F. M. TRIMMIER, EDITOR.

Thursday, April 19, 1866.

# Death of an Aged Lady.

MRS. CASSANDRIA MILLER, widow of the late Sheriff SAM. MILLER, of this district, died at Maj. John Stroble's on the 13th instant, after an illness of two months, in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. MILLER was a christian lady, and was a member of the Nazareth (Presbyterian) Church for nearly sixty years. Her consistent religious life and maternal kindness commanded the love and respect of all who knew her.

### Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross.

This divine, so well known to the citizens of our town, and throughout the South as a Methodist minister, was a short time since ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church at Nashville. Dr. Cnoss is widely known as a graceful writer, and has a considerable reputation as a pulpit orator. He was once President of the Female College of this place.

# The Civil Rights Bill.

This Bill which was sent back to the Senate, where it originated, with the President's veto and his fair and impartial criticism, and reasons for refusing his signature thereto, has received the required two thirds vote of both Houses, and is now a law. The vote was taken in the House on the 9th, and stood 122 to 41. The dispatches from Washington say there was intense excitement on the passage of the Bill. How long the government is to be administered literally, by the Radicals we cannot tell. If constitutional rights, justice, and wisdom were te assert their rule Radicalism would be dead.

#### The Wheat Crop.

There is some conflict in the reports from different sections of the district as to the prospects of this crop, but from all we are able to learn, it is good for an average crop. From some portions of the di-trict we learn it never gave better promise; and again, from other sections we hear it was damaged by the cold weather in February, and wheat that was sown late is left rather thin on the ground. Would not the damage to this crop from freezes be greatly obviated by manuring more thoroughly and sowing earlier? That which has come under our observation promises an abundant yield of this important crop.

## Companies from Spartanburg.

We propose to commence, at an early date, the publication of the muster rolls of the companies from this district in the late war. We believe that it is practicable to get them up sufficiently correct, and feel they would be valued highly as a record, and as commemorative of the many noble spirits that fell in our glorious cause. It is true they failed under the stern decrees of fate, but the renown of their courage and devotion to principle, has met the admiration of the civilized world and the gratitude of their countrymen, and their names should be held together and perpetuated by every means in our power. We believe every family in our district would treasure highly the roll of names who offered and gave their lives in the late struggle. Their names are now fresh in the memories of all, and in letters of gold, should be handed down as a rich legacy to future generations. We would not propose the publication of these names if we thought there existed a record any where, from which they could, in The future, be obtained. The result of the war, and circumstances attending it, render it quite doubtful if there are any in existence besides those to be found in the possession of Company commanders .. Many of these have not got them, and hence the necessity of making them out at as early a day as possible. They can be gotten up with more accuracy and less difficulty than a year or two hence. We will take great pleasure in publishing these rolls as they may be handed in. Those whose commanded companies can use their own discretion in making them out, but we suggest that they be made as complete as possible.

# Hon. J. Wofford Tucker.

We learn from a paragraph in the Southern Christian Advocate, that our well known and highly esteemed former townsman, whose name is mentioned, has taken up his residence in Bermuda, and that in the Royal Gazette, a paper published in Hamilton, is the report of a lecture delivered by him on the "Dignity of Labor." Mr. TUCKER is well and affectionately remembered by the citizens of our town and district, and his name is not confined to these narrow limits-it is familiar in the entire State. He was an eminent lawyer in our town, several years editor of the Spartan, was elected to the legislature for several terms, and made one of its most efficient and working members, and the last few years he lived with us was President of the Female College of this place. In the several and varied capacities in which he was called to act, he always proved himself equal to the duties imposed. He was possessed of a highly cultivated and discriminating mind, and his intrinsic worth and ability won for him the confidence of our people, and placed him in these offices of honor and usefulness. His removal from among us was a considerable loss to our District and State. We know that his abilities as a christian man, of fine intellectual endowments and acquirements, cannot long fail to be discovered and appreciated by any intelligent people with whom he may be associated. May his life be a success, minus

#### Fenian-the Word.

We have been asked by some what the word Fenian, which designates a society that has caused so much speculation and trepidation in some quarters, is derived from, and its lexicographical or radical meaning. We can only say that it is not in our lexicon. Will some friend give us its derivation or composition? We will be pleased to hear from any who may

