosopher who drew the lightning from the heavens. The difference between man and man is not external, for the rich man of to-day may be

the poor man of to morrow. The objection to the system which heretofore existed-that of 1811-was that it did not proceed upon the great principle of public education. If it had been so, the principle would have worked as well here as elsewhere. But the proviso by which the children of the poor were perferred, had the effect that the money appropriated being small, the schools were filled with the children of the poor, while the children of the rich were entirely excluded. The natural consequence was to depreciate the character of the schools. Before the parent could obtain entrance for his children, he must make a confession of poverty. Suppose our other educational institutions proceeded upon this principle-suppose that before a youth could be allowed to enter South Carofina College, his parents were obliged to say that they could not support him. It would deprive it of that which gives it tone and character. It leaves the poor to themselves, and not the industrious poor, but those who are willing to acknowledge themselves pau pers? For an honest man, who is able to give his children an education, would be the last to ask the assistance which could only be obtained by such an acknowledgment.

portion of the City of Charles-

ADDRESS OF MR. MEMMINGER. A public school, on a new system, was men, and why not as children. It is at it is necessary to his employment. This gurated in Charleston on the 4th instant. Inst. but a question of political economy, ge Magrath --also by Col. C. G. Mem-ger, one of the School Commissioners. remarks of the latter gentleman we The remarks of the latter gentleman we give, as explaining the advantages of the been established the longest. On the 4th of July, 1776, for the first time, it was de-plan. We are glad that at least one attempt has been made at enlightened reform on world from the days of the Spartans to dis. To the objection which is thrown up cover this, and it is the same with the public schools. There have been academies and institutions for the instruction of the

ALLAND THE MALE TO ALLAND THE ALL THE ALL THE THE ALL THE THE ALL THE THE ALL THE ALL

under a government not free--in Prussia, in whose army, it is said, cannot be found a man who cannot read and write. A man was sent from the University of Oxford, Eugland, to examine into the educational system of this country, and Mr. Memminger read extracts from his report, which said that in 1844 there were 23,646 schools, attended daily by 328,146 children, and directed by 29,639 highly educated teach-ers, of whom nearly 28,000 were young professors, who had obtained diplomas and certificates of character in the several colof the small shopkcepers and artisans, ma-ny of the boys who afterward enter the teachers, colleges, as well as many others whose parents are to be found in the very humblest walks of life, and even children of the nobles and of the richest clas as of society, are to be found pursuing their studies together there in the same class-rooms and on the same benches. The sons of counts, physicians, elergymen, shopkeepers and poor laborers, may be seen working together in one of these classes. The classical colleges, called gymnasia, are also open to be found studying on the same benches

on which sit the sons of the rich. What is the result of this? Let us hear the impression of this British witness-the representative of a nation which is never sposed to give to others more credit than deserved, and who, therefore, may not be supposed to have seen what he saw without prejudice. He says: "I do not hesitate to say, that at the period of my visit to Prussia, I had never before seen so poite and civilized, and seemingly intelligent a peasantry as that of Prussia. Were a stranger introduced into some of the lowest chools, I am quite convinced he would not believe he saw peasant's children before him. They are generally so clean and neatly, dressed, and their manners are always so good, that I was several times obliged to sk the teachears if I really saw the children of the poor before me. The appearance of the girls was particularly gratify-ing, (remember, said Mr. Memminger, it is an Englishman who is speaking;) their dress was so respectable, their manners so box. good, their way of dressing their hair showed so much taste, and their cleanliness who loves his country, but a wag of the was so great, that no one who had not been

