tions have followed each other in quick succession, each remodeling or entirely change Republicanism, Monarchy, limited and absolute, together with Aristocracy, hav ever found warm and able advocates within he confines of France. It has, however, been her misfortune to enjoy tranquility unler no one of these forms of government; in fact, it can hardly be said, that she has ever of elections for members of the Legislature of survivors of government for a sufficient length of time for her people to become fully acquainted with its principles. But ever and anon Anarchy has planted her standard on the blighest requested to see to their being forwarded to such precincts as have no post offices. highest ramparts of Republicatism and spread a murky gloom over her cutire terri

Such, politically considered, has been the fate of France; but, when contemplated in a religious point of view, she has, if possible, presented a more bold and striking feature. She has at one time been vacillating between Protestantism and Catholicism, and at and er, she has been wavering between Infidelity and Christianity. The Christian Religion was, at an early period, welcomed in France. but she soon corrupted it, and again readily received the doctrines of the Cross, during the first of the reformation. But oh! fickle France! Political and religious prosperity had no sooner begun to present itself in all the buoyancy of youth, than the edict of itor. We much admire the able and inde-Nantes is revoked by Louis XIV and the pendent manner in which the Express is blood hounds of persecution are let loose to conducted, and warmly recommend it as a gfut their insatiable appetites on protestant blood. The scene grew blacker and the horror more dismal. Thousands are massa- ing the terms, &c., will be found in another ered, and thousands seek an asylum in for- column. eign lands. Literature and religion were banished, and the Temple of truth was assailed; and, to all human appearances, not one stone was left to tell where that splendid edifice stood. Education, with its balmy influences, dwindled and died, and a century of mental gloom brooded over the length and breadth of the land. But through this murky and mortiferious atmosphere, comes the Hero of Corsica, a blazing comet, illuminating all Europe. The European world is terribly convulsed, and the whole earth is shaken from its centre to circumferencecities are razed to their very foundationcrowns are crushed and the thrones of the at kingdoms of the earth are crumbled into very dust-the thundering rear of his artiflery is heard over all Europe, and part of Asia-the heavens are darkened with sulphurous smoke, and desolation seems to be on the march. But his terific career was but the fearful ushering in of a new and glorious period in the political and religious world. Out of the dark and tempestious waves, which had swept over all Europe for centuries, the Sun of Righteonsness rose with a new, and more splended effulgence. Since that period, Popery has staggered from very weakness, and Protestantism has been gathering strength and buckling on her glittering armor.

Infidelity and superstition were most sorely scourged by Bounaparte. His desolating wars produced a shock over the whole Eastern Continent, which taught the inhabitants of the old world that eternal justice would vindicate the rights of God and man. The Inquisition, which for six centuries had been making horrid havoe, dwindled and died under the withering frown of Napoleon. Ever since the days of Father Dominic it had been busily employed as an engine of torture and of death. By its destructive and terrific influence the flickering lamp of pro- republicanism of our institutions, They Had we ever patronized a "grocery," or, as marked that he could not exactly explain testantism in Spain and Portugal had well nigh been extinguished.

The burning of Moscow kindled the lathe productions of the reformers, which had long been contemned and despised, now began to have that worth attached to them which they justly merited; and in 1817 the anniversary of the reformation was celebrated. Books of all kinds now began to be esteemed, and to be spread abroad. Scientific and literary productions began to be stamped with the proper impress. From the battle of Waterloo may be dated the commencement of a glorious period in the education of Europe. The education of the common people of Europe dates no farther back than 1815. Since that time all Europe has been engaged in literary enterprises. Prussia has surpassed every other country, even America, in the educating of her common people, and in regard to great scholars-men of profound learningden may challenge comparison with any other nation. Since the battle of Waterloo, the system of School Districts has been adopted, and schools have been established in many European countries, and are supported at the expense of the several governments. Greater freedom has been given to the press-men have been (partially at least) emancipated from the thralldrom of agesand the spirit of liberty is being desseminated throughout the length and breadth of Europe (E. C. Rec.) T. N.

