

Newberry Herald--Erratum.

We find the following in the Newberry Herald:

"We regret to notice a reduction in the size of that excellent paper, the Carolina Spartan. Want of mail facilities and sufficient patronage, the unfortunate cause."

Spartanburg & Union Railroad.

We have read with great pleasure, and now place before our readers, the very forcible and explicit Report of THOS. B. JETER, esq., the worthy and able President of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad. This Report will be read with lively satisfaction, mingled with surprise, that out of the chaos and confusion into which our Road had been thrown by the havoc of war, the ruin of floods, the ravages of time, with heavy pecuniary losses, and not a dollar in the Treasury--we say, that it is with admiration and delight that we look upon the extraordinary and unexpected success which has attended Mr. JETER's creative and governing powers. The President and Directors of the Road are entitled to, and will receive, the thanks of the stockholders and the people. He informs us, that by the end of the year the Road will be in better and safer running condition than it has been for many years. The President's views in reference to the "great polar star of our aspirations," are very clear, and give much encouragement to hope that the day is not distant, when our road will be a part of the great Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad. We refer our readers to the Report itself, for further and interesting information. Since writing the above we have been informed by a gentleman just from Union, that corn can be laid down there per railroad, from Charleston, \$1.25 per bushel, and that he saw some sold from store at \$1.35, and he believes it will shortly be sold there at \$1.25 by retail. Does not this speak much for the energy and enterprise of the President and Directors. Will anybody now doubt the beneficial purposes, and the great blessings this Road affords to a suffering people?

South Carolina Conference.

We learn, with much regret, from the Sumter News, that this college of eminent divines, is about to lose three of its able and beloved members. The cause, as will be seen, from the article below is, inadequacy of support. The loss of such ministers as Dr. TAYLOR, Rev. Mr. WALKER, and Rev. Mr. WIGHTMAN, to the Methodist Church and to the public at large, is truly a misfortune. Of all men engaged in the spread of the Gospel, and endowed with the best attributes of the head and the heart, the Methodist ministry have ever labored for a smaller compensation than any other body of good and qualified men. And now we see, that some of her ablest ministers are compelled to leave their old fields of labor, and seek new and distant homes, for the support of themselves and families--yes, men who have devoted their whole lives to the great cause of humanity. It touches the best feelings of the heart, to bid farewell to a revered and beloved Pastor. But, when it is considered that the want of support has driven him away, what are we to think of those, who, being able, have refused or neglected to do that which the obligations of Religion and Justice demand of him? No pen can tell the good that has been done by the Episcopal Methodist Church. To witness the benign influences of this great body of Christian Ministers, you must follow their footsteps all over the world.

Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, a member of the South Carolina Conference, and formerly Missionary to China, who has during this year been a resident of this town as pastor of the Sumter Circuit, has accepted the Presidency of a College at Millersburg, near Lexington, Kentucky, and will shortly remove to his new field of labor in that State. Inadequacy of support is his only reason for leaving us. Whatever he may gain by the change, it is very certain that we gain nothing. The Conference loses a member greatly endeared to the Ministry and membership throughout its bounds, and the State loses a valuable citizen.

Rev. H. A. C. Walker, of the same Conference, and now stationed at Summerton, is also about to transfer his connection to the Kentucky Conference. Few, if any, are more widely known, or more generally beloved in South Carolina. That such men have to sever the fond associations of past years and leave the State, is indeed to be regretted. Rev. J. W. Wightman, a brother of the Bishop, expects to make a similar move; and how many others will be added to the list remains to be seen. One thing is evident, that if the people of any and all denominations wish to retain the services of their time-honored pastors, they must support them better.

Bishop Wightman, who is to preside at the South Carolina Conference at Marion, has changed the time of the meeting from November 7th to the 19th of December next.

COLONIZATION OF FREEDMEN.--A society has been formed in Darlington, we learn, for colonizing the blacks in Liberia, and several are preparing now to emigrate. Another similar society is formed in Georgia. We wish them success. In Liberia the land is extremely rich, and is given as a bounty to settlers. Congress has appropriated public lands in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and each freedman going thither to settle, is entitled to a certain number of acres, for which he has nothing to pay.--Darlington Southern.

Emigration and Immigration.

