# The Garolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

P. M. WALLACE, Editors.

Thursday, December 13, 1866.

#### The Penitentiary.

The architect, Capt. Thos. B. Lee, has made a very interesting report on the building of the Penitentiary. He has already purchased the necessary tools, brick, iron &c., and gone vigorously to work, in building one hundred cells to commence on, which number will be increased as necessity may require. The Commissioners say any estimate of the cost of the whole structure when finished, would be only conjectural. First, because it is not known what capacity in the building will be requisite for the accommodation of the convicts; and secondly, because it is intended that most of the heavy work, after the com pletion of the first hundred cells, shall be per formed by the convicts themselves, which labor will cost the State only the expenses of maintaining the convicts. The establishment of this Penitentiary appears to us, of sufficient importance to command the earnest and serious attention of the people of South Carolina. It will require for its structure a vast quantity of coal and iron of all kinds, with an indefi nite amount of sawed and hewed timber. But, this will be as nothing to the immense quanti tities of the different kinds of wood which abounds in every part of the State, for the manufacture of cars, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, buckets, tubs, baskets, agricultural implements, household furniture, and hundreds of other things, for which we now have to pay to Northern workmen. All through our forest and swamp lands may be found inexhaustible supplies of oak, hickory, juniper, cypress. maple, beach, dogwood, sycamore, black walnut, tupelo, gums and other varieties of wood, all of which will be in constant and large demand as long as the Penitentiary stands. This will give profitable employment to many a good farmer, in the intervals of field labor, to prepare and sell such woods to the officers of the institution, giving at the same time employment for our railroads and wagons. The location is surrounded by granite equal to the best in the world. It is suggested by the Commissioners, that after the building of the Penitentiary, the new State House can be completed; and as Charleston and Columbia have to be rebuilt, this granite can be used for that purpose, and that conviet labor can supply all these demands. Hop ing that it may prove a healthy location-let it go shead. An annual appropriation of son sixty-five thousand dollars for three years, it is thought by the Architect, will be sufficient to complete the whole building.

# The Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. J. W. Parker makes a very interesting report on the condition and finances of the above beneficent Institution The whole num ber of patients in the Institution is 143. Of these, 56 are pay and 87 are pauper patients. In the latter class are 8 negroes. Of the pay patients, it is thought that 10 must soon be transferred to the pauper list. This great disparity in the number of pay and pauper classes, is only another evidence of the poverty of the people. The collections during the year, amount to some \$26,000. The year's expenses, if all paid, would reach about \$34, Old debts, existing previous to Novem ber, 1865, amount to \$25,000. The sum of \$1,500 is required to make necessary repairs. In round numbers, Dr. Parker thinks that \$12,000 would amply suffice for present necessities. The resources of the Asylum consist of dues from various bodies amounting to \$18,000. A much larger amount is owing. but, the sum named is all that is thought can be collected. None of it is available for present purposes, save such as from time to time, may be made by the patrons of the Asylum. That owed by the State must await an appropriation. That owed by the Districts must await the next return of the Tax Collectors. Meanwhile debts are pressing, and there is not a dollar in hand. Amid all the difficulties of the year, the operations have been singularly successful. Twenty five of those admitted have been restored to their friends in health and intellect. Four deaths have occurred the last year. By comparison with the year 1860, the expenses of that year were greater than the present by \$15,000.

# Trade of Spartanburg.

It is a subject of much gratulation that the present and prospective trade of our town is altogether quite flattering. Every day-from Monday to Saturday, our Main street is thronged with wagons, buggies and carriages. The trade from North Carolina is very considerable, and the people of our District, find it to their interest, to sell their produce here. We feel authorized to say to our readers, that they can sell their produce of any kind, and buy their groceries and dry goods-yes, any thing you want at this place, on as favorable or more favorable terms than you can, at any country town or village in the State. If any doubts are entertained-come and sec.

