

LIST OF ACTS PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1. An act to incorporate the Columbia Athenaeum.
2. An act to incorporate Newberry College of the Episcopal Synod of South Carolina and adjacent States.
3. An act to incorporate the Columbia Steamboat Company.
4. An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the measuring of timber in the city of Charleston, and the office of Inspector and Surveyor thereof, passed the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.
5. An act to incorporate the Mutual Benefit Loan Association.
6. An act to authorize the City Council of Columbia to issue bonds or stocks, and for other purposes.
7. An act to declare the canal which connects Rocky Gap with the Lower Three Runs a navigable stream.
8. An act to incorporate the Savannah River Steamboat Company.
9. An act to amend "an act for the better ordering and governing negroes and other slaves in the province," passed the tenth day of May, 1740.
10. An act to exempt the members of the Board of Fire Marshals and the officers and members of the incorporated fire engine companies of the State of South Carolina from ordinary militia duty, after a certain period of service.
11. An act to aid in the construction of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.
12. An act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the York circuit, and in the town of Yorkville, South Carolina.
13. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt the Beaufort Artillery from regimental review, and for other purposes."
14. An act to establish a court of Equity for the District of Columbia.
15. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act for the better ordering and governing negroes and other slaves in the province," passed the tenth day of May, 1740.
16. An act to establish the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Stephens and St. Johns, Berkeley.
17. An act to authorize certified copies of entries from the books of a Sheriff to be given in evidence.
18. An act to increase the amount of the official bond of the Tax Collector of Darlington.
19. An act to revise and renew the incorporation of the Charleston Post Society, for promoting the Gospel among seamen.
20. An act to incorporate the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina.
21. An act to incorporate the South Carolina Regatta Club.
22. An act to incorporate the Laurensville Female College.
23. An act to authorize the formation of a Volunteer Company of Riflemen within the limits of the Independent Battalion.
24. An act to alter and amend the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of this State.
25. An act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company within the limits of South Carolina.
26. An act to incorporate the Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company.
27. An act to incorporate the Central Presbyterian Church of Columbia, South Carolina.
28. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of Education, and to renew charters of others heretofore granted," passed on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1855, and for other purposes.
29. An act to establish the office of Coroner for Williamsburg District.
30. An act to amend an act entitled an act prescribing the mode of levying Tax Collectors, passed on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1846.
31. An act to provide for the transfer of the papers of the office of Superintendent of Public Works to the Secretary of State's office.
32. An act to confer upon certain widows the right of dower and hold real estate.
33. An act for the better establishment of a general system of registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State of South Carolina.
34. An act to alter the sittings of the Courts of Equity for the several counties of this State.
35. An act to incorporate certain towns and villages and to renew and amend the charters of others heretofore granted.
36. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate certain societies and companies and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted," incorporating the Charleston Plank Road Company.
37. An act to incorporate the Air-line Railroad Company in South Carolina.
38. An act to provide for the hearing of appeals from the courts of law and Equity for the Colleton District of Columbia and of Charleston.
39. An act to authorize the circulation of printed or engraved paper resembling Bank notes.
40. An act to authorize the collection of interest on judgments.
41. An act to promote the efficiency of the volunteer system in the State of South Carolina.
42. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act for the better establishment of a general system of registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State of South Carolina," passed the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855.
43. An act to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries.
44. An act to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Abbeville, so as to give to the town council the power to impose taxes, and for other purposes.
45. An act to incorporate certain societies, associations and companies and to renew and amend the charters of others.
46. An act to amend the laws in relation to the erection of wooden buildings in the city of Charleston.
47. An act to define the powers of Commissioners of estates and water courses in this State.
48. An act to amend an act entitled "An act more effectually to amend the act of incorporation of the City of Columbia," passed the 19th day of December, A. D. 1855.
49. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act for the better establishment of a general system of registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State of South Carolina," passed the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855.
50. An act to alter and amend the Judiciary system of this State.
51. An act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1856.
52. An act to abolish the office of Tax Collector for Salem County and for other purposes.
53. An act to provide for a supply of water to the public buildings in the city of Columbia.
54. An act to vest the title of the State in certain escheated property in sundry persons therein mentioned.
55. An act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and amend the charters of others heretofore granted.
56. An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the inspection of flour, and to repeal an act amending the same.
57. An act to amend the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution of this State.
58. An act to authorize the United States to purchase certain parcels of land in the State, for the erection of light-houses and beacons, and to cede the title of the State over the same, and for other purposes.
59. An act to incorporate the Keowee and Tuckersville Turnpike Company.
60. An act to provide for the inspection of naval stores.
61. An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish Clarendon county as a separate Judicial District.
62. An act to define and extend the powers of the commissioners of free schools of St. Philips and St. Michaels.
63. An act to promote the draining and improvement of inland swamps.
64. An act to authorize the issue of bonds for the purpose of continuing the construction of the new State House.
65. An act to alter the time of holding the election of tax collector of Pickens district.
66. An act to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina.
67. An act to authorize the formation of new volunteer companies in the 36th and 37th regiments of infantry, and to incorporate the same.
68. An act to require sheriffs to give notice of money collected by them.

