

Errata.

In the "list of the magistrates of the district" published in our first number, Samuel Lancaster's name should have occupied the place of Wm. Thorns. There may be other errors in this list, the copy used being an old one. As soon as we are able to procure a correct copy we will publish it.

Something New.

Mr. W. D. MILSTED has presented us with a specimen of the tin milk pitchers, which he gets up very handsomely. The plan is a good one, and worth something more weighty than a "puff." Persons who will call at Mr. MILSTED'S will see specimens, and will certainly be more favorably impressed with its convenience than would be possible from anything we could say of it. When you call around, prepare yourselves with the change. You will buy.

Conflagration.

We are sorry to hear that the dwelling house of Capt. A. COVELAND, in the upper part of this district, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from a spark dropped from a torch in the hands of a servant. The flames spread so rapidly that none of the household furniture was saved.

We have received, through the kindness of the Charleston News, the "Commercial Circular and Prices Current," published in that office. It is very neatly gotten up, and replete with commercial information.

We are indebted to Mr. JAMES McMAKIN for Northern papers of a late date—the N. Y. World and News. In the latter we see a report of a speech made by Lloyd Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, on the "present condition of the country." Garrison is notoriously known as the editor of the most unscrupulous abolition sheet in all the North. He took for his text, "The North victorious," in contradistinction from Wendell Phillips—"the South victorious." The speech is not given in full, but all who have seen and know the character of the man and his contemptible paper will have a very correct conception of the tone and character of his remarks. For instance, he would say "400,000 of reputed beasts have been created men," and "that Colossus of traitors, Jefferson Davis, will be hanged, and that the gallows ought to be abolished if he is not." This is the style of the craziest of all the negro worshippers of the North. His principle remarks were of the most Radical vituperation of President Johnson, denouncing him most bitterly and indecently, urging the North to fight until she is victorious in behalf of the "negro equality with the white man." He also declared it as his belief that it was the President's intention to compel Congress, by force of arms to admit the Southern Representatives, or disperse the body. We wonder if any body else thinks so. What a specimen of the man(?) kind.

Rev. Joseph B. Cottrell.

We are pleased to see in the Southern Christian Advocate an article from his pen on various matters of interest. To this excellent paper he is an occasional contributor, and by independence of thought and boldness of expression, never fails to delight and instruct. His former connection with the Spartan as compositor, was agreeable and pleasant. The reading of his writings stirs up sweet memories of the past, and brings up before the eye those scenes and incidents of our earliest youth. Mr. COTTRELL is now one of the ablest and most popular ministers of the Alabama Conference, and has been appointed to several of the most important stations in that State. We hope that his future may eclipse the success and brilliancy of his past life. Below we extract that part of his letter to the Advocate referring to Rev. W. A. McSWAIN, one of the late gifted and most useful ministers of the State, who all of our people knew and loved:

"Rev. W. A. McSwain of the South Carolina Conference, was my pastor and friend in the city of Charleston. Many long hours have I enjoyed his most genial society at the parsonage. He was a good man, and from an humble beginning, worked his way to prominence by dint of close study and faithful labor. I remember well the first sermon I heard him preach. It was in the fall of '47, at a camp meeting in Spartanburg District. He was in his element then. When he came down to Charleston I went down to old Trinity with bounding heart. But the eagle seemed cramped—engaged. I have always thought that had he let himself out, his success would have been more signal. He was useful, loved, and admired, however; and more especially was your correspondent won to him by his brotherly kindness. He has gone over and joined the ranks that are swelling mightily by recruits from conferences, of Methodist preachers. Blessed assurance—our parting is not forever. In my boyhood, I witnessed the burial of that prince of Methodist preachers, Malcom McPherson. I heard Blackwell, of the Memphis Conference, talk of the stirrings of soul he felt as he sat by his death bed. "Work, work, work!" was the sermon that sounded in his ears. As our brethren fall, let us redouble our diligence. Rest will come after awhile. From the tripod—the saddle—the study—the lecture room, we'll all go, and that very soon."

THE DECLINE IN PRICES.—The Northern papers continue to report a decline in the prices of nearly all kinds of goods. This decline is simultaneous with the fall of the premium on gold. On the 6th instant, gold was at 32 1/2. Cotton is also meeting with a decline. The bonded warehouses in New York and other Northern cities are represented to be packed with goods.

Obituary.

WRITTEN PURSUANT TO ORDER OF MORGAN LODGE NO. 19, I. O. O. F., AND RESOLVED TO BE PUBLISHED IN "THE CAROLINA SPARTAN."

