

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY F. M. TRIMMIER

Devoted to Education, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts.

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NO 35

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Commissioner's Sales.

IN EQUITY—SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
Moses Foster, Ex'r.

vs.

Thursy Steading for herself and others.
Bill for sale of Land to pay Debts, Relief, &c.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Equity, the following real estate about 3 miles from Spartanburg Court House, belonging to GEORGE F. STEADING, deceased, will be sold at Public Sale, at Spartanburg Court House, on SALES DAY in OCTOBER next.
LOT NO. 2, containing

78 Acres more or less.

bounded by lands of W. Allen, S. Bobo and others, lying on Beaverdam Creek.
LOT NO. 3, containing 91 ACRES more or less, known as the Hunt Tract, lying on Fair Forest Creek.

ALSO "THE FEE OF LOT NO. 1, subject to the Widow's Dower," which contains 58 Acres more or less, lying on Beaverdam Creek, embracing the Homestead, bounded by lands of Isham Hunt, S. Bobo and others.

TERMS OF SALE:—Costs of these proceedings to be paid cash on day of Sale, the residue of the purchase money on a credit of 12 months with interest from day of sale; purchasers required to give bond with at least two approved sureties and mortgage of premises to secure the purchase money.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D.

Com'r's Office,
Sept. 13, 1866.

33

tdc

Equity Sale.

Elizabeth Bearden,

vs.

David D. Moore, Nimrod Moore, Ex'r., and others.
Bill for Partition, &c.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, the following personal property belonging to the estate of SARAH MOORE, deceased, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at the residence of SIMON MOORE.

Said property is described in the pleadings in this case as consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Farming Tools,

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

Costs of these proceedings to be paid in cash—the remainder of the purchases to be paid on the first of January, 1867, with interest from day of sale. Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved sureties to secure the purchase money.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D.

Sept. 13, 1866.

33-3w

IN EQUITY—SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
Ex Parte, E. P. Smith, Jr.,

in re

"The Solicitors of the Western Circuit,"
Petition in Cause.

UNDER "A Bill to Perpetuate Testimony" filed for this district, by the Solicitor, as authorized by a recent Act of the General Assembly, the Petitioner, E. P. Smith, Jr., having made application to produce evidence to perpetuate testimony of certain *Sealed Notes* signed by R. B. Smith, deceased, payable to the Petitioner, which notes are represented to have been lost or destroyed.

On motion of Sullivan & Wismith, Solicitors for Petitioner, it is ordered that all persons having like or opposite interests to the Petitioner, in the matter in question, do appear before the Commissioner within THREE MONTHS from this date, and claim the right to cross-examine the evidence and produce evidence in reply, as the Commissioner will proceed, after the expiration of said THREE MONTHS to take the evidence of the Petitioner in accordance with the provisions of said Act of the General Assembly.

T. STOBO FARROW,

Com'r's Office,
Aug. 24th, 1866.

31

3m

Commissioner's Sale.

IN EQUITY—SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
Polly W. Hunter, Adm'r., and Jane S. Hunter, vs. Alice C. Hunter and others, minors.
Bill for Partition, Relief, &c.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, the following REAL ESTATE, will be sold at public sale at Spartanburg Court House, on SALES DAY in OCTOBER next.

LOT NO. 3—Containing EIGHTY-NINE Acres more or less, being part of land of P. S. Hunter, deceased, situated in Spartanburg District, on waters of Paclett River, bounded by lands of Capt. Wilkins, G. Cannon and others. This tract is said to embrace some of the best bottom land in the District.

TERMS OF SALE:—So much of the purchase money as may be required to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costs of these proceedings to be paid cash on day of sale, the remainder of the purchase to be paid in one and two years with interest from day of sale. Purchaser will be required to give bond with at least two approved sureties, and mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D.

Com'r's Office, Sept. 6, 1866.