### [For the Carolina Spartan.] The War of Races.

MR. EDITOR: Many years have not gone by since the English made an attack upon the Petro and were terribly cut up by the Chinese. An United States naval officer of high official rank threw his flag over the wounded English. and although this directly violating the laws of nations, yet the whole civilized world applauded the manly answer, "Blood is thicker than water." The press in every part of the United States teemed with grandiloquent encomiums, and lauded the act as one right and proper. A few more years the tragic drama is changed. The noble and heroic blood of the martyred dead, and of a mutilated and brave people, have been branded by their Northern white race as miscreants and savages, and as a retributory holocaust to "God's peculiar people"-the swarthy and enlightened denizens of Ethiopia - "their friends and brethren!" The mischievous and diabolical effect of this "negro-philosophism" have sown ruin broad-cast over the South, and it has not advanced the status of the freedmen, but only scattered the the seeds of the "War of Race," and embittered the distinctions of society. Could these Northern fanatics and Black Republicans (a re. publican and sinner, in Biblical language, always going together) think more closely of the consanguinity of blood," and search the statisties of all history, which is staring them in the face, they would there find-

-this one truth confess. Some are, and must be greater than the rest.

"Race, says the celebrated Dr. Knox, is everything-literature, science, art-and in a word, civilization depends upon it. With me, race or hereditary descent is everything, it stamps the man!" And these Races have always been as they were at first, for on the banks of the Nile still wanders, in considerable numbers, the descendents of men who built the Pyramids and carved the Sphynx and Memnon on the tombs of Egypt, the most reliable of all existing records-there stands the Negro, the Jew, the Copt, the Persian, the Sarmatine, nearly as we found them still." Now listen to the words of the editor of the London Lancet, Feb., 1866: "The broad-brimmed school of philanthropy was indignant at the idea that races would forever be at war with one another, and that science has been enabled to predict the coming war of Race against Race, which has convulsed Europe during the last two years. This doctrine of a necessary result and continuance of the war of Race was the keystone of the arches supporting the Edinburgh anato mist's anthropological edifice. He maintains that such conflicting elements could never agree." 'I forciold, said he, that breaking down of the iron despotism of Hapsburgh and Bradensburg, is the necessary result of the war of Race; it came in 1847. The gold of England, the sword of Russia-either thought invineible-could not amalgamate the darkhaired Fleming with the Saxon Dutchman. Seven hundred years of absolute possession have not advanced by a single step the amalgamation of the Irish Celts with the Saxon English. The Cymbri of Wales remain as they were The Caledonians still linger in diminished numbers, but unaltered, on the wild shores of the lochs and friths, scraping a miserable existence from the narrow patch of soil left them by the stern climate of their native land. And now for the negro and negro-land. There is between the former and the white race, exterminating war. This race drove the French from St. Domingo, and the issue of a struggle with them in Jamaica might be doubtful-but come it will, and then the courage of the negro will be tried on England!" Dr. Knox has been dead for many years, but the prediction was verified a few months ago. The negro of Jamaica, although unprovoked, commenced a war of murder, rapine, and diabolical cruelties upon the whites. They have been put down by the whites. The Northern portion of these United States, with the Essex-Hall fanaticsthe vampires of Southern blood-have shricked burning houses, tortured wounded, strangled children, and women ripped up by these demo niacal blacks. If the subject were not too serious a one, we would turn their attention to Esop's Fables—"the washing of the Blacka more white." It would instruct them on matters they have given the gobye!

In penning these remarks we would not have you, Mr. Editor, believe for a moment, that one uncharitable motive, or the least un-kind feeling towards the freedmen promptthese sentiments On the contrary, all who know us will credit the assertion, that we have been for over thirty years the friends of the black race. But we have always thought that the elements of society were made up of antag onistical principles. The superior race will and must be the ruling one. Miscegenation, the Northern millenium, was an involuted hell, in which they were willing to place the Southern people, but were very careful how they, themelves entered; and although we are not prodict that the exodus of the black Southern freedmen commenced in 1865. "Fiat justicia A. B. C.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.-There eems to be considerable speculation as to the time Congress wift probably adjourn its present session. It is maintained by some cor-respondents that the adjrurnment will take place on the last Thursday in May, while others are of the opinion that Congress will sit thro the summer. The Radicals are fixing up a new programme, and, we suppose, the question of adjournment will form a prominent feature

#### Legal Effect of the Proclamation.

Some of the journals are discussing the legal effect of the President's Proclamation. The following extracts and comments are from the Constitutional Union. It is judicially decided

"When the President has proclaimed a State to be in insurrection, the courts must hold that this condition continues until he decides to the contrary.'