The departure of our loved ones, the funeral cortege and the solemn obituary, have become matters of such frequent occurrence in our country that we pay no more than a passing thought to their appearance. The impression is but superficial and momentary. Yet there are those whose loss is too deeply felt—whose absence too sadly experienced to be passed over so negligently, and our little circle has indeed suffered such a loss in the decease of our late brethren, Wm. H. TRIMMIE, MICHAEL E. MILLER and EDGAR A. FALK.

Brother TRIMMIE was admitted a member of our Lodge on the 9th day of February, 1855. Here his active and energetic mind at once found material to interest and work upon. Of him we can safely say, "His efforts added more to the increase of our Lodge than of any other member." At our meetings his friendly counsel and fraternal love displayed itself more than anywhere else. He filled the respective chairs, and while N. G. (a chair which he filled a long time) he was seldom absent. His genial smile threw o'er that position an unusually happy effect. His death was unexpected, and to all a severe and chilling stroke. On the 14th July, 1865, his spirit took its upward flight.

Brother MILLER was initiated into our order on the 11th of August, 1863, and died on the 20th day of August, 1865. He filled the several positions and grades of our order, at the time of his death being a Past Grande. Delicate in his physical constitution, the mind ever active, often conceiving more than the body could effect, yet his good works are seen and felt by many. As a social companion, he excelled; in integrity, he was a pattern. Like the early spring blossom, he bloomed too soon, and the frosty hand of death removed him from us while yet young.

Brother FALK was initiated into our Lodge on the 2d day of August, 1861, and dwelt with us until the — December, 1865, when he removed to the Lodge on high. Like brother MILLER, his physical formation was of delicate structure, but with a mind rich in mental culture. A native of Germany, he inherited the peculiar love for music, which is characteristic of all her sons. Leading for years the European Opera, he gradually became what might be called a "mass of music." He occupied the position of musical professor in the Female College in this village. The unbounded success of his pupils in the various concerts connected with that institution, bore full evidence of his proficiency as a teacher, and the refining influences of that beautiful study were discovered in his ordinary life. We knew him as a friend—tried him as a brother, and found him true.

Our task, mournful as it is, yet is one, the execution of which pictures sweet reminiscences of the past, and in it we find much to gratify and please. We eulogize brethren, upon the escutcheon of whose fair fame shines the untarnished gold of integrity. Were naught written, they have left a lasting obituary behind them. The Political, Industrial and Intellectual tone of our District bears deep impress of a TRIMMIE'S mind and FRIENDSHIP. The social and fraternal circle bear fond evidence of a MILLER'S genial LOVE, and the musical world, not only of this but other sections, sit to day in spell-bound admiration, pleased auditors of tones, the spontaneous effusion of a FALK'S intellect, delineated as they are with artistic TRUTH.

"Weep not for those Who sink within the arms of death, Ere yet the chilling wintry breath Of sorrow o'er them blows; But weep for them who here remain, The mournful heritors of pain; Condemned to see each bright joy fade, And mark grief's melancholy shade— Flung o'er Hope's fairest Rose."

A. H. SMYTH, J. M. ELFORD, WM. IRWIN, } Committee.

Seizures of Property by Government Agents.

We make the following extract from the Greenville Mountaineer, in which many of our people are interested. It appears that there is some misunderstanding between the Secretary of the Treasury and his agents:

We have been informed by Governor Perry that, whilst in Washington, he had a conversation with the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the conduct of the Treasury agents in South Carolina. Mr. McCulloch assured Governor Perry that he had never authorized any of his Treasury agents in South Carolina to take from the possession of the citizens, horses, mules, saddles, bridles or leather, or anything else, except cotton belonging to the Confederate States. He expressed himself as deeply mortified to hear that his agents had been running about over the country and annoying the citizens by taking horses, mules, saddles, bridles, wagons, &c. which had been captured, or which had belonged to the Confederate States or United States, and bona fide in the possession of the people. He had given no such orders or instructions to any of his agents. He further expressed a determination to ferret out the frauds which some of these agents had perpetrated, and bring them to justice.

AN APPOINTMENT FIT TO BE MADE.—We are gratified to see that George S. Bryan, esq., of Charleston, has been appointed by the President to the office of District Judge of the Federal Judicial District of South Carolina. Mr. Bryan is eminently qualified for the post, and his many friends in Georgia, and indeed all over the Union, for no man has more, will rejoice to hear that his fine abilities and great learning have been appreciated by the Government.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

DEATH.—We are pained to learn the death of our young friend, the Rev. J. E. Watson, recently in charge of the Methodist Church here. He was a young man of enlarged views and of a most engaging and generous disposition. [Newberry Herald, 28th ult.]

