

# The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

P. M. WALLACE, } Editors.  
F. M. TRIMMER, }

Thursday, October 25, 1866.

It will be observed that the Rev. Mr. McCullough's School will commence on the first Monday in November, instead of the first.

## Our Court.

The Court of Sessions and Common Pleas for Spartanburg District, convenes at this place on Monday next. Judge Monroe will preside.

## The Penitentiary.

We learn from Columbia, that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to make arrangements for the establishment of a Penitentiary have just purchased a tract of fourteen acres of land from Dr. Thomas Rawles, situated on the Columbia canal.

## Fine Jewelry, &c.

Did you notice Mr. HENNEMAN'S advertisement? If you have not, please look for it, and you will find that he is prepared to supply you with anything in his line. He has just received a variety of choice articles, which, we would say, he is selling at very reasonable prices. Give Mr. Henneman a call—he is an excellent workman, and very accommodating.

## Sow your Wheat.

It is time that wheat was sown—so say the old farmers. But, hundreds of our people have none to sow. This is a sad state of things. Is there no way—no plan, by which the needy may be supplied? We think there is. Let our feelings of sympathy for the sufferings of the poor and destitute, be accompanied by acts of benevolence and charity, by loaning a few bushels for sowing—to be returned when harvested. To relieve the wants of the poor as far as we are able and compassionate their sorrows—will cover a multitude of sins.

## The Situation

The whole scope and bearing, past or present—State or Federal of Northern legislation has ever been, and continues to be conducted with a single eye to the acquisition of sectional power and wealth, at the cost or to the injury and degradation of the South. This, every body could see, in every instance where Northern interests could be promoted—lawfully or unlawfully—justly or unjustly—it was, give us power, give us money. This object has always been to them, the one thing needful; and they have devoted all their powers, and called into play every passion and faculty, to feed their greedy and covetous appetite for the acquisition of power and property which justly belong to others. We have made the above statements believing every word to be true; and that the commercial and political world, could bear testimony to the same effect. Having been for so long a time, a witness to their insatiable thirst for plunder it has occurred to us, as one of the anomalous circumstances in the history of any people, that the Yankee nation, should turn right round, and enact measures directly opposed to their own interests, for the destruction and impoverishment of the South, from whom they have derived their importance and swindled their wealth. It is impossible to account for this departure from their accustomed legislative course, in any other way than to be attributed to the most hateful and fiendish passions that ever ruled the human soul—these are to injure themselves, that they might hurt, slander and even destroy those who never did the North an injury. To illustrate: The Confederate armies, after a brave resistance, have ceased to fight and surrendered; yet, the war is carried on against her. The South asks for peace, and yet, with cowardly timidity, the North is arming and training their millions for war on the South. The South desires the restoration of her Constitutional rights in the Union, yet, she is refused admittance, under the pretext that the South would soon regain their ascendancy in the government. The South is now utterly destitute, without power, influence or money—no arms, no army, no favor or influence with any nation on the earth—yet, they are afraid of the South. It has been asked by a contemporary; if we are in the Union, why, are we not represented in Congress? If we are out of the Union, why are we taxed by the Union? If the unjust and cruel treatment we are now receiving from the North, be our reward for disbanding our armies, what was the use of disbanding them? If we are conquered, why not accept us as such, and suffer us peacefully to go to work again? And if we are not conquered yet, why do they not go on with the war of robbery and ruin? What are we to expect from such a people! Nothing but injustice. The elections already held, is a true index of the results of those which are to follow shortly. The Radicals have the power in their own hands. How they will use it, we know not. They are, however, daily adding to their accursed programme. Impeachment of the President—repudiation of his pardons—negro suffrage, and probably confiscation will also be attempted. It is thought by some, that the South will never have another representative in Congress—nor, if by no other means, the test oath is sufficient to keep them out, and there is not the slightest indication that the oath will be modified.

Attorney General Stanberry has decided that soldier's bounties, may be collected by agents, thus neutralizing the order of the Secretary of War, and settling an important question.

