

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY F. M. TRIMMIE

Devoted to Education, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE

VOL XXIII.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

NO. 43

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

THURSDAY MORNING.

AT

Two Dollars (Specie) in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, First Insertion, \$1; Subsequent Insertions, 75 cents, in Specie.

South Carolina first in the Field and last out—An Unrecorded Battle.

During the closing scenes of the late war, many gallant and stirring events occurred which, amid the confusion and excitements of the hour, were suffered to pass unnoticed alike by the Southern and Northern press. One of these took place on our own borders, and was participated in by some of the sons of the Palmetto State. As a chronicler of events it is our duty, although at a late day to record the Battle of Asheville. Brief mention of it was made, we believe, at the time in the columns of one of our Greenville contemporaries.

Some time after the surrender of General Lee, and while Stoneman's command was east of the Blue Ridge, a force of from 1,500 to 2,000 Illinois, Indiana and Ohio Infantry, was sent from East Tennessee up the French Broad, probably with a view to meet Stoneman's command on its return.

Col. J. B. Palmer, commanding the "Mountain District of North Carolina," had withdrawn the greater portion of the few troops at his disposal from the Tennessee line, and stationed them adjacent to the Blue Ridge, with a determination to resist the passage of Stoneman.

A portion of "Palmer's Brigade" occupied Asheville. The garrison consisting of detachments of the 62d and 64th North Carolina regiments, under that gallant West Pointer Col. G. W. Clayton, the dismounted portion of the 69th North Carolina regiment, Lieut. Col. J. L. Henry, commanding, a few reserves under Major Erwin, and the McBeth Light Artillery, of which that model officer, B. A. Jeter of Union, in this State, was captain. Capt. Jeter being absent on sick leave, 1st Lt. S. W. Porter of Union, was in temporary command of the battery, the aggregate of the garrison being about 300 men.

The scouts in advance having reported the arrival of the enemy at Warm Springs, dispositions were made to give them as warm a reception as the force under Col. Palmer's command would permit. That night the enemy encamped at Marshall, and the next day, by one o'clock P. M., reached the vicinity of Asheville. Here, as had been intended by our forces, the action commenced.

Jeter's battery was promptly placed in position by its able commander Lieut. S. W. Porter. Lieut. Bunce, of Union, in this State, applied for permission to arm 20 of the McBeth Light Artillery as sharpshooters, which was accorded, and no Creech Zouaves were ever more energetic and dashing, than these Palmetto boys. Nothing but discipline prevented them from impulsively charging the enemy without orders. Col. Clayton with a portion of the 62d North Carolina, and about 40 men of the 29th North Carolina under Captain League, which latter arrived after the action commenced, was sent by Col. Palmer to take possession of a ridge on the right. The detachment of the 64th North Carolina, Captain Morris, commanding, and the McBeth Light Artillery, occupying the centre and left under the personal command of Col. Palmer. The action then commenced, continued all the afternoon, the enemy being driven back one and a half miles. At 10 o'clock P. M., the pickets of the Federals were driven in, and they commenced a rapid retreat, during the prevalence of a most fearful storm of wind and rain, and at daylight next morning, were at Marshall, 20 miles distant; to which place they were followed by Col. Palmer, and beyond that, and into East Tennessee, by a detachment of cavalry, with which as volunteers, were the gallant Col. Lee of Asheville foster parent of Lt. Gen. S. D. Lee and Captain Nelson of Spartanburg, in this State. The unfortunate necessity for keeping troops near the Blue Ridge to oppose Stoneman's command, alone prevented the utter annihilation of the enemy.

Another brave officer, Gen. Robert Vance, though a paroled prisoner, and therefore unable to participate, could not resist getting under fire, and watching passively, the progress of events.

This was, probably, the last Confederate victory of the war, and, as such, we take pleasure in chronicling it—peculiar pleasure in noticing the fact that some of our own sons were so prominently and gallantly engaged. We are assured that

the bearing of Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Seafe, Lieut. Bunce and their entire company was beyond praise.

The McBeth Artillery was made up from the best citizens of Union, Spartanburg, Chester and Laurens Districts, and no finer disciplined, or braver, or more efficient soldiers served during the war. The State may be justly proud of them and their admirable commander, Captain B. A. Jeter.

