

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

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

Thursday, November 22, 1865.

The National Banks, &c.

Perhaps it is known to most of our readers, that the manner of getting up these National Banks is, for parties who wish to establish them, to purchase Bonds of the United States, to the amount of the capital required, and then deposit these bonds with the Comptroller of the Currency. The parties then receive from the Comptroller the authority to bank on the amount deposited. The Congress, in authorizing the establishment of these Banks, limited the amount to three hundred millions of dollars. The Comptroller of the Currency has now announced, that bonds have been received for deposit, with the Treasurer of the United States, to an amount sufficient to secure the entire three hundred millions of National circulation authorized by law, and no more can be received from the time of his announcement. The limit has been reached, and hereafter, it will be useless to forward bonds or to apply for increase of capital, or for the organization of new banks, or to do any thing with the expectation of obtaining circulating notes. There are comparatively, very few of these banks at the South. The North, having the means, have absorbed nearly the whole three hundred millions, consequently, money is very abundant there, and very scarce here. How enormous must be the profits reaped from banking on such an immense sum of money! Little of this Northern money sent to the South will ever be presented at the counters of Northern banks for redemption in specie, or any thing else. This is one way of accounting for the almost incredible wealth of the Northern States. The paper circulation of these banks alone, could buy up all the cotton, rice and tobacco made in the South. Just to think of it—that Northern capitalists may buy up the whole crop of the South by the issue of bits of paper, and a great deal of it, of no value whatever. Laboring under the unspeakable political wrongs we now suffer, and have endured for the last thirty years at the hands of the North, is it not enough to vex the soul of a better man than Job to know, that the South is made a machine to convert their paper into gold? Not satisfied with this however, there is a lower depth to which we are assigned—the South is to be "wiped out," and not even allowed to minister to their infernal gains, by cultivating their own soil—a soil purchased by the blood of the Revolution. Can our enemies go farther than this? Yes. When they have succeeded by the most cruel exactions, in forcing from a brave and magnanimous—though conquered people—the acknowledgment of their own shame and dishonor, in declaring themselves traitors and rebels, by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. This will never be done, so long as honor and patriotism is justly appreciated by Southern men. We have no means of redress, save the negative one, of doing nothing now. But the great mountain of evil under which we are crushed, will be removed. It cannot resist the thunder-shocks of truth and justice. The North is crazy with success. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make man. Let us look to the facts in this matter: The public debt, which pays nothing to the support of Government, is held mainly in the New England States. The currency is equally sectionalized. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that, the National Bank notes then issued in Massachusetts was \$50 for every person within her borders; Connecticut \$41; Rhode Island \$77; while in the great States of the West, there was not more than an average of \$3 per head of the population. Thus, the Middle and Southern States are the Sowers and the New England States are the Reapers.

Another Failure.

We observe, that Hon. D. Nyatt Aiken, who was appointed by the Governor, as the State Agent for the purchase of corn for the poor of this State, has declined the appointment in consequence of what he believed to be an impossibility imposed by the resolution of the Legislature. The resolution required, that each dollar of the bonds issued should be equivalent to every bushel of corn laid down in Charleston or Columbia. Mr. Aiken has found out, by an extensive correspondence with grain merchants and producers, that corn cannot be bought and delivered within the terms required by the Legislature; and the Commissioner has left the matter to be further considered by the Legislature, of which he is a member. We thought at the time, and so did every body else but the Legislature, that corn could not be had on the terms prescribed by that body. However, it is not too late to rectify this matter.

Meteor Shower.

The great meteor shower predicted by astronomers, has not been seen about here. The Northern and North-western papers, report a shower on Monday night. At New Haven, Conn., six hundred and ninety six made their appearance. At Boston there were large numbers appeared. At Chicago there were one hundred and fifty seen through the night. At New York up to five o'clock in the morning, large numbers appeared, and by six o'clock, still larger numbers appeared. At Troy, N. Y. there was a brilliant display, but not a great many.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. T. H. WHITE. He has a large and well assorted stock. We are also pleased to see that our young friend, Mr. FREDERICK TEPPE, is now permanently located with Mr. WHITE. Mr. TEPPE is well known in this community as a polite and attentive salesman and a thorough business man. Customers will always find these gentlemen attentive and accommodating.

