# The Spartan. SPARTANBURG: THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857. AGENCY.

#### Mr. A. R. SMITH is our authorized agent at Colembus, North Carolina.

# ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

Having secured the services of Rev. W. T. Farrow, and Juo. A. Collins, Esq., to take charge of the School under the control of Morgan Lodge, we beg leave to announce that it will be opened on Monday next. The patrons of the school are invited to ex amine their advertisement. Of their qualifications there can be no doubt.

# MISS PREDERICKA TEMPLE.

In noticing the school of Mr. Baird last week we omitted to state that Miss Fredericka Temple, the accomplished music teacher, was employed to give instruction in that and ther ornamental arts. Her long residence in our Town, and her great success as an instructress in all the branches of music, embroidery, drawing, and French, enable us to say that she is an acquisition, and that her services will be invaluable in the conduct of any school, whose character is so deservedly high as that with which she is associ ted. We congratulate its patrons and Tru-tees upon the call an I accoptance, of Mis Temple to preside over the de portunea's assigned her, in our village Female School.

# WANT OF SPACE.

In consequence of the length of the article signed "A Corporator," the space usually allotted to our ed torial reflections is much abridged. The question discussed by him is, of such importance and interest to the citizens of our District, that we feel the obligation upon us to be imperative to yield our columns.

We are gratified, however, to say that the communication signed "Many Voters" in our last issue, and the reply of this week are both characterized by a manly and can'id spirit. Such discussions must result in the rectification of erroneous opinions and in the removal of false prejudices. Having published the one, we submit the other without comment to the judgment of our readers.

LIMESTONE FEMALE SCHOOL.

This distingui hed School for Young Ladies under the direction of the Messers. Curtis' at Limestone Springs, will commence its first session for the year on the 18th of February. To speak of its mer its and its uncontested claims to the highest posi tion as a school, both in its government and the thoroughness of the education it gives its pupils, would be but to echo a well settled and general opinion. The existence of this school is a fixed fact. No fears of its ever falling into decline, durst approach the mind. Its great and varied facilities for instruction, the compass of its studies, its reputation, its location in one of the most healthy sections of the State, the high a iministrative talent of its founders. with many other considerations, assure us that, amid all the violssitudes and reverses, incident to educational enterprises, it will stand and maintain a vigorous existence.

It is cheering to look upon such efforts as these gentlemen have made for the promotion of education, and to contemplate prospectively, its influence upon the destinies of the State. Mothers are the guardians of our commonwealth. All of the per manent elements of our political communities are shaped and fostered by them. Whatsoever things are pure, hone t, lovely and of good report proceed from, and, are approved by them. They are taught and in turn teach. Their teachings are diffusive and moral. Their pupils are the future rulers and legislators. In their hands is deposited all politica, power. That political power is directed ill or well a.

their maternal education is good or bad. May

SABBATH LAST. We attended the funeral services of Rev. C. S. Walker, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at this place, on Sabbath last. The sermon delivered oters" in your last issue, from Grassy Pond, is by Dr. Whitefoord Smith, was founded on the text entitled to a reply. The courtesy and candour of have fought a good fight, I have finished my he writer, upon a subject near and dear to every sourse, I have kept the faith, henceforth, there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, and not says, has already raised a "considerable excitement" for me only, but all those who love his appearing. his section, evinces an honest spirit of inquiry, No language for a solemn discourse, on a solemn

which, as a corporator, I feel disposed in all kindocasion, could have been selected with more apcess, and equal candor to gratify, so far as I am able propriateness. The deceased was a minister of the to do so, with the lights before me. gospel, and had maintained a ministerial connec-The subject of taxation has always been a diffiion with the Methodist Church, for twenty three oult one, and to freetuen. like the citizens of Sparcars. During that time his devotion to the cause tanburg, whose ancestors bore in part, the burden of his Master, his fidelity in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and his exemplariness of life and of a seven years' war, for the right to tax them selves, any thing which savors of injustice or inc onduct, attest, with great force, that he had fought quality naturally arouses their indignation and op well, run well, and is now in the full fruition of po ition. This spirit, as a South Carolinian, I like those joys prepared for the finally faithful. Mr. to see. It is the foundation of our freedom, and Walker entered the ministry at nineteen, and died should be fostered, rather than ridiculed and revil-

in his forty-second or third your. ed; but at the same time we ought not to let our To speak of the character of the sermon is needfears and apprehensions of inequality and injustice in less. All who know Dr. Smiths' powers of elotaxation, blind our better judgment, and without quence, his "tyrannous command of language," the

due consideration, condemn our fellow citizens hasteness and beauty of his imagery, must know whether of a town corporation or elsewhere; for that the sermor blended in sweetest harmony, tenthen this spirit of patriotism, instead of a blessing, derness of pathes, the graces of oratory, and the becomes a dangerous weapon in the hands of the riches of spiritual comfort demagogue, the pliant tool for the parasite to strike There was one especially instructive and impres a deaily blow at the peace and harmony of com. sive feature in this discourse. It was that the dying munities, if by so doing, he can advance his own, or words of men, are not always indices of their fuhis friends unhallowed ambition. ture state. That some men die singing halleluahs. To "Many Voters" therefore I take great pleas some invoking mercy, and some in uttering quiet