32-4t

The State of South Carolina. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, P. J. JENKINS AND JANE E. JENKINS, late Jane E. Kirby, being married or have lived as man and wife, have now for causes well known to us both, have mutually agreed to separate, and forever hereafter not to know each other as man and wife; and in the presence of these witnesses, do agree and forever release each other from all obligations, as husband and wife, and each of us shall have the liberty to marry any person we please, or enter into any obligations whatsoever, without any dread or fear on either of our parts whatsoever, and each of us shall have full power to contract debts, sue and be sued, and neither of us shall be held or in any way made liable for the contracts or liabilities of the other.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals in the presence of these witnesses and in the sight of God, hoping and believing that we will never regret this deed.

P. J. JENKINS, (L. S.)

JANE E. JENKINS, (L. S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of

JAMES P. FOWLER,

H. THOMAS,

Sept 13

33

4t

Surveying and Engineering.

THE undersigned offers his services to Railroad Companies to survey and locate Railroad routes; to furnish Maps and Reports, Specifications, Estimates and Plans of Superstructure. He will measure and report in detail contract work and heavy Graduation. He will execute Topographical Drawings and lay off the Drainage of Inland Swamps and bottom lands for farmers.

Particular attention will be given to any business entrusted to him by Engineers and officers of Railroad Companies and others interested in Bridge building, and especially to Farmers who desire to reclaim their swamp lands or to establish their boundary lines of old surveys.

He will also superintend personally the construction and building of Railroad bridges, or any other Bridges that require the services of an Engineer to plan and construct. Parties having business or desiring information will address the undersigned at Campobella, Spartanburg District, S. C.

JNO. BANKSTON DAVIS,

Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Draftsman.

Aug 9

28

tf

IN EQUITY—SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
James Hanna, et al., vs. James C. Hanna,

Administrators, et al.

Bill for Partition, Relief, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Isaac S. Hanna and William Hanna, two of the defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State, on motion of Farrow, Complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear, answer, plead or demur to this Bill of Complaint within THREE MONTHS from this date, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Com'r's Office,
July 20, 1866.

July 26-26-3m

C. E. S. D.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Lawson T. Meaders, Applicant,

vs.

William Meaders and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Amos L. Bearden, Polly Ann Bearden and Jane Bearden, three of the Defendants reside within this State, on motion of Farrow & Duncan, Applicants Attorneys, it is ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of George Meaders, deceased, on or before the 14th day of NOVEMBER next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.

Aug 28

30

3m

DRESS MAKING.

THE undersigned proposes to execute all styles of MANTUA-MAKING at short notice, and for reasonable prices. Dresses of the finest texture, as well as those of coarsest fabric received. In fact every kind of sewing taken, with the hope that entire satisfaction will be given. My friends will please call and give me a trial.

Residence at Mrs. Dr. Vernon's.
MARY S. COUNCIL.

Aug 16

29

tf

Notice to Debtors.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of RICHARD B. SMITH, are hereby requested to meet me at the Court House, on Salesdays in September and October, for the purpose of making settlement. All who fail to make settlement with me by Salesday in October next, will find their notes in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Give attention to this and save cost.

Aug 9-28-td

S. F. SMITH,

Administrator.

J. N. ROBSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 62, EAST BAY,

CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a Commission Business without operating on his own account, he respectfully solicits consignments of COTTON, FLOUR, CORN, &c.

REFERENCE.—Hon. S. Bobo, Messrs. Foster & Judd.

July 12

24

3m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act of Incorporation for the Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg, C. H.

Sept 13

33

tf

Speech of Mr. J. W. Carlisle.

The following is the speech of Mr. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, in the House of Representatives, on the Bill to postpone the session of the Fall Courts:

Mr. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, said: I accept the issue presented by the gallant member from Edgefield. I agree that this is a question of policy, and that this body has nothing to do with the constitutional question which may be involved. If it is expedient, politic, wise, let the Legislature pass the measure and the Court of Errors will take charge of its constitutionality. Our aim should be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, not merely temporarily, not for the hour, the day or the year, but the permanent lasting good of the people. And for one, without impugning the motives of this body, I am not prepared to co-operate with that policy which obstructs the ordinary collection of debts. The history of the last Stay Law, the history of all Stay Laws show that they act as a preventative to the debtor in the settlement of claims. The people have been convinced on this point, and if the matter is left to them they will regulate the matter themselves in a spirit of compromise, forbearance and generosity. In my opinion, creditors are satisfied that it will be a ruinous policy to enforce a collection of debts at this time, and that, sir, is a strong argument against the legislative interference with the remedies of law. Again, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that this measure will satisfy the people, and the very next Legislature will witness a clamor in this hall demanding that if this bill is adopted another shall follow upon his heels. I say, therefore, that I would rather vote for straight forward repudiation than for anything that obstructs the process of law. Let the question be fairly met. It is repudiation or no repudiation. We cannot prevent it. A great deal has been said about the clamor of different districts, but I have the pleasure of saying that in my own, we have passed no resolutions, and appointed no committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor. We have been spared the infliction, and if the same eloquence had been used in allaying the passions of the people and advising them to come together as brethren who have suffered in a common cause, the whole matter could have been settled without legislative interference.