NEWS ITEMS.

A Paris correspondent writes that Patti has accepted an engagement at St. Petersburg, at £400 (\$2000) a night.

There are 1051 students in the University of Michigan. It is the largest in the country.

The chief of the brigands in Greece has been slaughtered. There are over two thousand Catholic churches in this country.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a set of rules for the redemption of currency, which will be distributed in a few days.

The total receipts of cotton since the close of the war have been about 1,750,000 bales, and there is no reason to doubt that the further receipts will reach or exceed 350,000 bales, carrying the total up to or perhaps over 2,100,000 bales.

A letter from Crawfordsville, Ga., states that Alexander H. Stevens will soon visit Washington, his parole having been amended by the President allowing him to do so.

The peace proclamation by the President is delayed by the unsettled condition of affairs in Texas. She alone, of all the States, occupies an anomalous position—in other words, has not been "reconstructed."

The steamer Mary Hearn, from Shreveport, bound to New Orleans, was burned on the 28th ult., on Red River. Six hundred bales of cotton were destroyed with the steamer. One Federal soldier was lost.

The Abbeville Banner of the 6th instant notices the fact that Court was opened there on Monday, the 5th, His Hon. Judge Moses presiding.

A War Department order has been issued for mustering out of service about thirty additional regiments of troops, about half of which are colored organizations.

Some three hundred and sixty odd hogheads of tobacco, belonging to the house of Rothschilds, have been seized in Richmond by the U. S. Treasury Agent.

Nashville has applied to the commanding general for arms. Patrols are organized in every district of the city.

Mr. Tennyson, the English Poet-Laureate, it is understood, is engaged upon another poem of considerable length and importance.

The Rev. E. G. Gage is in Baltimore soliciting aid for the rebuilding of his church and parsonage in Columbia, S. C.

The Virginia Legislature has appointed three Commissioners to proceed to West Virginia to negotiate for a reunion of the two States and the adjustment of the public debt.

The Post office Department lately advertised the letting of over seven hundred routes in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, but only 184 were let, and on 518 routes the people are still destitute of postal facilities, because the test oath is in the way.

Seven hundred and three divorces were granted in San Francisco during the year eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Henry Rover, of Toledo, had a difficulty with his wife; and put a pistol in his mouth and fired it off. He was killed instantly.

It is reported that General Forrest, under the guise of feigning from business in Memphis to his plantation, has gone to Mexico, in consequence of having been notified to appear before a military commission in Washington.

General Joseph E. Johnson arrived at Washington to testify before the Reconstruction Committee.

The number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers now drawing annual pensions from the Government, is about 97,500, without including those granted during the present month.

New Orleans now has a population larger by sixty thousand than ever before; Galveston and other Texan cities are full to overflowing, and the same is said of Memphis, Mobile, Atlanta, Montgomery, Wilmington, and other Southern cities.

The Iberville Pioneer speaks despondingly of the prospects of the sugar and cotton crops in that section of Louisiana. It attributes it to the scarcity of labor, and says in 1869 there were fourteen thousand negroes in Iberville. To day there is not one-fourth of that number.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill providing for a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, and allowing a drawback on manufactured goods exported; also, a bill exempting from tax all incomes under \$1000, and taxing all above that sum at a uniform rate of five per cent.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—Washington, February 24.—The Supreme Court is an appellate Court, and does not execute its own judgments, but having decided the case, the Court issues a mandate to the Court below, directing the Court to enter the proper judgment, which is to be enforced by the inferior Court. When the Southern States went into rebellion, the Courts of the United States were everywhere overthrown for the time being, so that there was no inferior Court to which a mandate could be sent, and the Southern causes on the calendar—some twenty cases—were laid aside by the Court. Of course, no new cases came up from those States. Since the end of the rebellion, however, new causes are again coming up on appeal, and are put on the calendar, as before the war, and the point, so much agitated in Congress, has reached the bar and bench, and the question has come up, what shall now be done with these Southern causes? If the Southern States are not "dead States"—"defunct States"—"mere territories," then all these causes are entitled to their old places in the calendar, and to be heard in their turn. After the subject was fully discussed by the judges, they determined almost unanimously, on Tuesday last, that the causes should now be heard whenever the parties are ready to argue them—thus establishing, so far as that Court is concerned, that the late rebel States are States in the Union, not territories to be admitted into it by Congress. [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

A man named Myers, of Houston, Texas, has killed in his life (he is fifty years old) 15,000 deer. His average for many years past has been 670 per year.

From Washington.

In the United States Senate the Constitutional Amendment was discussed on the 6th.

