The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMIER, EDITOR.

Thursday, May 24, 1866.

Williams & Covert.

The card of this Charleston firm will be found in another column. Mr. ROBT. FLEMING, well known as a citizen of our district for several years, is doing business for this house, and is now in our village. Mr. FLEMMING is well and favorable known to our people, with whom they would like to meet at any time, but more especially, we think, if they were in Charleston to buy cheap hats, caps, &c.

Newspaper Changes.

The interest of Mr. T. B. CREWS in the Abbeville *Banner* has been purchased by W. W. FARROW, formerly of this place, who all remember as a most worthy young man, of high moral character. We speak of him knowingly, and believe he will prove himself, in his connection with the *Banner*, deserving a better name than we have given him. We wish Wm. FARROW unbounded success in his enterprise.

Mr. CREWS will devote his time to the Laurensville Herald, in which he owns an interest.

Pollard's Southern History.

A history of "the War of the Confederates," by E. A. POLLARD, of Virginia, is advertised in another column. We are requested to call the attention of the public specially to the author's "Card," which exposes the attempt of G. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, to thrust upon the public a work which might deceive many. The history published by Richardson is bogus. E. B. TREAT & Co. are the publishers of "The Lost Cause," by Pollard, and in *one* octavo volume instead of *two*. See card.

Ex-President Davis.

We publish the charge of indictment against Ex-President Davis by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, at Norfolk, and setting his case for trial at Richmond, in June next, upon an indictment for treason. Chief Justice Chase, it is said, will preside, and Attorney General Speed will conduct the prosecution. The defence will be entrusted to Mr. Charles O'Conor. It is said to be the settled purpose of many about Washington, in high positions, to have Mr. Davis executed, if it be a thing among the possibilities. They have had ample time to concoct their hated schemes for the accomplishment of this end. It is now one year since he was incarcerated. They have just now submitted the indictment to a jury, who say there is treason in Mr. Davis' conduct, and return a "true bill" as we were to expect; their antecedents and proclivities warranted all who knew them in expecting such a return. Their prejudices against the Confederacy and Mr. Davis were no doubt well known. This jury was composed of men from Alexandria, Fairfax, Richmond, and Norfolk. Nearly all of them are said to have been Union men. Those from Norfolk are said by the papers of that city, to have been the "most unreliable and degraded men to be found in any community, and were deserters from the Confederate ranks, one of them having his infamy mitigated by Butler fixing *perjury* upon him." Those from Alexandria are said by the papers there, "to be such as no sane man would ever have supposed for an instant would be selected as jurymen." Those from Richmond are said to have been held, during the war, by Confederate authorities as prisoners of State, at Richmond, under suspicion of correspondence with the enemy. If we could hear the character of those from Fairfax no doubt they would prove to be similar to those already heard from. Is it not a singular coincidence that such a batch of deserters, spies and Union men should be selected as jurors in this case, as these are reputed to be by their neighbors? But strange things do occur, and perhaps this is inexplicable. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says "all *arrangements* have been made to secure the conviction of Mr. Davis."

When we think of the injustice that would be practiced upon Mr. Davis in holding him responsible for recent events, and making him the medium of punishing us for acts not less ours than his—not less treasonable in us than him, if treason attaches—we have a feeling of sorrow and indignation. No artful and inflammatory harange of Mark Antony—no exposing of the bleeding body in the forum—no bloody robe need be held up to excite the deepest sympathies of the Southern heart. If it was for his own supposed treason alone that he is brought to answer, we might not then feel so intuitively that our sympathies should be bestowed upon him. Perhaps we are wrong! He is not the man, even in his present situation, to excite feelings of sympathy—but admiration, honor and love! Is he not as much the creature as the creator of the times in which he lives, and borne along upon its events as thousands of others. Hostile historians may stigmatize him by the harshest epithets, but he was the people's President and has won the adoring love of the Southern heart. Let those who wish, malign the character of this man—we will revere and love. There are those who would consign to the world's execrations the name of their victim, and reward with smiles and honor all who would pour contempt upon his name. Notwithstanding the cause which he advocated has failed, and an impoverished country, and the wail of anguish from a thousand homes is extorted from the hearts of widows and orphans, louder than the thunders of Gettysburg or Manassas, yet we believe he consecrated his energies to a just and holy cause.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Reply to Spartn.