I deny the right of any Legislature on this earth to interfere with my private contract. It is a departure from the record, and it is better by far that our State should be insolvent and bankrupt than that we should undertake to disturb the sacredness of private contracts. It is to be borne in mind that these debtors and creditors are our own people; that they have suffered, fought and bled together, and it is not to be expected that they will prove so rapacious as to sell out the last dollar of property of an honest debtor for the purpose of satisfying their immediate demand.

Mr. Speaker, I apologize for trespassing upon the House, but I intend to record my vote against all legislation on this subject. I shall go home to Spartanburg District, and tell the people that they must not rely upon the Legislature to help them. They must work out their own salvation, and if they are let alone by Federal and State legislation, I tell you sir, that a people who could hold Fort Sumter in ruins, who have girded old Virginia with breastworks and who charged at Gettysburg, will solve this problem much better than it can be done by any interference of this General Assembly.

The following extract from "Townsend's Encyclopedia of the Great Rebellion" shows that Massachusetts in times past, as now, favored the policy of obstruction when it was desired to add a State to the Union:

In January, 1811, the author of this reminiscence was at Washington. The question of admission of Louisiana, then a Territory, into the Union as a State, was under consideration.

Mr. Poydras was the delegate to Congress. He was a Frenchman, and could not address the House in English. Mr. Poindexter, the delegate from Mississippi, was assigned the duty of presenting and advocating the admission of Louisiana into the Union as a State.

Josiah Quincy, member from Boston, opposed the admission with great vehemence. He denounced the purchase of Louisiana and the general principles of the Jefferson and Madison administrations, and said it might be necessary for Massachusetts to secede from the Union—"Amicably if we can, violently if we must."

"My dear Ellen," said a young man, "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself to speak the deep emotions of my heart; but I declare to you, dear Ellen, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shed—would shed—" "Never mind the wordshed," said Ellen, "go on with your pretty talk."

A Voice from Wisconsin.

Below we publish an extract from a private letter from a friend in the Northwest. We ask the writer's pardon for so doing, but a voice is manly, noble and patriotic, as the one expressed in this letter, should not be smothered. Thousands of our depressed people would be more than happy to clasp your hand with an affectionate brotherly grasp. We fully endorse every word of it. Here's our hand.

"I have ever made it a point to express plainly my honest sentiments, notwithstanding I have suffered for it at the hands of mobs of citizens as well as soldiers (?) paid by the tyrant Lincoln. I am now, every day, threatened with shooting, riding on a rail, etc., and undoubtedly something would be done were it not for the proverbial cowardice that prevails among the Abolitionists of this city—they are five to three against me; and even among so called Democrats there are many who call me REBEL. The only thing I regret is, that I could not have been in the South at the time of the war. The Southern people must be BOLD; they must be MANLY—no cringing. A better time is coming—if ballots do not count large enough in the North this fall, bullets must! If the Southern States are not represented in Congress, there will be a BLOODY, BLOODY fight. For this the Southern people must be prepared! The two millions democratic voters of the North will be with you this time, and before it terminates, Massachusetts Puritanism, Abolitionism, and Plymouth Rock, will be swept off into the Atlantic Ocean and gobbled up. There will be no half way work. We stand upon this platform:

1. Representation, or Revolution!

2. Equal Taxation, or Repudiation!

The Southern States are not conquered territories, but are sovereign States. They should not pay taxes unless they can be admitted to all their rights as States. Do you like that?