are in replying; and I think before I shall have con and peaceful words. That these utterances, which cluded this article, I will satisfy not only him, bu the car of the survivor strains to eatch as the ground every candid reflecting man in the District, that it of hope and comfort, are not reliable grounds fo any portion of the citizens of Spartanburg suffer, or the upbuilding of hopes. That they are varied by are oppressed by the acts of the Legislature, incorpoircumstances. Difference in constitution, in the rating the village of Spartanburg, and granting to activity of faith, in the character of disease, in the them the town taxes, it is the citizens of the corpo ffects of disease upon the mind, modify and vary ration themselves, and not those of the District. such expressions. The entire life of the man is In the first place, the "rep ated information the only true criterion. If that is truly consistent, that the entire fund accruing from the taxable property in the corporate limits of the said town, is characterized by devotion, by good works, by a realous and active performance of duty, by an abidhereafter to be applied exclusively to the benefit of ing practical exemplification of faith and grace the same," is not correct, and if he or they who cirthese, these alone, furnish the highest evidences of

culate the information will take the trouble to in man's title to a blessed immortality. Such was quire into the truth of the matter, they will see that it is not only, not the case now, never was, and the very nature of things never can be. THEODORE PARKER'S SORROWS. The State tax imposed by the legislature, upor

For the Carolina Spartan.

REPLY TO MANY VOTERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The article signed " Many

eman's heart, namely taxation, which, as he

It is supposed that "the sorrows of Werter" were own property, merchandize and professions belong never so great as at those of the Politically Rev o the State, and cannot be taken for the benfit of Theodore Parker at the present time. But of this the town, except so far as we draw our proportion the reader will judge, from the following facts. out of the State Treasury for public business, &c Having been invited by Wm. Loyd Garrison to at-The taxes paid by the town to the commissioners of tend a meeting of the "Massachusetts Anti Slavery he poor, and to the commissioners of public build-Society" he excused himself on the grounds:

ngs all go into the District Treasury, and are ex-1st. That he had something else to do pended for District purposes alone, and before the and next, that he did not "quite feel in a act of the legislature of 1855, the taxes assessed by festal mood," while his "brother men" are the commissioners of roads and bridges were also suffering in Tennessee, Kentucky and Loupaid into the District Treasury, and the corporators isiana. He also feels sad at the apparent had to assess additional taxes upon themselves, to apostacy of the republican party in Conkeep up the streets and bridges within the corpo gress, in declaring that they are "not an rate limits, thereby compelling us to pay our share abclition party or an anti-slavery party, and not even hostile to the retention of bondand a large one it was too, of the District tax and keep up the village streets and bridges besides, while age;" in short, that they do not think it uite advisable to go to the length which the the people of the country were as much benefited Parker-Garrison school politicians would wish. His sorrow is still further increased by having good streets and bridges as the vsllagers themse'ves. Of this we complained, and I think by seeing Charles Summer "in the streets every right minded man will say justly too, and the or elsewhere, wounded, and unable to take legislature, in 1855, passed an act amending the town charter so as to entitle the coundil to have and But though absent in body, he was with them in

receive the money paid by the corporators of said town, for roads and bridges, to be expended by said spirit. Of this he gave evidence by the following sentiment, which clearly shows that though sorely council in the limits of the town for streets roads and bridges. See act 1855, page 468. "chastised in mind," he has repented of none of It is this act of the legislature, and not an "ordi

nance of the town council," as is supposed by "Many Voters," that gives us all we get, or expect to get hereafter, and which has raised such a clam or in certain quarters against our town; and I pro pose now to examine into the inequality and injustice of this act, and see upon whom the burden falls I agree with "Many Voters" that the town and

#### and above his village tax, while the inhabitants of the country pay only a fraction over 6 cents to each

and not one mill towards defraving the village ex-

penses, and yet our country friends, some of them,

District tax, in the corporate limits of the village,

This too, it must be remembered, is exclusive of

of the country, much greater as there are more ne-

ing all his land even as second quality.

for let us see how it would operate.

prised at their complaints.

ie buildings, if they levy a tar.

creulated to some extent, I will in this connexiou

the village, go to the Town Council. This is

then say they repeal your act of incorporation,

a to each citizen in the country !!

We find the following telegrapic report of Mr Keitt's speech in the New York Daily News: The House went into Committee on the Tar

MR. KEITT'S SPRECH.

complain of inequality and injustice because we Mr. Keitt said he was opposed to all free lists in Mr. Keitt said he was opposed to all free lists in measures of this kind, because they would render necessary, to the extent of the exemption, addition-al duties on articles which were taxed. Branch-ing from this subject, he alluded to the slave trade. Notwithstanding all the efforts for its suppression it had gone on from forty-five thousand to a hun-hundred and fifty thousand souls per annum; while the mortality among them has increased from five to fifty per centum. African crusters are not fitted out in the South but in Boston, New York and ask the privilege of expending one half only of our for the public good, when that half is one third more to each corporator, than the whole District tax he tax on negroes, merchandise and professions which would of course make the inequality, in favor out in the South, but in Boston, iten other Northern cities. The framers of the Constitution foreboded the The framers of the Constitution foreboded the the South, but in Boston, New York and

groes, merchandise and professions in the village in roportion to population than in the country. But their dissolving influences on the Union. It would not be bound by t eacherous combinations, nor qui-eted by sentimental invocations. Some men had announced a political millenium in the event of the the inequality does not stop | ere. In the village we pay according to the improved value of our lots, and we put a house worth \$5,000 on half an acre, we must pay about \$10 State tax, and whatever the

announced a political materium in the event of the election of Mr. Buchanau; but who was to come into the Senate from the State of the President elect, where he had received thirty thousand of a majority? Was he (Cameron) one of the national conservative men? Look at his record. The Sen-atorial election was the first alarm gun, or the first ommissioners of the different boards assess for the District tax besides, while a conforman in the country may put up a house worth ten thousand dollars n 2,500 acres of land, and only pay the same, rawhich fluttered at the mast head an a signal of dis

