CAROLINA SPARTAN.

LETTER FROM THE HON. J. J. EVANS.

From the Chester Standard.

My Dear Sir: I have had various applications from newspaper editors to know my opinion of the Cincinnati Convention. These I have declined to answer, because I presume the object was to give publicity through the papers. The subject is a grave one, to be decided by argument and not by the influence of names. My position here does not enable me to form better opinions than may be formed by others at home, but I have on this as on most other questions an opinion which has never been withheld from my private friends, and such as it is, I have no hesitation in giving it to you. There are many objections to such assemblies, the greatest of which is the mode of organization. If they could be constituted so as to reflect truly public opinion, I do not see any very great objection. But this is not so. In the primary assemblies the chief actors are intriguing politicians who look to the distribution of the immense patronage of the government more than the great principles of the party.

The great object should be to select the man who is the best exponent of the principles of the party to which we belong, excluding entirely all selfish considerations. But whilst man's nature is unchanged we shall never realize this. The worst symptom of the time is, the numerous herd of office hunters. The question with them is not who will best carry out the great principles of the Constitution, but from whom are they most likely to obtain an office. There are (in all the North and West and somewhat at the South) the active politicians who manage to get themselves appointed delegates, with a view to make the best bargain for themselves. The mania of office seeking has as yet but little influence on the people of our State, and it may be that this is owing in some degree to our avoiding such Conventions. But it seems to me, there are times and occasions which justify a departure from formal usages. Party is inseparable from popular governments. Since the days of Washington, no man has stood out so prominently that all eyes were turned towards him.

Every section has its favorite, and if each section voted without concert for its first choice, they would be beaten by unity of action in the opposition, or every elector would go into the House of Representatives to select from the three highest. Some preconcert seems, therefore, to be necessary for the success of the party. The first mode was a congressional caucus, but this was broken down in 1824. The present mode was substituted after General Jackson's time, and has been acted on ever since. The greatest objection to it is, as I have before stated, that it represents the intriguing, selfish politicians, and not the unbiased and honest views of the masses. Such an assembly will meet others, and will designate who is to be the candidate of the Democratic party, whether we are represented or not. It is equally certain that South Carolina will vote for the nominee. The choice will be between him and the nominee of the Know Nothings, and the nominee of the Abolitionists or Black Republicans, as they are called. President Pierce is a man after our own hearts. Both in words and in deeds he comes nearer to our opinions than any man who has preceded him for the last thirty years. Our vote may give him the nomination, and my best judgment is that we ought to join the selection. Whether we shall do so in future, may depend on circumstances.

I would not give the delegates positive instructions to vote for no other, but they should be distinctly informed that he is not to be given up until all chance of success fails. I certainly prefer him to all other men, but there are others from which we may expect good, but they have not given, as yet, the evidence. The great impediment in the way of Mr. Pierce arises, I fear, from the cause before stated. His reelection will disappoint the masses of the aspirants for office, as it is not to be expected that he will turn out his own appointees, to put in new men of the same party. It is said the offices in the gift of the President, and worth eighty millions of dollars for the four years. For a share of these spoils there are fifty thousand aspirants at least. If there is an entire change of party, this immense sum is the stake to be won, and the influence of the immense number is brought directly to bear against the party in power, and partly against the nomination of the incumbent by his own party. Your obedient servant,

Josiah J. Evans.

Diplomatic Difficulty.—Information was received by the last steamer from Europe of a misunderstanding between Col. Jackson, our Minister resident at Vienna, and the Austrian Government. A correspondent of the Washington Star says:

"The misunderstanding has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spears, who after seven months' close confinement, during which he was not permitted to communicate in any way with even his minister or consul, was tried the 31st of March, 1854, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and sentenced to ten years' labor in irons in the trenches at Therisenstadt in Bohemia. Mr. Jackson, on the 4th of February, demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of Spears, and informed Count Buol in his note that unless he received an affirmative reply within four weeks he should at the expiration of that time withdraw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country or advantage to its citizens. As there is no probability that the desired answer will be forthcoming, or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to leave Vienna shortly after you receive this."