To the objection which is thrown up here that after they had learned their Eng-

lish, scholars would have to go elsewhere to complete their education, Mr. Memminger spoke to show that it was well that the English education should be finished first. The President of the High School at New York invited him in to examine a bey who had proceeded in this way. He ex-amined him in Casar's Commentaries, and was surprised to find that this boy, who had been but seven months at study, was more advanced than his own children, with all their opportunities, all their teachers and himself besides; and he could solve a quodratic equation in three unknown quantities; he was familiar with radicals and

the Binonical theorem. Mr. Memminger submitted if this scheme was not one worthy of confidence and trial. Should it not at least have a fair experiment. He appealed to those who were able to send their children elsowhere to send them here and contribute to its elevation. It was intended to ask the Legislature for aid for the erection of a normal school in this city, where teachers would be prepared to be sent out into every part of the State. This will especially commend itself to young ladic , whose services will be wanted in every portion of the State. He asked of his audience not only the machildren in Charleston. The expenses here ment that they will live many hours out of

education of his child. Let it be as in New York, where the heads, has not been known to attempt such look for the school house, and after the church, it is the best house. Let it be in the mud after the manner of the yarrows South Carolina as in the army of Prussia, when the water is drying up. that there is no citizen who cannot read The Indians say that these fishes carry his Bible, and sign his name at the ballot

Our friend Judge W-, of Broome, is first water; and ill betides the man who eninformed beforehand to what class they gages in a badinage encounter with him: belonged, would have believed them to be belonged, would have believed them to be the children of the poorest of the people. The lowest orders of Germany are so much more reflued than our poor, that the children of the rich very often attend the as a certain pompons Englishman, who was primary schools, while the children of the ful country through which he was passing; trades-people and middle classes almost in-trades people and middle classes almost in-variably do so. The richer parents know *public* railroad ear. He presently *embroig*-

The Browers should to Malta go. The Browers should to Malta go, The Brobles all to Skelly, The Quskers all to Skelly, The Quskers all to the Friendly Isles, The Farriers to Chil. The little sharling, catoling Babes, That break our nightly rest, Should be packed off to Baby-loa, To Lup-Land or to Brest. From Spit-head Cooks go over Greece, And while the Miser waits His passage to the Guinea cost, Spinsters should to the Needles go. Spinsters should to the Needles go, Wine-bibbers to Burgundy, Gourmands should lunch at Sandwich Isles Wags at the Bay of Fun-dy—

Wags at the Bay of Fun-dy-Bachelors flee to the United States, Maids to the Isle of Man, Let Gardeners go to Botany Bay, And Shoe-blacks to Japan. Thus emigrate—and mis-placed men Will then no longer yex us, And all who sin't provided for Had better go to Texas.

A Land-Travelling Fish.

In the fourteenth number of the Zoologigif My Name, a Long for fear he wood find cal Journal there is an account of a pecuout But I vont you to Require how he is liar species of mailed fish called the Doras ituait for tavern & sea vether you Dunt fint it this way that Myers Liff Bey himself Costata, which frequents the fresh-water pools, lakes, and rivers of British Guayana. & has onley one Bad to Sleaps in & a Little Bit of one storey Hous With one Rum in & A Small kichen keaps A Little Bit of It lives chiefly on aquatic insects, and is one of those fishes which possess the singular property of deserting the water and travelling overland. In those terrestrial a store that A Man Cut Carrey all the goods on his Back and we Must say that Myers is Not sober two Days out of the seven and the way he got His siners [signers] he Liff in Bringham Hous & Rudysil he Cant Rite excursions, large droves of the species are frequently met with during very dry sea-sons; for it is only at such periods that they are compelled to this dangerous march, or Reade and the orthers ar Man that Licks which exposes them to be preyed upon by Licker varry well & Dunt kear woth that Sine if the onley Can git A Dram Now & then the Cort Can ask Samil Hays Daputy sharf or Mart oster the no year He liffs So so many and such various enemies. When the water is leaving the pools in which they commonly reside, the yarraws (a spesharf or Mart oster tha no year He this So I Hope the Cort Will Require A Bout Meyers carcomstances Be fore tha grand him A Lison N. P. Sor I cut gif you fifty cies of *Esox*, Linn.,) as well as the second species of hassar, to which we shall presently refer, bury themselves in the mud, while Nams A janst Myers Polition Bat if He gits Doxicatit He, is So safige that Nabors all the other fishes perish for want of their erial aid of taxes, but the moral aid of natural element, or are picked up by birds, heir children. These are no longer "free &c. The flat-headed hassars, on the conhats him. yours A Plicht, (obliged.)' Well, we do candidly admit, with our chools," they are paid for by the commu- trary, simultaneously quit the place and nity. The Cor missioners were authorized march overland in search of water, travel-to levy an additional tax of 10 per cent., ling for a whole night, as is assorted by correspondent, that this specimen of 'Penn ling for a whole night, as is asserted by sylvania Dutch' out-tops every thing in its but if the community disapproved, they must the Indians, in search of their object. In kind which we have ever encountered. stop. These schools will educate all the has certainly been ascertained by experi-DEVELOPMENT OF THE TESTH.-It has