He (Keitt) would not be told that some few Who then aught to coupl in of inequality, o high taxes? certainly not our friends in the country tricky men were bought. If a true man was not elected, it was either because of a dereliction of duty on the part of national men, or because they were your taxes are too high, but we are not complain a minority in the Legislature. He did not speak ng, it is the people in the country, and yet I venof these things with pleasure, nor mean to compro mise the future for the tranquility of the present, o ture the assertion that there is not a man of you help to consolidate any party which amalgamates strength without establishing principle. The irrewould not for a repeal of our act of incorporation, sistible tendency of events was to sectional or\_ani-zation. He did not agree with his friends as to the The corporation repeated and what would we pay immuniteriality of the doctrine of squatter sover-eignty; he regarded it as a most mischievous, dannto the State Treasury? I answer, the tax on 2000 acres of land at the ad volorem price of 20, 40 or

gerous and demoralizing doctrine. He rested on the fact that the sovereign States 60 ets. according to quality, which at the highest valuation would be only 12 dollars, whereas, nows of this Union, exercising the power of government agents, are to be put down by squatters. When we pay \$316.82, to the State, and the same to the men say that slavery depends on police, they assert that these who go to the Territorics may confiscate District if the District tax is 100 per cent, as it was last year which would be \$24 for the entire amount property recognized by other parts of the Union. of tax on real estate, if there was no incorporation This only paves the way for the other doctrine, that property, over and above the Constitution, may be stricken down. Slavery agitation, so far from while it is \$633.64 under the charter. So that i we give to the District one half of our taxes with being crushed out by the late election, has been increased. Slavery existed prior to law-it was out the incorporation, it would only be \$12, and th commissionres of the roads would have to keep up as old as the institution of marriage, or the individ-uality of property. It did not rise from compacts our streets and bridges, at an expense of not les" r violence, but grew up like any other rudimentary than \$1,000 annually, when as it is, even under the obnoxious act of 1855, which gives us the road and He argued that it was the foundation of the close

and refinement of Athens and Rome. Although the Ethiopian has for five thousand years been in bridge tax, we pay to the District \$158.41 to the to go upon said reserve one the 1st of February and make and occupy for themselves selections from the surplus—about 300,000 acres. The treaty prohib-its whites from setting in the reserve until ninety days after all the Indian selections are made and approved and the surplus set apart by the President's proclamation. The Commi inner of Indian Affairs, by direction of the President, has ordered Col-Cummings, superintendent at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee reserve and stay there, and precent ommessioners of the poor, without paying any tax contact with superior civilization, he is a swage still. He repeated that there was a tendency in affairs for the formation of geographical parties which would lead to the dissolution of the Union, and this connection showed this power and resourthe commissioners of public buildings, although we are liable to do so (if they levy a tax in the District.) and keep up our own streets and bridges, and yet, strange to say, when it is manifest that es of the South, contending that she is able to save every dollar paid either to the State or D strict by er soil from invasion and conquest, and her flag rom dishonor. The South must and will expand; he town, lessens the amount to be paid by the Dis rict pro tanto, still our country friends are comshe will carry her institutions into the surrounding States, where governments are failing and the peolaining of inequality and injustice !! If I did not ple are lapsing into mongrelism. The States Rights men at the South, numbering nine-tenths o cel assured that the good people of the District have never considered this matter, I should be surthe citizens, will rally round the standard of pro-gress. Whatever else perish, those institutions There is another erroneous idea, which has been will be saved.

# THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN FLORIDA.

put to rest, and that is, that the taxes paid on land The St. Augustine Ancient City gives the fo and negroes in the country, by owners who reside owing particulars of the outroges committed recently by the Indians in Florida, and which we have total mistake, and it really seems to me that none heretofore briefly noticed:

out designing men could have thought of such an Colonel Douglas Dummitt, inspector of the en bread, make a hole in it, put in some quicksilver, error. The entire district tax goes to the District, and fasten it in, and then put the bread on the wa-ter and it would float until it came to the child. She said she had seen it operated with success. No toms at Smyrna, arrived here on Monday last, and brings the intelligence of the murder of Mr. Shive, his wife and two children by the Indians. Mr. while only one half of the town tax goes to the ouncil, and the other hal to the commissioners o Shive resided on Mosquito South Lagoon, about four he poor, besides a tax to the commissioners of pubmiles south of the settlement at Smyrna, and had but lately moved there from Philadelphia, for the earne along and drove it from its place, but as soon as the boat pessed, it returned to the same spot, and they took a hook and found the child in that place. I hope from what I have said above, that "Many purpose of cultivating an orange grove. Two young men, sons of Mr. Sheldon, of Smyrna, having been up the Lagoon, as far as Turtle Mound, on a duck-Voters" will at once perceive the error into which he has fallen, and that he will no longer suppose ng excursion, on account of the high wind, or fuesday, the 23d, put into the shore at Mr. Shive's that "the taxes levied in the small compass" of our illage which we receive are "more than adequate date for the purpose of remaining during the night on nearing the landing they discovered the body to its positive necessities even if lail out with rigid of Mrs. Shive and one of the children; they imme-dately put off from the landing, and crossed the conomy," and that he will still regard the people diately put off from the information Dummitt, in-forming him of their discovery. The next day forming him of their discovery. The next day f the incorporation both as liberal and enterprising, r at least as uncomplaning under onerous and added---"If you are a fireman or a wateleman, you had better go below." "I am the Chaplan of the House," responded the stranger; Amasa bowed heavy taxation, which I know his generosity will vere his neighbors, and several others, visited the remises and buried the bodies found. not allow him to deny, is for the benefit of the Dis-