Much has been said of late on the subject of emigration and immigration. The former seems to be deprecated, and much solicitude is felt as to its results; while the latter has enlisted many warm and able advocates. That some countries are greatly injured by emigration, will not admit of a doubt, and this, more than any other of the Southern States, has felt and suffered from this cause for the last quarter of a century. The departure within that period of thousands of her good people, with millions upon millions of wealth, was enough to have impoverished and weakened almost any country in the world. For many, many years past, might be seen every fall and winter, long trains of wagons, driven by strong and robust men, freighted with women and children, leaving forever their homes, their friends and their kindred. Many were benefited and their condition improved; but on the other hand, many were ruined in health and property, and others have never been satisfied nor ever will be. At the time we speak of, our good old State could much better withstand the loss of her sons than she can now. Then she was rich and prosperous, and if her people could find a better home elsewhere, she could say to them: "We wish you to stay with us, but if you can do better, God speed you in your hazardous enterprise." This might be said with propriety when it was considered that there was left at home some three or four hundred thousand slaves, the best laborers in the world; and the public lands of the West could be purchased for a little over \$1 per acre. The situation of affairs now is different; because, we believe that the lands of some of the South-western States are more exhausted than our own State. And, besides all this, it is well known that the settled purpose of our enemies? Will it not gratify their malignant desire to see our State desolated? yes, to see it become a howling wilderness, inhabited only by prowling savages--a free-negro colony! Oh yes, nothing would please them better than a general exodus. And yet, we know very well that there are many of our good citizens who are almost obliged to go somewhere for subsistence, but who would not leave the State if necessity did not compel them--not even if their going were to save the pragmatism of Puritan purgatory.

With regard to immigration, we are not sure that it is best for us to make much ado about it. We should seriously consider the moral as well as the physical qualities of those to whom we would hold out allurements to come among us, and what would be a rational deduction--the effect on the morals of our people, black and white. We see no room, at present, for immigrants, save those who are educated, and would be able to establish and maintain the great leading truths of science, with all the liberal branches of knowledge, and those too, who are skilled in the mechanical arts. Such as these we should gladly welcome; but to supply the loss of slave labor by importing from foreign countries a class of laborers incomparably lower and more brutal than the negro, would be resorting to a remedy more hurtful than the disease itself. Are we prepared to give up our Sabbaths to the low Dutch, who select that holy day for exhibitions of merriment and low buffoonery, offensive to chastity, delicacy and sobriety? Are we willing that our children should live in the atmosphere of Dutch ethics? that they should learn the character of the Supreme Being--His moral government--the duties of man and the way of salvation through the impious dogmas of German theology? Would not the unscrupulous, intemperate and servile laborers from Ireland prove intractable, and corrupt the moral principles of many of those for whom they are called to labor? Are not most of the horrid murders and other shocking crimes, committed daily in the Northern States--ay, even to the extinction of whole families--by the knife, the club and the axe, perpetrated by foreigners? If there be a riot or mob, are not these precious foreigners generally found at the head and the bottom of it? The labor we require can never be performed by a mass composed of negroes and the floating scum of Europe, who have left their country for their country's good. The negro would become the victim of fraud and the instrument of all evil. Imbued with the spirit and taste of the negroes of the North, these foreigners would soon be seen in the public streets and highways, in the churches and other places, with a negro wench on his arm. We cannot see the wisdom of ransacking Europe and Asia to obtain help to cultivate what good lands we have left, and leave the exhausted and poor lands for our own poor people. What chance would there be for thousands of our indigent, but hard working people to improve their condition, if every inducement is held out for foreigners to swarm over the land like the locusts of Egypt? We cannot see what advantage it would be to the country should this adventitious labor supercede and drive out the negro. It cannot be wise to drive off that portion of our population with whom we have always lived in peace and prosperity, to make room for a people, who, at the call of the Yankee, and moved by the instigation of the devil, came here to murder our fathers, our brothers and our sons--to pillage and burn our cities and lay waste the country--and our desolated land shows how well they did it. We never could look upon such mercenary wretches with loathing and disgust. We don't want to see them nor hear their horrid jargon. There is no security for religion, life or property where the lower classes of these people are mingled in society. They would, by spontaneous approximation, unite with the negro and make him ten times worse than he would be. Let us try the negro, who has always been with us. He is docile, readily instructed and easily managed. His affections can be won by kindness, and his fidelity by firmness and discretion.