## State Documents.

We have received, through the kindness of Maj. D. R. Duncan, a pamphlet copy of the excellent Message of Gov. Orr, with accompanying documents, which we are sorry to say, are too extensive for publication in the limited space we have at our command.

Legislature of South Carolina. Mr. Winsmith of the Senate, offered a re-

solution, which was considered and agreed to, that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to take into consideration the subject of "The District Courts," and if deemed by them expedient to report a bill abolishing the same. General Ellison Capers has been elected to the position of Secretary of State of South Carolina, over the late incumbent Mr. Hunt. Gen. Capers was a brave and meritorious officer during the whole of the late revolution. A bill is before the Legislature, to form a new Judicial District to be called "Calhoun," from parts of Edgefield, Baruwell, Orangeburg and Lexington. The measure is advocated with much force by its friends-the new District will include the villages of Aiken, Graniteville, Vaucluse, Hampton and the Paper Mills, the Kaolin works and potteries. The Hou J B. Campbell of Charleston, is elected Senator of the United States, for the ferm beginning March 4th, to serve six years. Mr. Campbell received 95 votes, Hon. J. B. Kershaw, 30 J. L Manning, 1. Judge Ingles 1. Jno. Earle Bomar, Esq., is elected District Judge of Spartanburg A Bill to incoporate the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. A favorable report on a bill by Mr. Richardson, to prevent the sacrifice of lands at Sheriff's rale. A Bill to alter the Constitution so as to divide Pickens District into two Judicial and Election Districts, has been sent to the House. A Bill for

to, and sent to the House. Mr. Carlisle submitted the memorial from the Town Council of Spartanburg for increas ed powers. Mr. Sullivan has introduced a bill to establish the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The Speaker announced that Mr. J. P. Reed, having received a majority of votes on the 4th ballot, is duly elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit. Mr. Cannon introduced a resolution-which was agreed to-that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary to secure to landlords their rents where tenants are r. moving, or about to re-move, the crop or any part thereof, before paying their rents, and report by bill or other wise The fo lowing acts were duly ratified:

An act to authorize the issue of bonds or stock to pay the amount due the contractors work of New State House. An act to repeal the Usury Laws of this State. An act to incorporate the Young America Fire Engine Company of charleston. An act to alter the Law in relation to the method of counting votes in all elections by the people. An act to provide for the admission of wills made in the execution of a power. An act to alter and amend the charter of the Calhonn Insurance Coupany of Charleston. The House

### Disabled Soldiers.

The Tax Collectors of the State have made their reports, showing the names and numbers of soldiers who have lost arms and legs, and who have been otherwise mained and disabled in Confederate service. The following is a list of those reported in Spartanburg, and although exceeding the number reported of any other District in the State, we feel authorized in saying, that the number in this District is more than double what is reported. We at tribute this deficiency however, to the neglect of our wounded soldiers themselves, in not reporting to the Tax Collector, than to any delinqueacy on the part of that officer.

LEGS LOST.

William G. Austell, Simpson Bearden, John Burnett, William Burnett, Abney Carner, Ga-briel Davis, Oscar Evins, William Godfrey, Jesse Godfrey, Martin Gower, James F. Harrison, Henry Stephenson, Othelo E. Thomas, H. H. Thomson, R. M. Williams.

William Allen, John Brown, John Dewberry Harrison D. Floyd, Richard H. Foster, New port B. Guinn, James Hamby, Richard Ham-mett, John Harmon, Fowler Hambree, George S. Hinnant, Marion Johnson, Jack Johnson. Hood Jolly, Dock Leay, William G. McDowell William McElwrath, Losson Petree, Leonard Smith, Dr. B. M. Smith, Benjamin F. Wofford, Samuel G. Woodward.

OTHERWISE DISABLED.

