The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

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

Thursday, December 20, 1866.

No Spartan.

According to the usages of the newspaper Press, no Spartan will appear next week. After a year's constant and close application to the turmoils and perplexities of printing, all hands require a short relaxation from the duties of the office. We wish our readers a merry Christmas.

Cleveland, Walker & Co.

We are requested to state that these gentlemen are Agents for the great Agricultural Works of Horace L. Emery & Son, of Albany, N. Y. They will shortly receive, and always keep on hand for sale, at very low prices, numerous agricultural impliments, such as Threshers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators &c. &c. They are also Agents for the Metropolis Stove Works, and furnish any variety of Fire and Cooking Stoves.

We neglected to say a week or two ago, in noticing this very respectable and long established house, that our excellent friend, Maj. J. W. WEBNER, an old and experienced merchant at this place, constitutes one of its partners, and will always be found at his post, to serve his friends with every variety of dry goods and groceries.

Hogs.

We learn from the Greenville Enterprise, that one or two droves of hogs came to that town recently. They were from Tennessee and were very good sized and fair condition. The lowest price asked, was eleven cents per pound, gross, with but few buyers. They went below. A small drove was here in Spartanburg a few days ago. The price was eleven cents, currency. Few purchasers.

The State of Affairs.

We have from time to time submitted to our readers the opinions we have formed, with respect to our relations with the Government at Washington and the Northern States. Those opinions have been based upon the best information we could obtain by close perusal, from the spirit, drift and character of the Northern press. Although our people do not talk much on the subject, yet we presume they desire to know how our national affairs are progressing, anp what are the prospects ahead, for good or for evil. We must confess that we see little or no amendment for the better at present, the indications of hostility being as marked and as bitter as ever—breathing nothing but evil, and that continually. There are seemingly but two parties at the North—the Radicals and Republicans. A small portion of the Republicans are called Conservatives, who operate in some degree as checks in the mad career of the leading Radicals. They, however, are able to do us little or no good. The strongest vote that has yet been cast in Congress, against the extreme measures of the Radicals, is some forty against one hundred and ten or fifteen. The Republicans (including the Radicals) have therefore usurped all the powers of the Government, regardless of the Constitution, the Executive, the Judiciary, and disregard all the obligations of Justice, Truth and Mercy. This being the state and temper of the ruling numbers, we need not at present, look for any amelioration of the position in which the results of the war have placed us. In the building of the Tower of Babel, however, a confusion of tongues brought on disorder, and consequently defeated the purpose of its Heaven-daring builders. So, we trust in God, will shame and ruin overwhelm the builders of the political Babal at Washington. We have little else to hope for, and we do hope and believe, with all our heart, that swift destruction will overtake these wicked men. So that, until a change come, we must exercise patience, industry and self respect. It is no use to talk about accepting the "situation," as it is called. It is not permitted us to *accept*. The horrid hand of despotism is upon us—we cannot shake it off—it makes no odds whether we accept or not. You had as well talk to a man of the wisdom of accepting old age and death, which are laws of nature, as to talk of the South accepting their doom, so far and so long as the Yankees are able to hold the power they now have over our fortunes. When the South accepts the conditions of restoration, she takes or receives what is offered, with approbation and a willing mind, which never can be. We may therefore receive proposals but not accept. We may submit, but not willingly. We have always spurned the talk about "accepting the situation." We have to submit for the present because we have not the means of resistance. Let our submission be manly, without fear or fawning. The true course for the excluded States is, to cease all attempts to obtain admittance for their Representatives in Congress—they would be utterly fruitless and unavailable in the present state of affairs. Let us abandon Federal politics—let us cultivate forbearance and harmony among ourselves; let us go to work building up our fallen fortunes, and it will not be long before prosperity and happiness will smile upon our stricken country, and our young people at least, may enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity. The present state of affairs cannot last long, North or South. Much of Northern religion as well as Northern politics, have no other foundation than the Devil, Brigham Young, Lucy Stone and Wendell Phillips. Such being the pillars of their Church and State, we have the authority of Holy Writ in saying, "they cannot stand."

Congressional Proceedings.