The civil war of 1860-61 begun by Procla mation, and has ended the same way. Unlike a foreign war, Congress had no hand in the d claration, as the so-called Southern Confederacy never had any legal existence, and was destroyed by the success of arms. There is no room for the treaty-making power (consisting of the President and Senate) to act in its termination, and the declaration that it has ended is necessarily the sole act of the President. The effect, then, of the P. esident's net of the 2d inst , is just this : it fixes a date of which all the courts must take notice, and which marks the termination of all laws having special reference to the late insurrection The New York World thus clearly states the effect-

The proclamation takes away all the shelter for arbitrary proceedings afforded by this law, and renders all public officers as liable as private individuals for trespasses on per-

sonal liberty or private rights.

"By President Lincoln's proclamation of September 15, 1863, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, it was declared that this suspension shall continue throughout the duraion of the rebellion, or until this proclama tion shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked."

By this proclamation, the Southern States are placed in precisely the same legal condi-tion in which they stood previous to the rebel-lion. If their relations to the Federal Government have been temporarily suspended or interrupted, it was solely by the existence of re-bellion; but the rebellion being now officially declared at an end, all the constitutional right of the insurgent States revert Those States can hereafter be subjected to no exceptional disabilities without a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution, as completely without legal excuse as would be the infliction of similar disabilities on Massachusetts or New York.

The New York Times dwells upon the moral and political effect of the Proclamation, and shows that it removes all further pleas for exceptional legislation, predicted upon the continuance of a state of war, and that there can no longer henceforth be any tenable pretence for talking of or dealing with the South as still in rebellion, as the President, in the exercise of an incontestible authority, has declared the rebellion ended. We quote:

"There can be no excuse for dictating terms to Southern States as conquered provinces, or imposing conditions upon their people as sub-jugated rebels, at the mercy of the conqueror for the Executive of the nation has proclaimed that the rights of States in the South are a valid as those of States in the North; that the civil authority of Georgia is as perfect in its sphere as that of Massachusetts, and that the Southern people are, as a whole, loyally intent upon doing their duty as citizens of the United States. There can no longer be a decent pretext for excluding Southern Representatives from Congress, or for enacting laws applying peculiarly to the Southern States, and enforce ng provisions which their authors dare not attempt to enforce in their own States. this extent, therefore, the proceedings of the President cannot fail to exercise a potent influence upon the sayings and doings of Con-

All of which supposes that the present Congress is a Constitution-respecting, law abiding body of men, when it has shown for four months past that it is nothing of the kind. It is said however, truely enough, that the President's act-

"Deprives the agitators and mischief mak ers of their only apology, and blunts the wea-pon with which they have hitherto fought They must either necept the fact promulgate by the President, with all its logical consequences, or assume an attitude of resistence to the authority lawfully vested in him. In one ties must undergo can hardly be for the worse. In the other they will seal their condemnation before the coun try, and convert themselves of a desire to usuri power withheld from them by the Constitu

The "Times" is looking for fresh attacks upon the President, and in anticipation of them the President

"Produces the dieta of President Lincoln which were in entire harmony with the solumn declarations of Congress, supported and in at least one instance originated by the very members who now find it convenient to occupy diametrically opposite ground. They who now say that the war had other objects than the maintenance of the Union, whenever they as-sail the Proclamation, will find themselves over the cruelties of their white brethren. confronted with their own avowals and the whilst with up-turned gaze they gloat over avowals of the then President, put forward with their sanction."

> RELEASE OF ADMIRAL SEMMES. - The correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs on the 8th to that journal that Capt Raphael Semmes, of "Alabama" notoriety, has been re-leased from custody by the direction of the President. It is understood that the order is based in part, upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the powers of military courts. It appers from official sources that Semmes was arrested by direction of the Navy Department, Secretary Welles holding that he had violated the usages of war in this that having determined to surrender to the commander of the "Kearsage," and sent his own officer aboard that vessel to make known his purpose, Semmes escaped upon the English vessel while his messenger executed his com-

It is held by the Navy Department that by the usages of war. Semmes was the prisoner of the United States Government from the moment he sent his officer to make the surrender. There was no intention of trying him upon charges of burning vessels, as those acts are deemed by the Navy Department legitimate Soon after the facts connected with the escape became known the Secretary of the Navy submitted the matter to a board of naval officers, who decided the law to be as above stated, and that decision was shortly afterward communicated to the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Mallory. That individual paid no attention to the communication, however, and Semmes was afterward permitted to take a command in the army.—Chas. News.

#### Jefferson Davis.

In the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 9th instant, we find the following :

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, and demanded the pre-vious question upon their passage.

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 3d of May, 1865, by proclamation declare and make known that it did appear from evidence in the Beauru of Military Ju hat the atrocious marder of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassintion of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concocted and procure by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Rich mond, Vra, and Jacob Thomson, Clement C Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, Wil liam C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States;

Whereas, The said Jeffersor Davis, in the same month of May, was arrested by the mili-tary forces of the United States, and has since been held in the custody thereof under the authority of the President of the United States therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judie-

iary be instructed to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that any of the per ons named in said proclamation are guilty as is in said proclamation alleged; and if so, whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impar-tial trial; and that said Committee have power

to send for persons and papers.