The Spartan.
SPARTANBURG.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1856.
AGENCY.
Mr. A. R. SHARR is our authorized agent at Columbia, North Carolina.

CHRISTMAS.
As the season of festivity is upon us again, we greet our friends with warmest wishes for health and happiness, and a right merry Christmas-time. Let every face bloom with smiles, and every heart be young, no matter whether the age of the year or the age of life enforces conviction of flying time. We have relaxed our usual industry, and our paper will be found interesting in an inverse ratio to our feelings.

But never mind, our carrier will soon be among you with his rhymes, and if he cannot amuse you, we trust your good nature will at least award him a Christmas gift.

To our advertising friends we beg to say, bring along your favors, as we shall issue our paper next week as usual.

The Legislature.
Adjourned on Saturday night, at 9 o'clock. A list of the acts passed will be found in another column embracing a larger number than we have known for many years, but none of a very important character. Nearly all the leading measures have been continued, and will come up at the next session just where they were left at the adjournment. Among those not reached is a bill to grant State endorsement to the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, which it is thought will stand a good chance of becoming a law one year hence.

We are pleased to learn from Gen. Edwards that an additional appropriation was secured for the new Court House, viz: one thousand dollars to pay for the lot purchased from the Henry estate adjoining, and two thousand five hundred dollars for the completion of the building. Also, the rent of the buildings used by the District officers and the Courts paid by the District officers and the Courts paid by the District officers.

The Morgan Rifle Company was chartered, and attached to the 36th regiment.

Before the close of the session of the Senate, Messrs. J. D. Strother, T. N. Dawkins, and H. H. Thomson were appointed proxies, on the part of the State, to represent the stock in all conventions of the stockholders in the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company.

Drowned.
A negro boy of nineteen years, owned by Mrs. Susan Lockhart, while attempting to cross Broad River, at Cherokee Ford, on the 15th inst., was drowned.

Accident on the Railroad.
The Carolina Carolinian reports the occurrence of a serious accident on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad on Saturday last, a few miles above Ashford's Ferry. The passenger car was thrown from the track down an embankment some fifty feet, rolling over three times, and becoming a total wreck. Of fifteen or eighteen passengers, most of them were more or less hurt. Mr. Price, of North Carolina, is considered dangerously injured. Dr. Wright and Mr. John Henderson are injured, but not seriously. Miss Sims and brother were both severely cut.

THE TARIFF.
The large yield of revenue under the tariff of 1846, and consequent extravagance of appropriations, have induced the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend to Congress a reduction of duties and the placing additional articles upon the free list. Probably this subject would have met action last session but for President-making. That topic can no longer interfere, and we may hope that something will be done. The South desires to promote the free trade policy, not only because it is beneficial to its agriculture, but because experience has afforded irrefragable proof that it is the true path to national wealth. The North, harder to convince, from the appearance of present gain from the system of protection, is slowly perceiving that immediate profits, on limited manufactures, will not counterbalance prospective gains on more extended production. The results of the reciprocity treaty with Canada has further opened the eyes of the Northern people. Agriculture is in no wise injured, while the fishing and manufacturing interests are largely benefited thereby. So fruitful of good has been this measure, that a proposition to extend the principle to the British West India Islands meets with much favor.