## Work for the Ladies Again.

We learn, through the *Carolinian*, that a number of the ladies of Columbia, prompted by the necessity of finding employment for that large class of persons, whose means have been swept away by the calamitous termination of the war, have determined to organize an association for the purpose of obtaining materials, and encouraging the manufacture of a description of clothing seldom met with at the North, and sending it for sale to those points where money is abundant, and wealth can afford to pay for such luxuries of the toilette as the ladies know so well how to fabricate. It is proposed to attach to the institution, a home store, in which articles may be deposited for sale—(the name of the depositor to be withheld if desired,) and where the citizens and strangers may go to purchase the trimmings and fancy articles, ordinarily to be found at such establishments. The profit upon the sale of these staple articles will, it is believed, pay the expenses of the management, and thus leave the sums accruing from the sale of articles made and deposited by our own people, to be delivered in fact. Now, could not the ladies of Spartanburg form a similar association? Could they not make up hats, collars, embroidery, &c? Yes, and they would do so, if they were certain that the articles made, could be disposed of, at any thing like their real value. We think it highly probable, that arrangements could be made, to effect that object. First, a home store could be established here—and we have no doubt, that any one of our good merchants, who have been much benefited by the shopping visits of the ladies, would readily grant a suitable place in their large and beautiful stores, for the sale of such articles as they may there deposit. And we also believe, that the gallantry and courtesy so justly attributed to them, would suggest an offer to the ladies to sell their articles for them without cost or expense. In the second place, an arrangement might be made with the ladies of Columbia, to send their goods there to be disposed of by the Association at that place—should they not be able to sell all in Spartanburg. Ladies themselves, are much better able to suit all the details of the suggestions thrown out to their practical use than ourselves. We do beg that, should these crude remarks be deemed impracticable, they would only be attributed to a sincere desire, to aid as far as may be, in assisting them to achieve a competency by their own appropriate and honorable industry. In the present distressing and desolate condition of our country, it is painful to observe that, in the conduct of a large portion of the secular Press, little attention is given to the peculiar necessities, and the nice forms which is required of ladies by society, in the minute observance of propriety and condescension to the wishes and feelings of others. If the ladies are consulted in a proper manner, by proper persons, and proper measures are proposed, to aid and assist them to support themselves or families comfortably, they would gladly embrace and faithfully perform their part. Then let gentlemen who are worthy of their confidence, approach the ladies on this subject, and tender their services in a cause, which would confer honor and dignity enough for any man.

## Freedmen's Organization.

We learn from the *Courier*, that on Wednesday last, a number of freedmen, who had formed a Zouave organization, made their appearance on the streets of Charleston, in full Zouave uniform—red cap, blue jacket, red breeches, white leggings and low quarter shoes. The officers wore Zouave shoulder straps and side arms. After assembling about seventy in number, they marched to the Citadel, where some colored women were in waiting, to present them with a beautiful banner. An officer at headquarters had been requested to act as spokesman. On their arrival, they were received by an officer with an order from Gen Scott for the arrest of those wearing shoulder straps and side arms, in violation of General Orders of the Department which prohibit military organizations of any kind in this State. The officers of the Association were then escorted into the parade ground, where they were deprived of all their illegal military insignia, and allowed to retire, and the company was dismissed.

It could be well for our colored people to keep quiet. They would much advance their own interests by making no foolish pretensions. Instead of spending what little money may fall into their hands for red breeches and other ridiculous gewgaws, they would lay it out in educating their children, or in giving warm clothes to the decrepid and aged of their own color, many of whom will inevitably perish this winter, if they are not assisted, we say they would do much more credit to themselves. The colored people of this town, as a class, deserve much credit for their general good conduct; and we know, that their former owners generally, entertain kindly and charitable feelings towards them. In fact, we can see but little difference in their deportment now, than it was before their emancipation. Sobriety, industry, good behavior, and a becoming appreciation of their position in society, together, with a uniform attendance on the religious services of the several churches of our town, conducted as they are, by eminent and able divines, will promote their happiness and prosperity. Whereas, the use of spirituous liquors, idleness, insolent behavior, and spending the sabbath in levity and gadding about, will keep them in a degraded and impoverished condition, and ultimately prove their ruin and extinction.