JULIEN has returned to London from his American tour, and he continues to look even more like a mountebank than ever,-He occupies a conspicuous box in the opera house in London, and constantly wears embroidered cont, embroidered shirt sleeves, embroidered cutts and facing, and embroid-ered shirt, being a map of the United State, with enormous malachite buttons, on each of which is engraved the name of some American city he has visited-New Orleans, New York, Piritadelphia, Boston, Richmond, Charleston, &c. He boasts he has given three hundred concerts and travelled twentyone thousand leagues in the New World-Is it not surprising that a person of his talent—for he is said to have talents—should have such a flunkey's fordness for

The Entery

GRIEDWVINGE, S. O.

Friday Morning, Sept. 1, 1854.

E. W. CARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-s hia, is our authorized Agent. A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Green SAILLY, Wallace's Factory, Spartanburg W. W. SMITH, Merritsville, Greenville Dietries 0. P. M'KINNEY, Slabtown, P. O, Anderson Dis't.

WRITS OF ELECTIONS.

WE learn from the Carolinian, that writs of elections for members of the Legislature see, looking at the aspect of affairs in our have been forwarded to the Court Houses in country, how the liberality of the American such precincts as have no post offices.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

Wirii a never failing load of good reading and beautiful engravings, has been received for September. It still keeps up its well-carned reputation-and seems still to be the "Ladie's favorite."

SPARTANBURG EXPRESS.

We have too long forgotten to notice editorially this near and valued neighbor, and have been reminded of our negligence by finding upon our table the Tri-weekly Ex press, furnished us by its accommodating ed-

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

FROM reliable sources we learn that Yelthough the disease had not, up to the latest intelligence, assumed the form of an epidemic. For the last few days the number of deaths had been from six to eight daily. People are leaving the city, and many are how to use it. our correspondents. The Board of Health has not made its report. Persons unacclimated are warned not to visit the city .-From the telegraphic despatches, to be found in to-day's paper, we learn that for the week cent doggeries." License has been granted ending Saturday last, there were 187 deaths from Yellow Fever in New Orleans. It seems to be on the decline in Savannah.

TO BE HUNG.

Two of the negroes engaged in the mur ler of Matrox, two weeks ago, in Abbeville District, have been tried, found guilty, and thanks you for your advice, we would, in her sentenced to be hung on Friday, 15th of September next.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

gret seeing them seek homes in our broad domains. There is no dislike, upon our part, at seeing them populate and fill the unsettled territories belonging to the United States, or at seeing them protected by the same laws which protect and govern the native-born American citizen. This is right and proper. The Constitution of the United States amply provides for the encouragement and protection of this portion of our population. But this is what we dislike in the feature of foreign emigration: There have followed in its wake, and will continue in a greater degree than beretofore, low and worthless hordes of exotics; and we do not think we would be at all exaggerating, or speaking with apparent incredibility, were we to say this character. Remark the character of the begging mendicants which are seen in the streets of our cities. From the little knowledge we have of the Atlantic cities, of their early death of her son. poor-houses, prisons and lazarettoes, from examining the reports made of them, we know almost invariably foreigners. A report was made not long since of the number of pris-oners at Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and it was nail was drawn from the thumb. found that out of twelve hundred convicts found that out of twelve hundred convicts A CANDID MILK MAN.—A committee only three hundred and nineteen were American born, the other three-fourths were rep-

As we before said, that exalted sentiment which has made our country an asylum for milk," he said, "he sold for four cents the oppressed of all nations, is an honor to the oppressed of all nations, is an honor to quart; some for five; and some for siz; if the brave spirits who first conceived it—people wanted cheap milk, he put in water."

resentatives from other counties.

strong arm of justice and right all w

But, as every day actualities tenchfact, we believe it exists in the nature erous, are most liable, being the most apt, to become the unconscious dupes of those who may have engaged their sympathy and encouraged their generosity. And do we not people has been totally perverted to the working of great evil. Men whose crimes darken the pages of history in the old world, whose deeds of violence and injury deepens the dye upon the records of humanity, are permitted to come and prey upon the pockets and generosity of our people. Instead of making for themselves homes of industry and thrift, they establish penal colonies, carrying on a war of virulence and wrong against the same people whose liberality they have so much imposed.

