

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY F. M. TRIMMIER

Devoted to Education, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts.

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NO 40

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN
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THURSDAY MORNING.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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NOTICE
I 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

NOTICE
I 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 32 3m

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 td

To the Public.
THE PAVILION HOTEL,
So long and ably conducted by the late H. 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 6w

NOTICE.
DESIRING to receive a limited number of pupils, I will open a SCHOOL for girls in the ACADEMY BUILDING, on the third Monday in NOVEMBER.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, \$8.00 payable in advance, (in specie,) or its equivalent.
J. N. D. McCOLLOUGH.
Oct 18 38 4t

Pension Claims.
BEING now in correspondence with an old firm, well acquainted with the Pension or other Claims of Government, having prosecuted the same for many years in Washington City, and having promised me their aid and assistance. I am prepared to prosecute all Claims for Pensions due before the late war, and for Bounty due to discharged U. S. Soldiers as well as Claims arising under the Revenue Law.
J. M. ELFORD, Atty.
Mrs. Eveline Dill, widow of R. Dill, if living may hear something about her Pension by applying soon.
J. M. ELFORD
Oct 18 38 4t

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, Atty.
August 2 27 tf

Executor's Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GIDEON 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 34 tf

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 13 33 tf

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 34 tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
ALL persons indebted to the Firm of KIRBY & WILSON, or to myself, on individual account, are requested to call at our OLD STAND (Brick Range) and make settlement, where I may be found for a short time to attend to this business. We hope our old friends and customers have not forgotten us, but will come forward and aid us as much as they can, pay us a part cash, and give notes for open account.
A. H. KIRBY.

If the Amendment be Ratified—What Then?

The New York Times reminds us of "sundry queries addressed to the Tribune a few days since," in the columns of the Times, touching the conditions of Reconstruction, which it deems worthy of our regard. They had not escaped our attention; but we have no spare hours to devote to satisfying the curiosity of anonymous and irresponsible querists. To ask a question that requires time and thought to frame a fit answer, yet hide your face and name from the person catechized, is a prevalent impertinence which we are disinclined to encourage.

The Times favors us with the following editorial statement and query: Congress, at its last session, refused to pass a bill for the admission of representatives from Southern States, even after those States should adopt the Constitutional Amendment. There were a variety of causes which co-operated to secure its rejection. Some members were opposed to imposing any terms as conditions precedent to the admission of representatives. Others did not wish to go before the country under any distinct pledge upon the subject. Some were willing to admit a State whenever its Legislature would ratify the amendment; and others wished to insist that the amendment should first become part and parcel of the Constitution. And about thirty or forty members were for excluding the Southern States until they would adopt Negro Suffrage, as well as the Constitutional Amendment.

"What is the Tribune's view of this subject? Will it counsel the admission of representatives from the Southern States, upon their ratification of the Constitutional Amendment? Will it accept this as a sufficient guarantee, and as a sufficient evidence of loyalty on the part of the Southern people?"

THE TRIBUNE'S ANSWER.
The Southern Confederacy was based on the cornerstone of a natural, necessary, eternal subordination, socially, industrially, politically, of "Blacks to Whites." Its triumph would, in our view, have resulted in the "reconstruction" of the Union on the basis of universal and perpetual bondage for the entire Afro-American race. We cannot realize that the permanent section and division of our country, upon any conceivable east and west line of demarcation, was a moral possibility. As Mr. Lincoln said in his Springfield speech, "It will become all one thing or all the other." And if the Confederacy had won its independence, State after State north of its original boundary would, under the guidance of the thenceforth ascendant Democratic party, have knocked humbly at its portals for admission, adopting the Montgomery Constitution, and thus recognizing the right of every slaveholder to work or sell his bondmen, the same as his horses in any part of the country. Several of the more northerly States might long have stayed out, or been kept out; but, substantially, the Confederacy would have taken not half the country merely, but the whole of it; chaining it all inexorably to the car of triumphant Slavery.