Maryland keeps step with the march of the Radicals of the North. Baltimore having re-elected a Radical Mayor by 2891 majority over a pro Rebel competitor, Harvey.

## Religious Revival.

Our town has recently been blessed with a very gracious season of spiritual influence. Meetings have been kept up almost every night in the Methodist Church, besides the usual Sunday services for about five weeks. The large and attentive congregations which have filled the Church from night to night; and the number who have given open demonstrations of profound anxiety for their individual spiritual welfare, have been to the pious such proofs of the Divine presence and blessing, and such indications of the accomplishment of good, that it appeared to the Ministers, whose strength has been not a little taxed, hardly possible to discontinue these frequent services until now. The invitation to penitents to approach the altar, has been uniformly followed by the approach of numbers, varying from four or five, to perhaps not less than forty. More than thirty, we understand, have professed conversion in the course of the meeting—of which, the majority have joined the Methodist Church, and of the rest, some have united with the Baptist, some Presbyterian and some with the Episcopal Church. So that all the Churches represented in the place, have shared in the fruits of this good work. It is believed that this religious revival has been characterized by some unusually good and hopeful signs, and that even its immediate results are not to be inferred from the mere numbers who have been added to the Church. There has been undoubtedly a very general and serious thoughtfulness in regard to religious interests. And, so marked has this been, that some have thought they could observe it on visiting the place, amid the ordinary business transactions and the street scenes and incidents of every day life. Most evidently, there is an improved moral and religious tone in our town, which is truly gratifying and cheering, and which it is hoped may be permanent, all-permeating and increasing. The ministrations of the pulpit, were peculiarly happy, and well adapted to the several occasions of the services. They have been conducted with great propriety, and deep solemnity, whilst the awful sanction of the Word of God, were uttered from the pulpit, in strong and eloquent appeals, by the Rev. Dr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. A. H. Lester, whose labors have been great, but no less successful.

## Wofford College.

It is pleasing to know that Wofford College is again in successful operation. We understand there are about fifty students in attendance. We do hope that many more will avail themselves of the advantages of this noble and cherished institution. We are happy to see new faces on our streets every day, which we take to be students, because of their very gentlemanly and virtuous deportment. But, how could it be otherwise? Living in the very atmosphere of love and reverence to the Supreme Being, with the beautiful and refining influence of the most accomplished gentlemen and profound scholars, who compose the various Professorships of the College, it could not be otherwise; that the youths entrusted to their care, should reap all the solid advantages growing out of associations so desirable, so important. In all our experience and observation, we have not known a greater devotion and untiring application to the duties and responsibilities of their position, than is given by the Faculty of Wofford College. We say, with the utmost sincerity, as a parent, that, to have a son receiving instruction and enjoying the society and counsel of such gentlemen as compose the faculty of this College, would give us an assurance of happiness and prosperity, not often to be obtained elsewhere. We wish to remark also, for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with this community, that they could not find any better in this State or any other State. There is not, to our knowledge, a single bar-room or place of licentiousness in the corporate limits, to tempt our sons to habits of vice or dissipation of any kind. We have all the elements of good common sense attainments, which constitutes that elegance of manners acquired by education.

## Gregg's Brigade.

The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians known first, as Gregg's, and subsequently as McGowan's Brigade by J. F. J. Caldwell, an officer of the 1st Regiment, S. C. V. The above work is now in press, and will shortly be on sale. Mr. Caldwell is known as an excellent and ready writer, and his book cannot fail to attract readers—especially when we consider that it gives the details of one of the nobles and hard fighting Brigades of the late war. All the "Boys in Gray" who are left of that heroic band, will want a copy, and every Carolinian will read it with pride.

## The Rural Southerner.

We have received the first number of the *Rural Southerner*, published weekly at Columbia, S. C., by R. M. Stokes & Co., at \$1.50 for six months. The specimen before us is in beautiful style, containing agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, educational and other departments, making in all, eight pages of separate and useful matter. It is a most excellent paper, and should be received into every family. The *Detroit Post* asserts that a lady residing in that city, recently gave birth to four children at one time. The same lady, on a former occasion gave birth to three, and on a still former occasion presented her husband with twins. Previous to this she started with one. The pair have been married seven years.