SIR: I will reply to your communication in last week's *Spartan*, so far as I am possessed of facts. The object of the meeting of physicians, held January 12, 1866, was the organization of a Medical Society for the sake of the professional association—mutual improvement, and representation in the State society.

The "Fee Bill" claimed our early attention, for our very living depended upon our professional services, and the charges—established many years since—seemed inadequate to our support, under the altered phase of affairs. One item of this change you refer to under the head of high prices of provisions. And in further illustration of the reasonableness of the "Fee Bill," let me call your attention to the high price of medicines. In 1860, alcohol could be bought in Spartaburg for $1. per gallon, now it costs $8. per gallon. Opium, before the war, $8. per pound, now $11.; chloroform, formerly 70 cts. per pound, now $3.60; rhubarb, formerly $1.75 per pound, now $8.; common vials, formerly 2 cts. each, now 6 cts.; and so on with nearly every medicine used.

The physicians who were present at the first meeting, and framed, approved and adopted the Fee Bill, are as follows: L. C. Kennedy, M. D., J. J. Boyd, M. D., A. W. Bivings, M. D., Rob. E. Cleveland, M. D., B. Wofford, M. D., Jos. L. Wofford, M. D., and Wm. T. Russell, M. D.

At a subsequent meeting the names of several others from the country were added to the roll. All, or nearly all with whom I have conversed, approve of the purposes of the society and the need for the Fee Bill, but for a variety of reasons (the great reason, I suspect, in some cases, has no other basis than local jealousies and neighborhood rivalries) the mass of the district practitioners have not aided the enterprise. You perceive it remains with them to say whether this effort to establish a District Medical Society shall "sink or swim."

"Men will trade where goods are cheapest." This may do as a commercial maxim. But do you employ a teacher for your child because he is cheap? Do men employ lawyers on the score of cheapness rather than for their legal attainments? Do men, any where, class intellectual capacity, skill and knowledge with "goods," gridirons, calicoes and whiskey? I suspect, Mr. "Sparta," that when your little one feels a twing of pain under her bib, you do not inquire for the "cheap doctor," but for him who is most expert in Galen's art? And I suspect that you and others weigh the worth of the physician's ability by your appreciation of health, or your desire to be restored to health, if sick, rather than by any money consideration. "Cheap doctoring" smacks of arrant quackery. Medical skill and knowledge is not a thing of inheritance or intuition. The able and efficient physician is such by virtue of close study and observation, based on scientific knowledge of healthy and diseased action.

PHYSICIAN.

Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, MAY 16, 1866.

Death of an eminent Physician—A la Parisienne—City Improvements—Ladies' Fair—Southern Minstrels—Riots—Gens. Steedman and Fullerton—Bishop Davis—Weather—Insects—Fish—Fruit, etc.

I omitted to mention in my former letter the death of Dr. Henry J. Frost. Identified with your district for the past four years, he formed and cemented friendships during that period which his generous nature was went to do wherever he went—friendships not to be effaced by time. But he is gone forever from our midst, leaving to his family and friends that noblest legacy—the example of a well-spent life. Yet scarcely can we regard him as dead, for

To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.

Considerable interest is exhibited just now in a project on hand for adorning our city. The conflagration of 1861 swept over one of our first squares, adjacent to that on which the Mills House stands. This it is proposed to purchase by subscription, and arrange after the manner of the Palais Royal. A building to encircle the square, with a corridon on the second floor, and on the first floor saloons, cafes, etc. The grounds within the enclosure to be turned over to the city after being properly laid out. Capitalists are interested in the scheme.

Nor does the work of improvement stop here. The genius of enterprise advances. We are promised a city railway, a full and fresh supply of pure water from the Edisto, paved streets, and the completion of the Artesian Well. All hail! to these prospective blessings.

Like all things temporal, the Ladies' Fair has come to an end. Benevolence was its motive, and the result has been highly gratifying to its originators. Not to speak boastfully, our community has always been proverbial for its munificence, and mendicant worth never appealed here for charity in vain. Our citizens still possess this prominent characteristic, unaffected by the blighting and demoralizing hand of war.

The Southern Minstrels, so called, are having nocturnal concerts, whether to crowded audiences I cannot say. Their headquarters are in the Hibernian Hall.

