

Correspondents will please remember we publish no communications unless accompanied with the true name of the writer:

Our thanks are due Mr. J. A. HENNINGMAN for kindly furnishing us with northern papers, from which we made many gleanings in the absence of exchanges.

We have seen, touched, and tasted a specimen of the bread, pastry, cakes &c., from the Bakery of Mr. J. W. GANNETT, and all three senses seem to convince us they are very good, and will please the most squeamish. Thanks for specimens, and success to the enterprise.

"Speed the Plough."

W. B. CARLISLE, of Charleston, intends establishing soon, in that city, "a cheap weekly organ of skilled and intelligent labor and industry," to be called "the Yeoman." Mr. CARLISLE was for a long time associate editor of the Courier. He is a gentleman of fine talents. It will doubtless be a success.

Rev. A. H. Lester—Wofford College.

We are informed that Rev. A. H. LESTER, of Greenville District, has been selected by the Trustees of Wofford College to fill the chair of Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages. We are pleased to hear of the selection, and think there are none better qualified in every particular, for the efficient discharge of the duties of this honorable position. Mr. Lester has been a close student all his life, and the last few years he has devoted to the study of those languages, of which he is made professor, under the tuition of one of the ablest oriental teachers in this country. His mental culture and intellectual acquirements being of the highest order, when he commenced these studies, he made rapid progress in mastering them. Mr. Lester is a christian man and scholar of the highest intellectual endowments. With such additions to the present able Faculty of Wofford College (in which are some of the noblest specimens of mankind) we have good reason to hope it may soon again witness that prosperity and patronage which it enjoyed previous to the war.

We do wish most earnestly for the restoration of that status of the affairs of the country, and individual prosperity and easiness of circumstances, which alone is wanting to make Wofford College and similar institutions of inestimable advantage and usefulness to our country. These handsome and capacious buildings are almost unoccupied, and the talent and learning of its faculty, though not dormant and idle, does not find near the amount of professorial labor they desire. It is an unfortunate and lamentable truth, that many people of the country do not regard the education and mental culture of their children as the most vital necessity, but as something of secondary importance, for which it will do to make expenditures if they have a super-abundance of means; but if a little straitened, or not very full handed, they apply it in a direction which produces only a sensual or imaginary pleasure when contrasted with the more lasting and exquisite enjoyment one finds in the possession of a well trained and cultivated mind. Yet there are some who do not give the matter a secondary consideration even—persons of means. But this class of persons are not so numerous as those who regard it as a good thing, and for which they are willing to spend money if they happen to have more than they can apply in another way. How much wiser would it be to hold our mental improvement of the first importance—let it come next to the actual necessities of life. It is not so much from the fact that our people are not able, as a want of a proper appreciation of the importance of education, that these valuable institutions are not more liberally patronized. Some persons, who give the matter any consideration, think they must have a superfluity of means. But if you were to find these people exercising a little self-denial of the luxuries of life in order to enable themselves to make outlays upon the education of their children we would think they began to have a proper estimation of its value. These luxuries in which they indulge may not be extravagant—may not be regarded by some as such. Nature is frugal, and her wants are few, and if we would bring ourselves down to these we would then have that surplus which seems to be necessary. Let us retrench in everything until we are able to spend money upon the improvement and advancement of the children of the country. It is judicious to do so. In so doing we bequeath a legacy that holds fast through life's labyrinths, and is safe against the contingencies and vicissitudes of human events. Let us not vacillate between the dignity and wisdom of such a course, and the sordid notions of the ignorant. For the advancement of the virtues that adorn life, or the blandishments that endear it, education is equally essential.

The Staunton Virginian says that the Hon. Simon Cameron, ex-Secretary of War of the United States, took several miles of the iron of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and had it transported and laid down, at Government expense, on a private railroad of his own in Pennsylvania. The company made application for the return of the iron; it was approved by the Quartermaster-General, but Secretary Stanton dismissed the claim by disapproval.

On First Page Will be found a "tribute to the truly gallant," by "J. E. C." correspondent of the N.Y. World. We are not fond of encomiums upon war and warriors. We are not for making the Cæsars, and the Alexanders, whose restless ambition has transformed the earth into scenes of desolation and carnage, and representing them as patterns of all that is noble and heroic. Few, like HAMPTON, can be eulogized as the virtuous and magnanimous hero. It was not he who mingled in the strife for false glory and renown. We publish this tribute to Gen HAMPTON because anything which comes so near doing justice to this noble man is worth a place in our columns. In doing so we are aware that a large number of our readers are deprived of that variety of miscellaneous matter suited to their tastes. It is well written, and we commend it to all.

