

The Spartan.
SPARTANBURG.
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.
AGENCY.
Mr. A. R. SARRIS is our authorized agent at Columbia, North Carolina.

THE EXPRESS AND OURSELVES.
Our neighbors of the Express take our two points as high as did Russia the famous "five points" of the Allies during the Crimean war. Simple and natural as we thought them, they are found to be full of uncharitable bias. We can only say (without laborious protestation) that our article was thought to be mild, candid, and free from offence. We also say, in good conscience, that we have never secret nor open desire for wrangling. But to the two points.

THE WEATHER.
For weeks back our weather has been most extraordinary for the season. Crops and fairs have been indispensable, notwithstanding the dryness of the atmosphere. On Sunday, day and night, we had a servicable rain, with more reasonable temperature; but from Monday noon rigidity returned, and Tuesday showed the ground covered with a heavy black frost. Peas and early vegetables are damaged, if not killed, while the peach groves seem to us utterly destroyed, as far as we have examined.

MORGAN RIFLES.
This corps, it will be noticed, has been so far equipped as to justify Capt. Legg in ordering them for parade on Saturday afternoon.

MONUMENT RAILING.
We examined lately the very neat iron railing now being manufactured by Messrs. Hamlin and Durant, on Laurens street, for the Covings Monument. It will enclose a space thirty feet square, and form a secure and ornamental protection to the Washington Light Infantry Monument. It will probably be ready in three or four weeks.

COURT OF APPEALS.
The appeal courts meet in Columbia on the 1st Monday in May. The business will come in the following order:
1. Causes from the 6th Circuit to be taken up on the 1st Monday in May next, and heard for one week, if so much time be necessary; otherwise the Circuit next in order.
2. Causes from the 5th Circuit to be taken up at the end of the foregoing, and heard for one week, if so much time be necessary; otherwise the next Circuit in order.
3. Causes from the 4th Circuit to be taken up at the end of the foregoing, and heard for one week, if so much time be necessary; otherwise the next Circuit in order.
4. Causes from the 3d and 2d Circuits to be taken up at the end of the foregoing, and heard until the end of the term, or until disposed of.
5. The Middle Circuit will be called on the first Monday in May.
6. The Eastern Circuit immediately after; which will be followed by:
7. The Southern Circuit; and probably the same week.
8. The Western Circuit.
9. The Northern Circuit.

OLD NEGROES.—It is well known that the laws of the Southern States prevent owners from manumitting old and helpless negroes. Having worked their lives in health and strength, owners are not permitted to make a pretext of infirmity, whether of line or disease, to cast them out to perish by hunger or die from want of attention. This fact does not seem to be known to those tender-hearted gentlemen who are so anxious to invest with the attribute of liberty all of Han's descendants, provided they can steal them from their masters. We remember an occurrence, a few years back, which rather surprised an Irish abolitionist. The facts are these:
Many years ago a son of the man referred to settled in South Carolina, accumulating a little property—among which was an old negro woman. Time laid his hand pretty heavily upon both, but the master, a bachelor, died first, leaving his father sole heir to his estate. The administrator appraised him of the nature of the property, and received directions as to its disposition. Lamenting sincerely that his son held a slave, and desiring to restore that slave to liberty, he directed her emancipation. He was advised that the law would not permit this to be done, unless on security for her maintenance through the old age on which she had entered. He could not understand the humanity of this provision, and thought freedom to starve was enough. His humane feelings did not lead him to give the security demanded, but a few Southern friends of his head son bought and provided for the earthly wants of the old woman, and guaranteed her liberty more according with true humanity.

DEATH OF SIMON WEST.
Simon West left his home, near Anderson's Mill, on the 24th ult., to cut timber. Not returning home at night, search was made for him, and about 9 o'clock his lifeless body was found. An inquest was held next day, before Squire J. C. Caldwell, who was acting as coroner, with a jury composed of S. N. Evin, A. Alexander, John Snoddy, David Anderson, E. H. Willis, J. H. Vandike, Thomas P. High, David M. Brice, A. P. Caldwell, S. A. Caldwell, N. B. Roddy, and Wm. West, jr., who rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by the visitation of God.

TEMPERANCE.
Notwithstanding his arduous labors on the bench, extending from 9 to 12 o'clock daily during the sitting of the court, Judge O'Neal found leisure and strength to deliver two addresses on temperance—on Wednesday and Friday nights—one in the Methodist Church to the general public, the other chiefly to the students at Wofford College, in the chapel, where many citizens attended.

TEMPERANCE.
On the first occasion the general subject of temperance was presented with the force and zeal which belong to this enthusiastic advocate of total abstinence. He declares for a prohibitory liquor law, as the only remedy against the misery produced by spirits, and urges upon the people incessant effort to induce legislative enactment of such law.

TEMPERANCE.
At the College his remarks were mainly directed to the young men he was addressing, though of general application, and were listened to with much interest.