even for nine hundred scholars will be not | water even when exposed to the sun's rays. been satisfactorily ascertained, by investigaover \$8,000, or less than twelve dollars to Their motion is described as in some restion, that the formation of the deciduous, the scholar. In New York, the cost to pects resembling that of the two-footed lizor primary teeth, commences about seven and a half months before birth, and at the each scholar is \$10.50, and in Philadel- ard. They project themselves forward on phia \$9.50. The census says that there their bony arms by the elastic spring of end of six months from that period the are four thousand children in Charleston the tail exerted sideways. Their progress germs of many of the teeth of the upper District, but IIr. Memminger had no doubt is nearly as fast as a man will leisurely jaw become apparent. Osseous matter is there were more than that in the city. walk. The strong scuta or bands which en then deposited, till eventually the requisite Suppose that one thousand of these attend velope their bodies must greatly facilitate shape and hardness are attained. The temprivate schools, and there are three thou- their march, in the same way as the plates porary teeth, consisting of ten in the upper sand remaining, and there are five schools | under the bellies of serpents, which are rais aw and ten in the lower, make their apfor them. No man pays more than \$15 and depressed at the will of the reptile, in pearance at the age of three years. At the tax, and he pays more than this for the some measure perform the office of feet. It age of seven the fangs of these become aborbed, they fall out, and are replaced by

another set called permanent teeth. At best house is the school house. Go to any excursions, although it is capable of living about the age of twenty are added the ward, the forty fourth, for instance, and a long time out of its element; but, as has wisdom" teeth. up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterwards, as he walked along, he kept his

water with them for a supply on their

to find another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up, at different times, ourney. There appears to be some truth in this statement; for the writer in the a goodly number of coins, gold and sliver. Zoological Journal remarked that the bodies of the hassar, do not get dry like tho e for them, he saw not that the beavens were of other fishes when taken out of the wabright above him, and nature beautiful ter; and if the moisture be absorbed, or if around. He never once allowed his eyes they be wiped dry with a cloth, they have to look up from the mud and filth in which such a power of secretion that they become he sought the treasure; and when he died instantly moist again. Indeed, it is scarce--a rich old man-he only knew this fair y possible to dry the surface while the fish earth of ours as a dirty road in which to living. The hassar, like some other species of pick up money as you walk along!

fishes, make a regular nest, in which they lay their eggs in a flattened cluster, and The original appropriations continued for a considerable time-two years ago it for the children of the higher and lower or-

'I send you,' writes a York (Pennsylva-SPARTANBURG'S nia) correspondent, 'the following 'rare gein,' which may aid in controverting the "APOTHECARY'S HALL.". self-evident axiom of Dogberry, that 'read-ing and writing come by nature.' It is a copy of a remonstrance presented to our County Court a short time since. The THE NEW MEDICINAL, DRUG AND CHMICAL STORE, IS LOCATED IN SPARTANBURG OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

'york Countey

sink it wood Be Roung if the Court Wood grand him a Licon I haff nosing A janst

Myers But it is Rite on pichen hill veare he

Lifs it is a Bat Plase for young Boys and

it will Mak it vorst yed if he gits Lison, I, am a Near Naber to Myers & I Das Not

THE COURT HOUSE. THE SUBSCIDERS respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Spartanburg, and of the adjacent districts, to their NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, located in the village of Spartanburg, where will always be found a full stuply of 'document will speak for itself.' It is giv-en verbatim et literatum :' 'Paradise township 'A Few Lines to the Honorable the Jug-

ionly of FRESH AND GNUINE MEDICINES. es of the Court of york Countey that I sean in the News paper as Daniel Myers has po-tition for a Licon [license] to keap tavern or poplick Hous in Paradise Tp. wich I embracing nearly every article usually kept in Drug

Stores. Mr. HENRY E. HEINITH will have the entire management of the store, and all PHAR-MACEUTICAL PREPARATION will be made MACEUTICAL PREPARATION will be made by himself, or under his immediate supervision. This gives to the community the assurance that all articles from their store are genuine, and in accordance with the prescribed rules of the U.S. Pharmacopeia. They desire also to state that their connection with the WHALESALE.