Sensible Men and Women.

A sensible man or woman, will adapt himself or herself, to the circumstances in which Providence or fortune has placed them. This is eminently the case with good people everywhere. If there be no discredit attached to the duty or position in which they have been placed by events beyond their control, they feel no shame or repugnance, in doing with their own hands, whatever necessity requires of them. We know very well, that a few years ago, no lady or gentleman was seen carrying a load in his or her hands or arms, which had been purchased at the store or at the market—a servant or store boy was always the bearer. Alike with other things, the late war has wrought a change in this matter. We feel more like laughing than crying, at what we see frequently on our streets almost every day—gentlemen and ladies of the highest and best standing in the community, loaded with various goods, merchandise, &c., and some of them of very cumbersome dimensions. We say, we felt more like laughing, and indeed we did smile audibly the other day, when we saw his Honor, Judge ——— with a large coil of rope on his arm, carrying it home; the Rev. ——— with a huge bundle which it took both arms to steady; E. esq., with a fine leg of mutton; a sweet and beautiful lady, with a huge bundle of sundries tied in a handkerchief; and another charming one of the better sex, with a large bank box and three bundles on top of it. An Hon. gentleman told us the other day, that he once felt ashamed to black his own boots or make his own fires—but, that now, no such feelings prevent him from such performances. "One noble christian lady, assured us, that she had personally performed all the duties of the *cuisine* for many months. This is the way that many of the gentlemen and ladies of our town are getting along—making a virtue of necessity, and bearing up with a stout heart and a resolute mind, under the adverse circumstances in which the late war has placed them. A higher respect and a deeper affection is due, and will be accorded to a virtuous and enlightened people, who can thus proudly throw aside the prejudices of education and the tyranny of habit.

The Kentucky Conference.

The Kentucky Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church, met recently at Lexington, under the Presidency of Bishop Doggett. The Conference concurred in the action of the General Conference, changing the name of the Church, by the decisive vote of 45 yeas, 7 nays. It also concurred in Lay Delegation by 47 yeas, 4 nays. Among the appointments are, Millersburg College, Charles Taylor, D. D., Shelbyville, H. A. C. Walker; Sherman and Sardis, J. W. Wightman. The N. W. Texas Conference, has unanimously concurred in the action of the General Conference, both as to a change of name and Lay Delegation. Bishop G. F. Pierce, of Georgia, says he already calls the Church "Episcopal Methodist Church," so general is the concurrence of the Annual Conferences.

Look Sharp!

If you do not stamp such papers as are required by the Internal Revenue Laws, and do it too, by the first of January next, you will have some trouble and expense. We have already published in the *Spartan*, how and when certain papers—such as Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Receipts, &c., are to be stamped. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp. All such papers dated since that time, require to be stamped, or you will have to pay fifty dollars. We think a safe plan would be, to bring your papers here, and some kind gentleman will tell you all about it—and put your stamps on. We have again called the attention of our friends to this subject, so that all may be benefited by heeding our advice at once. It is truly a severe tax on our people at this time—but, there is no help for it.

For Africa.

The colonization ship *Golconda*, sailed on Thursday last for Liberia, in Africa, with a cargo of six hundred freedmen on board. We learn that 250 came from Macon, Ga., 150 from Newberry, 120 from Columbia, 180 from Charleston District, besides a number from other portions of this State. With favorable winds they may arrive in Africa in thirty or forty days.