And as the Confederacy meant simply Slavery, universal and perpetual, so we understand the Union, from and after the attack on Sumter, to have symbolized and embodied Impartial and Universal Freedom. That there were many who did not perceive this proves no more than does the fact that some do not even yet see it. Their blindness does not, and cannot, affect the essential truth. And the one remaining source of embarrassment, uncertainty, agitation, distrust, antagonism and peril, is the inability or stubborn unwillingness of many Americans to realize that Slavery is dead, and that all its incidents and rappings should be buried in its grave.

Our platform of restoration—Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage—was long ago proclaimed, and has not been modified. We believe it simpler, broader, more humane, more beneficent, than any rival. And we believe Congress might have secured its adoption last Winter by prescribing and insisting that each State which has been in rebellion should be restored only on condition that it should guarantee irrevocably to all its steadfastly loyal inhabitants every right, franchise and immunity, with which the State should see fit to invest its citizens who had been implicated in the Rebellion. And we believe this requirement would have been sustained by the people.

But Congress was not prepared to take this ground. For a variety of reasons, it saw fit to adopt instead the Constitutional Amendment now awaiting ratification by the States. And our recent State Convention, in its Platform Committee, voted down our distinct affirmation of Jefferson's doctrine that "every one who fights or pays" should be invested with the Right of Suffrage, and declared instead [over our vote also] that any State now unrepresented in Congress which shall ratify the Amendment shall thereupon be admitted to representation in accordance with the provisions of that Amendment.

This, therefore, we understand to be the position of the Republican Union party of our State—that every State lately in rebellion which shall, with reasonable promptitude and in hearty good faith, accept and ratify that Amendment, shall thereupon be entitled to immediate representation in Congress in accordance with its provisions. And, as we believe we can do more for the cause of Impartial Freedom by acting with that party than by bolting from and butting against it, we hold ourselves bound to conform in our action to its professions and virtual pledges. If any of the outlying States shall, during the lifetime of the present Congress, ratify the Amendment as aforesaid, we shall feel bound to advocate the admission thereupon of their loyal representatives to seats in Congress. As to those which shall see fit to stand out beyond the 4th of March next, we shall feel at liberty to act according to the circumstances then existing, and to the riper and clearer convictions which we trust the loyal States and People will meanwhile have attained.

And, whether the revolted States shall be sooner or later restored to their natural relations to the Union, we hold that the signal triumph of Freedom over Slavery in our late struggle requires for its logical and perfect consummation that all our States shall yet recognize and embody in their Constitutions the doctrine tersely expressed by Horace Maynard of Tennessee in these words: "Let our laws and institutions speak not of White men, not of Red men, not of Black men, not of men of any race or complexion; but, like the laws of God, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, let them speak of PEOPLE."

ADVANCE IN AGRICULTURE.—In an admirable article on the above subject, the editor of the American Farmer says that if we would lay a firm basis on which to build up wisdom and knowledge in the minds of our planters, large and small, we must convince them that the course pursued by our forefathers in husbandry, is by no means the best course. And he would convince them first, that in general, a small farm is better than a large one. Second, convince them that a little, well tilled, is better than much, half tilled. Convince them that two loads of manure are better than one, and every load, judiciously applied, is better than a greenback dollar.

Convince them that three good cows are better than six poor ones, and so on of all other stock. Convince them that two blades of grass may easily be made to grow where but one only grew before. Convince them that experiment is the mother of improvement, and improvement the true source of wealth; and lastly, convince them of these simple truths, and induce them to practice accordingly, and the work is done. You will then bring mind and body to act in unison. You will elevate the husbandman to his natural sphere in the scale of existence. You will place him on the road to higher eminence. He will think for himself, he will be learned, he will be wise, he will be wealthy and influential.