A dispatch reporting the victory was sent off by the then commander of the Department of Western North Carolina, Gen. J. G. Martin—a skillful soldier who, having lost one arm in the Mexican war, resigned his position in the old army, and embarked his remaining all in our late disastrous struggle. The courier conveying the dispatch returned with it undelivered, the officer to whom it was addressed having capitulated, and thus no official report was ever published.

Lieut. Porter has become a resident of this city, and may be found by his friends at the establishment of Messrs. Shiver, Beckham & Co. Col. Palmer who commanded in the battle we have mentioned, and who won this last Confederate victory with such fearful odds against him—almost six to one—has purchased an interest in the Saluda Factory at this place, and as a member of the firm of Childs, Johnston & Palmer, has become a resident of this State. [Carolinian.]

Internal Revenue Regulations.

We give to our readers some of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, which may interest them:

DISTILLERS.

1. A tax of two dollars per gallon is on all spirits upon which no tax has been paid. This is a lien on the spirits, distillery, stills, fixtures, &c., and on the interest of the distiller in the lands on which the distillery is situated until the tax is paid.

2. Every person who is or intends to be a distiller must give notice under his own signature to the Assessor of the District in which the business is to be carried on, and pay a special tax of one hundred dollars.

3. Every distiller must, at his own expense, erect receiving cisterns, and provide himself with locks and seals, to be used on the same, from the Collector, and also provide a house or room suitable for the storage of bonded spirits.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury will appoint an inspector for each distillery except those distilling brandy from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively, whose presence is always necessary, and who is entitled to five dollars per day and one mill on every gallon distilled, all to be assessed upon and paid by the distiller.

5. The regulations are not so stringent upon distillers of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes. But they must pay a special tax of twenty or fifty dollars according to quantity distilled—keep a book in the prescribed form, make a monthly return therefrom, and pay a tax of two dollars upon every gallon distilled.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE NEGRO.—The London Times, in dilating on the subject of negro suffrage in the United States, says:

Why cannot the negro be declared a citizen and invested with all the rights of a man? The real answer is that he is not a citizen, and cannot be made a citizen by a proclamation or a law. We have unfortunately had a little experience of our own in this matter. We gave the Jamaica negro, in common with his white master, civil equality, and the right of self government, and see how it has ended. All the negro's instincts and habits go in the other direction. He is credulous and dependent; easily excited, easily duped, easily frightened; always the ready victim of the stronger will. He is material for the hands of anybody who wishes to make use of him. Invested with full political rights, the race must be a magazine of mischief. In Jamaica it appears that the negroes would imitate, at a day's notice, any absurd delusion as to the authority and wishes of the British queen, of the commissioners, or anybody else; but what they were always looking for was something to be given, or something to be done for them, or some law to make them all rich, happy land holders, and tax free forever. Such men are not citizens, call them so if we will.

Two boys, each under eighteen years of age, have recently made the voyage from Newport to Annapolis and back, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, in open sail boats, about twenty feet long.

Wendell Phillips made a speech in Boston, Tuesday evening, in which he bitterly assailed the "swindling Congress," as he called the assembled wisdom of the country. General Grant, also, came in for a large share of his philippic.

The Next Congress.

There is now no doubt that the fortieth Congress, to assemble in December of next year, will be composed of a large majority of Radicals. The Philadelphia Inquirer (Radical) speaking of the result of Tuesday's elections, remarks:

The congressional delegation in the fortieth Congress, it is now settled, will be about the same in party strength as it was in the thirty-ninth. The only change that has been made is in Maryland, and in that State the Republican loss is really only of one Congressman, the other, who is re-elected, having gone over to the Johnson policy some time ago. Delaware remains the same. New Jersey adds two to the Republican Congressmen. The New York delegation is about the same as in the present Congress. In Missouri there is a Republican gain of one Congressman, and in the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nevada, according to the returns received, the returns will be in favor of the parties which were victorious in 1861. The elections on Tuesday gave about sixty-nine or seventy Republicans in the House of Representatives to twenty or twenty-one Democrats. With the members already, it is established beyond all doubt that in the House the Republicans will have considerably more than two thirds of the members.

In the Senate there will be an increase of the Republican strength. The loss of Senator Creswell in Maryland will be compensated by the election of a Republican in New Jersey. Illinois will elect a Republican Senator, Kansas will choose two, and Missouri, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin will each elect one. The next Senate will, therefore, stand forty-four Republicans to eight Democrats—more than a three-fourths majority for the former party.