It is not our purpose to argue the tariff question. We mean simply to express the hope that the revision will take place, and that the free trade doctrine of the South may more largely obtain. We think it highly probable that sugar and molasses will be exempt from duty, as a proposition to that effect has been made in the Senate by Mr. Houston, of Texas. The vastly reduced production at home makes this step imperatively necessary. A duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem* on these articles of prime necessity is had enough when prices are low, but at the present time, with 100 per cent. on the intrinsic value, the burden to the consumer is perfectly awful, and the people should demand the abolition of the duty—at least till the home production will afford a proper supply for our own wants.

It is also probable that railroad iron will be released from duty. The demand is vastly in excess of the supply, and likely to continue so. The American manufacturers cannot supply the wants of railroads for relaying their tracks, to say nothing of those in process of construction and projected. And should the Pacific road be started, (of which there is much probability,) the amount of iron required will give employment to the establishments of America, England, while the gigantic system of roads contemplated by Russia will foster new manufactures into existence, and conduce to a more healthy condition of the iron interest.

We are entirely satisfied that free trade is the only true and statesmanlike policy. It benefits people and governments. And that nation which most nearly approximates this principle will soonest realize wealth, power, and renown.

The correspondent of the New York Times says that the Hon. James L. Orr, of S. C., will be a candidate for the next Speaker elected by the United States House of Representatives, and that he will certainly be elected.

Stone House post office, Greenville District, has been discontinued.

LAND FEVER IN KANSAS.—Land speculators appear to have got on a full head of steam in Kansas, and we may soon expect to hear an explosion. A letter writer from Leavenworth says: "A lot containing 50 acres, lying half a mile from town, sold at private sale yesterday for \$2,000. One of 16 acres for \$2,000. Single lots 24 feet by 110 are selling from \$200 to \$2,500! Small office buildings rent for \$600 per year!"

SAVE YOUR COTTON SEED.—The New Orleans Picayune notices the engagement of a ship of 800 tons to take a full cargo of cotton seed from the port of Providence, R. I., where the article is to be turned into oil and oil cake. An extensive factory for extracting oil from the seed of cotton is already in operation in Rhode Island, and it is said that one or two companies are forming in Boston with the object of getting up similar establishments there.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.
This enterprise, for the third time in its three years' history, was before the Legislature. In 1853, on complying with certain conditions having reference to the amounts paid in private or corporate stockholders, the faith of the State was pledged, as endeavor, for any loans negotiated or debts contracted by the Blue Ridge Company, to the extent of \$1,750,000. The Company, not able to comply with the prescribed conditions, or not being able to effect loans on the faith of the State, in 1854 made another application, urging the Legislature to make a *bona fide* subscription of \$1,000,000, and endorse the bonds of the company to an equal amount. The Legislature yielded to influences too strong to be resisted, and granted the aid demanded—requiring a mortgage of the whole road and property in favor of South Carolina, (saving \$200,000 in favor of the State of Tennessee, and \$90,000 in bonds due by the company.) This act repealed the sections of the act of 1853 granting endorsements to the extent of \$1,750,000, and disqualified any person from being a Director, unless the *bona fide* owner, for himself and in his own right, of at least \$5,000 of the capital stock of the company. After a response so generous, conceding all that was asked, the Legislature had a right to expect exemption from further importunity, and, indeed, this assurance was unequivocally expressed by the friends of the road, or the fate of the amendment had been different. Apparently satisfied with the manification of the State, the incorporation bloomed more freshly, and a great show of progress was made. This was necessary to make available the funds voted by the State, which were hedged around by conditions to be fulfilled or evaded. On proper showing in 1855 the Comptroller General paid a first instalment of \$200,000 to the company of the State subscription; which was followed by a similar payment in 1856. Three instalments of equal amount remain unpaid, and are withheld because of the company's inability to comply with the terms imposed. Indeed, it never complied with the condition precedent to the two instalments already paid, as the President confesses in his report to the Legislature.