For this we labor now with our pens, but if we must, swords are not entirely out of our line. I wish I had time to write you a more connected and clearer letter, but have not now, and must close with the assurance that justice and right will triumph."—*Marion Star*.

CLEVELAND Sept 18.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention organized yesterday, Gen. Wood temporary chairman. In the course of his remarks he said the sooner Congress admitted Southern Representatives the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions of the people of the dangers which menace the country and perpetuity of the Union. He said the purposes of the Radicals were to plunge the country into civil war. If negro suffrage was not conceded by the South it would leave the country a howling wilderness for want of more victims to gratify their thirst of revenge, but the war, he said, would not be confined to the South but extended over the North, and close with the overthrow of the Government. He said that Mr. Johnson was a patriot, and that the brave are merciful. With the President, he too said, we have had war enough, let us have peace. These sentiments met with particular enthusiasm. The Convention was largely attended, between three and four thousand delegates being present. The pavilion was crowded to its utmost and the proceedings harmonious.

THE FINANCIAL FUTURE.—Events are carrying us rapidly towards a resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government. The Treasury has now over sixty millions of coin on hand of its own, without counting the private deposits. At the moderate estimate of twelve millions per month, seven months more of customs revenue will add to this gold fund eighty-four millions; so that by the first of April next, the coin in the Treasury will be one hundred and forty-five millions, less whatever payments are to be made meantime. Estimating these, for half a year's gold interest and for payment of the principal of the bonds of 1867, due next January, at forty five millions, there will remain, on the first of April, one hundred millions.—*Evening Post*.

"Mack," the graphic correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says that when Molasses-colored Randolph was speaking in the black and tan convention in favor of negro suffrage, Fred Douglass was so excited that he seized Anna Dickinson's Derby hat and flung it into the air, and Anna in her turn, grabbed Feed's beaver and whirled it triumphantly aloft.

We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith with Italy, and makes unreasonable demands to, which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia, and withholds Venetian property which she was to have transferred.

A Bull against Race-Horses. HE BEATS THE FIELD.

Some forty years ago the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of \$100. "Free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood named Hayes, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he was determined to enter him for the race.

He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him round the track a number of times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered disagreeable; so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his flanks.

On the morning of the race Hayes came upon the ground on horseback—on his bull. Instead of a saddle he had a dried ox hide—the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He had a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judge's stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected.

Hayes appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered accordingly. When the time for starting arrived the bull and horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with a bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought it would be over as soon as the horses started.

When the signal was given they did start. Hayes gave a blast of his horn, and sunk his spurs into the sides of the bull, which bounded off with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down and rattling at every jump, making a combination of sounds that had never been heard on a race-course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seemed to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hayes.

A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and had it not been for Hayes' horn and ox hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring on the ground; the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hayes told them his bull could beat their horses anyhow, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse he had won he would take off the ox hide and leave the tin horn, and run a fair race with them.

His offer was accepted and the money staked: they again took their place at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hayes gave the bull another touch with the spur, and the bull uttered a tremendous bellow.

The horses, remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again in spite of the exertions of their riders, while Hayes galloped his bull around the track and won the money.

RIGHT NAMES.—The last Congress had a singular knack of calling things by their wrong names. Their civil rights bill gave hundreds of those it professed to benefit, comfortable lodgings in the guard houses. Their new revenue law is styled "an Act for the reduction of the revenue," whereas it increases the revenue to the amount of \$12,000,000. They deducted from some Northern products, but they took care to transfer that deduction and \$12,000,000 in addition to the backs of the already impoverished people of the South. The additional tax of one per cent. per pound on cotton, will produce a revenue larger than all their deductions.

INTERESTING TO BACHELORS.—Among the new inventions of the present day, is a button which is fastened to cloth without thread. It is said to consist solely of a button with a wire, to be inserted into the cloth like a cork-screw, and then pressed down flat, so as to form a ring to hold the button to its place. As this invention will enable every man to keep his buttons on his shirt himself, it is calculated to do away with wives altogether.

There is a burden of care in getting riches, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account to be given up at last concerning them.

The Pottsville Journal says it wants a nurse to take care of a basket of children left at his office a short time since.