The Garolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMIER, EDITOR.

Thursday, July 5, 1866.

We are indebted to Maj. T. J. ELFORD for late New York papers. We are pleased to see the Major return and looking well, after several months absence

We are also indebted to Mr. GEO. HINNANT for late files of Northern papers.

Town Taxes.

We call the attention of our town readers to the advertisement of the Tax Collector. He has set apart the 11th and 12th days of this month exclusively for the collection of the town taxes. and the 18th and 14th days for receiving both town and country taxes.

Brooks' Mills.

These Mills, formerly known as the Patterson Mills, situated on Peterson's Creek, five miles east of Spartanburg C. II., and now ewned by John BROOKs, have been thoroughly repaired and are now in perfect order. Mr. BROOKS promises to make as good an article of flour and as many pounds to the bushel as any mill in the State. He has made considerable outlay to make his mills first class, both in renewing the machinery and securing the services of a good miller. He asks a trial.

The Fourth of July.

This day, memorable in the history of this country, is now upon us. with its glorious yet saddening memories. From it, as a prominent stand-point, we can retrospect the past and rejoice in the achievements of our ancestors-in their successful efforts to establish, not only independence, but those grand principles which formed the foundation of this mighty government. From the enunciations of this day, by patriot hearts, there sprang into existence country, whose material prosperity is unexampled in the historic annals of the world, to say nothing of its developments in an intellectual as well as moral point of view. We regret that this day, so distinguished, brings us no comfort in the contemplation of the great truths which are interwoven in the frame-work of the Government of the United States. Federal was the compact, and federative the association; yet how sadly have the prominent features dimmed until a vestige now remains of its pristine glory. State sovereignty and State's rights have been questioned, and on the bloody wager of battle it has been decided, that our central authorities, do as they list, the component parts must yield concurrence whether willing or not. The strong cords of the federation have been sundered, and a ligament. stronger than steel, in the right of numerical majorities to govern, is fast exhausting our po litical life. Heretofore we rejoiced at the dawn of this once glorious day -listened to its booming cannon, and burned with patriotic ardor under the thrilling speeches of its inspired erators. Not so now. To-day, we are excluded from the halls of representation-no voice from the sunny South is heard-no notes of admonition or political instruction strike the ear of this powerful nationality. Our waters still flow-the sun still shines upon us-all nature, in fact, still smiles - but alas, the rights of the South are held in the hands of those who laugh at our calamities and mock at our sufferings. Give us freedom-give us liberty-and we shall be glad. Deny us our rights as a free and gallant people, and the recollections of ancentral valor will hardly awaken other than feelings of sorrow on the advent of this day.

Dr. E Toland.

We make the following extract from the correspondence of "Typo," the Tallahasse (Florida) correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, which we find published in the Columbia Patriot. Dr. ELINU TOLANS, of this District, went to Florida, some time during the war and we learn left his wife in this or Laurens district. We are not certain that he is the individual mentioned below. We merely publish the extract referring to Dr. Toland:

South Carolina, in 1863, and was subsequently appointed on the Medical Examining Board, and stationed in the little town of Quincy, was recently arrested in this city on a charge of bigamy, and is now confined in the jail at Quincy, awaiting his trial at the Fall term of the Circuit Court of Gadsden county. He passed himself off as a widower with three children and succeeded in marrying, in the spring of last year, a beautiful and accomplished young daughter of one of the most respected and worthy gentlemen in Quincy. It is strange but nevertheless true, that he lived with his new wife more than twelve months—up to the time of his arrest—enjoyed the confidence and respect of the whole community—who patronized him in the practice of his profession—and was never suspicioned of being guilty of an act of such diabolical meanness. I say strange, because he corresponded with his South Carolina wife regularly, and instructed the post master at Quincy not to deliver his letters to any one except himself. The cause, finally, of the unfortunate young lady's suspicions was grounded on the fact that while Toland was cently on a visit to his home, in South Caro lina, estensibly for the purpose of seeing his motto, esse quam videre malim. We do not mean little children, she received letters from him to draw any invidious distinction when we enclosed in envelopes directed to her father. She of course suspicioned that something was not right, and after his return, while he was in this city on a short visit, she took the liberty of opening a letter which had been received for him in the meantime, which proved to be from