Without funds, and hemmed in with difficulties, the Blue Ridge road came again, and for the third time, before the Legislature for relief. It asks no new aid this time. All that is now wanted is the payment of the \$600,000 of State subscription, the terms of which cannot be complied with, and power is in the managers to elect Directors whether owning stock or not.

The subject went before the Committee, and of course favorable reports were made. But not only so, but this profligate swindle has grown so powerful, that its President was actually admitted before the bar of the House, and heard in its advocacy for three mortal hours! What think you, people of South Carolina, (whose jealousy of the purity of legislation will not permit the signature of the Governor to give validity to laws,) of allowing lobby members and paid advocates to enter your legislative halls to over-influence your representatives to vote for particular measures? It is not enough that the members are button-holed, and clamped, and worn over by one lure and another—it is not enough that the committee are open to those having special interest in special measures; but they must be made virtually members of the House itself, and unlose the tongue of interest to wheedle money out of the treasury, in defiance of the better judgment of your representatives. Fortunately for the dignity of the body—opposition was shown to this shameless proceeding—but it was too weak to prevent the disgrace. Ten righteous men had saved Salem—and the same exception redeems the House of Representatives of South Carolina. Although no precedent, as was stated by Mr. Middleton, (former Speaker,) can be found in the practice of the House or the British Parliament, the motion to hear the Blue Ridge Railroad before the bar was carried 62 to 54. If this crowning indignity is not enough to rouse opposition to cut loose the State from this monstrous enterprise, we know not what will.

We would like to know why private equity stands aloof from this road? Why did the private stockholders in Charleston quietly glide out of their stock and transfer it to the city of Charleston? Why cannot nine merchants or business men of that city be found to hold \$5,000 each as qualification for Director, when this road is to prove so profitable, and play so important a part in increasing the wealth of that seaport? Why are not the payments called in in Rabun county, Georgia, however small? We venture the assertion, that nearly every dollar of the stock in Georgia is owned, in some way, in Charleston, as the charter was secured in that State by money drawn from and returned into the Bank of Charleston.

As the subject had gone over to the next session, we hope a thorough investigation will be made into the Blue Ridge Railroad concern, and that the mystery of broad street financing, as connected therewith, will be brought to light.

LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE.
A Columbia correspondent of the Charleston Courier aims the following hard hits at the business in not done in the Legislature and the want of independence sometimes (we might say often) displayed by members. The worst feature of the picture here drawn is its truthfulness:

"The holidays are too near at hand to admit of due legislation; some of the members have made definite and positive arrangements to leave 'here upon a certain day, in order to take the first boat,' and these arrangements must not be interfered with, even if the country suffers."

"Gentlemen who pledge the people, if elected, to stand or fall by the State, after their election by this pledges upon the table, until they become candidates again, and after staying here two weeks, suddenly discover that their private matters need their instant attention."

"To all such we say go home and stay there, but for Heaven's sake let those who are so disposed remain here and do the business of the country in a manner that it should be a disgrace to any man ever admitted to become a member of the Legislature by a majority of his constituents; the case is just the reverse; so again I say to such, go home, and my word for it, if you have good luck you will never be returned the second time."

"There is one other feature shown by the members which I desire to notice, and it is this, the almost total abandonment of self independence, which in several instances during the present session has been exhibited. I will give you an instance. The bill to increase the compensation of the members to five dollars per day was carried by a large majority—by acclamation—much to the gratification of the close-fisted members of the House, who voted a gentle No. Mr. DeSaussure very properly called for the yeas and nays, for the reason that the House had just before refused to increase the salaries of the dignitaries of the State; the yeas and nays were taken, and the bill was rejected. Why! Because an affirmative vote might injure the prospects of a re-election. This is no fancy sketch, but a fact. The man who is afraid to vote upon any measure as his judgment dictates, is out of place in the Legislature. Vote as your conscience dictates, gentlemen, and, Jackson like, 'take the responsibility,' and then if you lose your seat, you will preserve your self-respect and self independence."

PREVENTIVE OF SCARLET FEVER.—A correspondent of the Boston Post suggests a simple preventive of scarlet fever. He says:—"Globe of Belladonna, taken every morning, by each and every member of a family—adults, children, even, and all inmates, will certainly prevent the spread of this dreadful disease in every household that may adopt it, as certainly as vaccination will prevent the small pox. Ten cents will purchase a year's supply of any of our Homeopaths. A wet finger applied to a globe, and it is placed upon the tongue of child or adult, it is necessary to be kept in the mouth to prevent the spread of this disease."