On Saturday night and yesterday noon, two riots occurred here, traceable as in all collisions between negroes and whites, to the baneful influence of colored soldiers. If the President would remove these, our police officers believe that the freedmen, naturally docile and tractable, would give us little trouble in their government as when slaves. The disturbances were soon quelled, and Cuffee & Co., much to their disgust, were politely escorted to the Guard House by a squad of M. P. They will be made to atone for the offence by fine or imprisonment. But that makes no difference—"anything to spite de buckra." O! infatuated race, is not this a revertible evil. Alas and alack a day!

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, appointed to investigate into the working of the Freedmen's Bureau, are here. They are thought to be honest, impartial witnesses, and much good is anticipated from their visit, perhaps the excision of this horrible excrescence upon our political, social and financial system.

Bish Davis administered confirmation yesterday in St. Philips Church. There was a large congregation present to winess the sacred rite. His sermon on "Immortal Life" was a masterly effort, and evinced the vigor of his mind, notwithstanding his bodily infirmity. His earnest, classical and logical style (as all can testify who have heard him) is quite fascinating and eminently convincing.

It testifies of God,
And indicates eternity to man.

Weather delightful. 'Tis like Italian clime. Mosquitoes "on the wing. Flies as plentiful as greenbacks ought to be. Blackberries and fish the song of freedmen from early morn till dewy eve, interlarded with an occasional "any ice cream! ice cream!"

A. C. K.

The Charge against Jefferson Davis.

United States Circuit Cour for the District of Virginia—May Term, 1866.

BEFORE JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

The United States of America, District of Virginia, to wit:—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Norfolk, May Term, 1866.

The Grand Jury of the United States of America in and for the District of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectfully do present:

That Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the District of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but, being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the United States of America to disturb and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, on the 15th of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the City of Richmond, in the County of Henrico, in the District of Virgingia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the District of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, traitorously did compass, imagine and to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginings and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, he, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards, to wit: on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the said City of Richmond, in the County of Henrico and District of Virginia aforesaid, and within jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the said District of Virginia—with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at preeent unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner—that is to say, with the cannon, muskets, pistols, dirks and swords, with other offensive weapons, as well offensive and defensive—being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble to join themselves together against the United States of America, and there and then with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the United States of America—and then and there—that is to say, on the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the said City of Richmond, in the County of Henrico, and District of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the said District of Virginia—in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid—he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons, as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fideiity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the said United States of America, and against the form of statutes of the said United States of Amevica in such case made and provided.

This indictment, found on testimony of Jas. F. Milligan, George P. Scarbury, John Good, Jr., Hardy Henhen and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open court and sent for by Grand Jury,

L. A. CHANDLER,
U. S. Attorney for the District of Va.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Additional foreign intelligence mentions that it is understood that a mutual understanding has been arrived at between France and Austria, in accordance with which Austria undertakes that should Italy attack Venitia independently of France, none of the eventual results of victory will be secured by Austria without the diplomatic intervention of France.

It is asserted that the object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy is to force England to assent to a European Congress.

London dates of the 6th inst., say that Prussia has declared to the Diet that the warlike relations on her part are entirely defensive. Austria's reply to the Prussian note was entirely conciliatory, but declines to disarm under the circumstances.

Warlike preparations in Venetia are pushed energetically, and it is supposed that Venetia will soon be placed in a state of siege. Nothing further has been heard of the steamer City of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

General Beauregard sailed for Europe in the steam ship Scotia yesterday.

Official reports confirm the exceeding feebleness of Jefferson Davis. It is reported that his indictment has been drawn under the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, to punish treason. Te Act fixes the punishment of any person convicted of rebellion at imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars. It is said this Act repeals all previous provisions for the punishment of treason.

The Senate to day passed the West Point Appropriation Bill. It contains a provision prohibiting the appointment of any cadet who served in the army or navy of the Southern Confederacy. The Consular and Diplomatic Bill also passed.

DISGORGING.—The Secretary of War has directed Gen. R. E. Clary, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Tennessee, to refund the amount collected by order of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, as military tax of $2 per bale on cotton at Memphis. Restitution will be made to the parties from whom the amount was collected, or to their legal representatives.

Unconstitutionality of the Stay Law.

Before the Court of Errors, at Columbia.

A friend has sent us the following decision of the Court of Appeals, says the Carolinian, which we present to our readers with profound satisfaction.

In the Court of Errors, which re-assembled Monday, the conclusion of the Court on the cases previously heard was announced by the Chief Justice, in the order below:

The State vs. John E. Carew, Sheriff. George Scharlock vs. B. M. Rivers.—In the Court of Errors, Columbia, May, 1866

These cases were heard together. After consideration of the argument, the Court is of opinion that so much of the Acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1865 as interdicts the service or execution of any mesne or final process of any of the Courts of this State, for the collection of money, is in conflict with the Article of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits a State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that the said provisions are consequently inoperative and void.