There are agents all over the South, urging negroes to emigrate to Mississippi and other States, and other countries, and many are going. This is because our farmers are not exerting themselves to retain them as laborers. We cannot doubt, but that, every one, who leaves is an injury to the country. It is best to use all fair and legal means to make the blacks contented, and encourage them to make another effort, and perhaps propitious seasons and hard work will be profitable to themselves and their employers.

Last Battle of the Confederacy.

We refer our readers to the details of a successful battle of the Confederate troops against the Federal forces, near Asheville, N. C. As many South Carolinians from Spartanburg, Union and Laurens, participated in that conflict, and seeing that its details have never before been recorded, we take pleasure in placing it before our readers.

The Mercury.

The Charleston *Mercury* again enters the arena of life. We hail its appearance with the liveliest satisfaction, after an interruption of nearly two years. The *Mercury*, from the commencement of the present century, had been the fearless and able exponent and true index of those great principles, which would secure to all the States, North and South, their common rights and individual powers. These were the principles of Mr. Calhoun, than whom a purer and greater statesman never lived. If the South had given heed to the admonitions of the one, and acted by the warnings of the other, there would have been no revolution, and the Southern States would have retained their supremacy in the Union. The *Mercury* has been the "stone wall" of the Constitution and Southern rights. It was the observer of all observers—it stood in the breach against all invaders. It was for this very reason made the shining mark, against which all the ire of Partisan fanaticism, Northern monopolists and consolidationists directed their execrations and bitter threats. The *Mercury* will be itself again. Let the enemies of the Constitution stand from under. It must live and flourish again, because its principles are those of truth and justice. It would be an eternal disgrace to the South, and a horrid and hateful triumph of the North, should this glorious old friend of Liberty and Justice be allowed to sink in clouds and despair.

Organization of Radical Troops.

There is a man by the name of Forney, conducting a paper at Washington, D. C., who has made himself very uneasy about the Union and Liberty. He publishes in the *Chronicle*, the call of a committee of five men, inviting the Soldiers and Sailors, with all other friends of the Radical cause, to meet in a national mass welcome and council, to be held in Washington on Saturday the 1st of December. They say: "We ask your presence to honor and assume protection to the loyal majority in the 39th Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions, and able supporters of the principles involved." They call upon all their party to come in their might, and show how sternly they can rebuke treason, and to let the President know that he cannot intimidate them—that the great struggle must take place in Washington—and that they should assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress, &c.

Now, it is plain to every one, that these soldiers and sailors and all others that will join them, are called to Washington to form a kind of an army of many thousands, to be at the bidding of Congress, ready to execute any orders they may receive, in carrying out such measures as may be adopted by the Radicals, to intimidate the President and scare the South. There is every appearance that this call is intended to keep a permanent force there to execute the orders of Congress. The President will also have some regular troops in and around Washington, with which to enforce the laws. What will happen, Heaven only knows. The assassination of Mr. Johnson has been intimated—and a great many other things have been threatened. But, will they be able to effect their designs? We think not. If the President shows his teeth in earnest, and calls his Regulars around him, he will be safe, and the pace may be preserved. But, further than this; these Radicals do not represent more than one third of the whole population North and South. They know how far they dare venture—they do not like the glitter of the bayonet—don't like to stand in the way of a bullet—don't want to smash up trade and other things at the North—don't want all their bonds sent back from Europe as worthless—don't want to have a bloody civil war among themselves. No, no—they don't want any one of these things. So, it is probable, they will think discretion the better part of valor, and keep their skins whole. It is not the interest of the masses of the North to persist any longer in an unprofitable and cruel warfare against the South—no money can be made by it. Yankees never hold on long to anything that don't pay.

New Music Book.

We call attention to the advertisement of T. J. Huntington & Co., descriptive of a new musical book, "Labor, or the Richmond Collection of Sacred Music, by R. M. McIntosh, of Virginia."