MORALS OF OHIO.
The following is a portion of a debate which occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington. It reveals a state of morals in Ohio that re-veals the South of the calumny levelled against it by Northern abolitionists:

Mr. McMillin inquired whether free negroes did not vote in Mr. Campbell's district, or something to that effect.

Mr. Campbell—I believe one negro vote was given in my district. That was cast by a man who was not authorized to do so under the decision of the court; and he voted for my opponent. Mr. Campbell here sent the clerk's desk a paper, which was read, signed by the person just referred to, named Anderson, claiming right of suffrage, because, among other things, he was three-quarters white, the remainder being made up of African and Indian blood; and further, that his father was a free man, and his mother a white woman.

Mr. Giddings called his colleague to order for creating an imputation on a colored citizen by representing a brother of Wilson Shannon to be his father.

Mr. Campbell—My colleague will excuse me. I was driven to the necessity of referring to this fact, a number of questions being propounded. Let gentlemen on the other side decide whether the Shannon are white men or not.

The following card is from the Washington Union. It seems that Mr. Campbell meets a flat rebuff from his late opponent, Mr. Vallandigham, who contests his seat in the next Congress:

A CARD.—In the proceedings of Congress on the 8th instant, I observe that the Hon. L. D. Campbell is reported as saying that one negro vote was given in his district, and that that vote was cast for me. This whole statement is an unqualified falsehood. Not one solitary negro or mulatto voted for me, as the testimony will clearly establish. This Mr. Campbell well knows. Instead of one, more than twenty free whites and persons of color did vote in his district at the October election.

"C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.
"DARTON, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1856."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CONGRESS.
In the House of Representatives at Washington on the 15th instant, the subject of reopening the slave trade was brought before the House by a resolution of Mr. Biberidge, of Tennessee, in the following words:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for the revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind; and that any action on the part of Congress conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic would, in the opinion of the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and exasperation of all civilized and christian people throughout the world.

Much objection was urged to the phraseology of the resolution, and its modification was desired. The question, however, was forced under the operation of the previous question, and it was adopted—yeas 122, nays 57.

Mr. Orr, having been unsuccessful in a motion to amend the foregoing resolution, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, unwise and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. Orr moved a suspension of the rules, which motion was agreed to: Yeas 181, nays 10.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 183, nays 10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barkdale, Bennett of Mississippi, Brooks, Keitt, Gattman, Shorter, Walker, and Wright of Mississippi—8.

AMERICAN RAGERS IN ENGLAND.—It is known to those interested in turf affairs that Mr. Ten Broeck, the famous sportsman, has taken three of his crack four-milers to England to induce a match. They were landed in Scotland some month since, and quietly recovering from the effects of the voyage and undergoing acclimation. Their names are Pryor, Pryorax, and Lectempe. Mr. Ten Broeck, being apparently satisfied that their racing qualities remain unimpaired by the voyage, raised the following challenge to appear in *Belle's List*, on the 16th ult., as editorial:

"An effort has been made to bring about a match for £5,000 (\$20,000) between an English and an American horse, four miles, weight for age; or to make two matches, to run one in the spring, the other in the autumn, for \$5,000 a match. My opinion upon the following, from the London Illustrated News, of November 23:

"The American is putting out their best match fellers to our horses—four miles for £5,000 a side; but we trust the Assoc. Club race will be the one finally selected for the debut of these transatlantic 'Mellors' and 'if Fanlango and Job Marson, or Melissa and Alfred Day, can make match movement over the four and a half miles, (equal to any four on the flat,) we shall be content to own Brother Jonathan to be as great in horse breeding as he is in locks, and yachts, and artificial legs."