It has been ascertained since, that this con summate scoundrel had a negro boy (whom he brought out with him during the war) bound to secrecy in regard to the matter, with threats of instant death if he divulged, and that he has all this time, made his legitimate wife i. South Carolina believe that he had purchased a large plantation in Florida, and was building a fine house and making other preparations to bring her out here—which was his excuse for not going home after the surrender to live."

Reidville Examinations.

We regret that circumstances debarred u from the pleasure of witnessing the exercises of the Reidville Schools last week. We have, however, seen persons who were present, and in advance of a more detailed account with which we expect to be furnished soon, we can at least give the following brief outline :

The pupils of the Male Academy were examined on Monday, the 25th ult., those of the Female High School, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., and the Commencement exercises in the latter institution took place on Wednesday. A number of compositions were read by the young ladie:, on Commencement day, besides those of the graduating class. After the reading was concluded, the graduates came forward, and were addressed by Rev.R. H. REID, the Principal, in a short Baccalaurate, replete with good counsel, and expressive of the tenderest, emotions on bidding them adieu, and of the warmest and most affectionate interest in their future welfare. Each one was then presented with a handsome diploma. The Annual Address was then delivered by Rev. E. T. Brist, D. D., of Greenville, who we are told not only sustained, but added to his well-known reputation as an able speaker. Specimens of declamation, with two or three original speeches, and a dialogue by the boys of Mr. Carson's school closed the exercises of the day. But a party at night was the finale to the whole ee-

We take great pleasure in giving place to the following reports, which were read by the re spective Chairmen on the day of Commence-

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE IN MALE SCHOOL

The examination of the popils of the Reidville Male Academy, in charge of Rev. W. B. Carson, took place on Monday, 25th ult. The undersigned had the privilege of being present, and having by request, given special attention to the exercises, we would respectfully submit the following brief report.

The test of scholarship in the various branches to which the several classes were subjected, was as thorough and as searching as the time would allow; and the examination conducted mainly by the teacher, was apparently with the utmost impartiality, and with evident disregard to any particular part of the text which the class or the individual had gone over.

We deem it neither necessary nor proper to undertake in this announcement to make any individual distinctions, and while there were no doubt, some unavoidable inequalities, we take great pleasure in giving expression to a high degree of satisfaction with the whole. The indications of progress and acquirement on the part of the pupils, were highly creditable to them, and taken in connection with other evidences of efficiency brought out by the process of examination itself, we are warranted in expressing a most favorable opinion of the qualifications of the teacher. The diligence, ability and christian spirit by which we feel assured his labors as an instructor of youth are characterized, entitle him not only to all honorable praise, but also present for him strong claims on the educating public to a liberal and remunerative patronage.

Respectfully,
A. H. LESTER, E. CHALK, T. J. MOORE, WM. BOWMAN,

BEPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE IN FEMALE SCHOOL

The Committee selected to attend the annual examination exercises of the Reidville Female High School, in the discharge of this duty, ask to submit the following report:

The exercises commenced in the Primary or Preparatory Department, which is under the care of Mrs. M. C. KILGORE. The young pupils did credit, in every respect, to the character and efforts of their very estimable teacher. We have rarely seen scholars of their years evince more thorough training and discipline, or stand better the test of an examinationthey deserve the honors of older heads. We have no hesitation in announcing that this department has given practical demonstration of