A change so desirable in this respect can never be made until Congress in her sovereign capacity shall enact laws and constitute measures which will abolish the present diabolical system of foreign emigration. At present the rudest foreigner is invested with the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship, almost before he understands our language, and a great while before he under stands and appreciates the blessings of freedom and religious liberty. The country demands an extenuation of the Naturalization laws. Are we to have it ? The native-born low Fever really exists in Charleston, al. is not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage until he is twenty-one, (which is very proper,) whilst the ignorant wanderer from the darkness and superstition of 'the' Old World is given this great boon almost ere he

> "GROCERY .- The Southern Enterprise, whose article we publish on our first page, with the above caption, is mistaken, we think, in speaking of the groceries here, as "three to retail liquor in connection with the hotels, for the accommodation of travellers, and they may be more properly styled "fashion-able bar rooms." Don't grow over fastidi-ous, brother Enterprise, Greenville, if we mistake not, has a bar room in connection with the Mansion House; go to work and bring about a reformation at home, and you will have enough to do. Whilst Anderson behalf, inform you that she is able to take care of herself."—S. R. Advocate.

Perhaps we were mistaken, and it is very likely that Anderson can 'take care of her elf.' As much as we dislike the organization There is something wrong, (very mysterious of the so-called Know-Nothings, there is one at least) that a council elected upon the dry feature embodied in their code which we, principle, should, upon the eye of a new eleclooking at the present state of affairs, cannot tion, grant licenses for groceries. It must totally discountenance. We allude to their have been done in the absence of one or both the fair faine of South Carolina and South efforts in preventing the immense emigra- of the wardens who were known to be dry tion pouring into the United States, from ev- men. "Something is rotten in Denmark." ery conceivable portion of the globe, from Brother Rice tells us not to "grow overly having any great political bearing upon the fastidious," and for his sake we will not .come from the down-trodden shores of Ire- he would style it a "fashionable bar-room," how, it was, but the fact was indisputable, land - from the inquisitorial dominions of we would never denounce them. So Jong, tent sparks of literature and religion in Rus-sia. From this period, morality revived— courts of England and France—from the evil consequences, remaining level for the Government to the present time, exerted courts of England and France - from the evil consequences, remaining loyal to the a remarkable influence. He had often obbenighted lands of the Eastern world, all banner of "Truth, Virtue and Temperance," more or less impregnated with anti-republi- we will spare no opportunity to denounce it to others. Perhaps had the worthy exanism, religious heresy, and full of the spir- doggeries, or shield them with the deceitful t of Socialism and the unorthodox princi- name of licensed "fashionable bar-rooms."ple of "one man power." We do not re- Will you join us, Mr. Advocate? or do you that a delegation that respects itself, will . Nnf ced.

> THE Washington City Postmaster having Know Nothing, the Mayor of Washington has removed five members of the Auxiliary Guard, for being opposed to the Know Nothings. So the account says.

> THE New-York Times says a match was made in Boston, on Sunday evening last, between J. E. TAYLOR and WM. BLACKwoon, to fight a prize battle on the 19th of November next. They are to weigh 148 pounds. The fight will be for \$800 a side.