THE LETTER OF SENATOR TOOMBS to the Southern Commercial Convention urges the great importance to the South of securing her just share of foreign commerce of the Union, which is mainly supported by her industry. This, says he, must be done, and can be done, speedily and constitutionally. Not by voluntary association, which is impossible, but by the force of legislative enactment. *Law* must accomplish it. It is to be effected by applying to the Southern States the system of indirect taxation adopted by the general government, and carried out by it so successfully so far as regards the great purpose of raising revenue. For though a State is inhibited from levying duties on imports, she can, as has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court, tax all imported articles—whether from other States or other nations—deferred for sale within her limits. Acting under this power, Mr. Toombs would have Georgia and other Southern States levy an *ad valorem* tax upon all goods, wares and merchandise offered for sale within their limits, other than those imported directly from foreign countries. This tax should be high enough (14 to 16) to prevent all indirect importations of foreign goods, and (24) high enough to raise sufficient revenue for all the wants of the State, without the imposition upon the people of any exaction of other direct tax whatever.

THE TAX BILL.
The following are the provisions of the Tax bill, passed by the Legislature at the recent session:

On slaves, seventy cents.

On free negroes, two dollars.

On income from factories, professions, &c., fifty cents on every hundred dollars.

On every hundred of capital stock paid in on 1st October, of all banks which have not paid a bonus for their present charter, twenty five cents.

On every hundred dollars of the capital stock of incorporated gas companies, fifteen cents.

On premiums taken by incorporated insurance companies, and by agencies of companies and underwriters out of the State, one per cent.

On every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, (products of this State, and manufactured products of the United States and Territories excepted), sold from 1st January, 1856, to 1st January, 1857, fifteen cents.

On sales of goods, wares and merchandise, of transient persons or non-residents in the State, in any house, stall, or public place, twenty five cents.

On theatrical performances and all other shows, ten dollars per day.—*Carolinian.*

IMPORTANT TO WILL MAKE.—A short time since SUFFRAGE WARDEN, of Spartanburg, N. Y., received a letter from W. F. O. COMSTOCK, of that town, which the warden read, and signed the document without knowing to what it related. They could not swear that they signed a will, and therefore the will was declared void.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The arguments in the Dred Scott case, a trial for right of freedom, involving the question of constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, were concluded yesterday. The Court takes time for deliberation, and the decision will not be made for several weeks—very probably not until the end of the term.

Mr. R. G. Gardner, of Detroit, claims to have invented a sewing machine no larger than a pair of scissors, which will do the work in a first rate style, and can be sold for a dollar a piece.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., by Rev. H. H. DICK, of G. S. S. A. WAY, of Union, to Miss J. HANNAH BOGGS, of the District of Columbia, Mr. EPHRAIM FEW, of Greenville, to Miss M. L. SEAY, of this District.

On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., by Rev. R. H. REID, SAMUEL C. MEANS, Esq., of Florida, to Miss M. A. MOORE, of this District.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. G. HUBBERT, Miss NANCY CAROLINE RILEY to Mr. Enoch B. GAMBERLLE, all of Laurens District.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. G. L. LAWRENCE, Dr. O. G. CHAPMAN and Miss SALLIE WINGO, all of Spartanburg District.

Challenge Accepted.
On the 25th October there was a race run over the Gaffney course, near Limestone, by Marcus Kirby's bk. H. Jim Paollet and Wyatt Lipscomb's bk. Thicketty. Jim Paollet won the race, owing to the negro's bad riding or being pulled by the owner or backers of Paollet. Another race was made, to come off on the 1st December. Thicketty won the race with great ease, running under a stand-still, so that a third race was made with Mr. Griffin, to run his horse against Thicketty 1st January, 1857—purse \$600.

I noticed in the Spartan of the 11th inst. that Mr. Kirby had challenged Wyatt Lipscomb to let him enter for the race on the 25th inst., and depending Lipscomb did not make the race. I made the race. It is not fair, and against all rules of the turf, to enter two horses from the same stable against one—as Griffin and Kirby unite stable. I do not expect Mr. Kirby's challenge to run Kirby against his horse Jim Paollet, over the Gaffney course, the same distance, for from \$300 to \$1,000, and carry the same weight. Let Mr. Kirby fork up the money, and I will ease his pain. I do not expect to answer Mr. Kirby's challenge in the Spartan. When he wishes to run a fair race, let him come up, face to face, and he can have a race.