its claim to a full share of patronage. The examination in the Collegiate Department comes next in order. This is under the control of the associate principals, Rev. R. H. REID and Mr. PRESTON C. JOHNSTON, who are assisted by Miss Mongan. Here, too, the exercises were both exceedingly interesting and instructive. And where all the competitors are equally meritorious and proficient, your committee find it impossible to award any special honors and praise. As each class was called to the front, the book was opened, its subjects, chapter after chapter, were discussed and examined. In vain did the distinguished Principals assay, by searching questions and supposed cases, to find some one unprepared for this hour. It was evident, too, that there had been no previous posting up in questions especially prepared for the occasion. But standing upon their merits and thorough preparation, teachers and pupils had evidently adopted for their motto, esse quam videre malim. We do not mean mention specially the classes in "Kames' Elements," and "The Evidences of Christianity," as exhibiting perfect preparation and worthy all commendation for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. And also the classes in Algebra and Trigonometry illustrated, by the skill and accuracy with which they solved the problems and recised upon the principles of these difficult and perplexing subjects, that they were at home in these all-important and indispensable branches.

A charming concert at night closed the exercises of the day. This was conducted by Miss NELLIE JOHNSTON, who & instructress in

the department of music. We congratulate her upon the success of her labors, in the splendid performance of her pupils. We are also indebted to Prof. M. S. JOHNSTON and WM. JOHNsron, for elegant contributions to the musical entertainment. The graduating class consisted of eight young ladies, for whom we predict a useful, and wish a happy future, feeling assured that their alma mater will bave cause to be proud of the class of 1866.

Never have we attended an examination which in all its departments, was more satis factory. The Trustees owe a lasting debt to the teachers, and they deserve well of the public for their devotion to the Institution during the trying period of the war. By self-sacri fices-meeting and overcoming difficultiesmanfully they carried on their work without suspension, the whole time, when too, we are assured that one sack of flour more than paid the tuition of a classical scholar. And now it is worthy of note, that the rates of tuition are not higher, but the same, as before the war. notwithstanding the very necessaries of life are double their former value.

In all sincerity, we cordially commend this Institution and its able corps of teachers to the hearty support of the country.

D. R. DUNCAN
DR. W. A. HARRISON Committee. J. B. SHERMAN, W. BOWMAN,

The Re-Establishment of Order

Our renders, says the Charleston News, will be glad to learn that orders have been issued from the Headquarters of this Military District for the arrest of all vagrants, and to prevent the selling of liquor to freedmen. This is a step in the right direction. Below we give the order in full :

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Charleston, S. C., June 29, 1866. General Orders, }

I. The Brevet Major-General commanding has noticed, with deep regret, the disposition on the part of freedmen in the vicinity of Charleston and along the coast to disregard their agreements on plantations, to the neglect of the crops, and to either lay idling about their houses, ream at large over the country, or congregate in Charleston and other towns. This total disregard of all obligations to keep their contracts in good faith will cause an en tire failure of the crops in the State, and the result must be destitution and starvation. The increasing amount of theft, drunkenness and vagrancy demand that the most prompt and severe measures be taken by all officers to check

II. It is ordered that all men or women who leave the plantation on which they are em-ployed to labor, either by the month, for share of the crops or a renters of land, and thereby neglect their growing crops, be at once arrested as vagrants and put to work on the ed as vagrants and put to work on the public roads, as provided for by Par, XII., G. O. No.

1, Headquarters Department of South Carolina All planters who have freedmen employed on their plantations who do not, at this important season of the year, give their entire time to the growing crops, are authorized, if after officer in command of the district, who will cause them to be taken from the plantation as ragrants and put to work on the public roads Their children, if any, will be bound to such persons as will take care of them and learn

them habits of industry.

III. A prison will be established for all persons of color convicted of such crimes as are not punishable by death, on one of the islands. where emploement can be furnished, and all convicts will be compelled to laber from sunrise till sunset, under the control of such guards as will secure their safety. Any person convicted of selling spirituous liquors to a freed man without a pe mit from some officer having control, will be fixed in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one bundred dollars for every offence of which he may be convicted.

IV. Commanding officers will have this order read in the several colored churches in their vicinity, in order that it may become gen-By command of Brevet Maj-Gen. R. K. Scott.

H. W. SMITH, Brevet Lieut. Colonel and A. A. General Official: Asistant Adjutant General.

The Sea Island Lands.