Reidville High School.

If Mr. CARSON need references at all, we would find the highest and best in Dr. BROADUS, and when he speaks from personal knowledge of the "superior abilities and thorough education" of Mr. Carson, we know that Reidville is "fortunate" in securing his services. The following is taken from the Greenville Enterprise: "The Trustees of this flourishing Institution have been fortunate in securing Rev. W. B. CARSON as Principal of the Male Department. As Mr. C. is not personally known to many of those likely to think of sending to the School, the writer takes the liberty of stating, from intimate acquaintance, that he is a man of superior abilities and thorough education, and with a remarkable turn for the business of teaching. He was formerly Editor of the Southern Baptist, and throughout the war was Chaplain to the 14th S. C. Regiment. He has lately been teaching at Woodruff, where the people speak of him in the highest terms. Boys and young men who attend the school will be treated with singular kindness but with firm discipline, and will be sure to learn well, if they do their part."

J. A. BROADUS.

Greenville, January 24.

[For the Carolina Spartan]

SIKEVILLE, March 2, 1866.

MR. BILL ARR:

Sar—I have bin wantin to rite you a letter for some time, but I have bin too busy plowin to take time to rite. I want to ax you Bill, the next time you rite to the Metropolitan Recorder man in Nuyork, to ax him if he pleas, to ax Mr. Gordin Benit to len me his inginrubur Constitushun, as I want to, as soon as I lay by my crap, to rite a book on government, an I want to put in juxter posishun one rit on paper, an the inginrubur one, so all sides can be seen at a bird's eye view, an then they can be no mistakin a plane history of fac no longer, fur I am tired of so much contradictin one an other; it aint honis. Is it Bill? Now Bill, I want you to be particuler about the constitushun, fur they do say Mr. Benit is a sort of an eel man—mity slippy—he may have more an one. Tell him I want the one what ses the President has no rite in time of peas to free the niggers, but stretch it to the war powers, an he has the rite Now Bill, I have a little book called the Constitushun Tex Book. It was rit by a Filadelfy lawyer, in which is a Constitushun, as I think was a simun pure one, fur it has a letter in hit rit by Mr. E. L. Marey, in which he tells Mr. Sheppard, the Filadelfy lawyer what rit it, that he has compared hit with the original one put in his offis by General Washington, and hit is adactly like his in authography, etimology, sintax an prosody, but hit haint got nuthin in hit like Mr. Benit's. Tell him if he has lent hisin to Mr. Johnson to git it fur me if he pleas. And then Bill, I want you to ax Mr. Chides & Peterson, of Filadelfy, the book makers, to republish five or six hundred thousand new copies of the Journal of the Convenshun what made the Constitushun, fur general distribushun, as the book is gone out of print, an I think is much needed at this time. Then I want you to ax Mr. Chas Sumner, the Senator of Massachusetts, to have a jint resolutushun passed in the Sint, to make every member of Congress, before he takes his seat, to take a solum oath, without equivocation or mental reservation, and in the fear of God, if he has any, that he has diligently studied the sed Journ; an that he will vote for no law of Congress that is not in exact accord with the Constitushun made by a majority of the members of sed convenshun, votin by States, as they did, the hier law to the contrary, notwithstanding. Then Bill, ax Mr. Johnson to len me his history which says the government of the United States was made by all the people, an where they met, an ax him if he is got time (for I expect the feller is mity bissy gitin his experiments in his all-the-people Government to work rite) to git that little book I sed was rit by the Filadelfy lawyer, and turn to page 212, and read paragraph 521 and 522. Then turn to page 226, an read paragraph 562 an 563. Then turn to page 254, Art. IX., with paragraph 648. Art. X., with paragraph 549, an if he will read the first paragraph under page 287, it will do him no harm. And when he has read these sevral paragraphs attentively, to put his left hand an his hart, if he has any, and raise his rite han an eyes to heaven, and take warnin by the fate of Ananias and Soppkira, an them says the government is not a constitushunal compac between suvran independent States as it come from the han uv our revolutionary fathers. Well Bill, if you recollie when the Constitushun was finished old Mister Elex Hamilton was mad cause they didn't make it as he wanted it made, so he said "never mine, it is weak in hits organs, but hit can be made strong by constructushun," and so they hav, fur they hav constructushun, an constructushun, and twisted the thing up into so many shaps I don't think nobody sees nuthin about it, except Mr. Seward, an he went tell the truth about hit, fur he told Mr. Lincon a whole heap of lies about hit an got him killed, an expect he is foolin Mr. Johnson fur the same purpos. Now Bill, one more questun fur this time an I am dun. Ax Mr. Perry et he was moon struck, when he compared, in his letter to the Legistur, Andy Jamson to George Washington, or is his eyesite so bad he can't tell a tomit from a eagle. I think it was Robin Burns, the poet, who sed, "the Ren often discovers what the Eagle o'er looks," an I expect that is the way with me and Mr. Perry.