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and quadity. FISHER & HEINITSH, Pharmaceutists and Dispensing Chemists. an 3 45 tf Jan 3

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

eyes fixed steadily upon the ground, in hopes THE subscribertakes this method to inform the try, that he is now recovery and surrounding coun-try, that he is now recovery a good stock of NEW BOOKS, at his Book Store, No. 6, Main-street, opposite the Court House, such as are generally used in Colleges, Academics and common Euglish Schools. A large variety But all these years, while he was looking ichools. A large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. bracing HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL GEOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, Poetical and Musical works, of various sizes and prices. Some light reading (in the way of Novels.)-RUTH HALL, Fanny Fern's writings; TOM

JONES' COURTSHIP, &c. &c. JONES' COURTSHIP, &c. &c. BLANK BOOKS. A number of H Y M N BOOKS, used by the different denominations of Christians, together with a large assortment of

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pricts, acti. i will, therefore, be able to sell Books and Stationery lower than they have ever been sold

in Spartanburg; and as I desire to do an entire each lusiness, if the people will call with their mo-ney, I think they will be satisfied that they can buy

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WILLIAM WALKER, A.S. H.

27 School teachers' supplied on liberal terms. P. S. If any person should call for a Book or Books, that I have not get, I will immediately or-

12

SHOES.

fine Calf Boots, Congress Boots, Calf Shoes and

Just received by

Just ro

April 10 7 3m FOSTER & JUDD.

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Bonnets, dec.

FUNE Straw, Neapolian, Lace, Tusean, and other Bonnets. Also, Children's and Missen Hats, Bonnet Rithons, &c. Just received by April 10.7 3in FOSTER & JUL-D.

New Dress Goods.

MANTILLAS.

A N elegant assortment of Summer MANTH-LAS, of fishionable styles. Just received by

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NEW GOODS.

w. prices.

E invite the citizens of the town and dist

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great variety of FASHIONAGLE DRESS A great variety of the latest styles, at low prices, fust received by FOSTER & JUDD, 300

"What are you digging there for ?" "I am digging for money !" The news flew -the idlers collected. "We are told you

care. Having made arrangements with different Hon-ses, he is now prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Charleston. Will also pay the highest market eash prices on delivery for all the Wheat, Flour, Corn and other produce that can be brought to this market for sale. ale. An experience of several years business at this

place, in all its various forms, induces him to believe that he can promote the interest of planters, and hopes by prompt attention to merit a liberal share of patronage. Charges for selling or shipping Cattof 25 cents per bale, all other transactions in accordance with custom. The best of references iven.

about the Store Room formerly occupied by Mesers. 39 Nov 15



THE subscriber is agent for the sale of FISK'S PATENT BURIAL CASES-Cloth-covered or Bronzed-in which a body can be kept or transported any distance, without danger from de-

HE is also a CABINET MAKER, and prefrom lifteen cents to \$1.00. PRAYER BOOKS, ice, and also to repair old furniture on reasonable at various prices. Also a variety of small religious books, toy books and Primers. A good lot of Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Name Para Para the commercial and Spartanburg, below the Court House. Also a fine assortment of PARLOR CHAIRS, constantly on hand.

Neuberry Coast Home, Importer and Deals, IN HARDWARE, FAINTS, S. WIN-DOW GLASS, GROCERIES OF MAR. ALLY, DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, AND CLOTH. ING, 5C., 4C., 5C. AND BUYER OF COTTON MD CTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE, has now in state one of the largest, and most varied to offer to his numerous friends and customers, block of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous friends and customers, block of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous friends and customers, block of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous friends and customers, block of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous friends and customers, block of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous fields and customers, block of Cotton and COUNTRY PRO-HUCE generally, and planters will find it general-by to their interest, by calling on mus before making their arrangements weathing on the before making their arrangements weathere. S. T. AGNEW.