DISSOLVING THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT .-- In the Senatorial branch of the New York Legislature, on the 15th inst., Mr. Richardson introduced his di vorce bill. It is the same bill introduced by him at the last

It is the same bill introduced by bim at the last ression, and failed to receive the approval of a ma-jority of the Senators. The bill provides that di-vorces may be adjudged, and marriages may be dis-solved by the Supreme Court of the State, in addi-tion to eases now provided by statute, in either of

the following cases: 1. When the husband has or shall, wilfully, withut just cause, abandon his wife for three years. 2. When the wife has or shall, wilfully without just cause, abandon her husband for three years. 3. The cruel and inhuman treatment by the hus band of his wife, so as greatly to in pair her health and endanger her life, rendering it unsafe for her

to collabit with him. 4. When either party, after marriage, shall have become, or at the time of the commencement of the action shall be, and for five years next prior thereto shall have been, a confirmed lunatic or idiot, or ir-

#### recoverably insane.

THE COLD AT THE NORTH .- The continued as ere weather at the North is having the effect of causing an immense amount of annoyance, incon venience, discomfort and damage to the inhabitant and property of those trigid regions. New York harbor and Long Island Sound are almost complete ly blocked up with floating ice, and navigation of all kinds is very dangerous, if not actually imposi-ble. At New York no less than twelve lines of

ferry boats were compelled to sus; and operations entirely while those that continued to run e cupied from one to three hours in making their trips of from a half to one mile distance. The *Herald* says that most of the ice forms in the North river, and every tide brings down great masses, which, if unchecked, float out to sea by way of the Narrows; but unfortunately, the tide in the North river changes two hours later than that of the East river, and all the floating ice in the bay finds its way on the turn of the tide up the Eest river, and the channel

ass .-- The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

"The President has received official information

from the agent for the Shawnee Indians that as the members of the tribe have nearly completed their

selection of 200,000 acres in the reserve, an exten-sive organization has been formed by persons in Western Missouri—reported 300 to 800 families—

go upon said reserve one the 1st of February and

the Shawnee reserve and stay there, and precent whites from occupying Shawnee, Miami, Kaw, or any other Indian lands. Requisitions for troops to

support Col. Cummings' orde s have been sent on

one had any faith but they tried it; and sure the

bread floated a few rods and then stopped. A boat

A CLERGYMAN IN DISGUISE .-- A stort man o

ed complex on, strong presence and bearing an immense moustache, accosted Amasa, the page, in the Representatives lobby at the State House, yes

is coat. Amasa replied that the firemen usually

terday, and asking the boy where he should ha

pegged their extra toggery in the basement, at

He had been in the canal two days.

Times telegraphs the following:

telegraph and messenger.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION .-- A CONT for the cutire revision of the State constitution of Iowa meets at Iowa City on Monday next. The proceedings and debates are to be reported by Mr. Wm. Blair Lord, of Baltimore, who left this city last evening for that purpose. The service is ex-pected to last two or three months.

#### MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. B. G. Jongs, Mr. JAMES M. SMITH and Miss ELIZABETH STEWART, all of Greenville District. On Wednerday, the 14th inst., by A. Bonner, Esq., Mr. JAMES ELLISON to Miss CORDE.

LIA S. PORTER, of Spartanburg District. On Tuesday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. JERNY LEE, Str. LIPSCOMB WOOD to Miss MARY E. AUSTELL, of Spartanburg District. On Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Currie, Mr. JAMES WILKINS to Miss C. P. MOORE of Spartanburg

CURTIS, MF. JAMES WILKINS to Miss C. P. MOORE, of Spartanburg. On Tuesday, the 23 ult, by Dr. F. W. LITTLE-JOHN, Mr. J. CALVIN TURNER to Miss CHRISTMAS J. NANCE, of Spartanburg. On Thursday, the 15th ult, by Rev. B. BONNER, Mr. JAMES C. BYRAM to Miss MALINDA

C. BYARS, of Spartanburg District. On Thursday, the 15th inst., by Dr. C. LEE, Mr. MITCHELL C. McCOWN to Miss LAVINA

TATE, of Union District, S. C. On Thursday, the 15th ult., by Rev. T. JEFFER. SON CAMPBELL, Mr. B. FRANKLIN BLANTON to Mrs. JANE C. NEWTON, of Union S. C.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of ROADS will meet on Monday, 1st of February next, at 11 o'cleck, A. M., Up Stairs in the Store Room of Mesure. MORGAN & MOORE. A prompt attendance is desired. B. F. BATES. 49 Jan. 29

#### ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

HAVING been employed by Morgan Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., to take charge of their s liable to be choked until another tide floats it back again. Is the city itself the greatest trouble and damage is experienced from the freezing and burst-SCHOOL, we would inform its patrons that the School will be opened on MONDAY NEXT. All School will be opened on MONDAT PREAS. And the English branches with the classics will be taught according to the rates heretofore published and the school will be governed according to the reg-ulations of the Lodge. WM T. FARROW, WY O. A. COLLINS. ing of the Croton water pipes; and no little anxiety is created, in consequence, at the immense amoun of water wasted by this means.—*Charleston Cou*-INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING KAN\*

Jan. 29 JNO. A. COLLINS.