Yours, in perfect harmony, BILL SIKE, of Sikeville. P. S. Send me the answers as soon as you git them. B. S.

NEWS ITEMS.

The execution of Garry, the one-armed Kentucky guerilla, who committed eleven separate murders, has been fixed for March 2d.

Gen. Lee arrived at Washington on the 16th ult., and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

All the distilleries in Hudson county, Ohio, except one, were closed by the Government on Saturday, for alleged violation of the revenue law.

There are between 70 and 80 proposed amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

The Legislature of Kentucky has rejected the Constitutional Amendment, and has passed a resolution requesting the removal of the troops, asking the restoration of the habeas corpus, and condemning the Freedmen's Bureau.

The New York Times says, striking evidence of decay into which the agricultural interests of South Carolina have fallen, is found in the fact that imported rice is now used at Charleston.

"Decay" is not the word, except as the legitimate sequence of destruction. The agricultural interests of South Carolina and the South generally will, very possibly hereafter decay—but only because they have first been destroyed.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was sent to the President on the 13th inst. It is said to be no secret that the Executive does not approve of its provisions.

The Louisville Courier says: "We have spent \$3,000,000,000 to fight the States into the Union, and now Congress is doing all it can to fight them out."

"Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

General Joe Johnston employs about 500 of his late Confederate soldiers in the repair of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As they became familiar with the pick and spade in the entrenchments, they work with knowledge and are glad to obtain a living in this way.

The Confederate bondholders have held another meeting in London, under the presidency of Admiral Wallis. They resolved that they have "full confidence that both in justice and equity they have a fair claim on the Federal Government, and on the States forming the late Confederation."

One of our exchanges says it is stated that a large number of mechanics have been employed in Northern cities, to commence at once the rebuilding of Charleston. This is welcome intelligence to all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the chief city of the State. So it is, if true. We hope it may be so.

The Chicago Times says the question having been submitted to General Sherman as to the meaning of his order turning over abandoned lands to negroes, he replied that the measure was temporary, and not intended to last after peace was declared.

Query: When will peace be declared, and will it be a whole peace or a piece of peace?

A letter from Dublin states that a general outbreak is momentarily expected throughout Ireland; that the arrest and conviction of several of the Fenian leaders has only rendered the people more determined in the cause of Irish freedom. The town of Callon has been searched for Mr. Stephens, but he was not found; it is believed he is not a great way from Dublin.

But faith, an if he is after dublin his speed, they might not catch him in the last—not at all—by any means.

There was excitement in the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday, during the discussion on the Franchise Bill. Hard words passed between the Speaker and a member, and the former threw a mallet at the latter's head.

The Connecticut Republicans do not enter the canvass in that State in a very amiable frame of mind. At a Hartford meeting to elect delegates to the State Convention, resolutions endorsing the President were voted down, and Postmaster Cleveland was hissed for advocating them. The Gen. Hawley (Radical) delegates were chosen.

A less peaceful view of the Mexican situation appears to be obtaining ground at our national capital. Our Washington advices represent that in Congressional circles there Napoleon's expressions in reference to evacuation are regarded as evasive and disingenuous, and it is thought that he does not really intend to withdraw his troops unless our Government will recognize Maximilian or enter into some other compromise in the matter. Many military men entertain the opinion that our force on the Rio Grande will be increased at once, and that our affairs there will be immediately placed on a war footing.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, makes the following statement:

Between nine and ten o'clock Tuesday night, the office of the Examiner newspaper, in Richmond, was taken possession of by military authority, and a guard placed upon the premises. The proprietor endeavored to procure an audience with General Terry, but was refused. In reply to messages, asking by what authority the paper had been stopped, and for what reason, General Terry stated that it was by his authority, and for the course pursued by the Examiner during the past two months.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Columbus, communicates the following good news from Ohio:

The situation in Ohio is becoming interesting. Our Republican friends are to-day in a minority of forty thousand in the State, and a close observer of public sentiment maintains that a square vote on negro suffrage would lose the State by seventy thousand.