In the United States House of Representatives, a report was made from the Committee on Reconstruction, embracing voluminous testimony of witnesses, testifying as to the presumed disloyalty of the people of the South.

The Army Appropriation Bill was passed, with an amendment disallowing pay to any Cadet appointed since January last.—Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the United States Senate, resolutions were offered declaring that to Congress, and not to the Executive, belongs the power of re-establishing civil government in the lately seceded States, pending the Constitutional Amendment.

In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Select Committee on Reconstruction, made a report, signed by himself and Washburn, of Illinois, stating that East Tennessee is loyal, but Middle and West Tennessee are disloyal. They propose, as an additional condition for admission, that suffrage be conferred without regard to race or color. A bill was debated declaring all the black citizens, conferring upon them equal rights and immunities, with power for their protection.

March 5.—Major General Howard has issued a circular letter to the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, giving instructions for dealing with the question of matrimony among the freed people. They are to consult the State laws with regard to the marriage and divorce of white vs. white persons, and embody them for the benefit of the freedmen, as far as can be done, in a circular, and desiring them to frame such a system of marriage rules as would be approved by the State authorities, with the formal approval of the Governor on the subject appended.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Republican has a telegram from Cincinnati, stating that a private despatch, which is entirely reliable, from Washington, had been received there, stating that Mr. Stanton would soon resign. Gen. Steadman had accepted the position.

The Harrisburg Union Convention had nominated General Geary for Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate, Sumner and Wade made lengthy speeches on the pending Constitutional amendment.

In the House, the Bill for Reciprocity made with the British Provinces was considered, without any decision.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Aspinwall's dates have been received here. Ecuador has joined Chili and Peru against Spain. There is little change in Chilean affairs. The civil war in Bolivia has ended.

Grant's Order and the Press.

The first effect of Gen. Grant's new order in Virginia, says the Charleston News, has been to change the proprietorship of the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Tyler has no idea of putting the military department on the "dead head" list, and recalcitrates accordingly. Perhaps, had he been patient, a special appropriation of Congress might be obtained for subscription to the Enquirer, or it may be that the military department of Virginia might have raised that much loose change, and charged it to the account of secret service. It is hardly likely that the order contemplated so small an assessment as this upon the press of the country. Mr. Tyler concludes his card as follows:

"I cannot close my connection with the press without expressing my deep regret that the noble profession is at present trampled down by military power, and deprived of that brightest of its jewels—its liberty."

On yesterday I received an "order," by command of Major General Turner, to forward by mail or carrier to Major General Terry, commanding Department of Virginia, a copy of each issue of the Richmond Enquirer on the day of the publication of the same. "Each issue" of the Enquirer is my private property, and should be paid for by those who desire to read it.

If I do not comply with this order my paper will be suppressed; if I do comply with it my property is taken from me without compensation. I know of no right or law under which Lieutenant General Grant, or Major General Terry, or Brigadier General Turner has the right to "direct that copies of newspapers" be sent to their "headquarters."

As soon, therefore, as I read the late order of Gen. Grant, I determined that I would no longer remain connected with the press—where neither its liberty nor its property were safe from General Orders. A week's absence from the city has prevented this announcement of my retiring.

Hoping that the days of "General Orders" will soon pass away, I close my connection with the Enquirer, wishing its readers a speedy return of the happy days and prosperous country which we all enjoyed when that connection began."

Trade with Charleston.

The following article, inviting trade to this city, is from our contemporary, the Chronicle and Sentinel, of Augusta, for which we thank that journal in behalf of our merchants: Courier.

In urging these views, we do not pretend to advise that men should buy at any market other than that at which they can buy cheapest; or sell to any market other than that in which they can sell to the best advantage; but we do mean to say that at some point like Charleston, the Southern merchant can accomplish two results important to himself, and at least one to the entire people of the South. The first advantage that he acquires for himself is, that while he is able to buy as cheaply as in New York, he can get his goods at least five or seven days earlier than can his neighbor who purchases in New York. The second advantage that he derives is, that he builds up a money centre near his home, and when credits are re-established, he will be able to control his liabilities much more easily than he would be able to do in New York, which is much further from his home. The advantage to the entire people of the South is to be found in the fact, if great commercial centres are established at the South, and they can only be established by Southern enterprise and Southern good will, they will be followed by the establishment of manufacturing centres which will give a large home market for much of the raw material which we now send to New York and Liverpool—the profit on which is made at those points, and not at home.

Trade with Charleston, for your own advantage, for the advantage of your customers, for your love of the development of Southern resources, and for the memories which cluster around that grand old city, as proved in the desolation which has visited her, as she was noble and brave in defence of those principles which she believed to be true.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Brown's dates to the 28th February have been received.