Dec. 25 44 1t HIRAM LOCKHART.

DR. CLOPTON'S INFIRMARY.
DR. JAMES CLOPTON, who has visited South Carolina for several years, practicing his profession, has now permanently established himself in HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, where he is prepared to treat successfully the following diseases: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Inflammation and Enlargement of the Tonsils, Glandular Swellings about the Neck and Throat, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Tumors that frequently come on the eye lids—and all other diseases of the Skin.

Testimonials of the highest character from your State will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Persons writing will enclose a 3 cent stamp to pay postage on return letter. Medicines forwarded by mail, in such cases as can be treated at home.

Dec. 29, 1856. 1y

Announcement.
We are requested to announce J. E. TOLLESON a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Spartanburg District, at the Election in January next. Nov 6 37 1t

We are requested to announce Maj. JOHN EARLE BOMAR a candidate for the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Spartanburg District, at the Election in January next. Nov 6 37 1t

Commissioners Public Buildings.
Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Buildings of this State, for the year 1856.

Balance on hand at last annual report, \$625 71	
1856. AMOUNT RECEIVED:	
Jan'y 4—From Ben. Cash	\$10 00
Jan'y 4—From D. S. Smith	150 00
Feb. 14—From Catherine Bonmar	18 05
Feb. 22—From W. H. Quarles	25 00
Apr. 5—From E. C. Neal	10 00
Apr. 10—From Jno. Tillston	30 00
Apr. 24—From Jno. Tillston	40 00
Apr. 24—From J. B. Tolleson	12 50
Apr. 24—From Mary Potts	25 00
Apr. 24—From J. P. Pugh	10 00
June 18—From E. B. Farrior	25 00
August 6—From Treasurer of Upper Division to build new Court House	4,000 00
August 6—From Treasurer of Upper Division to build new Court House	2,666 66
Oct. 9—From Holland Summer	25 00
Total	\$7,663 92
PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS:	
Jan'y 4—H. Hicks for work done on Court House	\$ 0 00
March 10—H. Kirby's account	5 62
March 14—G. W. H. Legg's account	6 40
March 22—Tolleson & Wingo's acct.	4 00
March 25—J. W. Waldrop, for chairs	2 40
Apr. 2—H. Hicks, for 12 chairs	6 00
Apr. 21—J. B. Tolleson, for distributing paper, under order of Court, 1850	40 30
Apr. 24—T. O. P. Vernon, in part for Office Furniture, by order of C. P. B.	40 00
Apr. 24—A. W. News for adv.	3 50
May 1—McCartor and Co. for Book for Com.	10 00
May 5—Graves & Van, for Plans	20 00
May 5—R. L. Bryan, for books	104 50
May 5—E. H. Burton, advertising	4 06
May 21—M. Elford, for taking census of the town	10 00
June 17—Cavis & Trimmer, advertising for holders for new Court House	5 00
June 10—E. Edwards, repairing Court House	5 00
June 18—E. Maxwell, first instalment for work on new Court House	4,000 00
July 31—W. J. Brem's account	5 70
July 31—Rent for Presbyterian Church for Equity Court	20 00
July 31—Foster & Judd's account	32 94
Aug. 9—Rent for Maxwell, second instalment for building New Court House	2,666 66
August 8—Elford & McRee's account	1 80
Sept. 18—G. W. H. Legg, to buy plates to deposit in corner of new Court House	23 00
Oct. 17—Cavis & Trimmer, for printing Oct. 21—A. Wingo, for books for Sheriff's Office	50 00
Oct. 24—Rent for Court House, since last annual report	8 28
Comm'n 14 cent on \$6,666 66, two thirds of appropriation to build new Court House, (this commission paid by special contract), being two first instalments	83 33
Comm'n 24 cent on \$440 22 paid out since last annual report	11 00
Comm'n 14 cent on \$6,666 66 paid to Post & Maxwell on new Court House	83 33
Total	\$7,294 52
Cash on hand and amount received since last annual report	\$7,663 92
Balance in hand Oct. 30, 1856	\$369 40

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. W. H. LEGG, Chairman.
O. E. EDWARDS, Clerk and Treasurer.