S. T. AGNEW, Importer of English Hardware. 35 Oct. 18

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL,

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL. ON Monday next, agreeably to notice, the Odd Sellows will open their SCHOOL in the Odd Male Academy, under the control of DAVID R. DUNCAN, A. B. Mr. Duncan is a son of Professor Duncan; of Wafford College, and a graduate of Randolph Mncon College, Viginia. His testimonials of scholarship and moral character are full and satis-factory. In starting an enterpi ise of the kind by the Lodge, it is indeed gratifying that one so they roughly prepared for the office of teacher as Mr. Duncan has been selected and consents to take enarge of the school. The established rates of twittion have heretoform excluded many from the advantages of education

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ton. The door was thus opened wider, but the very men who paid the money were still excluded from its benefits. The poor child is admitted, but the children of the tax payer could find no entrance. In the them-that there shall be no necessity for the signing of a declaration of poverty, but that all shall stand equal. Two points are gained by this-first, that every man has the right to have his children educated, and secondly, the better element of society is thrown into the schools. We send our children there and we go there to look after them-to see that they are properly cared for, to watch over them-to see that the teachers are just in the performance of their daty.

Mr. Memminger, however, did not lay it down to the charge of the teachers that the institution had been inefficient. The system did not allow it to be otherwise. Take an intelligent teacher, and put him into one of the free schools. There are, perhaps, sixty scholars, and of these, it may be, one third cannot read, and another third are just able to read and spell. How can he accommodate himself to such scholars. He has five hours or two hundred and seventy minutes for instruction, and there will thus be but four and a balf minutes to each . scholar! He is found fault with because they do not improve, while the fact is, it is a physical impossibility. The evils are still greater with the ladies-the female teachers, where the scholars are still younger, and where the larger ones must be neglected for those who are small.

The school which was now inaugurated commenced on yesterday, with 460 scholars. There will soon be accommodations for 700, and these, according to present applications, would certainly be secured. In a field so enlarged it is easy to classify and arrange them, and there are also the children of the Primary School, which is also classified into three or four schools. Now, thirty children in the multiplication table can as easily learn it together as separately, and even more readily, for reason of the emulation that will be aroused, and there may be a single teacher to each class. It is most obvious then that this thing is a necessity, and therefore in the new building which has been erected there have been put four or five schools, while there is still room left for more, Teachers have been selected perfectly competent to what will be require pect. ed of them, and the objection that they are from the North might as reasonably be urged against the bringing with it an engineer, if, for the first time, we had brought a locomotive from the North. These teach. than in men. Man arrives at his concluers have perfectly learned the art of teaching-they are acquainted with the system it is proposed to inaugurate-they have diplomas to certify to their ability—they by putting a few men at the head, the me to be a fraudulent one. Upon every bave been fifteen years teaching. Mr. Memminger said, then, go to the school and look | There is from five to twenty teachers in a at it for what it is,

great. We find difficulty in procuring all the cars; and our Hinglishman suddenly we need for ourselves, but you are inaugurating a new system of education, and go with us through our schools, select the whom you prefer, and take whom you wish. The Commissioners had made the selections, and only said now to the community, they are there for your examination.

And if we examine this question of contact we shall find it is nothing. For the uniform testimony of, all teachers is that the evil comes from above rather than below. Ask any young gentleman the record of his experience, and if there are not as many to whom it is not proper to come in contact in the higher classes as in the low. Unfortunately for humanity vice belongs to every class, and we may therefore gain nothing by separating them. It must

be removed by the teachings of morality. The mingling of classes, too, brings each to his proper level, for the boy who goes from his mother with all the expectations which fondness has engendered, finds other boys who are willing to challenge his positions. Mr. Memminger thought that the objection of contact would under the new system be an argument in favor of the schoe's, because it will have a good influence toou manners and upon morals. The children are taught better habits and better principles. If you will send you children to this chool, the Commissioners say to youhere is the testimony, not only of Prussia and New York, and Philadelphia, but of all Europa-f- in France and Belgium the children are all taught in common, and it is not thought to injure them in any res-