Personal.

We were pleased to meet with our old friend and Colonel, I. F. HUNT, who is on a short visit to our town. Those who were members of the 18th Regiment from this district, will be pleased to see their old Colonel, the gallant successor of the brave and beloved EDWARDS and BROCKMAN. Colonel HUNT was a brave soldier and efficient officer, which, with many other noble qualities, won for him a big place in the hearts of all in his command. Long may he live!

The Legislature.

The legislature has not taken final action on the various and important Bills which have been offered. It appears to us that such is the contrariety of opinions entertained by the members, that no majority can be obtained on some of the most pressing and important measures before them. Some are in favor of doing almost anything--some in favor of doing something--and some in favor of doing nothing--consequently, the session being only a called one, has been prolonged beyond the expectation of many. But comparatively, this is a small matter, if at last, some measures be adopted that will give relief to our suffering people of all classes. We don't know that it is right to find fault with the legislature for tardiness of action. The demands of their constituents are certainly numerous and urgent, and under this external pressure, it is only reasonable that they should be cautious not to overleap the bounds prescribed by the Constitution, or commit themselves to improvident or inconsiderate legislation.

Up to the present writing, we have little of importance to lay before our readers, but do trust, in our next issue, to publish all that has been done during the session. We notice that a Bill to give Tax Collectors, until December 1st, to make their returns, has passed its second reading, and was sent to the Senate. The object of the Bill is, not to benefit Tax Collectors, but to aid the people, by giving them a chance to realize the proceeds of the coming crop, to enable them to pay taxes.

A Bill was also sent to the Senate, to make Plaintiff's and Defendants competent witnesses in a cause, and to compel them to give evidence, the bill having been read the second time.

The bill defining the right of persons of color was passed. What these rights are, we are not able to say at present.

The bill to fix the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas and Equity was taken up, and after a very spirited debate, in which our townsman and representative, Mr. Carlisle took part, was laid on the table by a vote, yeas 59, nays 49. This defeats the bill--therefore, our Courts will be held at the usual time.

The "Fire Loan Bill," as it is commonly called, which is to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue two millions of Bonds, to aid in the rebuilding of the city, has been passed.

Bills to suppress the distillation of spirituous liquors from cereals in this State; and, to provide for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of this State, or for their dissolution, have been introduced. What the fate of these two bills will be, we don't know.

General Butler of Edgefield, has introduced a bill to declare the law in regard to the liability of purchasers of slaves, enacts: That all contracts involving the payment of money for the purchase of slaves that have been made, are hereby declared to be null and void, and that all parties indebted therefor, under laws existing before the 27th day of September, 1865, are, and are hereby declared to be, not liable for such payment. We doubt very much whether the General will be able to carry his bill through successfully.

The Senate has agreed to postpone further legislation on the Negro Code, till the regular session; and they have also agreed to the report of the committee, unfavorable to present action on the provision question, on the ground of not being in possession of sufficient information as to the necessities of the people, to enable them to form proper estimates for an appropriation.

Since writing the above we see that the Bill to postpone the Fall Term of the Court of Sessions was reconsidered, and was to be discussed the next day.

Gleanings.

Jonathan Worth (the present incumbent) and Gen. G. W. Logan are mentioned as candidates for Governor of North Carolina, at the election in October next.

It is said that Bonner offered to endow a professorship in Gen. Lee's college provided the General would write him an article every week for the *Ledger*. General Lee is no such humbug as to take up with that sort of a proposition.

Gen. Armstrong has made a speech to the freedmen at Hampton, Va., informing them that on the first of January they must leave the lands they now occupy and emigrate to Florida.

The Texas legislature recently elected D. G. Burnett and O. M. Roberts United States Senators from that State.

The shore end of the Telegraph Cable of 1865 was landed at 4 p. m., on the 8th instant. The electrical condition of the cable is perfect, and messages are passing over it. A second cable will be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence immediately.

The Baptists of Kentucky gave last year, for Domestic Foreign and State Sabbath Schools, \$33,770.66; and the amount raised for their own Missions, together with the amounts given to the Virginia General Association, and to educate the orphans of Confederate soldiers in Mississippi and Virginia, will increase the amount of their benevolent contributions to more than \$40,000.