M. Adolphe Huard, of Paris, has published a biography of Charlotte Corday, who killed the infamous Marat on July 14, 1793, and was guillotined for the deed. From this it appears that, instead of being a Normandy peasant, as generally believed, she was a noble by blood as well as by intellect, and that a younger sister of Corneille, the dramatic poet, was among her ancestry. An elder cousin of hers who survived until 1851, remembered Charlotte as one who was grave or gay, reserved or loquacious, serious or laughing, as the time warranted; but ever with a love for children and their companionship, and with the manners of a well bred young lady—according to the usages and traditions of the De Corday family.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—When a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just before entering the room, say "bosom," and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say "brush," the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth look small and needs enlarging, she must say "cabbage." If she wishes to look mournful, she must say, "kerchuck." If resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate "seat." Ladies when having their photographs taken may observe these rules with some advantage.

According to a writer in the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, that place now has few stores, less manufacturing and trade than it had 60 years ago. At that time it supported three newspapers, thirteen taverns, a theatre and a museum.

How they did it.

They were sitting side by side, And he sighed and then she sighed. Said he: "My darling idol!" And he idled, and then she idled. "You are creation's dulle!" And he bellowed, and she bellowed. "On my soul there's such a weight!" And he waited, and she waited. "Your hand I ask, so bold I'm grown!" And he groaned, and then she groaned. "You shall have your private gig!" And she giggled, and he giggled. Said she: "My dearest Luke!" And he looked, and then she looked. "I'd have thee, if thou wilt!" And he wilted, and then she wilted.

Afraid of the Itch.

Pete Whetstone, of Arkansas, was once traveling on horseback through the interior of the State, and called one evening, to stay all night, at a little log house near the road, where entertainment and post office were kept. Two other strangers were there, and the mail rider rode up just about dark. Supper being over, the mail carrier and the three gentlemen were invited into a small room furnished with a good fire and two beds, which were to accommodate the four persons for the night. The mail carrier was a little shabby, dirty looking wretch, with whom none of the gentlemen liked the idea of sleeping. Pete Whetstone eyed him closely as he asked: "Where do you sleep to night, my lad?" "I'll sleep with you, I reckon, lipped the youth, 'or one o' them other fellers, I don't care which."

The other two gentlemen took the hint, and occupied one of the beds together immediately, leaving the other bed and the confab to be enjoyed by Pete and the mail boy together as best they could. Pete and the boy commenced hauling off their duds, and Pete getting in bed first, and wishing to get rid of sleeping with the boy, remarked very earnestly—

"My friend, I'll tell you beforehand I've got the itch, and you'd better not get in here with me, for the disease is catching."

The boy who was just getting in bed, too, drawled out very coolly—

"Wol, I reckon that don't make a bit o' difference. I've had it now these seven years," and into the bed he pitched, along with Pete, who pitched out in as great a hurry as if he had waked up a hornet's nest in the bed.

The other gentlemen roared, and the mail boy, who had got peaceable possession of the bed to himself drawled out—

"Why, you must be a thet o' darned fool; man and dad's got the catch a heap wurth than I is, and they thien in that bed last night when they were here at the quiltin."

The other two strangers were now in a worse predicament than Pete had been, and, bouncing from their nest like the old house had been on fire, stripped, shook their clothes, put them on again, ordered their horses, and, though it was nearly ten o'clock, they all three left and rode several miles to the next town before they slept, leaving the imperturbable mail carrier to the bliss of scratching and sleeping alone.

The following anecdote is told by the correspondent of a London paper, relative to the recent outbreak of cholera in France: A Prefet wrote to the Mayor of a country village, desiring him to take all necessary precautions, as the epidemic had broken out in the department. His worship, not a little puzzled by such vague directions, meditated long as to what suitable reply he could make to M. le Prefet, and at length wrote that he and his subordinates awaited the calmity *de pied ferme*. Inquiries were subsequently instituted as to what precautionary measures the worthy Mayor had taken in anticipation of the epidemic, and it was ascertained that he had had a series of graves dug in the village cemetery, in sufficient number to accommodate the whole population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR PEACE.—Bishop Potter, of New York, in his late annual address to the Diocesan Convention, after alluding to the re-union of the Churches North and South, thus speaks for a true tranquility and restoration. He says:

"The Church, as is her duty, has taken the lead and given a lesson to the country. May the country have the wisdom to profit by it, and may her statesmen bear in mind the too little remembered truth, that a nation's heart is formed to virtue and greatness, not by narrow policies but by heroic deeds."