Every man of observation must have seen that God has eminently fitted females the eyes?" for the business of instruction. Their moral tastes, their instinct of right is higher ninth day, and you know this is only the sions by reasoning, but they by moral ineighth.' stinct, and come to the conclusion while

school in New York, and there is not a Another great evil is remodied by the school where there are not female teachers

of the children of the higher and lower or to find the pronunciation of the Hinglish ders tends to civilize the peasantry still lengwidg so defective in this kentry. Hoven more, and to produce a kindly feeling be-tween the different ranks of society." This end the like, you invariably pronounce is the testimony of a prejudiced witness. Mr. Memminger confessed to have ment ago to your friend, speaking of the some of this common prejudice against the war in the East, the Cri-me-ah. Now, it is new system it is proposed that those who pay the taxes shall receive the benefits of cause they were rich or poor, for he had 'Ah! well,' said the Judge, 'after all, the not forgotten the time when he was a poor name of a place is variously pronounced. boy himself; but he looked at the matter in We have just passed through the lovely another aspect, as a christian man, who village of Canandaigua. It is variously looked to the everlasting welfare of his called Canandargua, Canandawga, and children, and did not wish to have them Can-an da-gua. And so of Onondago couninjured by contact, not with poverty, but ty, upon which we are about to enter. But with vice. But the commissioners had ex- it is different with you. It is not only the amined closely the schools of New York names of places which you mispronounce. and Philadelphia, and he took the occasion In this country we call a horse a horse, but to say, had been received with exceeding you call it a 'Norse,' and you think that a attention and kindness. They were told man who don't know what a Norse is, must -"we should be glad to spare you our be a Hass?" A laugh 'like the neighing of teachers, though the demand for them is all Tattersall's' at this sally rang through 'dried up,' and never opened his lips until the train arrived, late at night, at Albany,

AN ANECDOTE OF STUART .- Incidents llustrative of the character and peculiarities of eminent men are always read with interest. Gilbert Stuart, the famous portrait painter, upon one occasion, was engaged upon the portrait of a young man, a great dmirer of the distinguished artist. The sitter, unfortunately, was endowed by nature with an unusual fund of curiosity, and was desirons to peep behind the forbidden mysteries of the easel and watch the progress of the painter's work. One morning he arrived earlier than usual, and found the room unoccupied. Here was an opportunity to gratify his longings, and he resolved not to neglect it. He runmaged among the painter's canvass until he discovered the

picture which he sought It was a capital keness. The traces of genius were visible upon every lineament; the colors were true to life; and the painting seemed perfect with a single exception. It had no eyes. The places which they should have occupipied were dark-black-and vacant. Our hero was not aware that it was Stuart's custom to paint the eyes last, and he thought he had made a discovery. While standing, lost in wonder, before the picture, ruminating upon the subject, Stuart him-

self entered. The painter was somewhat vexed to find an intruder thus invading the ecresy of his sanctum. The young man took no notice of his vexation, however, but remarked with a patronizing nir: "I think it's a very good painting, Mr. Stuart, a very good painting indeed -and

does you credit; but why havn't you painted "Oh," said Stuart, in his sweetest voice puppies never get their eyes open until the

man is debating with himself. Therefore, aid he, "this whole transaction appears to the people resolve to keep them there, and me to be a fraudulent one. Upon every word fraud. Ay, gentlemen, and upon that incok looking gentleman) clear as the light

a hen any luck ?" "First rate luck; pays well; guards her eggs, both the male and the you had better take hold." female-for the hassars are monogamoussteadily watching the spawn, and courageously attacking any assailant. Hence the ne-groes frequently take them by putting their get any money last ?" "Saturday night." hands into the water close to the nest, on Why, how much did you get !" agitating which the male hassar springs dollars and a half." "Why, that's rather furiously at them, and is captured.