The Great New York Defaulter.—The report that Mr. Robert Schuyler is living in some obscure village in Germany is said to be entirely without foundation. He died some months ago, as previously announced, at a small place near Nice. His family returned to this country in the steamship Arago, and now, as we learn by the New York Times, reside in that city. Upon the receipt of the intelligence of his death, his son-in-law went to Italy for the purpose of bringing home the family, and they all returned as stated above.

Appointment.—Washington, March 11.—It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Capt. D. N. Ingraham the post of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, made vacant by the death of Commodore Morris.

Demolition of Fort St. Nicholas.

It seems to be the purpose of the Allies to practically force on Russia an assent to the demolition of her fortifications on the eastern coast of the Black Sea by anticipating the result. One of the most conspicuous objects in approaching Sebastopol, was Fort St. Nicholas, and calculated for the armament of 192; it was the most important fortress, excepting Fort St. Constantine, within the southern provinces of Russia. This great work was destroyed on the afternoon of the 4th ultimo, and the correspondent of the *London Times* gives the following spirited account of the occurrence:

"At first, while the concourse of spectators were assembling on the heights, not a gun was fired from the north side. The silence continued uninterrupted for twenty minutes or upward, excepting by the sound of one discharge toward Inkermann. Presently a white spot appeared at one of the lower batteries. This expanded and slowly curled away, and then came the report of the gun.

"The same thing was immediately repeated at another battery, a short distance off, and then came a large puff of smoke, which rose in brilliant whiteness, and another loud report from Fort Michael. From this time, for some ten minutes or so, a moderate fire was kept up from the north side.

"This fire was going on, and serving to distract a little the attention of the spectators, who were assembled in great numbers, when a sudden exclamation among the crowd drew all eyes toward Fort Nicholas. From the west extremity of the long fort, partly concealed from our view by other buildings, was slowly rising and swelling a huge, dense cloud of smoke, which, as it rose and spread, enveloped all the neighborhood in a thick fog. At the same time came a slight sensation of trembling of the ground, and a dull, rumbling sound, like a distant clap of thunder. It was not loud, and there was no echo.

"While watching this scene the massive looking east end, where it turned round toward the south harbor, and the arched galleries for some distance toward the centre—all very conspicuous as the sun was lighting up the white stone—of which they were built, and without anything to intercept a full view of their structure—appeared suddenly to be split and rent asunder, and as the walls fell and dissolved away great blasts of smoke and dust rose out of the ground and stood in their stead. It was a most exciting sight to witness such destruction accomplished, noiselessly, as it seemed at a distance, and as if by magic, for there was no visible human agency, in the midst of a bright still atmosphere, and therefore without any of the usual concomitant circumstances of a natural convulsion.

"The cloud which rose from this end of the building was very dark—almost black in the centre. It rolled and dilated over the ground from whence it had issued, but ascended very gradually. A thick sprinkling of white spots in the water of the roadstead showed that fragments of stones were falling there; and as they continued for many seconds after the explosion, some of them had evidently been projected to a great height.

"Nearly five minutes must have elapsed after this second discharge, the great canopies of smoke were bending over toward the town, the spectators were remarking that only the two ends of the fort had been blown up, when another explosion took place on the west side, and was succeeded, almost immediately afterward by a fourth, at what remained of the east end. The two reports from these explosions seemed louder than the reports which had followed the two former blasts. Still a part of the fort remained upright, and between the dark folds of drapery which shrouded the wide spaces left vacant by the fall of the two wings might still be seen, though mistily, the high central tower and observatory. These did not exist long.

"A fifth and then a sixth mine was sprung, and the whole of the gigantic work, which not long ago stood offering defiance to the navies of the whole world, was levelled to the ground. The clouds of smoke cleared away slowly, and driven gently by the breeze from the north, passed over the ruins of the town, for a time enveloping it in fog and throwing it in dark shadow. The removal of the accustomed outline, and the long gap which was left by the destruction of the fort, was then seen to have changed in its most striking feature the aspect of the whole town of Sebastopol, and to have left it more wrecked in appearance than ever."