The colored Convention at Nashville, during its late session, set apart the first of January next, as a day of fasting and prayer on account of the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

The notorious Thad Stephens, in a speech last week, declared his "preference for a negro over the foreign born white citizen," and avowed his belief "that the negro is superior to the Irish and German races."

A guerrilla leader, Dick Hemphel, was recently captured by the Regulators, near Little Rock, Ark., who after trying him and finding him guilty of eleven murders (all of which he confessed) burned him to death by a slow fire, which totally consumed his body.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's return of over \$4,000,000, is perhaps the largest annual business income in the world, if the Rothschilds, whose wealth is more that of a family than of individuals, are excepted. No uncrowned person has an income approaching Mr. Stewart's.

Lord Dundreary has expressed himself favorable to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the ground: "It is economical, because when a man marries his deceased wife's sister, he has only one mother-in-law."

The cholera is in Augusta, Ga. On the 9th inst. fifty soldiers arrived from Nashville, Tennessee, with twenty cases of cholera. Four died the same night; three new cases next morning.

Accounts from Tennessee say that the corn crop in that State is greater than during any previous year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

We are gratified to learn that the trains on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad commenced running on the 12th inst., and will henceforth run regularly over Broad River Bridge at Alston.

A wealthy widow in Pittsburg fell in love with the coachman who drove her to her husband's grave and finally married him. He unfortunately had a wife living, was arrested for bigamy and implored his second to furnish bail. She chuckled him playfully under the chin and bade him go to jail like a man. That's the latest gossip in Pittsburg.

A down East editor, describing a country dance, says: "The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosom of the village belle, like polished rubies resting on the delicate surface of warm apple dumplings."

A man has been arrested in Huntsville, Ala., charged with ravishing ten girls, some of whom were mere children. One of the children has died from violence. The people tried hard to lynch the fiend.

A gentleman advertised for a wife through the papers, and received answers from eighteen hundred and ninety seven husbands, saying that he could have theirs. This is a practical illustration of the value of advertising.

A miser, who was asked why he had married an Irish girl from his own kitchen, said, the Union was attended with a double advantage--it saved him not only the expense of a wife, but the taxes on an Irish servant to wait upon her.

A cable dispatch announces the arrival at London on the 16th ult. of a little boat named, "The Red, White and Blue," of only two or three tons, which left New York on the 9th of July. The passage was made in thirty-eight days. The little craft, which was only about 18 or 20 feet long, was manned by two men and a dog.

Since the publication of the fact that Mr. Smithson, of Washington, had instituted suit against Stanton, Secretary of War, for illegal imprisonment during the war, innumerable similar actions are being brought in all parts of the North. He will have a gay time when he leaves the War Office.

For the fifty-four captivities to be filled in the regular army, there are 10,200 applications on file in the War Department.

The Radicals have carried the entire ticket in Vermont.

The City Council of Cincinnati refused, by a vote of 18 to 6, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Presidential party. A meeting of the citizens at the Chamber of Commerce, resolved to tender a public reception to the distinguished visitors, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Wives are now bought and sold in Egypt. The prices vary from six bits to fifteen hundred dollars.

Statements show that the Atlantic Cable is doing business at the rate of four millions and a half of dollars per annum.

The total cost of the New York Central Park, up to the 1st of January last, was \$9,763,895. The visitors last year numbered over seven millions.

A colored man and his wife, a white woman, had a quarrel at Chicago, and the woman, in a fit of anger, set the house on fire, which was entirely destroyed, an infant perishing in the flames.

An insurance company in Mobile recently refused to pay the insurance on the life of a man who perished in trying to save a cripple from a burning building. They pronounce it suicide.

Mrs. Martha Gennett, of Nashville, controls the renting of many buildings in that city. She has voluntarily reduced her rents 33 per cent. A noble woman. Gains wrung from the wants of the people rust in the soul.

G. W. Custis Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was the chief of President Davis's staff, has been elected the Professor of civil engineering in the University of Georgia.

Election Returns

FOR TAX COLLECTOR, FOR SPARTANBURG DIST., SEPTEMBER, 11, 1866.

BOXES.