the flathcad of leaves; both at certain sea- all over town." The spades dropped, and sons burrow in the bank. They lay their the loafers vanished. ggs only in wet weather. Observess have

en surprised at the sudden appearance of allen, the spots being indicated by masses occupied the position to which I looked of froth which appear on the surface of the forward when a boy!" In the onward prowater over the nests. Below the froth are the eggs, deposited on branches of fallen ment of thought and reflection, do we not caves, or grass, if it be the littoral species, which they somehow or other cut and col ect. By what means, however, this is effected is a mystery, as the species is destitute of cutting teeth. The flesh of the hassar is yellow, firm,

and very savory, and is used by the Credes in making soup; which they prepare with the addition of several vegetables, such as the okra, calabao, and fow-fow, avam and plantains, boiled and pounded into a sort of plain pudding. The whole is seasoned with pepper, salt, and lime-juice, and forms, in reality, one of the best dishes in the country, although it is not at first generally relished by Europeans.

Many erroneous notions prevail respectng the use and properties of the warm bath. To many persons, the idea of submerging in warm water on a summer's day would appear preposterous; but if it is con sidered from the proper medical stand point, it will be found that the warm bath may be taken with equal, or perhaps greater, benefit in the summer than in the winter. During hot weather, the secretions in the skin are much increased in quantity, and, consequently, a greater necessity exists that it should be kept perfectly free from obstructions. Another prevailing error in that the warm bath tends to relax and edervate the body; but experience has proves, he fallacy of the opinion, and many phycians have prescribed its use to patients laboring under debility from diseases, none of whom experience such effects, but have all felt invigorated, and mostly restored to health and strength. These are facts to be mortal Franklin forever!" comembered.

SINGULAR INVOCATION .- "And, O Lord! have mercy on our legislators. Be with them and bloss them even if they know Thee not. Spare their lives and teach them to glorify thy name. Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness

among their families and neighbors. May

temperate habits, so that good may hereaf- a man of superior natural abilities, and an word fraud. Ay, gentlemen, and upon that plaintiff's brow, (pointing fiercely at that people of the State from the disgrace which education, he occasionally makes the ludinew system, in the bringing together of with a male head. It is also chenper, for different classes of society in accordance women are shut out from all competition the blackest dye -Froad." must follow if this same crowd should again crous blunders which have rendered him

All doffed their coats, and laid hold most vigorously for a while. After throwing out some cart-.Four Black, Blue and Red Ink. riously at them, and is captured. The roundhead forms its nest of grass, day is the regular price for digging cellars. NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

A FABLE .- A young man once picked

Between 500 and 1,000 new pieces for the Fi-ano, from the best composers, the greatest variety ever offered in the up-country. (We hope the la-dies will call and supply themselves.) I have made permanent arrangements with sev-eral large Book Honses in Philadophia and New York, to exchange my Musle Work-the THE DREAM OF LIFE .- How few of us at

at CASH PRICE, for their Books, &e., at eash gress of life, how often, in some stray mofind ourselves inquiring,-

"Is this as I hoped-have I enacted my dream?"

Books, &c., from me, as cheap as they can (at re-The answer is invariably-No ! We look forward in childhood-and onail) in Columbia or Charleston. ly look forward-without reflection. We build up gorgeous palaces, we sketch a career of life all gold and sunshine-what are they, and where are they, when years soher us?

der them if they desire it. N. B. The New Edition of the Sournean II AR-THE TRUTH .- The less you leave your MORY, kept constantly on hand, wholesale and re tail, at the CASH BOOK STORE, children when you die, the more they will have twenty years afterwards. Wealth inherited should be the incentive to exertion. Instead of that "it is the title deed to sloth." The only money that does a man good

is what he earns himself. A ready-made fortune is like ready-made clothes, seldom fits the man who comes into possession Ambition, stimulated by hope and a halffilled pocket book, has a power that will triumph over all difficulties, beginning with the rich man's contumely, and leaving off with the envious man's malice.

Boston's lampless lanterns-to-morrow enightening the world; one day stirring the cauldron of the tallow chandler, the next day rocking the iron cradle of the mightiest democracy of the globe; the apprentice boy to day, the revered of Kings to-morrow; the poor Ben. of his mother to-day, the im-

A Western poet gets off the following

explosion: The engine groaned, The wheels did creek, The steam did whistle, The beiler did leak; The boiler was examined, They found it was rusted When all of a sudden, The old thing busted.