The Fashions.—A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

"Skirts have become so voluminous as to be both disfiguring and ridiculous. An unfortunate lady was saluted on the Boulevards by one of the *gamins de Paris* as *le belon de M. Godard*, (the famous æronaut.) The universal cry is *a bas les crenolines*, and it is whispered that we are threatened with an imperial decree prohibiting the excessive use (or abuse) of crenoline, whalebone, hoops, and the other various materials that are employed to give to the fair sex the appearance of huge disproportioned *bells*—not forgetting the new invention of petticoats furnished with India rubber pipes, and a small machine which enables the fair wearer to fill the pipes with air when entering a saloon, and to allow it to escape when the excessive rotundity would be an inconvenience, as on entering a carriage, or in a crowded theatre or concert hall."

The Eugenie Lace Veil.—The Empress' *fournisseur* of lace has lately manufactured, expressly for her, a small black and white lace veil, which consequently has become all the vogue. The veil is very small and with rounded corners; the centre is covered with small dots or sprigs; the border is a wreath of a Vandyked pattern, two or three inches deep; these veils are prettier and more becoming than the heavily worked chantilly falls, which overload the bonnets when raised, and quite conceal the face when dropped. Necklaces are again worn, and are endless in variety and beauty, strands of diamonds and pearls, or fine gold chains, forming festoons by clasps of precious stones.

An old gentleman once said, in speaking of bad consequences of disparity of fortune, especially on the wife's side, in marriage, that when he married he had twenty cents, and his wife twenty-five—and that she was throwing out that extra five cents to him ever afterwards.

Judge O'Neall, in a recent letter to the Greenville Enterprise, says: "More homicides have taken place this winter than at any period within my recollection. They are all traceable to intoxicating drink."

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax on the 12th.

Brown, Shipley, & Co., Liverpool agents of the Collins steamers, received the following despatch from Glasgow of the 27th February:

"The steamer Edinburgh, from New York, passed February 7th large quantities of broken ice. Saw in it a quantity of broken cabinet furniture, together with five ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a ladies' work box, and other articles, such as are common in the cabins of first class steamers."

The Plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers held their first meeting on the 25th ult., at Paris. Count Nalenski presided, opening the session with a speech, and after examining credentials, a written guarantee was signed not to divulge the proceedings until the conference should be closed. An armistice was then decided until the last of March, not, however, to affect the blockade of the Baltic.

The Austrian propositions were then formally paraphrased as the basis of negotiation, and the meeting adjourned. No meeting was held on Tuesday. On Wednesday the second meeting was held, but nothing had transpired relative thereto. Among the rumors abounding it is asserted that Russia, while assenting to the destruction of Sebastopol, Bomarsund and Nicolaieff, refuses to relinquish her potectorate over the Greek christians!

A Vienna letter asserts that Prince Gortschakoff stated that the Russian government considers the convocation of a general European Congress, immediately after a treaty of peace is signed, as the best means of settling all the questions at issue. France and Austria favor the idea, but England objects.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league between France, Austria and Russia is surmised as being not an improbable incident in the future.

Orders had been forwarded to the allied generals respecting the armistice.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon intimated to the generals and admirals in Paris that they probably need not return to their commands. Leave of absence is now freely given to officers in the Crimea.

Vienna advices state that Ishmael Pacha succeeds Omar in the command of the Turkish troops in Asia. Omar Pacha it appears recently demanded from the Porte the appointment of minister of war, and on it being refused he resigned.

A force of three thousand Russians were employed day and night constructing a triple row of piles across the gulf of Finland, six miles from Cronstadt, behind which is stationed the Russian steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 corvettes and 70 gun boats.

The excitement respecting the American difficulty seems to be totally extinct.

The Mayor of London gave a banquet to Mr. Buchanan, but he was summoned to dine with the Queen, so he could not attend.

The lord mayor made a speech at the banquet given in honor of the American minister, in which he expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. Buchanan, as the reception he would have there met with from the representatives of the leading interests in England would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feelings with regard to America; and the interests of commerce, peace, civilization and humanity were too powerful to permit a collision between the two countries.

Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, including Mr. Cobden and Earl Elgin.

In the House of Commons, Sir DeLacy Evans gave notice of a resolution disapproving of the course of the government in refusing offers of troops from Canada, while at the same time making abortive attempts to enlist men from the adjoining neutral territory of the United States.

There is some talk of an early dissolution of Parliament or a change in the government. This rumor affected the funds.

