

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY F. M. TRIMMIE

Devoted to Education, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE

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NO 97

THE
CAROLINA SPARTAN
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THURSDAY MORNING,
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Insertions, 75 cents, in Specie.

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 18 83

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature for a renewal of the act of incorporation of the Nazareth Presbyterian Church, Spartanburg District.
Sept 6 82

Dress Making.

MISS S. E. GREGORY respectfully announces to the Ladies of Spartanburg that she is well prepared with the LATEST FASHIONS and a competent Assistant, to execute all work in Millinery, at short notice and for moderate prices. Apply at the residence of Mr. J. B. WEIKERT. Oct 4-1866-4

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS are requested to meet at Spartanburg, C. H. on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER next. Teachers will have their claims properly made out, and present them to me by the 15TH of OCTOBER next.
JOSEPH FOSTER,
Chairman Board Commissioners.
Sept 27-35-4

NOTICE.

ALL persons living in Spartanburg District indebted to the subscriber for services of imported Stallions, "AYSGARTH" and "BOSQUET," are requested to make payment to Messrs. FOSTER & JUDD, who are authorized to receipt them.
W. C. GIST.
September 27, 1866. 35 41

NOTICE.

THE blacksmith books of Dr. J. J. VERNON, deceased, are placed in my hands for settlement and collection. All persons thus indebted, are hereby notified to settle the same on or before the first day of September next.
T. O. P. VERNON, Att'y.
August 2 27

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of CASANDRA BARNETT, dec'd, are hereby requested to make settlement by the FIRST of OCTOBER next. All who fail to do so will find their Notes in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
M. F. BARNETT, Ex'or.
Sept 20 84

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GID- EON H. KING, will make immediate payment to the undersigned. All having claims against said Estate will hand them in properly attested to either the undersigned or to Farrow and Duncan.
JONAS BREWTON.
Sept 20 84

Notice to Debtors.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of RICH- ARD 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.
S. F. SMITH,
Administrator.
Aug 9-28-1d

To All whom it may Concern.

I WILL be at Spartanburg on the 17th instant, and remain for one week, for the purpose of closing up my NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. Persons owing me will please call and settle, as I will regret the necessity of suing any of my friends. Currency is all I require of you, if you will pay the notes promptly.
ALFRED TOLLESON.
Sept 18 83

Estate Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of P. S. HUNTER, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment. All claims over the amount of TWENTY DOLLARS, will be settled with Farrow & Duncan, Attorneys. All sums of and under the amount of Twenty Dollars, will be settled with Sam'l Lancaster, esq. All persons having claims against the estate will hand them in properly attested to the undersigned.
POLLY W. HUNTER,
Administratrix.
Sept 20 84

Final Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of JAMES M. NESBITT, dec'd., are hereby notified to present them duly attested, and persons indebted by NOTE or ACCOUNT, previous to his death, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and thereby save cost.
E. D. NESBITT,
THOS. F. FIELDER, } Ex'ors.
Sept. 20 84

Terrible Calamity in New York.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Another of those terrible catastrophes, the burning of a crowded New York tenement house, is announced. A four story tenement house, No. 188 Avenue A, on the corner of Thirteenth Street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. The building was occupied by several families. The family of Cornelius Rottiger, consisting of himself, his wife and three daughters, aged respectively eight, ten and sixteen, were occupying the third story, and fearing to leap from the windows, were all burned to death, being found lying together in one group, their remains baked to a crisp. Another family of five persons, named Hartz, and a son, Edward Hartz, missing the bed in their fall, were so severely injured that their lives were despaired of. From the detailed accounts of this calamity, as published in the New York papers, we take the following:

A citizen saw a man holding a child out of the window on the fourth floor of the burning building as though he was about to throw it down. He was hallowed to and told to hold on until they could get some ladders. These were not readily procured at that early stage of the fire, so the citizen shouted to the man to throw down some bedclothes, which he did. Four men then grasped these bed covers, and the man who subsequently proved to be Mr. Hartz, carefully dropped his daughter, Catherine, aged 8 years, she being caught in safety by those below. Hartz then threw out his sons, Edward, 9 years of age, and Adolph, aged 4 years, both of whom were caught, but they sustained severe injuries. The police having procured a bed, the father then threw out his little daughter Amelia, 2 years of age, who was slightly bruised. Mrs. Catherine Hartz was the next to follow, the parents having witnessed the comparative safe descent of their children. The husband seized the wife by the wrists, and lowering her as far as possible by his outstretched arms, let her fall. She struck fairly upon the bed, but the weight was such that the fall caused several severe injuries. Hartz then followed his family, but he did not take sufficient precaution, and overleaped the bed, striking heavily upon the sidewalk and receiving severe injuries. His shoulder was dislocated and two of his ribs were fractured.

In the meantime those living on the second floor, who could reach the awning of the avenue front, jumped out, and so reached the street in comparative safety. Mr. George's family and Mrs. Kopp and her two daughters escaped by these means, all being compelled to do so in their night clothes, so imminent was their peril. The Malone family all jumped out of their windows upon the awning, and others upon the beds, two of which had been procured by that time. Those who jumped on the awning received severe contusions. The Grove family all sprang from the fourth story windows on the avenue front, lighting on the awning, which broke their fall and lessened the extent of their injuries. One or two persons leaped from the fourth story windows on the Thirteenth street side, and were received in safety on the bedding.

The cry of "Save those people up stairs" was then raised, and the ladders were surrendered for that purpose, but it was too late, as the flames had mounted almost to the roof, as it was supposed that all the inmates had jumped from the numerous windows, the firemen carried their hose up to the fourth floor, and poured in a torrent of water, which soon had the effect of extinguishing the flames. The floors of all the three upper stories were burned to a crisp and rendered unsafe. The entire contents of these floors were of course, completely destroyed.

WONDERFUL WATERFALL.—The Pacific Churchman, a California paper, publishes the following remarkable description:

"The Yosemite River plunges through a rupture of two bald, giant like cliffs, 1,600 feet at a bound. Rainbows are ever spanning the cataract, as the rare colored spray ascends, or is driven by the winds.

The river is about thirty feet wide, and in one place, is precipitated over immense boulders into a basin of rocks of several acres area, from which it is driven over a ledge into the valley below, in a perpendicular fall of 600 feet. At another point of this cataract, the water rushes over an inclined plane of a third of a mile—1,034 feet—making the entire fall of 2,234 feet." Niagara—we write it for the sake of contrast—in its whole descent, measures 164 feet.

Everything looks like war. There is no reply to the notification of Prussia. It is but a question of hours whether the troops be not again put in motion.

United.

She who sleeps upon my heart,
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast,
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses off my lips,
Wakes the warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms,
Feels their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come,
Days that may be dreary;
Other hours shall greet us yet,
Hours that may be weary,
Still that heart shall be thy home,
Still that breast thy head shall pillow,
Still those lips shall meet thin as oft
Billow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy heart,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loving breast—
None but thou hast done it;
And when age our boom shall change,
With its wintry wather,
May we, in the self same grave,
Sleep and dream together.

Correspondence of Charleston Courier.

From Washington.

Reports are coming in through letters and newspapers, representing that the prospect of cotton and corn are becoming very unfavorable. The Commissioner of Agriculture has, however, in his report for the month of September, just made, estimated upon an analysis of elementary statements, the cotton crop at 1,000,000.

He says that the promise of his last report as to wheat will be fully sustained, and of corn there will be more than a thousand millions of bushels. He congratulates himself upon the resumption of statistical relations with the South. The farm stock of the South he estimates as being now within from twenty to thirty per cent. of the numbers for 1860, and in Texas that that there has been an actual gain of twenty per cent. in the number of sheep.

The supremacy of the United States Cotton in the markets of the world is, he says, fully assured. The imports into Foreign ports of Cotton from the United States in the six months from January to June, inclusive, are computed at \$126,349,655 for 904,704 bales, or 84 1-2 cents a pound, while the cotton imported from other countries average but 27 cents, and India Cotton but 22 cents.