It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged that in the case first above stated the order of the Circuit Court be reversed, and that the rule against the Sheriff be made absolute; and that in the second case, the order of the Circuit Judge, setting aside the service of the writ, be resumed.

BENJ. F. DUNKIN, C. J.
D. L. WARDLAW,
THOMAS W. GLOVER,
R. MUNRO,
J. P. CARROLL,
F. J. MOSES,
JOHN A. INGLIS,
T. N DAWKINS,
HENRY D. LESESNE,
WM. D. JOHNSON.

I dissent,
(Signed) A. P. ALDRICH.
May 11, 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CHARLESTON, 16th May, 1866.

In pursuance of the instructions of this Chamber, the members, whose names are hereinunder announced, are appointed its Delegates, to attend at Cincinnati, the Conference there to be held, touching the connection by rail road of that city with Charleston.

A. O. ANDREWS, President.

By the President:
P. J. BARBOT, Secretary.

DELEGATES.

Hon. EDWARD FROST,
HENRY GOURDIN, Esq.
Hon. M. C. MORDECAI,
THOS. J. KERR, Esq.
EDWARD WILLIS, Esq.
CHAS. H. WEST, Jr., Esq.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Esq.

[*Courier*.

MR DAVIS AND HIS TRIAL—FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.—Jeff. Davis received the notice of the indictment for treason presented against him by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, recently in session in Norfolk, with something more than stoical indifference. On the contrary, he expresses himself, as I am told, greatly pleased at the result, and hoped that his case would now be soon decided. He shows himself in his conversation on the subject to have been perfectly sincere in his avowals all along of an earnest desire to be placed on trial. While I do not believe that he for a moment entertains any apprehension as to the result of the trial, I am satisfied that he both expects and desires that the examination shall be of the most thorough and searching character.

His chief point of defence, as he has frequently stated, will be based on the subject of State rights and the prerogative granted every citizen of a State to sustain the official action of such State. I think, moreover, he feels confident of receiving a fair and impartial trial, and is willing to abide the issue. To his counsel, I am told, he has already written on the subject of his expected trial. Come what will, Jeff Davis will show himself no cowardly prisoner at the bar of justice. The attacks in the Southern press (whose editors hope thus to bolster up his case) against Judge Underwood and the other members of the Grand Jury, he does not, I am satisfied, sympathize with in the least; and all their mutterings about packed juries and corrupt judges have no effect upon him.—*Cor. N Y. Herald.*

The New York Times says: In the Senate to-day Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a substitute for his former proposition of universal amnesty for universal suffrage. The amended Bill provides for impartial suffrage, to which the States lately in rebellion are required to give their assent as a condition to their return to the Union. It excludes from office the President and Vice-President of the late so-called Confederacy, members of the Thirty-sixth Congress and heads of Departments who went into the rebellion, and also those who were cruel to Union prisoners. On complying with these terms the States mentioned are to be admitted and universal amnesty declared.

NEW MACHINERY.—The brig Windfield, arrived in Savannah on the 16th instant, from Liverpool, has on board over 680 cases of the finest quality of machinery, in addition to a large quantity of building material, intended for the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, located at Graniteville, S. C. Arrangements have been made, we learn, with the Central Railroad, to have the entire cargo transported to its destination without a change in cars, thereby preventing the necessity of removing the machinery, &c., from one car to another, which will be a great saving in expense, as well as in damage to the meterial. The new factory when in operation, in connection with the one owned by the company now, will be the finest and one of the largest mills in the South. The amount of duties paid upon the cargo was $17,000.—*Savannah Herald.*

LOUISVILLE, May 17, 1866.

An elaborate opinion of Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, has been published relative to Isham Henderson, concluding that, the executive and legislative departments of the Government having declared that the rebellion is ended, the court cannot assume that it continues; that this opinion furnishes no solution of the political status of inhabitants of States lately in rebellion, and that it is a question which must be answered elsewhere; that this Court was bound to order the arrest of Gen. Davis for apparent contempt offered the Court, and he, having resisted the order of arrest, is criminally responsible, and his case will be tried before the grand jury.

Admiral Raphael Semmes was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile, on Monday, by 264 plurality.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Starvation.