A despatch in the London Morning Advertiser says: "It is deemed not improbable that the result of the moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia may cause the immediate breaking up of the Conference. A very grave *hitch* has already occurred—though the fifth point is the last of all, it was agreed to take it up first, and, accordingly, at the second meeting of the Conference, it was submitted for consideration. Counts Orloff and Brunow objected and proposed to refer it to a Congress of all the Crowned Heads of Europe, pledging themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that Congress might reach."

This unexpected course, it is added, produced consternation at Paris, causing a fall in French funds. It has also surprised and alarmed our own government, and Lord Cowley is expected at London to take instructions from the government on the subject.

The London Times notices rumors to the same effect as the above, which caused a fall in the English funds of 1 per cent. A rally, however, occurred at the close of the market in consequence of the rumors remaining unconfirmed.

Several Paris papers hint that the treaties of 1815 will be essentially modified by the conferences—the object being to obliterate all traces of the European alliance against France.

Liverpool, March 1.—Cotton.—The market opened active, but closed dull, at prices wholly unchanged. Sales of the week 66,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export, and 13,000 bales to speculators. The transactions are: Orleans middling 5 7-8; Upland middling, 5 13 16, fair 6 1-4. Estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet.

Breadstuffs.—Prices have considerably declined. Wheat has declined 3d, Flour 1s., and Corn 1s., with the market quiet. Ohio flour 37s 6d.

Provisions.—The market is unchanged and prices closed steady. Pork is in improved demand. Lard is quiet.

Feb. 21.—Consols are unchanged, closing at 91 1-8 a 91 1-4.

Won't Tell their Ages.—The ladies won't tell their ages, and lawyers need not attempt to get it out of them. In the Griswold divorce case, in Philadelphia, the depositions of Mrs. Anne S. Stephens and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet were read last week; one says she is "over twenty one;" the other says "I don't know my age, of my own knowledge"—which is equivalent to saying she can't remember when she was born.

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856.

We have pecuniary engagements to meet, and therefore beg those indebted to the Carolina Spartan for subscription, advertising, or job work to settle up. To borrow a phrase—"we don't like to dun—but want money bad."

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Rev. Dr. Curtis, D. D., of Limestone, at the invitation of the Spartanburg Reading-Room Association, will deliver the Inaugural Lecture *This* (Wednesday) *Evening*, in the Basement Room of the Methodist Church, at 8 o'clock.

The public are invited.

THANKS,

To Judge Butler and Col. Orr for pamphlets and speeches.

RETURN DAY.

The business of return day did not prove so heavy as was anticipated—but little over the average number. Some 350, including acceptances, will comprise the civil docket.

SENATOR EVANS.

In our columns to-day will be found a letter on the Convention from Judge Evans. The modesty of this document is by no means its least recommendation.

Judge Evans left Washington last week for home, and will spend several weeks in the State.

ALMOST A FIRE.

About daylight on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the dwelling, on Church street, of James Farrow, esq. As no fire was used near the place of its origin, the impression is that it was intentionally applied. It was fortunately extinguished with no considerable damage.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

We learn that the personal difficulty between Dr. John A. Metts, of Union, and S. G. Earle, of the Anderson Gazette, has been adjusted satisfactorily by the interference of friends.

CALHOUN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Calhoun Literary Society of Wofford College commemorated the anniversary of the birth of John C. Calhoun on Tuesday last, by an address and appropriate exercises. Although the day was ill suited to attract an audience, still a most respectable number gathered within the Chapel, and listened with unbroken interest and gratification to the address of William Martin, jr., of Richland.

It was panegyrical, abounded in brilliant thoughts and imagery, and occasional passages of deep pathos were rendered by the youthful speaker with those arts of oratory which make it so captivating and divine.

This was the first anniversary of the society, and each recurring one cannot fail to awaken new interest in our community, and reflect honor upon Wofford College.

CELEBRATION AT COWPENS.

Some time since we noticed the intended celebration at the Cowpens Battle Ground by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston. We have learned a few more particulars.

The Company, nothing unforeseen occurring, will reach Spartanburg from Laurens on Saturday, the 19th of April, spend the Sabbath in this village, and commence the march for Cowpens on Monday morning, spending at that venerated spot all of Tuesday. It is also in the purpose of the Light Infantry to bring with them a corner stone, over which, preliminary to a nobler monumental tribute, they will erect a monument of rugged rock, to commemorate the value of the patriot-heroes who there withstood the minions of tyranny.