The London Times does not believe, it says, that the United States will get through another Presidential election without another civil war. If the madness of the dominant Radical party in the North be not ere long checked, the Government itself will be destroyed, and despotism or anarchy take its place. We have remarkable confirmations from various sources, of the purpose of the Radicals to repudiate the construction of the proposed constitutional amendment under which any one of the excluded Southern States can be recognized without accepting negro suffrage as a part of their fundamental law. Tennessee will not be an exception, for negro suffrage is there to be established by law before the end of next December. The same condition will certainly be required by Congress in relation to the ten excluded States, at the coming session, if the Radicals carry the Fall elections, as they certainly will do.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is therefore, mistaken in his appeal to the people of that State, in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment, upon the ground that if they did not accept it at once, negro suffrage would be made the condition of their restoration. Gen. Sherman has made a report declaring that the South had better hasten to adopt the offer of Congress, or that they will have to take it, with negro suffrage. But the fact is that the South has no longer the option. If they all ratify the proposed constitutional amendment, and choose loyal men as Representatives, they will still be denied recognition, until they establish what is called equal and impartial suffrage.
LEO.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.—The Milledgeville Recorder says: "In a visit a few weeks since to the Penitentiary we reported 90 convicts, white and black. Last week we took another look around, and now report 180 convicts—60 whites and 120 blacks—with some 30 in the different county jails waiting their time to be brought here."

The number of convicts doubled in a few weeks! What will be the number, at this rate, when the Fall Courts of the State have closed their sessions?
[Macon Jour.]

Prussia emphatically notifies Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded; and if Austria persists in her present course war must follow.

Delaware has hitherto had no daily paper. The want is to be supplied by the appearance of the Wilmington Daily Commercial, to be edited by H. M. Jenkins, a well-known journalist of Eastern Pennsylvania. The Commercial will be radical.

Maxims to guide a Young Man.

Keep good company or none.
Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Live up to your engagements.
Have no very intimate friends.
Keep your own secrets if you have any.
When you speak to a person look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
Good character is above all things else.
Never listen to loose or idle conversation.
You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

Always speak and act as in the presence of God.
Drink not intoxicating liquors.
Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have done during the day.
Never speak lightly of religion.
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.
Never play at any kind of game.
Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend it.
Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Be just before you are generous.
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
Never think that which you do for religion is time or money mispent.

Always go to meeting when you can.
Read some portion of the Bible every day.
Often think of death and your account ability to God. Read over the above maxims once a week.

LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the Executive Committee of this praiseworthy association has just published a full report, embraced in a neatly printed pamphlet of forty-six pages, detailing the manner in which they have disposed of the funds realized from the great fair held in this city in April last. The parent society is that of Baltimore city, with auxiliary associations in Carroll, Baltimore, Howard, Talbot, Washington, Hartford and Kent Counties, Maryland, and in the State of Delaware. The first distribution of funds was based on \$108,000, giving to Virginia \$20,000; North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, each, \$10,000; South Carolina, \$15,000; Maryland, \$8,000; Louisiana and Tennessee, each, \$6,000; Arkansas and Florida, each, \$4,000; Mississippi, \$12,000. The sum allotted to Maryland was directed to be devoted to Southern refugees and special cases of necessity found in the State. The second distribution was based on \$42,000, of which \$5,000 went to Virginia and North Carolina; \$3,750 to South Carolina and Mississippi, each; \$6,250 to Georgia; \$1,000 to Arkansas and Florida, each; Alabama, \$6,250; to Louisiana, \$1,500; to Tennessee, \$6,500; and to Maryland, \$2,000.

DRUNK AS TO THE LEGS.—Robert Wilson was brought before Justice Milliken, last Saturday, charged with intoxication. He pleaded 'half guilty,' stating that he could drink a good deal, and be perfectly sensible. His head always remained clear, but his knees went off too freely, and he became drunk below his hips.

The officer found him on a door step, at an early hour in the morning. Leaning back a little, he was striking at his legs, and was abusing them in the fiercest manner for their base and contemptible conduct.