# GOOD AMBROTYPES. L. A. GREEN,

Would respectfully inform his friends that he is at his ROOMS, ready to wait on them at any time. Those indebted to him for Pictures taken 1854, 1855, and 1856, will please call as early as possible and settle. L. A. GREEN. Jan. 29 49

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. A XLES, SPRINGS, and HUB3. For sule by BENNETT & GOSS.

Jan 29 49

## D. LANDRETH & CO

RESH GARDEN SEEDS, all kinds. For BENNETT & GOSS. sale by 49

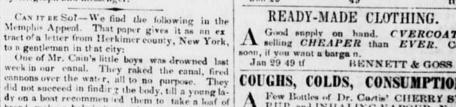
### COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

A Few Bottles of Dr. Castis' CHERRY SY-RUP, and INHALING VAPOUR. Never known to fail in affecting a cure. The demand for it rapidly increasing. Also, Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, and Rogers' Liverwort and Tar. Jan 29 19 BENNETT & GOSS.

CAPITAL PRIZE. \$ 50,000.

WE are tothorized to sell TICKETS for Swan & Co's. Lotteries. We expect to commence with the Alabama Lottery, to be drawn on 7th February. Highest prize \$50,000, 3260 prizes in all, amounting to \$204,000. Whole tickets \$10; Haives \$5; Quarters \$2.50; Eichts \$1.95

Eights \$1.25. Certificates of Packages of 10 Tickets \$80. Trickets ordered with money enclosed will be sent by first mail. All communications strictly confi-dential, BENNETT & GOSS. Jan 99



# Jan 29

A Good supply on hand. CVERCOATS selling CHEAPER than EVER. Call

such fe male schools then thickly dot this land.

## CONFLAGRATION.

A portion of the buildings at the "Rolling Mills," known as the property of the South Carolina Manufacturing Company in this District was consumed by fire on the 22d instant. The fire is supposed to have originated in the machine or blacksmith shops in both of which fires had been kindled that day. It first made its appearance about four and easting house; the store house, nail factory and rolling mill house having all been consumed. We learn from S. Bobo, Esq., that the valuable papers and books of the store were preserved. Loss is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

Since writing the above we take pleasure in say ing, that we have been informed by the agent of the company, that they have so far repaired the damages occasioned by the fire, as to be able to supply all demands for iron at shortest notice.

# NEW FIRM IN NEWBERRY.

We beg have to call the attention of our citizens to the advertisement of W. F. Pratt & Co., at Newberry. They are extensive dealers in drugs, chemicals and every thing connected with an extensive A pothecary Shop. With the new firm we are pleased to see that our young friend, Mr. R. H. Land, is connected as a partner, having previously studied medicine under Dr. Pratt. Mr. Land is a sufficient of Mr. Buchanan's friends. It is studied medicine under Dr. Pratt. Mr. Land is a son of our former townsman, A. J. W. Land, and favorably known to this vicinity. He entered the Spartan Office as a printer, and fai hfully devoted himself to the typographical art. As a profession he pursued it with great perseverance, until the opportunities for acquiring a medical profession presented themselves, which he embraced, and, now in consequence thereof, sustains the honorable position of a partner with Dr. Pratt, so long and well known in the business of an Apotheeary.

His success is an evidence of his indomitableness of character and fixedness of purpose. It is a refreshing proof of the trath of the Latin motto, that "Perseverance overcomes all things." Mr. Land not only is a business man, self-educated, and selfmade, but he has won laurels in the lighter walks of literature. For several of his articles he received a pecuniary return from some of the literary journals of the North. What a commentary is his success upon the favorable character and genius of our country.

In conclusion, we would not only recommend the establishment of W. F. Pratt & Co , but cheerfully respond to the sentiment of the editor of the Laurensvitte Herald in reference to Mr. Land;

"Success to the boy who, fixing his determination upon a higher position, allows nothing earthly to swerve him from his course-he deserves the support and encouragement of all his fellow men."

#### A SHOOTING SCRAFE .-- We learn from the Caro-I on Times that a difficulty occurred Sunday after noon, at a drinking saloon on Bridge street, during which fire arms were used and one of the party received a very severe wound in the lower jaw, the ball, shot, or slug, passing around under the

tongue, from where it entered on the right to the

The Swiss Population of Washington, D. C., is and to be much excited by the warlike news from their native land, and intend to organize with a view to providing measure for aiding the confederation in its great struggle.

Investigation The President's message has at last been dispos

WASHINGTON, January 13.

"The triumph of Freedom is America-Pea-

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun

President's Message at length Referred-The

Tariff Bill taken up-Sensation on the Elec-tion of Gen. Came on as Pennsylvania Sena-

ed of in the House, and it has been referred and ordered to be printed; but, whenever the House shall be in committee of the whole on the state of the Union political speeches can be made, whatever may be the bill before it. The tariff bill, as reported from the majority of

ecably if we can, forcibly if we must."

his place in the Senate."

his evil deeds:

the case with Mr. Walker.