WHETE and striped Osnahargs for servants' wear, wide Sheetings, Tickings, Cham-brays, Brills, and a great variety of other goods for family use. Just received by The man who spells God with a small s in future elect men of sound morals and is a member of the Wisconsin bar. He is April 10 7 3m W to call and examine our large stock of DRY GOODS, which we ore now receiving at the new education, he occasionally makes the Judi-Brick Store, opposite the Court House, which we

tote Paper. Envelopes from common to the finest Sept 20 31 tf S. V. GENTRY.

\$500 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward to any one who will lodge my negro mam ΠΔMP in the Jail at Sportanburg or Union. Said boy has been abat Spartanburg or Union. Said boy has been ab-sent from my plantation near three years. He formerly belonged to Sarah Burnett, of Spartanbarg District. He s well set, about forty years old, 5 fect 10 inches high, blind in one eye and a blacksmilh by trade. ROBERT BEATY. Coldwell, Vuion District, Dec. 20 44 ff.

MUSIC!

A VERY large selection of the best and latert improved PI-ANOS of all kinds can be had at RAMSAY'S

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE. COLUMBIA, S. C.

He invites a special examination of the late pa tented improvements in Hallet, Davis & Co's, cele brated Pianos. Every piano is guarantied. June 28 18 ly

Commissioner's Notice.

A LL Guardians, Trustees, Receiving Com-mittees and other Persons authorized to make annual returns, are hereby notified to make up and report their annual accounts to me on or by the first of March next. The items of expenditure must he vonched. Rules will be issued against all Defnances. THO. O. P. VERNON, c. k. s. p. Comr's Office, Jan. 3 45 tf. LADIES' Gaiters, Bootees, Kid Slippers, Walking Shoes, Children's Shoes, Men's

R. D. OWEN. TAILOR.

HAS RETURNED TO SPARTANBURG. WHERE DE INTENDS TO

LOCATE PERMANENTLY.

H o may be found at No. Brick Range, on Church street, where he will be very appy to see his old friends, and ready

TO SERVE THEM COKAP FOR CASE. Nov 1 37

Wm. A. Young, Polly =Parkam, and others, ve. Lucinda Parkam and others.

Bill for account, &c. I appearing to the satisfaction of this Cowrd' that Lucinda Parham, (widew of William Pacham,) and George Parham, Richard Parham, and Joseph Parham, minors, resident beyond the limits of this State: It is, on motion of Bobo, Complainer, to So-licitor, ordered, that they appear and plead, answer or demur, to Complainants' Bill, within three months from the date hereof, or the same will be

taken pro confesso against them. THO. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. D. Cornr's. Office, April 27 3m

India Chologogue.

A N mutailing romedy for Fever and Ague and other Billous Discases. The speedy and permanent relief afforded by the CHOLOGOGUE permanent relief afforded by the CHOLOGOGUE arises from the prompt and healthy setion upon the Blood, eleatising it from ble and restoring it to purity. Thus striking at the root, its tendency is not simply to asspend disease, but to remove the cause on which it depends. Sold by FISHERE & HEINITSH, May 1 10 ff. Draggists.

Druggists.

EMBROIDERIES.

FINE Worked Collars, Chemizettes, Und er-Sleeves, Edgings, Insertings, Floateings, Bands, Infants Drease, &c. Just received by April 10 7 Sm FOSTER & JUDD.

GENTLEMEN'S and Youth's fine Silk, Soft, Fur, Leghern, Panama, Straw and Palan Leaf Hats, some new styles. Just received by April 10 7 3m FOSTER & JUDD. Hardware, dec. A FULL assortment of Carpenter's Tools Farmer's Tools, Door Locks, Hinges, Win ow Glass, Putty, Linsoed Oil, &e., &e FOSTER & JUDD. eived by April 10

May 17

Good ToAST .- That was a good senti ment given by Geo. W. Bently, at the editor's and printer's supper given at Worcester, on the 17th of January last: "Franklin-to-day making lights for