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS.—The annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of Virginia was held at Lynchburg last week, and resolved:

"That our General Conference, having referred to the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and their overtures to the consideration and action of our General Convention to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, in May next, we recommend our delegates to that body to be instructed to use their influence to have corresponding commissioners appointed on our part, to meet and confer with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church South upon this subject, and to facilitate the contemplated union of the two churches upon such terms and principles as shall not compromise the integrity of the Methodist Protestant Church, and shall be satisfactory and honorable to both Churches, and to have their entire proceedings in the case referred to our Annual Conference for ratification or otherwise."

FAVORABLE COMPARISON.—Comparing John Morrissey with other members of Congress the *Chicago Times* says of him: "He is not a drunken bully like Chandler, nor a drunken fanatic like Yates, nor a drunken idiot like Sprague. He is not a blackguard like Ingersoll, a poor craven like Grinnell, an impracticable ass like Galena Washburn, nor a beast nor a thief like the probable Congressman, Butler."

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the grave yard of love." "Yes," replied his wife, "and you men are the grave-diggers."

Result of the late Elections.

The following are the opinions of some of the New York papers. The *Times* reasons in this wise:

"From the verdict of Tuesday there is no appeal. The judgment rendered by four States a month ago was held up as one likely to be reversed. The argument has been heard, and nine States have disposed of the points in issue, finally and with no chance of reversal. There is no further room for doubt or equivocation. The country indorses the action of Congress, upholds the Constitutional Amendment as the basis of compromise, and explicitly declares the Democratic party as unworthy of its confidence.

Upon the result the *Tribune* says: "Here, then, is the reply of the loyal and still advancing North to the challenge of the President. It symbolizes, as plain as the handwriting on the wall, that 126 Radical Congressmen are elected out of a whole representation of 434, showing that a fatal policy is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Johnson committed his political foes to ruin; the North responds with Radical majorities in nineteen States. Not an inch of ground has been yielded by the loyal vote, and in view of whatever good work may remain to be done, the North is resolved to maintain its standing army of loyal majorities.

The *Herald* remarks: "The general results of the late elections, from Massachusetts to Missouri, are overwhelmingly in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and the ultimate of the victorious North to the Southern States rescued from the rebellion. This great issue of the conditions essential to the restoration of said States is now fixed to the end of President Johnson's term in the two thirds Republican vote secured in both Houses of Congress as they now stand, till the 4th of March, 1869. This is the grand and all important lesson of these November elections—a lesson which the Administration cannot safely disregard, even if so inclined; and which the States unrecognized by Congress will do well to accept as their only alternative. The extreme Radicals, in the next place, have been emphatically admonished, in all these autumnal elections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, that their revolutionary schemes of reconstruction are utterly repugnant to the people of the North, and therefore utterly impracticable. We are satisfied with all these results, and especially satisfied with the wisdom of the course adopted by this journal, from the significant verdict of the Maine September election on the great issue which is to mark the new departure of this Republic in the fulfilment of its manifest destiny.

The *Commercial Advertiser* asserts:

"The question at issue was the policy of reconstruction, and the decision is against the policy of the President, and in favor of that of Congress. The people have virtually ratified the amendment, and they have virtually said to the South: 'Accept these terms, and come back with loyal representatives in Congress.' Congress, by admitting the Tennessee members, have shown a willingness to affirm this method of reconstruction, and contact with the people will strengthen them in this conclusion. It has also shown them that there is a feeling in favor of strong guarantees from the South, and if the South shall now turn its back upon the amendment, and suddenly fall back upon what it deems its dignity, there are men in Congress who will be stimulated to enact severer conditions, and so reopen the closing wounds made by the war.

The *Evening Post* puts it in this light: "The Republican party, by these elections, retains power for two years more. Mr. Beecher said very truly that, wisely managed, it might retain power for half a century, but to achieve that, or even to keep the country with it during the next two years, it needs to act prudently; to put its ablest statesmen forward; to show that it possesses moderation as well as vigor; and that it knows of other interests in the country besides that one to which all discussion has hitherto been confined."