THE mother of SAM PATCH died at Pawtucket, R. I., last week, at the advanced age that one-fourth of foreign emigrants were of of 80 years. She is spoken of as having been a Samaritan to the poor, "going about doing good," and whose tears had flowed "like rivers of water," for the sad fate and

A PRINTER with a long thumb nail, en that three-fourths of the inmates of said pla- ployed in one of the offices in Boston, in ces are foreigners. The street beggars are lowering a form upon an imposing stone caught his nail between the form and stone and when the form was pushed along, the

ting the swill milk question. On Tuesda milk man was examined who was a mire

· Our readers will find in another column a

bject. If we understand the feelings of the South, we desire only that justice should be be done us. We would not deprive the North of one whit of its well-carned reputa-North of one what of its well-carned reputa-tion for what it has done in the cause of edu-cation, morality and religion. The whole is its debtor, and we have shared in the blessings it has been instrumental in dispensing abroad. But crime exists in the North; we fear from the reports which reach us daily through its journals, that crime is on the increase there. We ascribe its prevalence to no peculiar institution or social custom of the North, but to the same causes which operate amongst them to lead men to disobey the law When, therefore, a murder is committed at the North, we do not say that if it had not sent its slaves to the South, and thus leprived itself of this safeguard, such an ofnce had not been known there. The New York Tribune is welcome to a monoply of such logic, or if a castigation must be inflicted, t it be by its brother abolitionist, the New York Evening Post. If a Northern man should be detected in the folly and sin-alas too common North and South-of appropriating to himself, without due credit, the fruits of other men's mental labors, we do not say that it is chargeable to the state of society about him. We leave such logic and Chris tain courtesy to the Boston Congregationnlist. taste. We would hide the offences of brethren when no demand of truth and righteousness renders an exposure necessary. And when compelled to speak, we would do it in the spirit of charity and brotherly kindness. That we of the South have faults, grievous faults, sins which we have just occasion to lament before God, and evils which it behoves us to correct, we deny not; nor do we see how our guilt in neglecting to repent of our own master we must stand or fall. So with others. Let us then not suffer our houghts to be turned, nor our efforts to be diverted from the duties we are called to fulfil, from the evils we are required to correct, in the useless, and, as it may prove to us, the

Tribute to South Carolina.

dangerous attempt to prove that others are

as great sinners as we .- Southern Presbyte-

It is so seldom we find anything like jus tice towards the South and South, Carolina in particular, in our Northern exchanges, that henever an article awarding justice to us is found in their columns, we think it so strange an occurence, that we gave it a place in our

In commenting on the erection of the mon-ument over "the Brave Palmetto Boy, by the ladies of Spartanburg, the Newark (New Jersey) Eagle thus speaks of our beloved

"It is customary with some editors to attempt to cast ridicule upon and detract from Carolinians. And yet with all her indiscretions and we admit she has committed many-no State in the Union has this day greater moral influence. When Mr. Fillmore was in Charlestion a short time since, he rethat the South Carolina delegation in Conserved it himself and had commented upon President looked a little deeper into the matter, he would have discovered a clue to the secret. Perhaps the would have found command the respect of others; that courtesy of manners and dignity of deportment, blended with a disposition to oblige, in due removed a clerk in his office for being a time wins respect and conciliate regard; and, above all, that a straight-forward purpose, backed by strict political integrity and unblemished by personal honor, will always command an influence proportionate to the end to be attained. But we have disgressed. Our object was simply to say that the paragraph quoted above illustrates a beautiful trait in Carolina character."

From California.

We have later news from California. Almost all the harvest throughout California has been gathered in, and though in the car ly part of the season cor aerable apprehen-sions were entertained of a short crop, the San Francisco Herald states that more breadstuffs have been raised than the people of the State can consume during the next twelve months, and, as a natural consequence of this state of things, the shipment of flour in large quantities to Australia has already commenc-

ed at that port. The Democratic State Convention assem-bled at Sacramento on the 18th of July for the nomination of two members of Congres Convention consisted of 228 members. Of these, 123 were opposed to those who endenvored to secure an election of United States Senator at the last session of the Legislature, 03 were in favor of that measure, and the seats of 62 were contested. The result was a formal split in the party and the nomination of two tickets.

with the main land of Southern Russia.

Eighty thousand Turkish troops were in Waliachia, and they occupied the whole course of the Dauube. They we indvancing on the retreating Russiaus, but there had been no fighting.