It needs not that we should multiply words to stir up enthusiastic co-operation on this subject. Our people rejoice in the deeds of a brave ancestry, and are quick to honor them. Let us therefore make preparations to give a hearty welcome to the gallant volunteers of Charleston on their pilgrimage to Cowpens, and join them in the celebration.

"THE LEGISLATIVE TIMES."

We have been favored by the publishers, Messrs. E. H. Britton & Co., with a copy of "The Legislative Times," containing a full report of the sayings and doings of the members of the two Houses of our Legislature, making a handsome quarto of 332 pages, with a copious index.

This is a valuable work, and should be in the hands of every man who is at all interested in the legislation of the State. We infer that it is the intention of the publishers to continue this publication from year to year, and therefore at least every public and political man should secure a copy at the beginning. Price bound in cloth $5. Address E. H. Britton & Co., Columbia.

THE RISING SUN.

This is the name of a new weekly paper in Newberry, edited by Messrs. Slider and Crosson, exhibiting industry and ability both in its literary and mechanical outfit. We wish abundant success to their journal, and hope its shadow may never be less.

The Mirror has issued a Tri-Weekly, neat and tidy in look, and editorially as pungent as a pepper corn. Each village on a railroad should have a tri-weekly, and certainly Newberry, from her large trade and numerous commercial houses, should support this one.

CATALOGUE S. C. COLLEGE.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. C. Winsmith, of the S. C. College, for the Catalogue of that institution for 1856.

From its pages we find there were—

Resident Graduates	7
Senior Class	44
Junior Class	40
Sophomore Class	65
Freshman Class	23
Total	180

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Eighty-five students graduated at this institution and received their degrees on the 6th instant. Among the number we observe the names of the following gentlemen of our own District. The subject of the *thesis* of each is added:

F. H. Brewton—Dysentery.
M. W. Drummond—Opium.
T. C. Poole—Gastritis.
Thomas H. Zimmerman, Dyspepsia.

We learn from the Edgefield Informer (which we have entered upon our exchange list) that W. P. Jones, tried at Edgefield court, for the murder of W. D. Thurmond, was found guilty of manslaughter.

A Question of Propriety.—The impropriety of one-half the Districts of the State representing the whole number at Cincinnati has been ridiculed and sneered at. Per contra, we should like to ask, as a question of propriety, on which side the balance stands—fourteen Districts representing the State at Cincinnati, or Georgetown District (in part) nominating President Pierce for the United States?

Rev. Thomas E. Bond, D. D., editor of the New York Christian Advocate, is dead.

THE WATERS OF STRIFE.

For three months or more all sorts of appliances have been invoked to scare the people from thought of sending Delegates to Cincinnati, but without diverting them from their fixed purpose. It has been a contest of the politicians and the populace—in which the latter have for once triumphed. The "time-honored policy," the "rights of the South," "union at home in defence of slavery," yea, even "currule dignity," have been summoned to stay the progress of a wholesome measure, demanded by the highest impulses of patriotism—but all were impotent. Despairing of success by ordinary wiles and political manœuvring, venerable dictation from Washington was sought—and lo! like a bomb falling when none was looked for, Senators Butler and Evans, unknown to those who cried to them for help, had already yielded their objections, and acquiesced in the movement! Their own witnesses having proved too much, what followed? Astonished and bitter assaults! Even the Charleston Mercury, able and honored as that journal undoubtedly is, and which made the call upon our Senators, raised a hue and cry against Judge Butler for his inconsistency in opposing, and yet advising entrance into the Cincinnati Convention. We had thought, when the expression of opinion was so decided as to recommend as Delegate even Maj. Perry, that the Mercury, yielding to necessity with grace and dignity, would take no appeal from its own chosen arbiters. But it was otherwise; and, if its language conveys no undignified reproach in words, certain we are that the thoughts of its review of his letter would have been developed in stronger language had decency permitted.