L. O. O. F.—Dr. J. H. H. Honour, Jr., has been appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, by M. W. G. M. Duryea, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of P. G. Edward Mitchell.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is one of those numerous charitable associations that have their organizations scattered throughout the world, and add to the obligations of human brotherhood the ties of a secret fellowship. As a means of the practice of that virtue which covereth a multitude of sins, it is unsurpassed, and we are glad to learn that the Order in this city is rapidly regaining the flourishing condition which distinguished it before the war.—*Clas. News*, 15th inst.

From our Exchanges.

Horace Greeley came within 11,000 votes of being elected to Congress.

It is said that when Ben. Butler left Columbus, Ohio, he walked to the cars alone, and on his way, one of the little newsboy gamins, ran after him, and shouted vociferously, "Gen. Butler! Gen. Butler! haven't you dropped something?" holding up an old spoon to his indignant gaze.

How to cultivate presence of mind is a question often asked, and seldom answered, but the *Washington Star* suggests as a means of ascertaining a man's resources in a case of emergency that a vicious dog be set upon him.

The great difference between the young and the old is this, the young have the world before them, whilst the old are behind the world.

Old Elwes, the miser, having listened to a very eloquent discourse on charity, remarked: "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of alms giving that—I've almost a mind to beg."

A vagrant was brought before the Leeds (England) magistrates on the 24th ult. who was said to have never been in bed for at least ten years.

The art of book keeping taught in one short and easy lesson. Never lend them.

"Oh, I am so glad, you like birds! What kind do you admire?" said a wife to her husband. "Well, I think a good turkey, with plenty of seasoning, about as good as any."

When we picture the hundred of negro trunks that ladies travel with, says Punch, we cannot help reflecting how happy is the elephant, whose wife, when on a journey, only has one trunk! [and carries it herself.]

The widow of John Brown is receiving aid from England.

Dutch Gap Canal is much navigated by sail vessels and steam tugs.

The Sons of Malta have reorganized in Memphis.

The eight-hour system doesn't work in Indianapolis, where it is enforced by the city and the foundries. The employees are paid by the hour, and don't earn enough to support their families.

A MODEL DRUG HOUSE.—Messrs. Goodrich Wineman & Co., No. 153 Meeting-street, are successors to John Ashhurst & Co., who did the largest Drug Business South previous to the War. They have recently opened with an immense stock of Genuine Imported Medicines, which they offer on favorable terms. These gentlemen have had the experience of a quarter of a century, and ought to know the wants of the Southern trade.

COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, Nov 19.—COTTON—18 to 22 gold, 26 to 31 currency tax paid.—COFF—\$1.75 to 1.90 per bushel.—FLOUR—\$12 to 20 per barrel.—COIN—Gold 44 a 45c premium.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by E. WALL, Esq., MR. HENRY TAPP to MISS MARY BISHOP, all of this District.

By the same, on the 11th instant, MR. W. J. EURANK to CHARITA DILLARD, all of this District.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. B. BONNER, MR. JAMES TOLLESON to MISS MARY BARNETT, all of this District.

Announcements.

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

The friends of H. G. GAFFNEY, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

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. TRIMMIE respectfully announce him as a Candidate for ORDINARY for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing election.

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to remove to the State of Georgia, I have duly authorized and empowered J. B. CLEVELAND, Esq., and JNO. H. EVINS, Esq., to act as my Agents and Attorney.

A. W. BIVINGS,

Nov 22 42 4t

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THE GROCERY STORE

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WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND

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LARD.

Particular attention to filling orders.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS.

THE publishers of the "CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS" have great pleasure in stating to the public that they commenced the publication of

The Weekly News.

The aim of the publishers will be to make "THE WEEKLY NEWS" the best weekly paper published in the Southern country. It will contain interesting stories, accurate market reports, Agricultural Information, reading for the Family Circle, Poetry and Literary Matter, Political News, able Editorials on the subjects of the day. It has more reading matter than any other Weekly published outside of New York.

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