Major General Getty has assumed command of the Rio Grande district, vice Gen. Brown. Military matters are quiet.

Cortinas is lurking about some twelve miles above Matamoras, on the Mexican side.

The Liberal Chief Mendez has died from wounds received whilst taking the rancho De Fanhuguta Conarnad.

An Imperial Decree has been published, which seems to do away with making the Rio Grande free ports of entry, duties being paid when the goods are sent to the interior.

Reports of murder and robberies on the Rio Grand still continue to come in.—Courier.

The New Orleans Picayune says there seems to be a general overhauling of General Butler's transactions whilst in command of this department. We have already noticed the decision rendered by one of the New York courts, condemning him to pay to Samuel Smith & Co. the sum of \$80,000, with interest, damages and costs. Yesterday another of his acts was reviewed by Judge Leamont, of the Fifth District Court. It appears shortly before Gen. Butler occupied the city, Mr. L. Pille, the former city surveyor, was voted, by virtue of a city ordinance, the sum of \$1000 in consideration of certain services rendered the corporation. Butler on learning the facts, and in exercise of the general powers of reviewing and acting upon subjects which had been determined by the de facto city government before his arrival here, ordered Mr. Pille to refund the sum he had received, in default of which he condemned him to the Tortugas with ball and chain. Under this duress Mr. Pille paid the money. He now sues the city for the sum, alleging that it was received by Butler for the city.

After hearing the argument on the law and facts of the case, Judge Leamont rendered his decision immediately, deciding that the money was illegally extorted from Mr. Pille, and rendering judgment against Butler. It is proper, says the Picayune, to add that both the lawyer who prosecuted and the judge who decided this case, were gentlemen who have always been Union men, and who adhered to the Federal cause throughout the war.

The Louisville Journal makes a sensible hit as follows:

We are told now that all must be equal before the law; that the same penalties inflicted on a white man must be inflicted on a negro, and no other. Nothing could be more severe on the race to be regarded as free. Take the vices of pilfering and stealing. All know the habit of the negro, and the opportunities he has had and temptations. He knows little of the rights of property. He has been accustomed to pick up what he wanted. The utmost penalty was a little whipping, and mostly a rebuke and a release on a promise not to do so any more. Now apply the law to the negro which is made for the white man. Is it just? How many penitentiaries will it take to hold the number that will be incarcerated? What we have said of stealing is applicable to other crimes that might be mentioned.

THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—It will be perceived, by a notice in our issue of to day, that this road has been finished to Anderson, thirty three miles from the city, and that on and after Saturday, the 10th instant, the passenger train will leave the city on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at eight o'clock, A. M., and arrive the same day at five o'clock, P. M.—Courier.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Steamship City of New York has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 22d February.

The arrest of Fenians continued. Other news unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.

The Java has arrived with advices from Liverpool to the 25th ult. Cotton half penny lower for the week. Sales 58,000 bales. Sales of Friday (23) 8,000 bales; sales of Saturday (24th) 6,000 bales, closing easier.

CHARLESTON, March 9, 1866. Cotton—Inferior to ordinary, 28@30 cents. Ordinary to good middling, 32@33. Low middling, 36@37 cents.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1866. Cotton dull. Sales 1200 bales at 42@43 cents. Goll 32.

Mrs. J. G. Martin, Fashionable Dress Maker.

OFFERS her services to the Ladies of Spartanburg, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage, pledging her best endeavours to give satisfaction in every instance. She uses S. T. TAYLOR'S System for Cutting, which never fails to fit well. She may be found at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Tupper, on the street leading to the Female College. March 15 7 ppf

TEPPE & SMYTH

JUST received one barrel of pure white WINE VINEGAR, GOSHEN CHEESE, GINGER, PEPPER and SPICES.

ALSO A VARIETY OF EARTHEN-WARE, AND IRON CASTINGS.

ALSO A LOT OF EXTRA FINE FAMILY FLOUR, Collins' Axes and Buckets.

March 15 7 1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Court of Ordinary, for Spartanburg District, I will expose for sale at public outcry on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, all of the Personal Estate of the late WILLIAM H. TRIMMIE.

Consisting of a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO A Valuable Library OF SELECT WORKS.

Terms made known on day of Sale. All persons indebted by BOOK ACCOUNT for advertising or subscription, will please call on J. M. ELFORD, Atty, and settle at once without further notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate, must hand them in at once properly proven to A. H. Kirby, or J. M. Elford. M. A. TRIMMIE, Adm'x. March 15 7 2f