There is little doubt entertained that the Senate will pass the House bill, to repeal the thirteenth section of an Act, which authorized the President to grant amnesty or pardon to Confederates, who were engaged in the late war. There is a general impression at Washington, that a majority of the Republican members of the House will favor the proposition, to abolish the existing government of the ten unrepresented States, and reduce them to the condition of Territories. It is thought, howevers by many, that such a measure will never become a law. Some of the bitterest Radicals in Congress are opposed to it, on Constitutional grounds—whilst some think it altogether inexpedient and unwise, so that, it is hardly possibly that it can command a two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress. It is thought that the hostility of the majority in both Houses, to any measure that might benefit the cotton growing States, forbids the hope of any favorable legislation in the matter of repealing the cotton tax. If the tax is taken off, it will be thought the influence of the New England cotton manufacturers. Notwithstanding it was generally understood that a majority of the judges of the United States District Court, were in favor of deciding against the constitutionality of the test oath, yet, no judicially promulgated decision has been made. It is said, however, that the Court will shortly announce its decision, which, it is generally believed will be against the legality of the oath. There seems to be no doubt with well informed persons at Washington, that Congress will soon pass a bill conferring unqualified suffrage upon the negroes of the District of Columbia. Such a measure passed the House at the last session, but it was postponed then by the Senate. With regard to the impeachment of the President, the first move in that direction was made by Eckley of Ohio, who presented a petition from one hundred and fifty-two citizens of Stark county, Ohio, demanding his impeachment, on the ground of Mr. Johnson's usurpation of rights and abuse of power—selling pardons—neglect to execute laws—abuse of power in appointments and removals from office—inciting the people to disobey laws, &c. In the House, the bill to exclude the representatives from the ten Southern States, from future Congresses, has passed by a solid Radical vote—and the bill to prevent those States from voting in future elections for President, was postponed for a day or two—but will undoubtedly pass. Several of the Conservative Republicans, expressed their disapprobation to both of these measures, but, it had little effect with the majority of the House. There is no good reason to hope for anything better from the Senate. Wilson has given notice that he will introduce a bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau—and he will certainly have it passed. The revengeful and malicious bill, to repeal the statute of limitation so far as it applies to treason and capital offences, came up for consideration, but it was opposed by several Radicals, and when put to the vote it was lost by 39 to 37, in the Senate. With malicious artifice, and true to Yankee instincts, they have brought up in the House, a measure, to give to the loyal States the right to tax national banks in lieu of State claims for war expenses—so, the seceding States, will be debarred the right of taxing northern bank circulation, which is all and the only kind of money we have.

The House has agreed to adjourn from the 20th instant, until the 3d of January. The District suffrage bill of Dixon, requiring the voter to be able to read and write his own name, was voted down by a large majority. Lane declared that the Southern States never should be admitted until they confirmed negro suffrage; that the whole matter was in the control of Congress, representing the loyal States, and that neither the President nor the Cabinet had anything to do with it. The Senate by a vote of 32 against 13, passed the bill conferring suffrage in the District of Columbia on colored persons; but, excluding persons who, in the language of the bill, may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the "rebels" in the late "rebellion." The House had passed a similar bill at the last session, and there is no doubt the measure will become a law. Stephens introduced a bill to establish civil Government in North Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States of the American Union. He stated that he did so at the request of several gentlemen from North Carolina. The delegation of North Carolinians now in Washington prepared the above bill presented by Stephens, which provided for a Convention of delegates of loyal citizens of that State. In the meantime, we observe, that the Legislature of North Carolina at Raleigh, has rejected the Constitutional Amendment in both Houses. But, we must here stop—being tired and sick of heart, in making record of the doings and sayings of a Congress, whose every word and action breathes nothing but hatred and malice to the South. We have, however, again and again expressed our belief—and we now reiterate the same that, notwithstanding the ominous cloud which now darken our political horizon, the South will, in a comparatively short period, emerge from all her troubles—and stand up, and stand out before the world—disenthralled, redeemed and prosperous.

Disabled Soldiers.

The House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina adopted, December 3d, 1866, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby authorized to receive the names of such persons as may have been omitted on the Tax Collectors' list in their late returns to the Governor, who have been deprived of their limbs, or otherwise permanently disabled in the State or Confederate service during the war, and that he be instructed to publish and file a list of the same with the Journal of the House, with a view to a permanent record. Returns will be received in accordance with the resolution, to the 20th of January next. Address John T. Sloan, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Columbia, S. C.

A private letter received in this country, states that the only surviving descendants of Christopher Columbus is shortly to visit America.

Trinity Church, New York, the wealthiest religious organization in this country, is having its title contested to about 70,000,000.