A lot of fine coal cured leaf tobacco, made by J. J. Adcock, of Gr.ville, North Carolina, sold in Petersburg, Thursday, for the extraordinary price of \$600 per cwt., the highest price ever paid in Virginia.

## Washington News and Gossip.

From the New York Herald of Monday.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

Another important Rumor—the President said to have recommended to the Southern States the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

A rumor is current this evening, spread too late for confirmation or denial, that the President has written to the Southern Governors urging them to convene the Legislatures of their respective States and to recommend the ratification of the constitutional amendment. Whether the rumor be false or true, it is the opinion of eminent men here on both sides, appreciating the logic of events, that this course is the only sure way to secure a safe and lasting peace.

## IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Speculation is rife upon the subject of the threatened impeachment of the President by the Radicals. The topic has been discussed even to the extent of talking about his successor. Here lies a difficulty. The friends of the President, however, do not feel at all alarmed on the subject.

An order has been issued by the War Department assigning General Emory to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington. Lieut. William A. Coulter, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Emory.

The Commission, consisting of Mr. Caleb Cushing and Judges James and Johnston, appointed to revise and codify the statutes of the United States, have now fairly entered upon their labors. The Commission organized on the 1st of September, and will sit for the next three years, by which time their work will probably be completed. The statutes of the United States already fill thirteen volumes and a half, which have gradually accumulated since the year 1789. This is the first attempt that has been made to consolidate and revise the laws of the United States, though many of the older States have done so with their own State laws more than once.

Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown. Several companies have already been formed, or are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications extend for about six miles on either side of the river.

## COTTON.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 3d, is received here. The question you have put to me I have heretofore considered. My opinion is that the tax of three cents, imposed by the Act of Congress you refer to, is unconstitutional, and I believe the Court will so decide. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
REVERDY JOHNSON.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15.—The whole district west of Crown street to St. Lawrence toll gate nearly a mile in length is burnt. Seventeen churches and convents are destroyed; two thousand houses are in ashes; twenty thousand persons are rendered homeless.

DEATH OF DR. R. W. GIBBS.—We regret to learn from the *Carolinian*, of the death of Dr. R. W. Gibbs, Sr., of Columbia, which occurred on Monday night last. He was born in Charleston on the 8th of July, 1809, and was in his 57th year. He was one of Columbia's best beloved citizens.

DEATH OF R. L. DOUGLASS.—It is with sadness we announce the death of Rev. R. L. Douglass, for several years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place. We learn that he died at the residence of Rev. James Saye, in Chester District, on Sunday last, after a very short illness. He was beloved by all who knew him.

Exactly seventeen years elapsed from the appearance of the first Asiatic cholera in the year 1842, until its re-appearance in 1859, and the same number of years have passed since 1849 until the visitation in the present year, giving an interval of seventeen years between each occasion.

John Van Buren second son of Martin Van Buren late President of the United States, died on his passage from Liverpool to New York on October 13th, after a violent illness of a little more than a week. He died of the affection of the kidneys. During his whole illness he was in a state of intense cerebral excitement.

## COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 22.—Cotton—20 to 22 gold, 30 to 35 currency.—Corn—\$1.50 to 170 per bushel.—Flour—\$12 to 18 per barrel.

## MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by R. BRIANT, Esq., MR. WADE HARMAN to MISS ELIZABETH GOSSETT, all of this District.

## OBITUARY.

DIED on Wednesday, October 17th, 1866, REUBEN EUGENE, infant son of Capt. R. L. and Mary C. BOWDEN, aged 6 months and 7 days.

"At rest from mortal woe,  
At ease from human agony;  
Oh, baby it is better so,  
That I should bear all these for thee!  
I will press down my mother's grief,  
I will thank God, and give him praise  
That thy probation was so brief;  
So few and sinless were thy days.  
I will be still in patient prayer,  
Knowing how bright a lot is there,  
Blessing my God, thou hast no share  
In any pain reserved for mine."