The Mercury, however, is not the only source whence reproaches and harsh terms have emanated, though the foremost in position and influence. The Carolina Times, with less *prestige*, less influence, and less right from its antecedents, has out Herroded Herod. No language was too vile to characterize the party with which the State was invited to fraternize—it was abolitionized, black republicanized—and all that was mercenary charged upon its leaders and affiliators—from President Pierce to James L. Orr. Its rash and harsh statements, unjustified by fact or argument, were retailed by other journals—and simply because they heaped odium upon the movement that could not be stayed by the usual means.

As a fitting *finale* to this miserable traduction of honest-minded freemen, determined on emancipation from newspaper rule and political managers, the Newberry Mirror, remarking on the expressed regrets of Judge O'Neall that Newberry refused to send delegates to Columbia, says:

"The Judge is pained to hear that Newberry is loth to mingle *with abolitionists and their kindred cliques.*"

Heaven forbid that we should wish to restrain any man from freedom of thought or utterance—no. But we do think that decency of expression and political veracity are worthy of observance. Our editor here, to round a period and make a telling point, denounces the Democratic party—whose general soundness is endorsed by every Southern State, and whose President is the first and unanimous choice of South Carolina for the succession—as composed of *abolition and kindred cliques!* And not only so, but Judges Butler and Evans, Col. Orr, Col. Pickens, Gen. Rogers, and the large number of leading men delegated to Columbia—men of wealth in broad lands and negroes—men of the people—men of social and moral position—are inferentially accused and stigmatized with dragging South Carolina into political association with "*abolition and kindred cliques.*" According to these declaimers there is "naught of public virtue left in Syracuse," and when they die, as in poetic conceit on Kosciusko's death, "Freedom will shriek" forth her last dismal wail!

NEW BOOK.

"*Courtship and Marriage, or the joys and sorrows of American life*, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz." T. B. Peterson & Co., No. 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. 1 vol., in cloth, pp. 500, $1 25, or 2 vols. paper, $1.

Mrs. Hentz has but recently died in Florida, and has left to American literature a legacy as rich and pure as that bequeathed to England by Maria Edgeworth, whose works were the first recommended in a catalogue for the reading of a young friend by the late John Quincy Adams in the department of literature. If this work be equal to others from the now silent and disused pen of Mrs. Lee Hentz, we cannot too highly commend it to the religious or the worldly. A gentle beauty in sentiment and thought characterizes all her works, and virtue and morality are sanctified by religion in the development of her creations.

The work is now in press, and will be on sale after the 22d instant.

CONGRESS.

Business in Congress, as usual in sessions preceding Presidential elections, drags heavily. In the Senate the staple topics of discussion have been the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, action of the Retiring Board, and the Territorial question. On the latter Judge Butler made a masterly speech, on the President's Kansas message, which we hope shortly to lay before our readers. Senator Douglas made a majority report on Kansas from the Committee on Territories, embracing the whole history of the question, recommending the enforcement of the views of President Pierce. A minority report, essentially different, was made by Senator Collamer, the leading argument of which is that all the troubles which have arisen in Kansas are attributable to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Large editions of each report have been ordered to be printed.

In the House the chief business is discussion on the resolution empowering the Committee of Elections to send for persons and papers preliminary to an investigation, ostensibly, into the validity of Whitfield's claim to a seat, but really to draw out one-sided statements against the administration and the pro-slavery men in Kansas, to operate in favor of Black Republicanism in the Presidential election. Hon. W. W. Boyce, of this State, has made a laborious and convincing argument on the subject of Kansas, demonstrating that the Northern fanatics have been the aggressors. We shall, if we can possibly find room, republish this speech.

A bill has passed the Senate appropriating $3,000,000 for increasing armaments, munitions, and manufacture and alteration of small arms. Its fate in the House we have yet to learn, though its necessity being glaring, no doubt need be entertained of its final passage.

Gov. Wise.—Gov. Wise, in a late letter, speaking of the approaching Presidential election, thus graphically hits off the opposers of the Democracy:

"In the next Presidential canvass there will be new issues presented by three parties: the white man's party—the democratic; the black man's party—the black republicans; the mulatto party—the cross of northern and southern know nothings—the ticket of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson. All nature abhors vacuums and mongrels; and so do conscientious, conservative-loving whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, ebon-skin and gizzard, foot and all—better than they can bear that cross of the Caucasian and Caffey which you call a—mulatto!"