Rev. H. F. Buckner, in the Christian Companion, says: "I have heard Boston ministers, on Southern tours, preach sermons an hour long on Tobacco, without even naming Christ or baptism."

The Central Pacific Railroad is complete to Cisco, 93 miles East from Sacramento, and 12½ miles from the summit of Sierra Nevada Mountains, and 5,911 feet above the level of the sea.

Legislature of South Carolina.

Mr. Thomson has introduced a bill to enlarge and amend the Insolvent Debtor's Act. A bill to make certified copies evidence, received the third reading, and its title was changed to an Act. A bill to alter the sittings of the Courts of Law within the Eastern Circuit, was read the third time, and its title changed to an Act. Mr. Russel introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Ordinary, in the sale or division of real estate. Mr. Wagener introduced a resolution as to the expediency of purchasing the Methodist Female College at Columbia, to be used for a State House. A bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in dues or taxes to the city; and a bill to provide an expeditious mode of ejecting trespassers, received their third reading and were changed to Acts. Mr. Jones introduced a bill to call a Convention of the State. Mr. Lord introduced a bill to unite the Baptist Church in Charleston and the Wentworth Street Baptist Church. Mr. Hanckel introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and sent to the House for concurrence, that every contingent account against the State shall be lodged in the Comptroller's Office in Columbia, by the 20th November, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to examine and report on the same to the Legislature, and no such account shall be considered or acted on by the Legislature, unless so examined and reported. Mr. Hays introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That the Action of the General Assembly in granting to those Tax Collectors of this State, who had failed to make their returns as required by law, have, until the first day of November, to complete the collection of taxes, and to make their final returns, was designed and extended as a measure of general relief to all defaulting tax payers, and all such as complied with its provisions, are hereby exempted from the penalty of a double tax.

A resolution has been adopted restricting the appropriations to be made by the General Assembly at this session to such only as are absolutely necessary for the support of the State Government. This will cut off the numerous petitions which have been pouring in for the re building of court houses, &c., but in our present financial condition it is entirely unavoidable. It is already estimated that five hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars will be required to meet the wants of the Treasury for the ensuing year, of which only $420,000 can be provided by the present system and rates of taxation. Of this sum, however, a very considerable amount will be lost by the contemplated abrogation of the cotton and dog taxes, (the former having become burdensome by reason of the United States tax on the same subject, and the constitutionality of the latter admitting of doubt,) and so at least $150,000 will have to be provided by additional taxes. Besides which $200,000 will be added to these figures if the State undertakes to furnish corn to her destitute making a total of $357,000 to be raised by taxation. Hence the necessity for economy and for the adoption of the resolution to effect it.

For the Carolina Spartan.

How to Educate our Poor Young Men.

MR. EDITOR:—The general prostration of the country, combined with the unprecedented drought of the past Summer, makes it impossible for us to do anything in the cause of benevolence. But as soon as we even partially recover, I intend to try and to succeed in the following plan for getting the means to educate or assist promising young men who have not the funds to educate themselves.

Let the planters give their bonds to deliver annually, for as many years as they may choose, so much wheat, corn, beef, pork or bacon, to the order of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Reidville High School to be applied to the boarding of such indigent young men as may be selected by a Committee of Trustees.

This is not to be a donation to the student, but a loan to be rated at $10 in specie per month, or perhaps even less after a full crop, to be refunded to the Institution as soon as the student shall be able, his own conscience being the judge of his ability. I believe nine-tenths or all will take pride in refunding it.

Compare this with the ordinary method of endowing scholarship. By that, you must have about $1,500 before you can give your beneficiary $100. By this, as soon as we get $100, we can take one student, and when we get $1,500, we can board fifteen. And it will come back in a few years, with or without interest according to the ability of the pupil to be re-used and re-returned perpetually. Thus the grand children or great grand children of the donor may reap the benefit of his beneficence, when he and all else of his works have long since perished from among men.

Another signal advantage is, a young man will not feel himself humiliated by receiving a charity, but rather complimented by being selected, as it is intended only for the deserving.

What of clothing? Six or seven dollars in currency will buy enough good jeans for a suit, which will last a Winter or more, and we have plenty of noble women in the surrounding country who will make it gratis. And a young man having the right spirit within him would not hesitate to wear such a suit on Sabbath as well as through the week. The retired location of Reidville removes all temptation to extravagance in dress.