the committee on finance, at the last session, was taken up in e similitee of the whole on the state of the Union, a d Mr. L. D. Campbell made an o'clock in the morning and continued, aided by a of the bill. He did not profess to go into details at strong wind, to devastate everything it touched. It this time, but stated that the committee would pro-was arrested, however, in time, to save the foundry pose modifications of the bill, reducing the rates of duties on some articles and taising them on others. He stated that the provisions of the bill in relation to raw material would reduce the revenue about six illions immediately, an i from four to six millions prospectively. After the majority of t' e commit ce shall have perfected their project, various amendments to it and substitutes for it will be offered There appears to be now some prospect of the pre-

sage of the bill reducing the revenue to a reasonab'e sum at this session. Much sensation was produced in both Houses to day by the reception of telegraphic advices stating that Gen. Simon Cameron has been elected to the United States Senate. At first the whole account was discredited, but soon after Gov. Bigler receivea dispatch which put the matter at rest. It is said that the vote was 67 for Cameron, 58 for Forney,

and 7 for Foster. The whole number of senators and representatives is 137, and, according to this statement 132 votes were cast, and that General Cameron had a majority of the whole humber of the members of the Legislature. In the late presidential election Gen. Cameron was on the side of said that Mr. Foster or Judge Black would have been easily elected if Col. Forney had not been the demo ratic caucus candidate. As President Pierce had his Hale, so President Buchanan will have his Cameror. It is rumored that the President and family will

visit Cuba for the benefit of the health of Mrs. erce, after the inauguration. Mr. Kelsey's committee of investigation have summoned as wirresses, Mr Raymond, editor of

the New York Times, and Mr. Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, and others.

How SENATOR SEWARD BECAME & LIQUOR DEALER .- Some of the press have recently charged that Senator Seward had entered into a co-partnership at Auburn, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting the liquor business. The Tribune, however, says the facts in the case are to this effect:

"A private fraud appears to have been lately practiced on Governor Seward, very similar to one of the public frauds attempted some time since by

the swindler Huntington Mr. Seward, it seems, being the owner of an uncecupied store in Auburn, which he was not otherwise able to let to advantage. entered into a limited co-partnership with a smart

young man to carry on the business of selling paints and oils. But in drawing up the articles of co partnership this smart young man desired that after the words paints and oils, "&e.," might be added, with the design of covering a number of articles, the sale of which, though not included within the terms

partner in the liquor trade. Gov. Seward is a lawyer, and ought to under-

stand that matter better than we, but it seems to us that if this be a correct statement of his case, he cannot be without a legal remedy "

EFISTOLARY .- It is estimated that at least 1,500 love letters pass daily through the post office at Lowell, Mass. Copidically speaking it must be a amunity that believes in Byron's maxim, that to the District \$158.41 while the people of the Dis-'man wes not formed to live alone."

anties to calculate the number of postseripts mather appended to these love missiles!

country ought to be a unit. They of necessity are inseperably connected, and must rise or fall to gether, and sectional jealousies between us, are as

unwise as they are injurious to both. In December, 1851, the town of Spartanburg

was first incorporated for four years only. Previous to that the taxes were assessed and collected according to the general advalorem system, for the poor lands of the country. The 7th section of this act, enacted, "that no person residing within said (town) limits three months in the year, shall be liable to work on the road without the said limits, or be taxed or assessed for the same," and this was the only benefit or exemption the charter gave the orporators, which was no exemption or bonefit at all, as we were compelled to keep up our streets and bridges at our own expense, without any aid from the tax imposed, even on our own village property by the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, for the whole of it went into the District treasury, and not one cent was expended in defray

ing the expenses of our streets or bridges in town and hence, "Many Voters" is correct when he says "the District," as he is informed, (previous to 1831) 'reaped the benefit of the whole tax both of Dis triet and town to the exclusion of the latter," which as "Many Voters" also says, was "a manifest wrong" as every reasonable man must admit.

But it is alledged by some that we have no bridges to build or keep up. Here again our country friends are mistaken, we have a bridge that cost about \$3,500, and was presented at the last term of our court, by the grand jury as needing repairs, which exhibits another remarkable feature in our District police, at which the people in the country,

complain loudly, and that is, while we pay for our own bridges out of our own pockets, we are liable to the District if we fail in the slightest particular in

our duty. Besides this bridge there is another that cost \$400, and there is more than one street, important both to town and District, entirely closed for the want of bridges, which with the aid we now have, we are not able to build, to say nothing of the

foot bridges necessary for the accommodation of our colleges; and which they have had to build at their own expense. Again "Many Voters" says:

"The bridges of this District are very numerous

and the expenses of keeping them up quite burden-some, consequently, the people of the town ought not to hesitate for a moment, to assist us in defraying the absolute and needful expenses of both Distriet and town."

Now, I ask in all candor, do we heaitate to as sist you in defraying the absolute and needful expenses of both District and town?" Let us see. According to the report of the Comptroller General for 1856, the State tax of the town of Spartanburg, on real estate alone, was \$316.82, upon which paints and oils,' was yet incident and essential to the District tax was 100 per cent. or \$316.82, one be paint and oils, was yet incident and essential to the paint and oil bus ness. This point was conce-aded without suspicion, and now, under the cover of this '&c.' Governor Seward unexpectedly, and although we have no paupers in the poor house. much to his regret and mortification, finds himself The whole District bosides, only paid on real estate 1562 96. Thus while 1700 inhabitants pay \$316.82 on about 2,000 acres of land, 26.000 inhabitants only pay 1562.96 on 580.905 acres; the 1700 corporators paying over one fifth of the entire taxes of the District, on real estate, exclusive of the tax on negroes, merchandise and professions-Now of the tax on real estate alone, the village pays ting changes to the Constitution having managed

We wish we were deeply enough versed in trict themselves, only pay \$1562.96. So that every inhabitant of the village pays about 91 cents each

towards defraying the expenses of the District, over who is to decide the point in question."