A FACT, BY HARRY HOPEFUL.

Oh give me but one pint of meal,
'Twill feel my darling babes a day,
And may be then God will see fit,
To take them far from earth away.
For four long days I've begged for work
At almost every door,
I was ashamed to ask for bread,
I'd never asked before,
I look so gaunt and ghastly pale;
The people seemed to feel,
That should I get within their homes,
I could not help but steal.

I got a few cow peas one day,
I cannot tell you how;
My babes and I have eaten them,
That's how we're living,—now;
You say I should not be ashamed
To ask for what I need;
But oh, the knife of haughty scorn,
Has caused my heart to bleed.

Five years ago my babies had
From want a solid shield;
But long, long since his boneswere bleached
On Shiloh's bloody field.
While he was here we never knew
The name of want or care;
No beggar ere turned from our door,
Without a cheerful share.
But when the patriot bugle rang
The Reveille of War,
He went to guard Virginia's soil,
Away from home afar.
And when he gave his last embrace
He told us not to weep;
That all around our many friends
In comfort would us keep.
I went to see one of those *friends*,
T'was only yester morn;
I *begged* him for a little bread,
And then a little corn.
He said I've none to give away
And not *too much* to sell;
I'll give you none without the price,
You know this very well.
A wagon stood near by the crib,
'Twas loaded full of grain
To take down to the whiskey still,
So I turned back in shame.
And now I ask a little meal,
Just but a pint or so;
I cannot see my babies die,
Oh! God, I can't, no, no.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The National Steam Ship Navigation Company have determed to carry no more German emigrants by their line. Their experience in the case of the Virginia and the England has certainly been exceedingly severe; and as long as cholera has a habitation in any of the Western ports of the European continent, it is perhaps wise that the great steam ship company should observe this caution. If, in addition, they would see to it that there is no more overcrowding on board emigrant vessels, they would still further insure themselves against losses, and help to prevent the spread of the scourge on this continent.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CATAWBA BRIDGE.—This beautiful and substantial iron structure is completed, and the trains passed over it yesterday for the first time. It is three hundred yards long, making nine spans, and reflects great credit on the President and the Engineer who superintended its construction. The trains now run without let or hindrance over the entire line. The advantages of this route to travelers from the South and West were fully set forth in our issue on Monday, and we deem it only necessary to state that the bridge across the Catawba river is finished.—*Charlotte Times, May 17.*

VIRGINIA HAS THE OLDEST CHURCH.—The oldest church now existing in this country is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles I, between the year 1630 and 1635. The brick and lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collission with steel.

SHINPLASTERS.—We have seen an official communication from the Treasury Department at Washington, which declares that upon every shinplaster the stamp tax of five cents will be exacted (Any individual note is a shinplaster.) The denomination of the note will make no difference. A five cents shinplaster will pay five cents.—*Carolinian.*

The little boys and girls of Richmond, Va., have, within a few days past, raised a sum of money sufficient to erect a neat and appropriate monument over the remains of little Joseph Davis, a son of Jefferson Davis, who was accidentally killed, a few months before the evacuation of Richmond.

There has been a defection among the Republican Senators in the Connecticut Legislature. A number of the latter have joined the Democrats in sufficient strength to prevent that body from going into an election for Terry, the radical nominee for the United States Senate. The movement has caused a good deal of consternation in the radical camp.

A Boston man, writing home from Richmond says: "Though I do not believe fifty Southern gentlemen would wish to see slavery restored, I am convinced that many of the blacks would prefer slavery to the condition to which they have been reduced by sudden emancipation."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says: "We regret to learn that E. M. Pratt, long known as being connected with the Express office in this city, committed suicide in Tuskegee, Alabama, yesterday. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

The Ladies of Prince George's county, Md., are to hold a fair on the 29th and 30th of May, for the relief of the suffering people of the South. It is to be opened with a grand tournament and closed by a ball.

The Fayetteville (North Carolina) News says there is trouble brewing there among the negroes. On Saturday they made a demonstration to release a negro prisoner from the guard house.

A rough estimate was lately made of the property and estates of the Marquis of Westminister, when it was estimated that, if realized they would amount to the enormous sum of forty-six millions of pounds ($230,000,000).

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without proper qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of which has eighty negro voters and the latter one hundred and ninety.

Gen. Dick Taylor has arrived at Dahlonega; Louisiana, to work the gold mines at that place, in connection with a Northern General.