And be it turther Resolved, That the said Committee be in like manner empowered to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of treason against the United States, whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial in the district where such crime

ay have been committed.

The demand for the previous question being seconded, the question was taken and the re-solutions were adopted.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, offered the following, and demanded the previous question on its adaption;
Whereas, the President of the United States

has, by preclamation, declared the insurrection in the State of Virginia to be at an end;

And whereas, the reasons which have hith-erto prevented the holding of a Court of the United States in the said State for the trial of persons charged with treason against the United states have been thereby obviated and removed: Therefore, Resolved, That the President of the United

States be requested to take steps for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, who has been duly indicted in said State for said crime of treason, unless he shall be with resonable dispatch indicted for said crime, and put upon trial in some other district, in which he may be legal

ly liable for trial.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, hoped that
this resolution would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom this subject had this morning been referred by a previous

Mr. Raymond considered that the subjectmatter of the two resolutions were quite dis-tinct. He understood the resolution already adopted to refer to the assarsination of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Stevens said it also covered the subject-

matter of Mr. Raymond's resolution.
Mr. Raymond remarked that his reason for offering the resolution was the prevalence of rumors to the effect that a process was about to issue for the release of Davis without any rial, and he thought it the duty of Congress to tak; some action to prevent such a re He consented, however, to withdraw his to withdraw his de-

mand for the previous question.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROOKS EXCELLED.—The House of Representatives of the present Rump Congress alled up the measure of its infamy yesterday, by expelling James Brooks from the seat to which he was elected by the people of the Eighth Congressional District of this State, and voting into his seat Mr. William E. Dodge, who was not elected, although it is known and admitted that he used tens of thousands of dollars coruptly to secure the suffrages of the voters of

A little plain talk on this matter will do no

Messrs. Radicals of the Rump-Congress, do you not see that, by expelling Senator Stock-ton, and Congressmen Baldwin, Voorhees and oks, to accomplish purely party ends, you ify and invite like violence You use transl and force to add to your numbers; and you cannot, in reason, object, if some power, su-perior to years, should adopt your methods in ts dealings with you. There is, intrinsically no more sacredness in the Republican majori ties which elected Thad. Stevens, Wentwork or Bingham, than in the Democratic majori ies which chose Baldwin, Voorhees and Brooks If no rule of justice obtains in the one case, neither it does in the other. You kick Repre-sentatives out of their seats because you have the power, and in so doing lose all moral status with the country. Should the kicking process be turned against yourselves, renumber it were you who made force the arbiter. It's a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Hereafter, the deliberations of this irregu-lar body can have no value to the public. We deny that it is a Congress of the United States. It not only excludes eleven States, but it reon a war against the integrity of the Union. Its record is already the most shameful page in our history -New York World, 7th inst.

Corres Factories .- A cotton factory in Macon, Ga., is turning out 96,000 yards of sheeting per month. This is doing very well, and we are glad to record such evidences of "life in the old land yet;"—but we expect ere long to go considerably ahead of it. Extensive mills are now in course of construction in Kalmia, S. C., on a larger scale than any hereefore in operation in the South, wh kinds of cotton goods are to be manufactured, from the cheapest homespun to the finest

In connection with these cotton works, there will be also a first class paper mill, where the best article of news, book and writing paper will be manufactured. B. F. Evans, Esq., and favorably known in this city, as engaged in the stationery and publishing business, is the President of the Company, and gives all his time and energies to the furtherance of this project, and those acquainted with his character will require no other guarance of the suc cess and early completion of this laudable co-

The location selected, Kalmia, in the vicini ty of Aiken, S. C., is one particularly suitable for the purpose, combining as it does all the elements necessary for the successful carrying on of manufacturing on a large scale.

RIGHMOND, April 12, 1866.—Captain Winder has been discharged from custody by orders from Washington.

#### [From the New Orleans Crescent, April 5.] Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

As had been duly announced, the Methodist Episcopal General Conference assembled yes-terday, at the McGehee Church, on Caronde-let street.

The assembly was called to order at 9 A. M. by the Rev. Bishop J. O. Andrews, for tempo-

rary organization.

The assembly then proceeded to a perma nent organization, when the Rev. Bishop Early was chosen President, and the Rev. Dr. Summers was elected Secretary.

The delegates present numbered some two hundred, and about forty more were expected

to arrive immediately.