Three thousand French troops had landed

at Aland.

The London Times says that Russian America is already in the possision of England by virtue of an agreement between Russia and the Hudson Bay Company.

The death of the King of Saxony, in consequence of a fall from his carriage, is answered.

The cholers is raging fearfully at Vienna and is increasing in Liverpool. An American brig, loaded with timber has been passed at sea, water-logged. She had apparently been fired into by a privateer from a thirty-two-pounder.

A NEW WAY TO MAKE TEA AND COFFEE. In the refreshment department of the Syden-ham Crystal Palace is introduced a new mode of making coffee and tea by hydrosta-tic pressure. It is the invention of M. Loysel, a French chemist, and by its agency he proposes to achieve the following results—namely: the production of tea and coffee of a peculiar flavor and clearness, and a secat economy and saving in the use of the materi-al. With a pound of coffee, valued at one and four-pence, he undertakes to produce an imperial gallon, of the infusion, too strong for ordinary use, and of a limpid clearness that would be quite unattainable by any othor means. His process is by scientific appliances, and a recognition of the known ten-dency of liquids to find their level, to force the boiling water twice through the coffee, and thus to get hold of the entire principle called cafeine—a thing which he alleges is never done by the ordinary mode of prepar-ation. In the preparation of tea his discovery is a very simple one, and may be safely recommended to all connoisseurs in the preparation of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." Having, says our London authority, had an opportunity of tasting the tea and coffee as prepared by M. Loysel's apparatus, we can vouch for the delicacy of flavor and limpidity of both. The strength did not strike us as satisfactory, but that is a matter of taste, and of course is influenced by very simple governing circumstances.

ARREST OF CAPT. HOLLINS .- The arrest of Captain Hollins at New York is announce ed on the suit of Calvin Durand, one of the sufferers by the destruction of Greytown The order of arrest was granted by Judge Oakley, of the Supreme Court. The damages are laid at \$14,000.. The amount of bail given by Capt. Hollins was \$20,000. His sureties were Hon. Heman J. Redfield, collector of the port, John J. Cisco, subtreasurer; and J. Romeyn Brodhead, naval officer. The arrest was made just as the captain was leaving for Boston. After bail had been rendered, he prosecuted his journey thither. As Capt. Hollins was engaged in the fulfilment of the orders of the government when he destroyed Greytown, we cannot see how he can be held responsible in a civil suit. The arrest is probably designed to draw from the rovernment an official avowal that Capt. Hollins acted entirely under its directions in the matter of which complaint is made.

DEATH OF A MORMON PATRIARCH.-The Descret News of May 25, chronicles the death of John Smith, Patriarch of the Mormons, in the 73d year of his age. Twenty-two years ago he was dying of consumption, and was given up by the doctors, but he was miraculously restored to life, according to the News, by embracing Mormonism; "for," says the sheet, "although the weather was so cold at the time that the ice had to be cut, he was no sooner ordained an elder than he com-menced to gain health and strength." He underwent many vicissitudes of fortune-was expelled by mobs twice from Missouri and twice from Illinois. The News concludes a glowing eulogy upon his character with the declaration that he administered 5,560 patriarchal blessings—which are recorded in seven large and closely written books.

FATAL RENCONTRE .- On Friday last, the 25th instant, a fatal rencontre took place about seven miles from this place, between James M. Franklin and C. R. Franklin, in which shot guns and a revolver were used and by which the former was immediately killed. It appears that a dispute having arisen, J. M. Franklin fived at C.R. Franklin, but without effect, when the latter fired at him both barrels of his gun taking effect in the face and breast of the deceased. A revolver was then drawn and fired at the decease causing instant death. But as the matter will be investigated judicially, we shall re-frain from saying more.—Newberrian.

Education.