No one can more ardently desire, that peace and Indians, on the 20th, (the same day twelve months inrmony should exist between the country and the before they attacked Licut. Hartsuff.) approache

village than I do, for no one is more ready and willing to admit their mutual dependence upon each at work some two hundred yards from the house other. What, I ask, could the village do without the country? The people is the country are most-by farmers and they along spate wealth. They are ly farmers and they alone create wealth. They are he producers of everything which adds to the real wealth of both town and country; on the other dans killed Mr. Shive, they immediately repaire hand who are more interested in the growth and to the dwelling, and then taking the gun of M prosperity of the town, than the people of the District? Here are our Colleges, here the Court House and seat of justice, here is the terminus of the railroad, and the centre of the business of the District: here a market for every man, and the greater the population the better the market, and the lighter has not been found, and there can be but little doubt he taxes upon the District. Suppose we were to aban on our railroad, close our colleges, burn down our public buildings, abolish our district offices, and send our criminals elsewhere to be tried, what would elled more than one hundred miles out of their the property of the District be worth in twelve claimed territory to perform this act of butchering months? The bare statement of the questions furin cold blood, innocent children and defenceless nishes its own deplorable answer. women.

In this matter, therefore, it is manifest to the most superficial observer that while the complaint omes from the country, the grounds of complaint exist in the rillage, and I sincerely hope that these his experience and investigation in regard to the culture in the United States of the Chinese sugar uncalled for and unwise bickerings and jealousies between the country and the village, will no longer disturb the quiet order and good feeling that ought

always to exist between members of the same community. A CORPORATOR. -----NO BIBLE AT THE CAPITOL OF MISSOURI .--- The

St. Louis Democrat of Monday contains the folwere they placed in our situation, would no doubt lowing. The state of affairs at the Capitol of Missouri seems to be as singular and extraordinary as it is deplorable:

"The city papers would probably have published Gov. Polk's inaugural address yesterday morning, but for the delay of ceremonios, the cause of which we have no hesitation in making known to our reads, and offer it - one of the strongest re ons in the produced at the price of oats, at the rate of fifty world why the seat of government should be changed at once to St. Louis.

"The cause reported is, that the insugaral cere-onics were delayed at least half an hour in hunting northerly point of its growth is Minnesota. If the seed be cut off it will sprout again and bear double, up a copy of the Holy Bible, upon which to adminisr the gubernatorial oath. It is further added that as last year in South Carolina after an unsuccessful search for some minutes, it was

ought by many that the inaugural would have to be postponed until a copy of the book could be obined from St. Louis, but this proposal met with the most determined and malignant opp ition from Gov. Price. Happily, at this critical juncture, a Bible was handed ble was handed in from the Ponitentiary, and e oath was then duly administered.

Another interesting item connected with Misold custom, behind the present commercial age, and adds: efferson, the Capitol, has been raised to \$30 per "Again Jeffer week since the assembling of the legisture. members receive only \$21 per week. The legislature is about to adjourn to St. Louis, in consequence of the exorbitant prices.

A PERFETUAL GOVERNOR. -It seems that owing to the blundering of the h t Legislature of Missis-sippi, that State has a perpetual Governor. The Natchez Free Trader of Tuesday last says:

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"In his late message to the Legislature on this subject, which we publish this morning, Governor McRue says that he is Governor for life. We should have no objection to his being Governor of Mississippi, for many years to come; but the organie law of the State provides that the Governor chall e elected every two years. But it seems that the botch work of the Legislature of 1854, in submit to make the term of governorship perpetual, and no one can tell when the official term of the Judges and members of the Legislature will expire. The whole affair is in mud, and for ourself we can't see

onducted his reverence to an ant chamber .- Boston Courier.

WEALTH OF EMIGRANTS .- The Journal of Com-

the house from the west, and killed Mr. Shive by the rife balls which struck him in the face, while merce says there arrived at Castle Garden last year 141,695 emigrants, bringing as "eash means" \$9 it is supposed that Mrs. Shive and the child that 642,104. Of this number, 55,055, with \$2,101. 56, were destined for New York; 13,327, with \$1,984,125, for Wiscons n; 11,749, with \$694, 785, for Pennsylvania; 11,064, with \$1,400,482, for Illinois; 7,085, with \$681,637, for Ohio, and 6,494, with \$162,986, for Massachosetts. reaching it, the boat being in shoal water some dis-tance from the beach - It is believed, when the In-

-----SENATOR BELL -It has been reported that Sena-

Shive found there loaded with buckshot, discharg ed it at the child in the water, as its body indicates or Bell, of Tennessee, lost ten thousand dollars by was killed by such shooting; Mrs. Shive was kill the late slave exceptions. The Nashville Banner awever, contradicts the report, and says Mr. Beld's ed by two rifle balls in the neck and head. On the children of Mr. Shive was a cripple, and our thousand dollars. The entire loss of all parales without doubt was left in the excitement of so sud len an attack and alarm in the house. This child is put at twelve thousand - Standard

-----THE MULISTER FROM ENGLAND .--- It is stated these inhuman savages burnt it with the building everything on the premises that was not carried off that the salary of the British minister to Washingwas destroyed by fire. When shall we be rid of these devis incarnate? Here are four lives lost and ton was raised to £5,000 to induce Mr Villiers to take it, and all the cabinet urged it on him with valuable property destroyed, and these rascals trav-

the exception of his brother. Lord Clarendon, who advised him to decline, which he finally did. -----

The Southern University at Greensboro, in Alaama, under the control of the Methodosts, has had \$200,000 of funds for its buildings and the endow-