The annexed spicial dispatch to the Charleson Courier, from Washington, gives some information in regard to the Sea Island lands :

The Senate on the 26th ult., passed the House Freedmen Bureau Bill, with an important amendment, providing that lands in St. Luke and St. Helena Parishes, acquired by the Government at tax sales, and amount-ing in the aggregate to 38,000 acres, shall be sold in twenty-ace lots exclusively to the negroes now occupying such lands under General Sherman's order. These lots are to be paid for at \$1.50 per ere, payable in six years. The amendment firther provides that upon the completion of the transfer of said lands the President is attlerized to restore fully to the former ownerslands now occupied under Sherman's order, excepting lands sold for taxes but such restoration is not to be permitted until the crops are gathered, and fair compen-

sation is to be madefor the improvement. All of the Radici members supported this amendment, which he House will accept, thus

ILLEGAL .- We wre gratified to announce the other day, the elease of Mr. Eagan, who, after having been ischarged by Judge Nelson in Albany, was represed by the military authorities in this Sec. In connection with the subject of militar courts, we notice that Judge Bullard, of Kentuky, in pronouncing an opin ion in a habeas rpus case brought before him, used the flowing terse and emphatic language:

"I agree with a James Mackintosh, that while the laws so silenced by the noise of arms, the rulers othe armed force must punish, as equitably as they can, those crimes which threaten the own safety and that of society, but no loner; every moment beyond is usurpation. As on as the laws can act, every other mode of paishing supposed crimes is

itself an enormouerime."
"Let the relatebe discharged." There are no wrds wasted in the above opinion, and ever friend of constitutional lib. erty will agree naonly with the premises, but the result of themviz: that the trial of civilians by military ourts, after peace has been declared, is wrong-Phanir.

From Europe.

Prussia and Italy formally declared war against Austria on the 19th. The Prussians entered Denmark. The King of Saxony with drawing into Bohema, his army effected a junction with the Austrians. Diplomatic Relations are broken off between Prussia and Bavaria. The Prussians occupy Hanover, and threater Frankfort. An engagement took place between the Prussians and Hessians, near Frankfort, and a regiment of the latter were almost annihilated. The Austrians are honrly expected in Saxony. The State of Oldanburg withdrew from the Confederation. A battle is expected near Frankfort, before which is assembled from thirty to fifty thousand Federal troops. The Federal plan of operations are said to be for the reconquest of Holstein. The Austrians have commenced hostilities by crossing the Italian frontier at Guhrano and firing on the Prussians. The latter have not crossed the Austrian frontier, but reports are that they are meving toward Bohemia. Twenty thou-sand Prussians have occupied Mercham two miles from Leipsie, and subsequently the Wurzen and Reisa Railroad. The British Ministers were defeated on an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was carried against the Government by eleven majority. Mr. Gladstone com-municated the fact to the Queen at Balmoral.

SECOND DESPATCH The City of Boston arrrived July 2d, bringing Liverpool intelligence of the 21st. Cotton has declined a half to one penny. Breadstuffs are buoyant and provisions are firm. feat of the Ministry on the Reform Bill will no doubt lead to their resignation. The Great Eastern will leave Midway on the 8th of July

to pay out new cable.

The Cuba with later dates had arrived. European complications were culminating. No collision had occurred between belligerants, but battles were expected near Frankfort, in Silesia and Saxony. The first engagement will probably occur in Silesia. The Prussian army have entered Austriana Silesia, and the Italian have crossed the river Mincio without opposition on the 23d, having given three days notice to the Austrian commandant that Italy would inaugurate hostilities. The Italian ministry has been reorganized under Risculisor.