"Enucation does not commence with the "EDUCATION does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfulls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost cumnets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds

are unfortunate, married a man of low breeding, and adverse circumstances; consequently, her son was destined to receive but a limited share of education or moral train ing. At a tender age his character was peculiar, and in some respects very extraordin When only seven years old, he wa means his left arm and hand were crushed, by which accident he forever lost the use of his hand. At the age of ten years he was bitten by a rattlesnake; being nearly alone on the place, he had to call to his aid all the presence of mind of which he was master. Fortunately he used the proper antidote, and thereby saved his hife. In the short space of a few months he was again bitten by one of the same species of reptiles; by pursuing the same course as heretofore, he was again rescued from the jaws of death.

death.

Between the age of twelve and fourteen he made several attempts to take the life of his step-father, which shows he would not be imposed on. About that age he also snapped, several times, a loaded musket at a neighbor. When fourteen years old, he was heighbor. When he had been some time. At the age of sixteen he was attacked, while hunting in the woods, by a very large panther. The panther soon tore him down—he exhibited great presence of mind by feigning death. The panther then carried him into the swamp, covered which was a specific to the covered them. him over with sticks and grass, after which he took his leave in search of more prey.— Our hero, after the panther's departure, arose and made his escape home. He was badly torn—two of his jaw teeth were bitten out, and many wounds were inflicted.

But he was not thus to die, for he soon recovered, and very soon after his recovery gave his step-father a severe whipping and left him. Excepting another slight shock by lightning, his path was smooth until nineteen, when he became enamored of a yound lady; though figuring in a higher phere, his superior in intellect and family, et she was smitten by the boy of misfortune, and resolved to marry him, notwithstanding the opposition of her relatives, who made severe threats against our hero. But what cared he, who had successfully battled against rattle-snakes, panthers, and even the higher powers of heaven, for the threats of man,-Nothing daunted, he continued to urge his claims, after finding all his efforts of a compromise unavailing, he commenced a deter-mined course. He procured his licence, placed a magistrate at a conspicuous point in the woods, and proceeded himself on foot, to the house that sheltered her whom he loved-secretly forced the door of her chamber, and conducted her about five miles through the woods, to the place of

Before arriving at the place upon which the hymenial after had been temporarily erected, illuminated by the blaze of lightwood knots and the pale rays of the moon alone, our hero, fell into his former path of bad luck, for he was bitten by a moccasin snake; but he was too well used to snake bites to suffer that occurence to retard his progress at such a momentous crisis, and ike a brave and undaunted boy, pursued his course, and in accordance with his anticipa-tions was lawfully married, at 12 or 1 o'clock at night. His moccasin bite did not long keep him in bed, for he then possessed a nurse of unceasing attention. After final recovery he carried his wife to the home which he had provided for her, hoping that his cup of misfortune was then full, and that he would then enjoy that bliss attending a married life.

But he was not destined long to enjoy that repose which he had so much sought. He soon became entangled in a quarrel with a Mr. Wheeler; the result was - Wheeler was killed, and our hero, after regular trial n a court of justice, was convicted of man slaughter, and now, at the age, of twenty, has gone, leaving his wife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet home, to the penitentiary, there to be incarcerated within its dismal walls for the space of three years—which to him must seem long, long! Who can con-template his past life and not say, surely he is a child of misfortune? Has his misfortunes ended? Alas! who can tell. That fact is yet concealed by the dark curtains of futu-

Suicide.

John M. Jackson, late of the firm of John Jackson, & Co., Carriage Makers, Cartersville, Geo., committed suicide, near that place, on Monday morning last, by cutting his throat Monday morning last, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. It appears that the deceased had lately become quite intemperate in his habits, having drank to such excess as to bring upon him occasional fits of delirium tremens. At an early hour on the morning of his death, he was seen walking along the rail road track, which he followed until had account the Flowah giver when he he had crossed the Etovah river, when he turned a little aside from the road and committed the horrid crime. An inquest was held over the body on Monday evening, by Richard Gaines, Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.—Cassville (Geo.) Standard.

"You give me a great deal of aid a king to one of his generals on ong been petitioning for some fave

THE modern way of asking for