Daniel Anthony, J. Dallas Burnett, James Daniel Anthony, J. Dalias Burnett, James B. Hinnant, S muel Land, W. A. Lipscomb, Samuel Reid, W lliam Thomas, Adam E. Vans-patton, F. N. Watker, Jesse G. Westmoreland, James W. White, Thomas A Williams.

Total-Legs lost, 15; arms lost, 22; otherwise disabled, 12,

## The President's Message.

We place before our readers this week the larger and most interesting portion of President Johnson's Message. Our subscribers will read and judge for themselvet. Mr Johnson seems to be firm in his former opinions on this subject of reconstruction. His views on this subject are certainly correct; but they are nothing more than any honest man in the world would entertain. Don't know that his opinions will do us any good or not, with such a Congress as he has to deal with.

## A Large Yield of Corn.

Mr. J. HENRY TURNER has placed in our hands a specimen of his corn, which he raised on a piece of bottom land. He informs us that he gathered 60 bushels of corn from 160 feet square of land. Can any of our farmers beat

MR. Davis -The two commissioners appointed by the legislature of Mississippi to inercede with the President for the pardon of Mr. Davis, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Fri day. They could give the prisoner very little encouragement as to the success of their mission, but what the result of it has been is for the present unknown.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4.-The tone and temper. of Congress as exhibited in the speeches at the public welcome yesterday, and by the proceed ngs of both branches thus far, are radically Radical; another indication of this is the message to day, by 107 against 38, of the resolution directing enquiry into the propriety of extending Territorial Government over the

The Radicals are pouring into Washington ike hungry wolves, to glut their fiendish appetites on the defenceless and unrepresented people of the South. Already have the leaders of the party gone to work. Their future schemes and plans are alreany chalked out: and from every indication, nothing less than Territorializing the ten excluded States will satisfy them; and in their organization, the lands must be confiscated -the whites disfranchized and the negro enfranchized. Of course, we cannot give even a summary of the sayings and doings of these political madmen. The very first fellow that got up was Sumner, to take up the bill to establish negro suffrage. Then Schench, to alter the time of the meet ing of the 40th Congress-then Stephens, to curtail the appointing power of the President then Elliot, to repeal the 13th section of the aw which authorizes the President to pardon and grant amnesty to persons who may have participated in the "rebellion." This was obected to by Finch (democrat.) But Elliot carried his point by a vote of 111 to 29. Then Sumner got up again to declare that Congress alone has the power of reconstruction, and that rebellious States have no right to vote on constitutional amendments. Then Chandler got up for some rascally purpose, and Wentworth got up to help him. Then, one Broomal got up to turn the Southern States into Territories right off And so they went on-each one trying to make himself more conspicuously bitter than another towards the Southern relief of the Blue Ridge Railroad, was agreed | white people. The general spirit manifested in the speeches and conversations, is harsh and vindictive. It is however, significant, that the subject of impeachment was not directly alluded to either by resolution or in any of the speeches; it is probable therefore, that impeachment will not be attempted. It appears that the chief question discussed among the Republicans in caucus and out of it, is, "Shall the Constitutional amendments stand as the basis of reconstruction? A majority of the Republicans in the present Congress now adhere to that plattorm, but the Radicals insist that it never was and shall not be made the basis upon which the Southern States shall be admitted. Stevens insists upon negro suffrage without amnesty. From the best information before us, it seems probable that the extreme Radicals will carry their measures, whatever they may be. The moderators, if any there be, will be compelled to follow their lead. The probability is, that Congress will adhere to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and proseed to enforce it by legislation as soon as it shall receive the sanction of twenty one, that is, three-fourths of the State Legislatures of the twenty-six States now represented. According to this, we have a Congress of twenty six States, though the Union embraces thirtysix. Wilson gave notice that he would call up next week a joint resolution to disband and prohibit manager organizations in the rebel States.