SUPERIOR PIANOS.
The Undersigned, Professor of Music, etc., at the Spartanburg Female College, respectfully announces that he is the agent of LIGHTER, NEWTON, and BRADBURY'S PIANOS, which rank now among the very best. Warranted, and furnished at the factory price.

Some Specimens can be seen at the Female College.

Sept. 25 51 3t

GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.
Dr. M. L. Paine, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against some scrupulous empiric who obtains their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally authorized Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. This great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friends, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in their present popular form. From every quarter we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike filled with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MILAN'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M. L. Paine's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

[5] Dec 25 44 1t FLEMING BROS.

GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quick medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Rheumatic Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all sufferers with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle.

Dec. 4 41 4t

SPARTANBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.
FACULTY.
J. WOFFORD TUCKER, Esq., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ancient Languages and Chemistry.
Rev. M. C. GRESHAM, (of Va.) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Miss PHEBE PAINE, Instructor in Botany, Descriptive Astronomy, History, &c.
Mr. ST. PIERRE E. SAUNIER, Professor of French and Italian.
Mr. E. M. EDWARDS, Professor of Music, Drawing and Painting.
Mr. E. M. EDWARDS, Professor of Modern Languages.
Fees, Per Session of five months, payable in installments by advance.
Tuition, in the regular College Course, including the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, and a full course of ordinary English branches, \$20 00
Music, Piano, at the discretion of the Patron, 25 00
Music on Guitar, 15 00
French (taught by a Professor who speaks the Language in its purity), 10 00
Drawing and Painting, 7 50
These branches may be studied, or not, at the option of the pupil, and are not necessary to graduation.
Board, on the Campus with same moderate Economy, per month, 10 00
Washing and lights extra.
The next session begins on the 4th Wednesday in February, and ends in July.
The location of the College, affording security, protection and comfort, with most favorable sanitary conditions, its social and moral government, its thorough and efficient modes of instruction, its capacity to impart a complete education, within limits of a very moderate expenditure, its unparalleled success, commend it to the favorable consideration of parents and graduates charged with the preparation of young ladies.
Catalogues containing detailed information will be sent to any person applying by mail to the President.

Spartanburg, S. C. Dec. 25 44 3t

St. John's School for Boys.
SPARTANBURG C. H., SO. CA.,
WILLIAM IRWIN, } PROPRIETORS.
Rev. T. S. ARTHUR, }
THE next Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday—the 12th day—of January next.

WM. B. LEARY, } ASSOCIATE PRINCIPALS
W. M. IRWIN, }
WILLIAM B. LEARY, } Classical Department,
W. M. IRWIN, } Ancient History and Geography.
R. A. PALMER, } English, Mathematics, and French.

Rates per Term of 5 Months,
For Tuition and Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, payable always in advance, \$12 00
Day Scholars, Classical Department, 25 00
Senior English, including Mathematics, Latin and French, 25 00
Junior and French, 15 00
For further information, address W. M. IRWIN, Dec. 25 44 4t or, W. B. LEARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ORDER NO. 1. HEADQUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, December 19, 1856.

The following gentlemen have been appointed and commissioned Adjutant-Camp to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

J. Johnston Pettigrew, J. Povey,
James H. Croft, Ed. Croft,
Lucius Gaston, Jos. Glover,
London Butler, W. J. Maxwell,
T. J. Robertson, Robert Weir.

The above named Aides-de-Camp will report themselves, in uniform, to his Excellency the Governor, at Charleston, on or before the 5th day of February prox. By order:

R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Dec. 25 44 4t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.
CIT on Letters of Administration.

WHEREAS Oliver P. Richardson and Elias W. Richardson have applied to me for Letters of Administration of the bona fide, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Moses Richardson, late of said State and District deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all singular and kindred creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House on the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any exist, why such Letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, the 19th day of Dec. 1856. R. BOWDEN, c. s. w.

Dec. 25 44 4t

Administrator's Sale.
BY sell, on the 15th and 16th January next, the entire PERSONAL ESTATE of WILLIAM F. CLEVELAND, dec'd., at his late residence, consisting of

18 Very Likely Negroes,
three Mules, two or three Wagons, one Buggy,