"I have lived with you for nearly thirty years; I have fed and clothed you; I have got you good and nice pantaloons, and comfortable drawers. And now, at this hour of the night, when it is wet, and I want to go home, you go back on me, and leave me in this place. Now, aren't you ashamed of yourselves—a pretty pair that you are. From this time on, I'm going to treat you differently. I believe I'll begin now, confound you—you shall have a wetting."

With that, he began to take off his pantaloons, but the scandalized officer arrested him. He was fined \$3, and departed, murmuring vengeance against his extremities.—Chicago Republican.

Fifty thousand copies of E. A. Pollard's "Lost Cause" are said to have been sold within one month after publication. This is an instance, at least, of the success of a Southern book.

HOUSEHOLD TYRANTS.

History gives us full length portraits of many of the colossal oppressors of mankind, but makes little or no mention of the private tyrants who have abounded in all ages and countries among the 'undistinguished throng.' Yet, in proportion to their opportunities, the latter are perhaps as culpable as the former. There are fireside monarchs as cruel as remorseless, as utterly selfish and brutal as any crowned villain that ever lived. The difference between one of these family despots and a Nero or Commodus, is simply a difference of sphere and of power. It is true, he cannot violently put to death his subjects—his wife and family without being held responsible by the law; but he can kill them by inches without the slightest danger. He can murder by little and by little, the poor weak woman whom he has promised before heaven to cherish and protect, with as much impunity as the Sultan of Turkey can bowstring a treacherous slave. We rail at the lawless deeds of kings and his emperors, but many a household kaiser rules his family as tyrannically, as they rule their "hereditary bondsmen." If the annals of each domestic despotism were patent to the world, as they are to the worlds Creator, we should all be compelled to admit that the tyrants of history, black as they are painted by historians, did not witness the torture of their victims with more pleasure than some husbands and fathers seem to take in tormenting their wives and children.

NO APPREHENSIONS.

—The Richmond (Va.) Whig says: The President and his friends are showing no signs of intimidation. His own speeches are as bold and as confident as ever. The New York Herald's definition is the chief adverse sign; but people are suspecting that, after all, it is only a matter of money—some \$50,000 or \$100,000 out of the pockets of the radicals and into the pocket of James G. The Republican gain in Maine, which was the sign under which Bennett surrendered, turns out to be less than the Republican loss in Vermont—not to speak of the indications favorable to the Administration in various local elections.

The question which is the subject of the contest, is primarily a question for the North. It is a question whether solemn declarations, pledges of honor, amicable invitations and explicit agreements, made in the heat of the late war, and to aid in bringing it to a successful close, shall be observed afterwards—whether the word of honor is to be kept with the vanquished—whether Panic faith and savage ferocity are to mark the course of the Government—whether oaths to support the Constitution are to be treated as idle words. These are the points to be decided by the North and for the North, in the pending struggle.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

—He cannot be a happy man who has not the love and smile of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may be dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.

It is estimated that one thousand persons have arrived in Galveston and Houston, Texas, to escape the persecutions of guerillas in the interior, who rob and murder on both sides indiscriminately, for plunder. Affairs throughout the State are daily becoming worse instead of better, and innumerable outrages are hourly recorded.

RESOLUTION.—"I have a great confidence," says a writer, "in young men who believe in themselves, and are accustomed to rely on their own resources from an early period." When a resolute young fellow steps up to the great bully, the world, and takes him boldly by the head, he is often surprised to find it come off in his hand, and that it was only tied on to scare timid adventurers.

GRANT'S POLITICAL VIEWS.—The New York Herald—rather shabby authority—says in regard to the political position of General Grant: "He has his private notions about politics and politicians, and he keeps them to himself. We believe, however, that he has no such hesitancy in endorsing the constitutional amendment now before the States, and in advising the South to adopt it and settle the whole business."

About 700 Texas cattle arrive in St. Louis daily, and are then distributed throughout the North, many of them finding their way to New York. Texas can supply half the United States with beef.