Their sagacious men confess that the fanatical freaks of Bingham, Schenck, Ashley, et al., are making the party commit "State suicide." As for the Radical Congressmen, that are in the condition of the ram that batted the maul—nothing left but the tail—and you will never hear of their return to Congress again.

A Valuable Table.

We published in the Charleston News the subjoined table, which will prove highly valuable for future reference in the adjustment of debts and claims. It ought to be cut out and preserved:

The following Table represents the valuation of Confederate money in Gold, from January 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865, inclusive, and from 1st to 15th of each month, at Augusta, Georgia.

Table with columns for months and years (1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865) and corresponding gold values.

PRICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES, BONDS AND STOCKS IN MOBILE.—We notice in a Mobile exchange that the notes of the following banks, and the following named bonds and stocks, are quoted in that city as below:

Table listing various banks and their note values in Mobile.

Table listing various bonds and stocks with their prices.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

Unless all signs fail we shall have a political gust. The elements are gathered for it. The longer the storm is brewing the more furious will it be, and the wider will be its range.

The President may, perhaps, take the full benefit of the ten days, for which time he is permitted to remain a bill, in the session, before it will become a law without his approval. In the interval of the ten days some things may happen which will tend to confirm him in his purpose and policy. He may wait for a batch of Radical measures which, in ten days, may come to him. At any rate, he ought to have the completion of the Freedmen's Bill—the Civil Rights Bill—so that they may not, in their fate, be divided.

If the President, within ten days, issues his intended proclamation of the restoration of the Union, he may after that feel himself obliged, if he does not now, to veto all bills which may be proposed, with especial reference to the excluded States, upon the sole ground that the States concerned are not represented in Congress. Legislation, which may be well applied to States out of the Union, may not be so well fitted for States within the Union. The President will adhere, as we know from many of his declarations, to his theory that the Union is restored, and that, therefore, measure which do not recognize that fact, are unconstitutional and inexpedient.

The report that the Cabinet is distrustful of the offer of the French Emperor to withdraw his support from Maximilian within a reasonable time, may be doubted. Some diplomatic employees may have suggested that idea, and the American public generally are very jealous and suspicious of all foreign policy that can reach us. But it now appears that the despatches of Mr. Bigelow tend to confirm the confidence of the Government in the intention of Napoleon to relinquish his hold on Mexico.

President Johnson, on the 19th, sent to the Senate his veto of the amendatory freedmen's bureau bill. The President takes the ground that it is unconstitutional and that the appointment of agents in every country where freedmen and refugees exist would impose too much patronage in the hands of the Executive, and would enable him to use it for the attainment of political ends, if he was so disposed. He expresses the earnest hope that a question so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon the deliberate consideration of the people, and that it should receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

A special despatch to the Daily News, dated Washington, February 18, says General Lee in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, said that the people of Virginia accepted the result of the war, and would stand by the Government. He added that there was some impatience that the State was not allowed representation, and believed that there was a general disposition to treat the freedmen well. He was very reticent and briefly answered direct questions.

A despatch from Washington, Feb. 9, says: The house by large majority passed resolutions declaring that the rebellion has deprived the people of the South of all civil government, and it becomes the duty of Congress to enable them to organize State Governments. The President is fully justified in maintaining the suspension of the habeas corpus in the Southern States, and in keeping troops therein for the protection of Union citizens and freedmen.

FROM MEXICO.—Letters to the Brownsville Times report a fight between Cornales and Cortinas, in which the latter was worsted. Murder and robbery prevailing to a great extent on the Rio Grande side, and much terror exists. All persons now cross from Matamoros to Brownsville without passes. French troops have left Monterey on account of jealousy of Mexican troops. Manuel Riva Jannare, Minister, has gone over to Maximilian. He denounces Juarez as an usurper.

Fred. Douglas and other negro delegates had an interview with the President on the 7th, for the purpose of securing all civil and political rights, particularly that of suffrage. The President referred to his past conduct as evidence of his friendship, but decidedly expressed himself against giving them suffrage, as likely to bring them in conflict with the whites and produce a war of races.