Congress will undoubtedly pass the Bill providing that every Congress shall commence in December. The object is openly declared by the Radicals to have in effect a permanent Congress. There is to be no recess, but an adounment over. In such case, according to this programme, there would be no recess, du ring which the President could make appoint ments requiring the confirmation of the Senate. According to the present law, no removal can be made during a session until the successor of an incumbent shall be confirmed

#### For the Carolina Spartan. To the Public.

deem it a duty I owe to myself and to others, to make public the fact that I have declined the District Judgship.

When the appointment was first tendered me. it was my inclination and purpose to accept it, especially as I was urged by the members of the Spartanburg Bar and officers of the Court, without a single exception, to do so. But public opinion throughout the State is so decided ly against the Court that I believe the Legislature will be compelled to yield to the pressure and abolish it, if not at the present session, certainly at the next. There seems also to be a strong likelyhood that the United States Congress will, at an early day, reduce the Southern States to the condition of Territories, destroy all the machinery of our State governments and vacate all public offices. Such being my convictions, it would appear to be unnecessary and improper at this time to involve the people of the district in the excitement and trouble incident to a contest for a district office, and an act of folly on my part, to resign the office I now hold and assume the labor and responsibilities of inaugurating a new Court, which will not continue long enough for the presiding officer to recover from the odium which will attach to him from his connexion with a measure so unpopular. Perhaps, too, a becoming deference to the kind friends who have for the third time elected me to the office of Ordinary, requires that I should continue in that office, and more especially. since there my experience may enable me to be more generally useful.

Other reasons might be assigned for this conclusion (arrived at possibly at a late day) but it is hoped that these may be sufficient to justify me before my friends who have urged my acceptance of the District Judgship, and to relieve from embarrassment those gentlemen who were aspirants for the office of Ordinary

JNO, EARLE BOMAR.

Respectfully,

The New York Herald, consistent only in its inconsistency, comes out strongly in favor of the plan it so bitterly denounced when it was promulgated by Sumner and Stevens, viz: the plan of subjecting the non represented States to the condition of Territories. For the Carolina Spartan. The Cotton 'Fax.

MR. EDITOR : I believe there is usually about eight cents difference between the price of cotton here and in New York. It costs one or two cents more to get it to a New England factory. This difference of from eight to ten cents per pound on the raw material the New Englander must pay, above what our own factories give. Thus by saving freight and profits to the merchants through whose hands it passes. two dollars here will buy about as much of the raw material as three dollars there. But who would have thought that hatred to the South would so far have blinded them, and their excessive desire to make us pay the war debt would so far stultified their proverbial shrewd ness, as to give the Southern manufacturer an additional three cents per pound? But "curses come home to roost." The woman killed the hen that laid the golden egg. Yankee fanaticism has, in a great measure, destroyed the staple from which "they had their gains;" and now their cupidity, in its eagerness to insult and oppress the South, so far overreaches itself as to add, voluntarily, about one fourth to the great advantages we already possess by nature, for manufacturing. Their factories must make money or they would stop them. Then how great must be the profit of cotton factories in the upper country of South Carolina, where the water power is equal to any in the world! Machinery and labor are dearer here than there, it is true, but the difference is almost nothing compared to that of cotton. Since they have thus offered us so handsome

a bonus to become their servants, or rather have laid the necessity on us, let us "accept the s'tuation," and invest every spare dollar in building factories, and thus bring them to their right minds. And should we ever again get into Congress, let us exert ourselves to raise the tax to five cents, or even higher.

W. B. CARSON. Reidville, Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 30, 1866.

#### For the Carolina Spartan. Railroads and Guano.

MR EDITOR: The freight on guano from Charleston to Greenville, is \$25. per ton. I presume it is about the same to Spartanburg. That is a fraction over a cent a pound. I be lieve the freight on cotton is about double as

I think it is commonly estimated that a pound of guano will make from two to three pounds of cotton. There is a very general dis position on the part of upcountry planters to try either guano or Rhode's Superphosphate, but being but little acquainted with their value they do not like to risk them at the present enormous prices. Now, sir, suppose the Railroads say to the planters, "You shall have these invaluable manures as low in Spartanburg and Greenville as in Charleston. Ten tons, or perhaps more, would be brought up this winter and spring france, one that will at present prices. What effect would this have on the profits of the Railroads? It would give them a large increase of freight, and to a small extent, diminish their immediate incomes But if for each ton of guano brought up they have two, or in a favorable year, three tons of cotton to carry down next fall, and get for each of these tons, nearly or quite twice as much as they now receive on a ton of guano or superphosphate, their generosity to the planters would repay them directly, three, four, or five fold.