The rules of the last General Conference were adopted as those under which the present Conference should be conducted.

The President laid before the Conference a very interesting communication from the Rev. Bishop Soule, the senior Methodist Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the oldest minister of that Church in the United States, and probably in the world, who, at a very advanced age, still lives near Nashville. It was ad Iressed to the Rev. Dr. McFerrin, and reduced by him to writing and approved as correct. The Bishop felt that it was sible for him to be present with them, though he earnestly desired so to be. He was calmly awaiting, with steadfast hope, the great change. He gave them much earnest and useful advice, dwelling particularly on the neces-sity of the preservation of the itinerant system, which he thought vital to the Church an 1 to religion.

Speaking of the proposed change in the name of the Church, he greatly favored, if, any change was made, that of the "Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church," as the Church was essentially Wesleyan in its distinctive charas the Church was

As to the increase of Bishops, he thought it should never reach the having one for each Conference, evidently because it militated somewhat against the theory and system of the

The Bishop also referred them to his views on the principal subject, in a preface to the work of Rev. Mr. Beauchamp, which had been published by the Methodist Episcopal Book

Concern. Bishop Soule also expressed a willingness o see the laity represented in Conference, but in such way as not to interfere with the ministerial functions, and not to draw upon the treasury, as new provided for, to pay the cost of their attendance.

Other suggestions were made of great value. A resolution was adopted expressing the catest respect for the venerable and venerated Bishop, and a filial regard for the lessons of his wisdom and experience.

After some routine and unimportant pro-ceedings, the Conference adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

EX PRESIDENT DAVIS. - The Washington correspondent of the New York World, of the 8th instant, says concerning the trial of Mr.

President Johnson has been frequently importuned of late to release Jeff. Davis on his parole. The President has been waiting for Con-cress to take some action with a view of making some provision for his trial, as suggested in his annual message; But Congress does not seem disposed to do anything about it. If they do not, it is very probable that the President will release him on his parole. The surgeon who had charge of Davis for some time after his arrest has been requested to make a report in regard to his conduct during the time he had charge of him. The present surgron has also been requested to make a roport in his case. The purpose of this has not transpired but it is thought to have something to do with

The Washington correspondent of the World also states that the question of issuing a gen-eral amnesty has been seriou-ly discussed in Cabinet on several occasions of late. The Preside at has been strongly urged by many influ-ential Radical Republicans to take this step. It is known that at least three members of the abinet are strongly in favor of it. It is not improbable that the President may be induced to take this step at an early day

Some of the Results -The Petersburg Index says the refusal of a justice to marry a black man and a white woman, the refusal of a hetel keeper to lodge or feed a negro, or of a church to sell a pew to a negro, subjects, by the Civil Rights Bill, the "offending" party to a fine of \$1000, or imprisonment or both.

To discriminate by any State between whites and blacks in any of its laws, remits the aggrieved black to the courts of the United States for trial. So that under the Civil Rights Bill, the Federal courts will have cognizance of murders, rapes, arsons, robberies, and many ther crimes heretofore cognizable exclusively

RADICAL INTERPRETATION. - That journal foremost in all factions and windictive proceedceedings—the Chicago Tribune - proposes the impendment of President Johnson for giving aid and comfort to rebels, and for bribery and rruption. It next assails his proclamation of peace and claims that, notwithstanding and in defiance of it, "Congress has precisely the same right as it had before, to recognize the State Governments of the South, to establish new State organizations, to extend political rights to the disfranchised loyal men, and withold them from the enfranchised rebels, and in short to make all the laws necessary for the guidance of Andrew Johnson and of every deartment of Government relative to reconstruc-The Tribune admits that military law withdrawn, the writ of habeas corpus, by inference restored, but denies that the States are reconstructed. It hints with manifest apprehension at a careful concealment by the President of his intentions, should Congress reverse his reconstruction policy.

THE SOUTHERN FAIR IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore papers speak in the highest culogistic terms of the great fair now being held in that city in aid of the suffering poor of the South. The sale of season tickets (\$2 each) on the morning of the 5th instant amounted to upwards of ten thousand, while the visitors on special tickets (50 cents each) were estimated eleven thousand. The sales of articles had amounted to about ten thousand dollars, and the stock on hand was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. All the hotels and private houses are crowded to their utmost

We rejoice that this great charitable enterprise is meeting with such popular favor, and we assure the leaders of it and all those interested in it, that their kindness will not soon be forgotten by our people .- Char. Courier.

It is reported that all the master-out will be completed by the first of May, and there will then be left in service 17,065 white volunteers. and 20,217 colored, making a total of 47,282.