ANOTHER OF THE GOOD LADIES OF

OUR CITY TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge,

PREPARED BY FLOMING BROR, PITTSBURGH, PA. NEW YORK, February 7, 1852.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of nine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pausburgh, Pa., which I administered, and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of heing cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying the most excellent health. I take pleasare in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth street. 1,500 gallons of vinegar to the acre. The most 237 Purchasers will be careful to a k for DR. times. "LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pitts-

burgh, Pa. All other Vernifuges in comparison DAYS OF GRACE .- A bill has been introduce into are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge,

the Legislature of New York declaring that days of grace shall not be allowed on bills of exchange also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine withand drafts payable at sight, nor upon those while are payable on a subsequent day, if drawn upon a bank or banker. The Evening Post favors the en-tire abolition of "days of grace." It says it is an out the signature of FLEMING BROS. [40] Jonuary 29 49 It LETTER FROM HON. JOHN MINOR

BOTTS, OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, July 9, 1855. Messrs. WM. S. BEERS & Co.--Gentlemen Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt ne to send you this voluntary testimonial to the

great value of CARTER'S SPANISH MIX-URE, for that almost incurable disease, Scrotula. Without being disposed, or deeming it necessary, go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the aston shing results that have been produ hat medicine, on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhansted, and all the usual remedies had failed, fully

justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadfal malady. I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all con-stitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all

cases; for, of course, I can know nothing about that -but from what I have seen of the effects, I would whom I could exercise influence or control Respectfully yours, JNO. M. BOTTS.

HO, FOR NEW YORK! A S Fremont, Free Niggers, and Freelove, have been eleated, and as Kansas has thus far been gained for the South, and her delegate been

admitted to Congress; and as Walker is de mirably in Nicaragua, thus giving Cuba a blo the rear, which will cause her to fall in Uncle Sam's lap like an apple fully rige. And particu-

by as cotton is worth 12 cts, and ris ng, and the generally is properous and determined to go abond, we have become reconciled to our northern merchants and concluded to 'ry and gouge them once more. To do it effectually we propose to send on the Yan'er half of our firm abo interest in the executed negroes did not exceed March, and let "DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND." and if we do not get a big stock of chesp goods it ; ill not be our fault.

In the mean time, we have a large assortment of

LADIES' WINTER GOODS. something tor gentlemen's wear, besides a general variety of

Fancy & Staple, which we will sell exceedingly low, in order to be

prepared for our SPRING AND SUMMER operations. Give us a call generally, and make up an acquaintance early in the year. Jan 29 49 tf

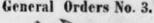
BENNETT & GOSS.

## Valuable Real and Personal Estate FOR SALE.

The Subscriber still offers for SALE his HOUSE and LOT of 8 acres of land, one other House and Lot where-on H. S. A. Poole formerly lived, with a number of unimproved Lots, with four tracts of Lond, all pretty good farming lands.

The subscriber will sell any part or all of the above named property at pri ate rale for Cash, for two thirds of the value, and it not disposed of by Sales day in March next, he will sell at public sale to the highest hidder all the above named pro perty, with a quantity of perso al property, countri-ing of Negroes, Herses, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the property and buy bargains, as I must and will sell if I can find purchasers. Terms made known whenever there is any chance to sell. R. C. POOLE

The Spartanburg Express insert three Jan 29 49





HEADQUARTERS. GEORGETOWN, January

WELL ORGANIZED MILITIA being the A strength and pride of the Commonwealth, and in order that due organization may the better be maintained, it is enjo ned by the Commander-ined by Chief

Upon the Officers in command of Divisions to exercise their influence with a view to an efficient organization of the different Brigades in their respective Divisions.

Upon the Officers in command of Brigades, and Colonels in command of Regiments, to attend promptly to all of the daties prescribed by law, and notably, to the returns required of them, to the due squipment, drill and organization of the Regiments and Companies under their command, and to not hesitate to use it in any and every case of Scrofu-la, with persons for whom 1 felt an interest, or over ed by law. By order the Commander-in-Chief. ed by law. By order the Commander-R. G. M. DUNOVANT,

Adjutant and Inspector General. Jan Do

"Again, the custom varies widely in different countries. In England and America three days are allowed; in Hamburg twelve; in Frankfort-on-the-Main four; in Lisbon and Oporto fitteen on inland and eight on foreign bills. In Spain fourteen on inland and eight on foreign bills. In France ther were formerly ten days allowed, but the code Na-

poleon, among many other sensible things, over-threw the custom entirely; and where that code now prevails, is in France, Genon, Antwerp, Legrn, Palermo and Rotterdam, there are no days of grace at all."

It takes a pretty tall mule about Asheville, N. C., to show his ears, in consequence of the depth ofthe snow.

The Eastern mails last week at Asheville, N. C. was an entire failure-and the "News" went to press, without hearing a word from Raleigh. Very well. We went to press, without hearing a word from New York or Charleston, and what we got

from Columbia was frost bitten.

saccharine matter as far north as the milkystate can be had; in Massachusetts it has shown 23 per cent, of sugar, here in Washington 14 per cent. It reures a dry soil and hot sun. It should not be funced so soof as Indian corn by several days. It ill mature in less than a hundred days from the time of sowing the seed. For sugar it Bourishes best on poor soil, but for fattening mitmals on r ch soil. For sugar t shoul i be indivested, or rather ate in the sc son, but for need should be cut,

id therefore planted earlier. As a fodder erop

Mr. B. considered it as making a revolution in cat

le food all through the Union. The seed can h

sty bushels to the acre, and can be converted in

bread or chocolate, fed to fowls, &c. It will give

-01010-

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. At the National Agri

cultural Society, Mr. D. Jay Brown, of Agricultural bureau of the Patent Office, wro introduced to

the society for the purpose of giving the result o

Sugar, he said, could sometimes be made from

the dried stalks, but it is expensive. It contain