But the tuition? Well, until we have an endowment, the teachers are wholly dependent on their tuition fees. But as long as I am the Principal, no one need stay away on that account. If he cannot pay all, let him pay ¾, ½, ¼, or 0, and give his note for the rest payable when he is able to pay. Tuition however, is a very small portion of one's expenses at school.

W. B. CARSON.

Reidville, Spartanburg Dist., S. C.

The Indians are said to be getting troublesome on the Upper Missouri. Several boats have been fired into recently, and a number of their passengers killed.

Joseph Cross, D.D., has returned from Europe.

Limestone Male Academy.

Among the many excellent Institutions of learning with which the District of Spartanburg is blessed, the Limestone Springs Male Academy very justly claims a full proportion of the patronage of the people. By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that this is no ordinary Academy. It has now been in successful operation for seven years, and its learned and very able Principal has succeeded by his zeal and assiduity, to draw a large and remunerative number of students. The number of students for the past year was about sixty. This, in itself, is a high recommendation of the ability and talents of Capt. LYLES.

The Palmetto House.

As an additional evidence of the great revival of business at this place, we observe that Mr. WM. IRWIN, who is the prince of hosts, and a gentleman on all occasions, is receiving a large addition to his hospitable mansion, in the way of travellers and men of business. Mr. IRWIN certainly deserves well of this community and the public generally, in affording to those who need it, so comfortable and delightful place of rest. May he live as long as he wants to.

Southern Members of Congress

We see in our exchanges that the Southern members of Congress, elect, who are at Washington, are contemplating returning to their homes, having come to the conclusion that there is no prospect of their being admitted to their seats at present. We think they might have found that out without going to Washington. Our own representative, Hon. James Farrow, is quietly at home, practicing his profession, nor do we know of any member from the State who has gone on.

Our Public Officers.

Surely no district in the State is more favored than Spartanburg, in the possession of able and efficient public officers. We are happy to say that the office of Ordinary is still filled by that accomplished gentleman and efficient officer, John Earle Bomar, esq.

J. B. Tolleson, esq., is one of the old fixtures of the district, and we believe there are thousands who have had business in the Clerk's Office, would give him the meed of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Then there is Mr. Commissioner, T. Stobo Farrow, who with that politeness and care which characterizes his nature, is always ready to give counsel and assistance to those who require his services.

The next in our list is Mr. Sheriff J. H. Blassingame, the highest, and at the same time one of the most attentive, kind, and honorable Sheriffs Spartanburg has ever had. His efficiency was observed and highly complimented by Judge Moses from the Bench. This was heard and appreciated by the people, and Mr. Blassingame's course has proved that he merited the compliment given.

Pastoral Call.

We have been informed that Gen. Ellison Capers, who was a minister of the Episcopal Church before the war, and who was recently elected Secretary of State of South Carolina, has accepted a call from the Episcopal congregation, to supply Christ Church at Greenville, which had been for some time vacant. The Rev. Mr. Capers will assume the duties of the church in a short time. He is a learned and able minister.

University of South Carolina.

A writer in the *Carolinian* has addressed to the Legislature a sensible suggestion, recommending that the door of the University of South Carolina be opened to the young men at large with no charges for tuition. The writer further suggests a plan by which a student can attend the institution at no greater cost than from one hundred to two hundred dollars per annum. The poor boys of our State would receive benefits of incalculable value. Such a measure is due to the people and the times.

Net Weight of Hogs.

By the kindness of a friend we are able to give to our readers the following table, the correctness of which he is able to vouch for from experience. It determines the net by the gross weight of hogs. It is based upon the Kentucky rule—that is, 100 pounds gross deduct 25 pounds, for the second 100 pounds subtract 12½ pounds, and for the third 100 pounds deduct 6¼ pounds. All over 300 pounds is calculated as net:

100 gross will net	75	200 gross will net	162
105 gross will net	79	205 gross will net	167
110 gross will net	83	210 gross will net	174
115 gross will net	88	215 gross will net	176
120 gross will net	92	220 gross will net	121
125 gross will net	96	225 gross will net	125
130 gross will net	101	230 gross will net	190
135 gross will net	105	235 gross will net	195
140 gross will net	110	240 gross will net	200
145 gross will net	114	245 gross will net	209
150 gross will net	118	250 gross will net	214
155 gross will net	124	255 gross will net	218
160 gross will net	127	260 gross will net	223
165 gross will net	131	265 gross will net	228
170 gross will net	136	270 gross will net	232
175 gross will net	140	275 gross will net	237
180 gross will net	143	280 gross will net	242
185 gross will net	149	285 gross will net	246
190 gross will net	153	290 gross will net	251
195 gross will net	158	295 gross will net	256

The Ohio penitentiary has now eight hundred and eighty-two convicts confined within its walls, being about one hundred and fifty more than at this time last year. There has been a steady increase in the number of inmates of the institution since the close of the war.