NEW YORK, June 25 .- Additional foreign news presents points of importance. The "Lon don Times" of the 13th, says the diplomatic rupture between Prussia is not complete. The Austrian Minister has demanded his passports, and was to have left that day. Such a con-summation was to be expected after the correspondence which passed between the two Governments during the last few days. The dispatch of Count Bismark, went beyond every such document in discourtesy invective and provocation, and it has been replied to by the Court Mensdorff in a more guarded style, but in language which shows offended pride and unconjureable resolution. The Austrian Minister for foreign affairs makes solemn protes against the proceedings in Holstein, and the statements by which it has been attempted to justify them. He declines all responsibility for the consequences, and declares that for months he has taken up a position which en dangered the foreign settlement. In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperia Government, the right of taking such steps as may be found necessary. Nothing remains for Austria, but to defend her honor and guard her rights from contempt.

The portenteus intelligence that Garibaldi has reached Como is announced. It was the scene of his former brilliant exploits.

The letter of Napoleon to his foreign minis ter was read on the 12th. Had the conference met, the emperor says that France would have repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandize ment so long as the European equilibrium re mained undisturbed, much preferring a good understanding with her neighbors to any ter ritorial acquisition. France would have re-served for the Germanic confederation a more worthy position, for Prussia better geographi cal boundings, and for Austria the maintain ance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation. Though the conference has failed, France, the Emperor thinks will not have to draw the sword but will continue to observe an attentive neutrality. The letter was read with loud cheers by the members at the suggestion of Mr. Ronher the chamber by a large majority decided against entering on the debate upon the affairs of Germany and

The steamship Germania has arrived from Southhampton, with dates of the 12th instant. By her arrival we get the following intelli-

La France believes that the rumor of an expected imperial message, and the issue of a new loan, is unfounded, and should Mr. Rouher be questioned on the policy of the Govern-ment, he will only repeat his third of May declaration.

Marshal O'Donnel has expressed apprehensions that 1866 will not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

The passport system in Austria has been in troduced, and the Emperor started for the headquarters of the army of the North.

The Ambassador has not left Berlin. The popular indication in Bavaria against Prussia continues, while efforts are being made to induce the King to change the ministry, who maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall commence the war.

Austria has protested against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and declaring such to be in violation of the Gasteen Con vention. The Prussians have occupied three import-

ant points and will immediately occupy three

Louisville, June 22. The Railroad Committees from Charleston and Knoxville meet here to-day in conference with the officers of the Louisville and Nash ville Railroad. Speeches were made by Mr. Trenholm, ex-Confederate Secretary, Colonel J. P. Reed and others, which were favorably received. The prospects of continuing the building of the road hence to Charleston, by

IMMIGRATION .- Forty thousand and forty nine alien born immigrants arrived at the port is nearly double the arrivals in the corresponding month of last year, and those of the first five months of this year, and nearly double those of the same period last year. From the opening of first of January up to this date the numbers rise as high as one hundred thousand. Those who understand the matter estimate that we shall get up to a quarter of a million before the close of the year. Though even this will fall far short of 1854-the great immigration year-it will surpass any other

the way of Knoxville, are flattering.

recent year. Insanity is becoming fearfully prevalent among the negroes. Fifteen or sixteen were placed in confinement in Richmond last month from this cause.

For the Spartan I Hope it will Fit. BY HARRY ROPEYUL. Why keep our world a maze of woe?
Why drive the light of joy away?
Why let the fruits of sorrow grow,
Bedimming every joyous ray?

Ye who decry the lightsome shout, The metry skip, the happy smile; Who frown at boyhood's dashing rout, And sneer at words all free from guile.

Ye who while watching love's young dream,
With doleful tongue foretell the fate
Of some young couple you had seen,
Parting beside a garden gate,

How as they spoke the kind adieu,
They seem'd to think of nought, but love;
Then happy faces brighter graw,
And each delayed the hour to move: And then you tell with curling lip,

How neither saw the other more; And how his noble gallant ship Was wrecked on some unfriendly shore. With satiated envious pride, You watch the sudden paiing face ; Your sordid mind is gratified

In giving pain in such a place: Yes grumblers here and every where, When will your dismal groanings cease?

If you in joy have got no share,

At least give youth a shortened lease.

If on the young you cannot gaze Without a sanctimonious frown, Bag up your head and hide your face, in dismal gloom your mis'ry drown. Why will you imitate old sleek,

Who oft with hypocritic cant?
And countenance made doubly meek,
Could only answer "No I sham"t."