CONFEDERATE MONEY IN COURT.—We clip the following from the New Orleans Crescent, on Wednesday:

In the Fourth District Court the validity of Confederate money, as a consideration, has again been brought into question. The case was that of S. Oser vs. Nugent & Co. and Wm. H. Dunbar. The suit was on a draft of Dunbar, accepted by Nugent & Co in 1861. The defence was that no consideration was given for the draft, as the money, for which it was given, was Confederate money. Judge Tread gave judgment for plaintiffs upon the grounds:

1st. That it was in evidence that, as consideration for this draft, no Confederate money was paid, but that Oser gave his check, which was deposited in bank, to the credit of Nugent and Co., who used it in the usual course of business.

2d. That, if the check had been paid in Confederate money, which was then current, defendant could not now come into court and tender any paper of that description, which they might purchase for a trifle. In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the Emerson case, they must produce the identical Confederate notes which they received. As far as Dunbar is concerned, the Judge cursorily remarked that the drawer, as is well known, cannot plead want of consideration against a third party holding a note in good faith.

The following is the reply of President Johnson to the inquiry of the Governor of Texas, whether any further steps were required to be taken by the authorities and people of that State to qualify it to resume its position in the Union:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1865.

GOV. THROCKMORTON: Your telegram of the 29th instant just received. I have nothing further to suggest than urging upon the Legislature to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the Republic. My faith is strong. My confidence is unlimited in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence and magnanimity of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be uninfluenced by passion and prejudices, engendered by the late civil war, for the complete restoration of Union by the admission of loyal Representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective houses of the Congress of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

LIBERAL DONATION.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has presented (through A. G. Mackey, Esq., Collector of the Port) to the Rev. A. T. Porter, Chairman of the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church, a check for a thousand dollars.

Mr. Seward has returned to the Capital and assumed his duties as Secretary of State.

More About Good Behavior.

Do not take upon yourself to do the honors in another man's house, or constitute yourself master of the ceremonies, as you will thereby offend the host and hostess.

Do not offer a person the chair from which you have just risen, unless there be no other in the room.

Never take the chair usually occupied by the mistress of the house, even though she be absent, nor use the snuff-box of another, unless he offer it.

Do not touch any of the ornamental articles in the houses where you visit; they are meant only for the use of the lady of the house, and may be admired, but not touched.

Do not beat the "devil's tattoo," by drumming with your fingers on a table; it cannot fail to annoy every one within hearing; never read in a whisper.

Ladies should accept introductions only from relatives and reliable friends. Ladies bow instead of courtesying.

A lady should never seem to understand an indelicate expression, much less use one.

In ascending staircases with ladies, gentlemen go at their side or before them.

A lady offers a chair to a gentleman, but asks a lady to sit on the sofa. In winter the places of honor are the corners of the fire place.

Ladies never cross their legs in sitting, nor assume a vulgar attitude.

In speaking, it is always proper to give the name of sir, madam, or miss, and if the sentence is somewhat long, the title should be repeated. If the question is in regard to answering in the affirmative or negative, we ought never to say roughly, yes or no.

A lady will not say, "My husband," except among intimates; in every other case she should address him by his name, calling him Mr.

It is equally good ton, when alone with him, to designate him by his Christian name.

But when one speaks to a gentleman of the lady to whom he is married, he should not say *your wife*, unless he is intimately acquainted, but *Mrs.* is the proper name. The rules of politeness, in this respect, are the same in speaking of the husband.

New married persons must abstain in public from every mark of affection too conspicuous, and every exclusive attention.

Married persons who, in society, place themselves continually near one another, and who converse and dance together, do not escape ridicule. In society, we ought, above everything, to avoid being personal; for a husband or a wife is another self; and we must forget that self.

CONGRESS MAY ABOLISH THE SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.—Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell delivered a lecture in Boston on Wednesday evening in favor of negro suffrage, in which he said that all the interests of business are entered in the freedmen and elevation of these people.

Coming next to a discussion of the policy which the Fortieth Congress should adopt, Mr. Boutwell said two great ends must be brought about—first, universal suffrage. One way of obtaining this was by holding the States as they now are, until by their own motion, they do justice to the colored people. Congress may abolish the Governments of these States and establish territorial governments, and declare who shall and who shall not vote. This is most likely the result to which the action of Congress now tends—the destruction of these false governments and the formation of constitutional governments. The next object to be accomplished was the punishment of the President, if he should be found guilty of unconstitutional acts.