But this is not all. The more cotton or anything el-e the planter makes to send off, the more goods of all sorts he is both able and willing to buy; and whether he buys them here or in Charleston, the railroad must bring them up. And in general, the prosperity of the country is the railroads, or of any other means of travel and transportation. Thus these Roads have the power to increase the prosperity of the upcountry indefinitely, and in the same ratio to enhance their own inter-W. B. CARSON.

Reidville Spartanburg, S. C.

# A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner

has the following : The Radicals say they will hold the President responsible for having thwarted their measures for reconstruction, and that now they will pursue a different course, without further reference either to the opinione of the President or the wishes of the South. is no doubt they will set aside the State governments of the excluded States, and substitute territorial governments, if they find they can command the requisite two thirds majority of both Houses for this purpose. The pro-pect is that they can do this. If so, they will not trust the measure to the chances of delay, but it out at once. A foreign war, which the President has the power to plunge the country, would so change the aspect of affairs, that the Radicals would have to concil. iate the South, recognise the excluded States, and admit their representatives without any

# EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10TH of JANUARY, at KEIDVILLE, Spartanburg District,

# A House and Lot,

the late Residence of DR. W. C. KILGORE, on the Lot situated near the Female College, containing 2 acres more or less, is a large, commodious DWELLING HOUSE (brick) a Smoke house, a double-cabbin (kitchen) framed, and a well in the yard, a Carriage House, Barn and

Stables (framed) with garden and other Lots TERMS.—Specie or its equivalent, likely one-third or fourth cash, time will be given for the balance, but made known on day of sale. The purchaser to give note and approved security with mortgage of the property if

Also I will sell at the same time, about 150 Bushels of Corn.

for cash, in specie or its equivalent.
M. M. HUNTER, Ex'or.

December 13-46-4

When you want good and pure Medicines when you want good and pure medicines, where does an intelligent person go to purchase them? Why of course to a reliable House, and from reliable persons, who are acquainted with their business and know what they sell. Such a house is the Old Southern Drug I No. 163 Meeting street, Charleston. You can always find there, genuine articles, that are warranted, and at moderate prices.

#### MARRIED

On the 9th instant, by Rev. W. H. Fleming, Rev. W. S. BLACK, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss MARY FLEMING, daughter of the officiating minister.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Whitefoord Smith. Col. WM. GARRETT, of North Carolina, to Miss E. JOELLA FOSTER, of Spartanburg.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. T. J. Earle, Mr. BENJAMIN MORGAN, to Miss NANNIE WESTMORELAND.

By the same, on the 9th instant, Mr. PINK-NEY COLLINS, to Miss LIZZIE HEMPLY.

On the morning of the 2d instant, by Rev. A. H. Lester, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON, of York District, to Miss LOUISA BECHTLER,

On the 2d instant, by J. C. Caldwell, Esqr., Mr. JAMES COX, to Miss JANE EDGE, all of Spartanburg.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. A. A. James, Rev. JOHN M. ROBINSON, to Miss MARY J. KELSOE, all of Spartanburg District.

On the 29th ult , by Rev. J. S. Ezell, Mr. LUTHER G. BY ARS, to Miss SALLIE AMAN-DA COOPER, all of Spartanburg District.

#### School Notice.

THE exercises of Mrs. BUTLERS SCHOOL (for girls), will be resumed on the first my of JANUARY next, at her residence on Church Street.