God made us happy, dare you mar The work of His Almighty hand, No mis'ry's child, you dare not scar, What He has left so nobly grand.

Think what an awful dismal place, This lower sphere would ever be, Should you its transient joys deface, Or take away its mirth and gles.

REVENUE STAMPS .- We have been furnished by F. M. Galbraith, Deputy Collector, U. S. Internal Revenue, with the following, which it would be well for our readers to note :

Notes or other instruments dated previous to Oct. 1st, 1862, are not required to be stamp-

All from Oct. 1st 1862, to Aug. 1st 1864 may be stamped in presence of Court Register

Any instrument dated after Aug. 1st 1864. may be stamped by the Collector within 12 calendar months from date of said instrument; provided the Collector is satisfied the stamp provided the Collector is satisfied the stamp was not withhold with the intent to defraud the Government. But if the instrument has been standing 12 months without stamp, it cannot be stamped without the penalty of \$50, paid to the Collector. The Deputy Collector has not the power to remit the penalty or affix

the stamp on any instrument. The Collector for the 3rd The Collector for the 3rd District of this State, of which this District is a part, is Jas. G. Gibbs, Esq., of Columbia.

[Unionville Times.

THE COLUMBIA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION .- OD the third of July inst, the ladies of Columbia will assemble to do honor to the memory of the Confederate dead. We know not in whose brain was born the idea of thus remembering the martyrs who have gone down in bloody shrouds, but the impulse to do this humble duty has found sympathy in every Southern heart. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, wherever a mound marks the resting place of the dead soldier, there woman has laid her tribute of tears and flowers. The humblest and the highest—her love and her memory embrace all alike

We shall allude further to this asso and its object, and meanwhile beg that this community will make suitable preparation to invest the approaching occasion with all the beauty, diguity and solemnity which it demands.—Carobnian.

RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS .- The N. Y. Tribune has become thoroughly disgusted with the cheat that is being exercised on Mr. Davis. In a recent issue it says: "We welcome the news from Fortress Monroe of the assignment of spacious and comfortable apartments for the house-keeping of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. By and by, the farce will have become too glaring, and then he will be let go. What is the use of persisting in a cheat whereby no-body is cheated. Mr. Davis is not to be tried -at all events, not with intent or expectation of convicting him—then why is he longer sub-sisted at the public expense. Let us have an end to the sham."

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE BY MISTAKE FOR A BURGLAR.—A man named Cung, a German, shot his wife at his residence in West Heboken, under the following circumstances: Mrs. Cung had arisen, and had gone to the window and had arisen, and had gone to the window hus-opened it, when the noise awakened her hus-band, and seeing some person at the open window he supposed it to be a burglar, and smatching a pistol from under his pillow, he fired twice before discovering the fearful mis-take he had made. Both shots took effect, in-flicting mortal wounds, from the effects of which Mrs. Cong has since died. Cung. who which Mrs. Cang has since died. Cung, who has been almost distracted since the occurrence of the shooting, gave himself up to await the determination of the coroner's jury.

Both Houses of Congress have finally passed a bill to dispose of 3,000,000 acres of public lands in the South to actual settlers. It is in effect extending the provisions of the Home-stead Bill over those lands. It restricts the amount of land to be entered by one person to eighty acres for two years, after which one hundred and sixty acres may be entered. Until January next, all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privileges of the bill; after that, this restriction is remov-

THE LONGEST DAY .- Thursday, the 21st of June, was the longest day in the year. The sun rose at 4:29 a. m. and set at 7:38 p. m., the interval being fifteen hours and four minutes. Yesterday the sun rise at 4:30 a.m. and set at 7:33 p.m. On this and the next three days the interval between sun rise and sun set is the same, when the days begin to shorten to the 21st of December, the shortest of the year. The four days previous to the 21st of June were also of the same length, ing one minute shorter than that day. And mond Times, June 25. mond Times, June 25,