The New York Herald favors Horace Greely's nomination to the United States Senate, because it wants one man in that body who can keep sober during the long night sessions, and will keep away from Forney's "Bourbon bottle."

THE JURY BOX.—The following is an official copy of the Act recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, excluding all who sympathized with the late war from the jury box:

An Act to define the qualifications of Jurors of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That in all trials of civil or criminal cases in any of the courts of this State, it shall be good ground of challenge for causes as to the competency of any juror that such juror is not a qualified voter of this State.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Passed Nov. 26, 1866.

HON. B. F. PERRY.—The Hon. B. F. Perry has written another letter. It is his opinion that the South will never submit to general impartial suffrage for black and white, and that it will not accept a qualified suffrage which would disfranchise any of the present white voters. He says there is sound policy in the conduct of some of the Northern States, which allow qualified negroes to vote, but he considers that general suffrage, white and black, fully as dishonorable and degrading to the South as the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Perry does not believe that the present or ensuing Congress will accept from the South anything but unqualified negro suffrage and that "general amnesty" is offered as an inducement to its acceptance. He does not think, however, that the South is in any peril of confiscation or of prosecution for treason as long as President Johnson remains in office, and advices that the South should abandon politics and devote itself to material improvement.

A national convention of all the States might adjust the difficulties between the two sections; and the South would accede, according to Mr. Perry, to any propositions coming from the North for such a convention. He does not despair of the country, and says: "There is too much intelligence, virtue, and patriotism in the American people for the rule of passion and revenge to continue always."—*Mercury.*

REVIVAL.—Rev. R Furman, D. D., has recently baptized over 30 persons as the blessed fruits of a meeting held with the Sumter church, of which he is pastor. Among the number baptized was the son of this able divine and exemplary Christian. The meeting is said to have been one of unusual interest, and the large and valued accession to the church has added materially to the strength of the cause and denomination in Sumter.

[*S. C. Baptist, 9th inst.*

JOHN H. SURRATT.—It appears from official documents, communicated to the House to-day, that Government had information as long ago as September 18, 1865, that John H. Surratt, implicated in Lincoln's assassination, had escaped from Canada to Europe. Months elapsed before he could be properly identified for arrest, which was accomplished early this month in Alexandria, Egypt. A person who crossed the Atlantic with Surratt, makes affidavit that Surratt acknowledged his own as well as his mother's complicity in the assassination.

The hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in Botetourt, Roanoke, and Craige Counties, Virginia. In Craige, we learn but very few hogs are left.

THE INVENTOR OF THE REBEL RAMS.—The only person living who understands the construction of rebel torpedo rams is now in the city of Washington, to offer all the information concerning them to our Government. These rams were the most terrible engines of war ever constructed.

At the rate of progress we have made for forty years past, the population of the United States will be over one hundred millions in the year 1900.

Orders have been sent to Admiral Goldsborough, by the cable, to send one of the United States fleet now cruising in the Mediterranean, to bring Surratt direct to Washington.

The war has made many changes in Charleston, and we notice that the old Southern Drug House of John Ashhurst & Co. has changed into Goodrich, Wineman & Co., and that they are now importing their Drugs and Medicines from Europe. These gentlemen should be patronized for it is a true Southern House, and they keep a very large stock of Genuine Drugs and Chemicals.

MARRIED

On the 13th instant, by W. H. BAGWELL, Esq., MR. WILEY VAUGHN to MISS CULPURNA BAGWELL, of this District.

On the 12th instant, by Rev. A. M. SHIPP, MR. WILLIAM BRIGES to MISS M. L. McFARLAND.

On Thursday, October 11th, by Rev. J. J. GRIFFIN, DECATUR J. TWITTY, of Spartanburg, S. C., to ELLEN CONNER MAHER, adopted daughter of the late Captain James Maher, of Albany.—*New York Herald.*