WESTWARD HO!—Few of our readers are aware of the amount of immigration that has been flowing from the Carolina's, Georgia, Tennessee, North Alabama and Kentucky to the fertile regions in the Trans Mississippi. A Memphis paper states that "during the month of September last, 240 wagons were ferried from Memphis to Hopefield, and about the same number crossed the river to Mound City, making a total of about 500 wagons during the month." Allowing five persons to the wagon, the immigration for the month, by this route alone, amounted to full 2,500 persons, mostly destined to Arkansas and Texas. Allowing that the tide of immigration is equally large at other points on the river, and by public conveyance, we can form some idea of the fearful rate at which the older States are being depopulated.

Julia Dean Hayne, the actress, has secured a divorce at Salt Lake. The divorce was granted in the summer by the Probate Court, but without a hearing from Mr. Hayne. After he was heard from, the former decree was confirmed.

Population of Cincinnati 210,000.

A Colony has gone from Connecticut to Florida.

The Greenville people are again rejoicing in gas light.

There are twelve manufacturers of artificial eyes in Paris.

Five American Episcopal Bishops are now in Europe, seeking health.

A full regiment of Fenians in regular uniform are to parade in Cincinnati.

Twist an iron wire during the passage of a voltaic current and it becomes magnetic.

The Fenian organization in Ireland has increased fifty fold during the last three months.

Six large stores were destroyed by fire in Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday.

The small farms are said to be successful in Louisiana.

Austria is going into iron clad ship-building business.

Five thousand little negroes go to school in Washington, D. C.

The first law of female nature, where women are at all good looking, is self-preservation.

The Georgia Senate has refused to reconsider a Bill repealing the State usury laws. A Bill has been introduced in the House annulling contracts based on slave property.

General Sweeney, the ex-Fenian, is in Washington, applying for a restoration of his old position as Major in the regular army. It is believed that he will be reinstated.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran intends sailing for Europe in December, to remain there an indefinite period, probably for life. Mr. Corcoran's only child, Mrs. George Eastia, is living in Europe, and in delicate health.

The Paris Cham pays his respects to cashiers as follows: "An applicant presents himself at a banker's, 'I have been cashier in America.' Very well. You ran away with the cash box and consequently you cannot return there. It is a safeguard and I will employ you."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist writes: "I am told that between two and three thousand usually attend Mr. Spurgeon's Monday evening prayer meetings." There lies, in no small degree, the secret of his power.

HENRY CLAY'S PREDICTION.—In his letter to Calvin Colton, on September 2, 1843, Mr. Clay says: "The present question (the slavery question) in the Free States will destroy all harmony and finally lead to disunion. The consequences of disunion race—ultimate military despotism."

BAPTISMS.—The Fairfield Baptist Association at its recent meeting with the Winstboro' Baptist church, reported three hundred and thirty-seven baptisms within the bounds of the Association during the past Associational year.

The well known house of Wells, Fargo & Co. the Overland Mail Company, the Holiday Mail and Express Company, and the Pioneer Stage Company, of California have been consolidated. The consolidation covers over 4000 miles of stage line, in addition to express business by sea and land. The capital of the company is \$10,000,000.

The recent elections settled one point conclusively, at least for some time to come—the constitutional amendment will not be adopted. Neither the Legislatures of Maryland nor Delaware will sanction it. These, with Kentucky and the ten excluded States, make thirteen opposed to it.

A GOOD REPLY.—When Philip Henry was about to be married, the friends of the lady objected that although he was a gentleman, and a scholar, and an excellent preacher, he was quite a stranger, and they did not even know where he came from. "True," replied the lady, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him."

A NICE PRIZE.—We learn, through a correspondent, that, at the recent fair held at St. Louis for the benefit of the distressed at the South, a large number of prizes were distributed, and that of the ten tickets remaining on hand after the drawing, one was presented to South Carolina, and that this one drew a five thousand dollars set of diamonds.

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.—The "Pittsburg Christian Advocate" enumerates the principal qualifications for preaching extemporaneously, as follows: Competency of mind, strength of body, command of language, courage, and strong purpose.

All the young Princes of the Imperial family of Russia are to make a tour of the United States.