It is stated that letters from influential conservatives in the New England States are pouring into Washington, urging their Senators and Representatives to avoid a rupture with the Executive, and to abide, as far as possible, by the policy he has seen fit to mark out for the restoration of the Union. They will not do it; there's no use to try.

There is a child in Staunton, seven weeks old, which weighs one pound and a half. When born it could be put in a tea-cup, and then weighed only half a pound. The little Lilliputian is "doing well." Quite an in-tar-resting little child.

A CARD.

THE subscriber having associated his son WHITEFORD S. SMITH with him in business, it will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of SMITH & SON. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

P. SHAND SMITH.

March 1 5 2w

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL, if not providentially hindered, attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the STATE and DISTRICT TAXES of Spartanburg District, for the year 1865, viz:

- At B. Price's, Tuesday, 27th March next.
W. P. Moore's, Wednesday, 28th of March.
Grassy Pond, Thursday, 29th of March.
Limestone Springs, Friday, 30th of March.
Garrison's Store, Saturday, 31st of March.
Spartanburg Court House, Monday and Tuesday, 2d and 3d days of April.
Pacolet, Wednesday, 4th of April.
Rich Hill, Thursday, 5th of April.
Glenn Springs, Friday, 6th of "
Walnut Grove, Saturday, 7th "
Sumner's, Monday, 9 "
H. Wofford's, Tuesday, 10th "
Cross Anchor, Wednesday, 11th "
Hobbyville, Thursday, 12th "
Woodruff's, Friday, 13th "
Cavin's, Saturday 14th, in the forenoon, Ois., same evening.
And after one week's rest—Bethlehem, Monday, 23d.
Crawfordsville, Tuesday 24th
Reidville, Wednesday 25th
Cashville, Thursday 26th
Johnson's, Friday 27th
Vernonville, Saturday 28th, in the forenoon, Bonar's, same evening
Cherokee Springs, Tuesday, 1st May
McKely's, Wednesday 2d
Thomas', Thursday 3d
Walt's, Friday 4th
Pollard's, Saturday 5th
Beech Springs, Tuesday 8th
Morgan's, Wednesday 9th, in the forenoon, Burton's Store, same evening
Holly Springs, Thursday 10th
Dean's Mill, Friday 11th
Wilkins, Saturday 12th, in the forenoon, Fingerville, same evening
Boiling Mill, Tuesday 15th, in the forenoon, Bivingsville, same evening

Spartanburg Court House, Saturdays in May and June, also at said Court House, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 26th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of June. The Village Tax will be received any time of the last weeks collecting, and if any country returns should not be made and paid, they will be received Saturday in July, they can be made and Taxes paid on that day, at which time the Books must certainly close. And all Tax payers who fail to return and pay their Taxes by that time, will be double taxed, and those who make their returns and fail to pay by that time will be issued against by single Tax Executions, and those double taxed, by double Tax Executions. Every Tax payer will be expected to be prompt in making their returns and paying their taxes, and those in the country are hereby earnestly solicited to turn out at their nearest precincts, as it will be impossible to wait on them at the Court House on public days. I expect to attend at the different places at as early an hour as possible, as collecting and assessing will be a tedious process. Every Tax payer will be expected to be prepared to give the precise number of acres of land—the amount of lots in town—the number of males between the ages of twenty one and sixty years—the amount of professional income—the amount of commissions received by Brokers, Vandue Masters and Commission Merchants—the number of dogs of every kind and description they had in the State on the 1st day of January last or brought in the State up to the time of paying Taxes—the amount of all premiums taken in the State by Agencies of Insurance Companies—the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange. (The products of this State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States or Territories thereof excepted) which any person may have made from the 1st day of May, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1866, value of all articles manufactured in this State for sale, barter or exchange, amount of all spirituous liquors manufactured in this State, for barter or exchange—and the value of all spirituous liquors brought into this State for sale, barter or exchange—All cotton on hand on the 1st October last, the crop of 1865 excluded, and the amount of sales of cotton made from the 1st of May last, to the 1st of October last, &c. &c. All freed men as well as white men between the ages of 21 and 60 years of age are required to make their returns and pay their Taxes. All returns to be made on oath, either by the owner of property or their agents making their returns, as no return can be taken only according to law.

R. C. POOLE, Assessor, and Tax Collector.

March 1 5 1em