Boxes	Ballots	Quorum
Court House,	162	91
Cherokee Springs,	87	80
Bethlehem,	8	12
Beck Springs,	6	27
Pacott,	28	25
Carvin's Old Field,	25	10
Glenn Springs,	24	20
Limestone Springs,	33	9
Thorn,	11	5
McKelvey's,	4	6
Wall's Mill,	9	2
Woodruff,	40	17
Cross Anchor,	19	3
Hobby's,	25	27
Johnsonville,	18	40
Hurricane Shoals,	29	6
Green's,	36	46
Wilken's,	23	10
Cunningham's,	24	45
Rich Hill,	8	10
Cashville,	21	24
Reidville,	16	28
Crawfordville,	18	8
Summer,	20	20
Morgan's,	19	10
Johnson's,	14	12
Webber's,	12	7
Hebron,	16	11
Vernonville,	6	3
Cedar Hill,	26	4
Holley Springs,	14	29
Solidate,	8	18
Moore's,	80	7
Genry's,	20	4
Campobello,	53	17
Bivingsville,	38	17
Bomar's Old Field,	4	10
Grassy Pond,	16	13
	984	667

From Washington.

We take the following from the Washington dispatches to the Northern papers of Tuesday last:--

No appointment of successor to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin will be made until after the return of the President. The valuable nature of the office (pay and perquisites being estimated at \$100,000 per annum) has drawn out hosts of applicants, but there is not even a rumor as to who the fortunate one will be.

FROM BRAZIL.

A number of Louisiana planters who went out to Brazil, with the view of commencing the raising of cotton in that country, have written home that they have been disappointed in expectations, and will return in a short time.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts for customs at the five principal ports, from the 20th to the 27th of August, inclusive, was as follows:

New York,	\$2,526,410
Boston,	264,872
Philadelphia,	142,585
Baltimore,	148,937
New Orleans,	74,002

RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

The receipts of gold into the Treasury continue to be very heavy, and notwithstanding the disbursement of over five millions since the statement of September 1st, four and a half of which was for interest on the Ten-Forty bonds, the amount now held exceeds that on hand at that time, reaching nearly \$80,000,000; of this amount \$65,000,000 actually belong to the Government, the balance being represented by gold certificates.

U. S. TREASURY.

The total receipts from customs, internal revenue, &c., are larger than at any previous time, and notwithstanding the rapid reduction of the national debt, the balances in favor of the Government are again rapidly accumulating at all points.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$2,000,000.

A MYSTERIOUS REMITTANCE.

On the 14th instant, a package was received at the Treasury, post marked Urbana, Ohio, 1st instant, containing sixteen seven-thirty bond of \$1,000 each, and \$775 in legal tender notes. The bonds were of the issue of August 15, 1864, and had all the numbers out. There was nothing accompanying the package to show by whom or for what purpose it was sent.

ALABAMA COTTON CROP.

Alabama advices report nothing specially new with reference to the progress of the crop. Confidence in a yield of 250,000 bales is strong in the State, while many predict that not less than 300,000 bales will find their way to market. Should the latter figure be realized, the average crop, as compared with 1865, will be one third. The crops in Hazlehurst and Brookhaven counties, Mississippi, are reported to be large.

LAW SUIT.

There is talk of a suit for defamation of character, to be brought by Judge Adcock Holt against Montgomery Blair, who asserted in a recent speech that he (Holt) was guilty of the execution of an "innocent woman," meaning Mrs. Surratt.

FROM MISSOURI.

I hear that General Hancock has received instructions to see that the Conservative voters in Missouri have full protection in the exercise of their right of franchise, and any interference therewith, from whatever quarter, will be apt to meet a summary check. In addition to the above, information has been received going to show that the Conservatives are taking their protection into their own hands, and, as their opponents are acting in like manner, the fear is almost general that a conflict will be the result.

FROM MATAMOROS.

No difficulty has been experienced by any American vessel in entering the port of Matamoros since the issue of the paper blockade of Maximilian, and the port is, to all intents and purposes, as free as if no blockade of the same had been declared.

\$27 to New York.

Our readers will observe that the South Carolina R. R. have perfected arrangements whereby passengers may leave Columbia and be dropped in New York at an outlay of only \$27. This is an age of progress, and we are glad that our people have caught its spirit. Let everybody go to New York.

The New York Herald has an article on the spread of gambling, in which it is asserted that Ben. Wood has recently lost by his ventures in games of chance, more than a quarter of a million dollars.