The year will be divided into four quarters, the first ending the last Friday in March.

TERMS:—In specie or its equivalent, Six dollars a quarter, and fifty cents for firewood.

Dec 13 2t

## E. R. Stokes. BOOK BINDER.

Opposite J. C. Dial's Hardware Store,

MAIN STREET. COLUMBIA, SO. CA.

BLANK BOOKS Manufactured in the best and most substantial manner. Having purchased superior Ruling and Paging Machines,

BOOKS, and all other work executed in any style and pattern they mandesire, and in the shortest possible time.
A large stock of BLANK BOOK and other

Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Ordinarics, and other Public Officers can have their BLANK

Paper of the best quality always on hand.

Music, Periodicals, Law Books, and all othr works bound to suit customers. Orders sent to, and contracts made directly with me, will save money, as I am prepared to do work at but a small advance on New York

Columbia, December 13,

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facins to me directed, I will sell before the Court house door in the Village of Spartanburg, on the first Monday in JANUARY next, the fol-lowing named and described property, to wit:

One lot on Church Street 191 feet front, by 30 feet deep, (depth bounded by lots of H. Mitchell and H. H. Thomson,) and contains the brick building now used for a Post Office in the Village of Spartanburg. Also, Three hundred and fifty five acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of Vina Turner, Dalton and others, sold as the property of Lee L. Smith at the suit of T. Stobo Farrow, Commissioner in Equity, and others. Also,

One lot containing one acre more or less, in the village of spartanburg, and bounded by Greenville Street on the North, and by lots r and others on the South-east and west, said lot sold as the property of L. N. Poole, at the suit of D. W. Moore for another and others. Also,

One hundred and seventy five acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of S. C. Miller, Pinckney Hoy and others, said land sold as the property of Wm E. Miller, at the suit of Smith, McAbee and others. Also,

198 acres of land, more or less; bounded by lands of Mary Horn, Leroy McArthur and others. Also I large kettle, I cow, I year old heifer, I bed, bedstead and clothing. Sold as the property of Thomas Burgess, at the suit of B. F. Bates and others. Also,

Two lots (in one) containing four acres more or less, a Dwelling House and other buildings, said lot bounded west by Church Street, south east and north by a street and lots of Mrs. E. C. Leitner, A. Walker and others. Also, One los containing one acre of land more or less, and an unfinished brick building, said lot bounded west by Laurens Street, north south and east by lots of A. H. Kirby and others, both of above lots situated in the Village of Spartanburg. Also 200 acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of A. Holtzhouser, Jas. Nesbitt and others. Also 32 acres of land mora or less bounded by lands of David Duncan, A. H. Kirby and others, sold as the property of Wm. H. Walker, at the suit of Wm. Jas. Smith. Also,

Seventy five acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of Mrs. Charity West, Sylvia Pope and others, sold as the property of T. R. Gowens' Estate to satisfy State and District executions for Tax. Also, One lot containing half acre of land more or

less, in Spartanburg Village, and bounded east by Brawley street, north, south and west by lots of Mrs. A. Bomar and others, sold as the property of John M. Mason, to satisfy ex-ecutions for Tax due the State and District on said lot. Also,

One hundred and thirteen acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of Mrs Francis Atverson, P Alverson and others, sold as the property of Wm. Toney, to satisfy State and District executions for Tax. Also,

One lot containing half acre of land more of less, situated in the Village of Spartanburg, and bounded by lots of Jno. M. Mason or J. and bounded by lots of Jno. M. Mason or J. B. Tolleson and others, on north, south and west and by Brawley Street on the east, sold as the property of R. T. Smith, to satisfy executions for Tax due the State and District on said lot.

Terms of Sheriff's Sale :- Cash purchasers to pay for titles.
J. H. BLASSINGAME, S. S. D.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 8th, 1866. Dec 13