TEMPERANCE.
The long and pure life of Judge O'Neal, rich experience, extraordinary physical and mental activity, amiable disposition, blunt manners, and universal benevolence, have won him hosts of friends among our people, who will ever welcome him back with cordial hands to what he calls the Athens of the State.

TEMPERANCE.
The long and pure life of Judge O'Neal, rich experience, extraordinary physical and mental activity, amiable disposition, blunt manners, and universal benevolence, have won him hosts of friends among our people, who will ever welcome him back with cordial hands to what he calls the Athens of the State.

TEMPERANCE.
The long and pure life of Judge O'Neal, rich experience, extraordinary physical and mental activity, amiable disposition, blunt manners, and universal benevolence, have won him hosts of friends among our people, who will ever welcome him back with cordial hands to what he calls the Athens of the State.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.
The following articles on the subject of the Territories and States of the American Union is from the Philadelphia North American correspondent. It shows that even the North is getting awake to the value of the inter-State commerce to that section, and which now is equal to or over \$200,000,000. These material considerations are worth estimating:
"It seems probable from present appearances that the next Congress will pass bills for the organization of the embryo Territories of Nevada, Dismal, Arizona, and Nechilo. When Minnesota will be admitted into the Union the number of States will be thirty-two. Oregon and Washington will raise the number of thirty-four, and Nebraska and New Mexico to thirty-six, and the four new Territories would, when admitted, increase the circle to forty. Should Texas and California each be divided into three States, as is proposed, the number would be raised to forty-six. Then there is the proposed State of Superior or Innes, making the number forty-seven. We have omitted Utah, but if that Territory be admitted as a State, the number would be forty-eight. This number would be reached without any division of Nebraska, Oregon, or Washington. The number is large enough for six or seven States, Oregon for three, and Washington for two. These calculations serve to convey an idea of the rapid growth of our republic, the immense extent of our unsettled territory, and the importance of the legislative affecting it. Before twenty years it will be a country of ten millions, and the population of the empire of the great mountain region, and by the margin of the grandly rolling rivers, prairie, cities will spring up, while the farmer, receiving the low of his cattle, the scream of the locomotive, and the rushing sound of the steamboat, will everywhere tell that civilization has reached the far West. That a mine of wealth will all this be to the commercial and manufacturing class of our own section! Then Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston will be the mart of a trade compared with which what we do at present is a trifle. There is nothing in the progress of Westward country that here, Kansas, however, is a brilliant return. Every new Territory organized is a fresh source of profit to us. Every new State admitted is an impetus given to extension of trade. Hence the disposition of the western empire is of the most important nature, and we should take an active part in such disposal."

THE NEW TERRITORIES.
The following articles on the subject of the Territories and States of the American Union is from the Philadelphia North American correspondent. It shows that even the North is getting awake to the value of the inter-State commerce to that section, and which now is equal to or over \$200,000,000. These material considerations are worth estimating:
"It seems probable from present appearances that the next Congress will pass bills for the organization of the embryo Territories of Nevada, Dismal, Arizona, and Nechilo. When Minnesota will be admitted into the Union the number of States will be thirty-two. Oregon and Washington will raise the number of thirty-four, and Nebraska and New Mexico to thirty-six, and the four new Territories would, when admitted, increase the circle to forty. Should Texas and California each be divided into three States, as is proposed, the number would be raised to forty-six. Then there is the proposed State of Superior or Innes, making the number forty-seven. We have omitted Utah, but if that Territory be admitted as a State, the number would be forty-eight. This number would be reached without any division of Nebraska, Oregon, or Washington. The number is large enough for six or seven States, Oregon for three, and Washington for two. These calculations serve to convey an idea of the rapid growth of our republic, the immense extent of our unsettled territory, and the importance of the legislative affecting it. Before twenty years it will be a country of ten millions, and the population of the empire of the great mountain region, and by the margin of the grandly rolling rivers, prairie, cities will spring up, while the farmer, receiving the low of his cattle, the scream of the locomotive, and the rushing sound of the steamboat, will everywhere tell that civilization has reached the far West. That a mine of wealth will all this be to the commercial and manufacturing class of our own section! Then Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston will be the mart of a trade compared with which what we do at present is a trifle. There is nothing in the progress of Westward country that here, Kansas, however, is a brilliant return. Every new Territory organized is a fresh source of profit to us. Every new State admitted is an impetus given to extension of trade. Hence the disposition of the western empire is of the most important nature, and we should take an active part in such disposal."