## For Sale.

WHEAT, CORN, PEAS,  
PUMPKINS, FODDER, HAY,  
SHUCKS, HORSES, MULES,  
COWS AND CALVES, PORK  
AND STOCK HOGS, SHEEP  
AND GOATS.

## —ALSO—

A Fine Buggy,  
with both tongue and shafts, and a fine set of harness, complete; a six horse WAGON, and 2 two-horse WAGONS with harness, complete. Also, 300 cords of fire wood—sold by the cord or yard on load. Apply to  
J. C. MILLS.

Oct 25 39 3t

## Announcements.

The friends of Dr. R. M. SMITH respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Dr. BENJAMIN WOFFORD respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Captain F. M. TRIMMER respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

## Executor's Notice.

I WILL be at Dr. W. H. Coan's the former residence of the late William Coan, by the 1st, and remain until the 20th December next, for the purpose of closing the estate of William Coan, deceased.

All persons in anyway indebted to said estate are notified to come forward at that time and pay up. Those having claims against the estate, will present them legally for collection.  
JOHN O. COAN, Executor

Oct 25 39 1d

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at public Auction on Monday next, at the Court House, my Tract of land, which lies one and a half miles to the right of Boiling Springs, containing

## ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

about twelve of which is under cultivation. Plantat on buildings in good repair. Sale cash in currency, or its equivalent. Purchasers to pay for papers.

JOHN MASON.

Oct 25 39 1t

## "Time is Money"

JUST received the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, the most durable and reliable Time Keeper, also a lot of imported WATCHES, AND THE BEST OF CLOCKS,

warranted to give satisfaction, and sold low for cash. Constantly on hand  
Jewelry of every Description,  
an assortment of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.

## SPECTACLES

TO SUIT ALL AGES AND EYES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at reasonable prices and warranted.  
J. A. HENNEMAN,  
at the old place, on Main street.

Oct 25 38 1f

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door on the first Monday in NOVEMBER next, the following articles, viz:

## Ten Acres of Land more or less

lying on the Bivingsville Road about three miles from Town, bounded by lands as represented in Platt. Also eight Shares in the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road, with one fine CHEST and one old TRUNK, sold as the real and personal property of Miss Jane Poole, deceased. Terms made known on day of sale.  
W. P. COMPTON,  
L. M. GENTRY, } Execrs.

Oct 18 38 1d

## To the Public.

## THE PAVILION HOTEL.

SO long and ably conducted by the late H. S. L. BUTTERFIELD, will still be kept open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

And its former friends and patrons will find the usual accommodations and attentions bestowed on them as formerly, and the public favors already so well established as the hotel of the Travelling Merchants of the South, will by earnest efforts be faithfully preserved.  
South Carolina and Georgia papers please copy

Oct 18 38 Gw

## JUST RECEIVED

## AT J. W. HARDY'S & CO'S.

Teas, Imperial,	Ames' Long Handle
Teas, Japan,	Shovels,
Teas, Black,	Ames' Short "
Teas, Young Hyson,	Well Wheels,
Teas, Gunpowder,	Blasting Fuse,
Purty,	Stocks and Dyes,
Glass,	Mill Saw Files,
Candles,	Monkey Wrenches,
Augurs (Assorted)	Cow Bells.

And various other articles in the HARDWARE LINE.

## BY MONDAY'S TRAIN.

GUNNY BAGGING, (heavy) ROPE, NAYLOR'S CAST STEEL.

Oct 11 37 1f

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

## SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jno. Earle Bomar, esq., Ordinary.

In the Court of Ordinary.

WHEREAS DR. T. E. WOOD, has filed his petition in my office praying that Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of W. N. JOHNSON, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on Friday, the 2nd day of November next, to show cause if any exists, why said Letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, A. D. 1866.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.

Oct 25 39 2w

## THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

## SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration by Jno. Earle Bomar, esq., Ordinary.

In the Court of Ordinary.

WHEREAS RICHARD S. WOODRUFF has filed his petition in my office praying that Letters of Administration on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits upon the Estate of PATILLO LANFORD, deceased, late of the said District aforesaid, should be granted him.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on Friday, the 20th day of October next, to show cause, if any exists, why said Letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1866.

JNO EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.

Oct 18 38 2w