Babies resemble wheat in many respects. Firstly, neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity, secondly, both are bred in the house, and are also the flower of the family; thirdly, both have to be cradled; fourthly, both have to be thrashed before they are done with.

Gleanings.

Land sold at Abbeville Court House on salesday last, at \$6 to \$25 per acre. Life in the old land yet.

The Boston Herald says that a gentleman in Stoneham, Mass., has obtained evidence establishing his claim to the great Townley estate in England, valued at some fifty millions.

There are forty-five applications for divorce at the present term of the Superior Court now in session at Hartford, Conn.

The Hon. Ezra Cornell returns an income for the past fiscal year of \$103,373—probably the largest in the State outside of New York city.

At a fire in London, Ohio, on Thursday morning, a venerable negro called "Old Derrick," rushed into one of the burning buildings and brought out a keg of powder.

An editor out West says: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat, and say nothing about it."

A paragraph has been going the rounds concerning an old lady who has a moustache on her lip, to which a hateful cotemporary adds that it is not uncommon for young ladies to have moustaches on their lips, but it is rarely that they grow there.

The Duchess of Marlborough was pressing her husband, the great duke, to take medicine, and said, with her earnest usual manner, "I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth, who was present exclaimed, "Do take it then, my Lord Duke, for it must be of service one way or the other."

A man inquired at the post office in Erie, the other day, for a letter for "Eneery Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look ere," he replied, a little angrily, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a haiteh! It begins with a ho! Look in the cle that's got the ho's!"

A college officer tells the Christian Intelligencer that thirty clergymen petitioned the Board of his College, this year, for the title of D. D. The way in which this honor is now sought and electioneered for is a disgrace to the profession.

The French sardine fishery has been more successful this season than it has been for the last ten years. At Donarnez and Goncarneau, the principal centers of this species of industry 884 boats caught upward of 110,000,000 sardines in the month of July alone, the sale producing 707,648 francs. At the end of the month, 1,000 sardines could be bought for two francs only.

The editor of the Harrisonburg (La.) New Era says he is credibly informed that a Dr. Montgomery, living below St. Joseph, hired two negro men who made the number of his place forty, and that shortly after the arrival of these two on his plantation they were attacked with the cholera. It increased rapidly and so fatally that the whole number, including the doctor and his wife, fell victims to this dread disease.

A good story is told of a Western farmer, a candidate for Congress, whose neighbor was in the habit of stealing his hogs, and was finally caught in the act. Anxious to secure the man's vote and his own pork at the same time, the farmer went to him and said: "Now, I make this proposition: If you will let my hogs alone in the future, I will not only say nothing of the past, but when I kill in the Fall I'll put into your cellar five barrels of as good pork as I make." The fellow reflected a moment and replied: "Well, Squire, that's a fair proposition, any how; and seeing as its you, I'll do it. But I vow I shall lose pork by the operation."

On Monday, the 24th of Sept. last, an elderly man, apparently between 60 and 70, threw himself from the column of the Bastille, Paris, and falling on the tarpaulin stretched at the basement of the column to protect the workmen employed in repairs, rolled thence to the ground, without receiving any apparent injury. He instantly scrambled on his legs, picked up his cap, and was deliberately walking off, when the guardians politely requested him to accompany them to a neighboring guard house, to give an account of his sensations de voyage.

Some persons are asking if the little vessel Red White and Blue is the property of Barnum. It is known to have left New York, and to have been again seen off the Start; but there seems some doubt whether between those wide points she sailed or was carried. Such a feat as ocean navigation by a very small vessel is not unprecedented. Seven years since, three Cornish fishermen, in an open Cornish boat of small tonnage, sailed from the little port of Newlyn, Penzance, and safely traversed the Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean to Melbourne where they arrived "all well."