THE NEW TERRITORIES.
The following articles on the subject of the Territories and States of the American Union is from the Philadelphia North American correspondent. It shows that even the North is getting awake to the value of the inter-State commerce to that section, and which now is equal to or over \$200,000,000. These material considerations are worth estimating:
"It seems probable from present appearances that the next Congress will pass bills for the organization of the embryo Territories of Nevada, Dismal, Arizona, and Nechilo. When Minnesota will be admitted into the Union the number of States will be thirty-two. Oregon and Washington will raise the number of thirty-four, and Nebraska and New Mexico to thirty-six, and the four new Territories would, when admitted, increase the circle to forty. Should Texas and California each be divided into three States, as is proposed, the number would be raised to forty-six. Then there is the proposed State of Superior or Innes, making the number forty-seven. We have omitted Utah, but if that Territory be admitted as a State, the number would be forty-eight. This number would be reached without any division of Nebraska, Oregon, or Washington. The number is large enough for six or seven States, Oregon for three, and Washington for two. These calculations serve to convey an idea of the rapid growth of our republic, the immense extent of our unsettled territory, and the importance of the legislative affecting it. Before twenty years it will be a country of ten millions, and the population of the empire of the great mountain region, and by the margin of the grandly rolling rivers, prairie, cities will spring up, while the farmer, receiving the low of his cattle, the scream of the locomotive, and the rushing sound of the steamboat, will everywhere tell that civilization has reached the far West. That a mine of wealth will all this be to the commercial and manufacturing class of our own section! Then Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston will be the mart of a trade compared with which what we do at present is a trifle. There is nothing in the progress of Westward country that here, Kansas, however, is a brilliant return. Every new Territory organized is a fresh source of profit to us. Every new State admitted is an impetus given to extension of trade. Hence the disposition of the western empire is of the most important nature, and we should take an active part in such disposal."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

GOV. WALKER.
Hon. R. J. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, uses the following language in a letter to the President, which we find in the Washington Union:
"In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again confront the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will not withhold and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will be pre-justified by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas."

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

THE INDEPENDENT vs. THE DIVINE LAW.
The "Independent," a professedly religious paper of New York, but recently employed mainly to uphold Beecherism and the Black Republican cause, has been recently engaged in a controversy with the lowest depths of the party of abolition, calumny and detraction. The greater the lie, and the more palpable and gross the absurdity, the better does it seem to prevail among its readers. To clutch upon and distribute among its readers, to utter decency is nothing to it, if it will clamor, it is, heaped upon the South, the end sanctified by the means. And, as regards the Divine Law, and the instruction contained in the Bible, in relation to the institution of slavery, it is not only miles of all these gross perversions, or runs athwart them as to authority whatever, but it is ridiculous and denounces those who interpret these Divine teachings according to their plan and obvious meaning, and act in accordance with their injunctions.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Kingstree Star notices the burning of a depot at Gourdin's Turnout, Northeastern Railroad, on the 21st inst. The act was incendiary and the loss of goods heavy.

NEWS SCRAP.
The election in the Ninety-six Congressional District has been ordered for the 1st Monday in May. Gen. A. C. Jones is nominated in the Laurensville Herald as another candidate. Also, Gen. J. H. Williams, of Newberry, in the Mirror.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Asheville News states that James S. Smith, of that town, in sinking a well, struck a vein of sulphur water, possessing also obnoxious properties. The White Sulphur Springs, of Greenbrier, Va., have been sold to a company of Virginians for \$750,000!

NEWS SCRAP.
We regret to learn, says the Mississippi Free Trader of the 20th inst., that General Quitman is confined to his bed with serious indisposition. By the breaking of a rail on the South Carolina Railroad, on Thursday last, near Branchville, five cars were thrown from the track, and the conductor, John Gilbert, and one of his assistants, were killed.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Charleston Evening News states that Col. E. J. Kewen is that city inviting recruits for service in Nicaragua. We hope he may be disappointed. A rumor comes from St. Louis that an expedition is fitting out there for the invasion of Costa Rica, to create a diversion in favor of Walker.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Atlanta Intelligencer says that lucerne grass is being used there as table salt, prepared like turpentine tips.

NEWS SCRAP.
The body of Milton Rash (says the Orangeburg Southern) was found lifeless, near Providence Camp Ground, St. Matthew's Parish, on the 25th ult. Intoxication was the cause.

NEWS SCRAP.
Mrs. Portington says the best "anecdote" for "pizen" is not to take the "damned stuff."
Counterfeit \$20's on the Bank of Charlotte, N. C., are about \$20's out!

NEWS SCRAP.
Mr. T. H. Crews has purchased the interest of Mr. Hollingsworth in the Abbeville Banner.
Lieut. Gov. McCombs, of Virginia, has resigned his office in a very laconic note of two lines to Gov. Wise.

NEWS SCRAP.
It is a singular fact that the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, the present Speaker, Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the Democratic candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge, are all practical printers.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Yorkville Enquirer says that Mr. Samuel Turner, a native of York District, died in March, aged 98 years. On the Saturday following, his daughter, Miss Sarah Turner, died at the age of 72 years. Through her father's long life she had remained with him, his support and comforter.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still are stout and capable of full work. This shows good treatment.

NEWS SCRAP.
The Keowee (Pickens) Courier announces the death of Col. Jesse McKinney, at the age of sixty years.
The Cherokee Gazette states that a planter of that district returned to the tax collector one family of negroes numbering 30—most of them prime field hands. The parents were from Africa and grown when brought here, and still