On Monday of last week, as we learn from the True Carolinian, of Anderson, David Dickson stabbed Jhon Majors with a knife, without provocation. The wound is likely to prove fatal, and Dickson is in jail.

MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS.

Having received a copy of the Reports and Resolutions from one of our Representatives, Jas. V. Trimmier, Esq., we are now enabled to publish the following list of the Managers of Elections for Spartanburg District:

Spartanburg.—Wm. H. Trimmier, Joseph Foster, J. Earle Bomar.

Webber's Box: Franklin Camp, Perry McCarthur, Ellison Clary.

Green's Box: Samuel Bullington, E. P. Golightly, Henry Dodd.

Morgan's Box: William Ballinger, John Wheeler, John Booker.

Casheville Box: Leland F. Anderson, D. A. Chamblin, Loderick J. Johnson.

Hobby's Box: Madison Lanham, C. C. Layten, John S. Rogers.

Woodruff's Box: E. S. Allen, Jonas Brewton, A. B. Woodruff.

Bivingsville Box: W. W. Bagwell, Israel Willis, Elijah Barnett.

Wilkins' Box: Thomas S. Lipscomb, Samuel Littlejohn, Aaron Tolleson.

Young's Box: James Scruggs, Thomas Foster, John Martin.

Cathcart's Box: Samuel Sumner, John McCravey, George A. Smith.

Poolesville Box: Andrew M. Evans, Thomas Fielder, David Anderson.

Timmons' Old Field Box: Samuel Turner, John S. Collins, James H. Waddel.

Glenn's Springs: H. White, J. C. Zimmerman, Alvin Lancaster.

Kimbrell's Box: Daniel Willis, B. C. Wall, C. P. Wolfe.

Johnson's Box: Wiley Wood, John McMayfield, W. W. Hendrix.

Tolleson's Box: Stephen Kirby, J. F. Sloan, William Webster.

Cross Anchor Box: William Sheldon, Thomas Parks, Thomas Miles.

Thorn's Box: J. N. Covington, A. J. Henderson, Wm. Thorn.

Gentry's Box: Wm. Coan, H. P. Barry, Aaron Floyd.

Grassy Pond: D. P. Ross, P. P. Goforth, Wm. D. Camp.

Rolling Mill Box: Abner E. Smith, John Turner, Jesse Cannon.

Cunningham's Box: Wm. White, William Dodd, G. M. Pollard.

Rich Hill Box: Martin Otts, James Cunningham, Rufus Lancaster.

Campobello Box: David Patton, Elijah Alverson, W. P. Dickson.

Johnsonville Box: Wm. Moore, Martin O. Miller, Josiah Guinn.

Vernonsville Box: Thomas P. Gaston, Mathew S. Moore, Richard Ballinger.

Lanham's Box: Wm. M. Grisham, Joseph Lanham, H. W. Wakefield.

Limestone Springs' Box: Hiram Lockhart, C. P. Petty, J. D. Goudelock.

W. P. Moon's Box: Thomas G. Turner, O. P. Williams, W. B. Godfrey.

Cherokee Springs' Box: Fielden Cantrell, John Epton, James Turner.

Polls to be kept open two days at Spartanburg Court House, and one day at the other boxes. Votes to be counted on Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENCY—KANSAS.

The Andersen Gazette publishes the following paragraphs of a late letter from one of our Senators—Hon. J. J. Evans:

"The approaching Presidential election renders it necessary to conciliate the South to vote for Fillmore, who is nominated as the Know Nothing candidate, and who, I think it likely, will be adopted by the great mass of Black Republicans.

"As to the Kansas Delegate, there is no intimation yet as to what the committee will recommend. It is a packed committee, but I do not think they will have the hardihood to give Reeder the seat. It is more likely they will vacate Whitfield's seat, on account of the alleged interference of the Missourians, and order a new election. I do not now perceive that there will be any crisis upon which the South can unite in any action under present circumstances, unless there should be civil war in Kansas, the end of which no one can see. Our affairs with England have assumed a somewhat threatening aspect, but the matters in controversy are of too trivial a nature to end in war. There has been and will be a little blustering on both sides, but that will be all."

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Meetings are to be held in Abbeville, Marion, and Newberry, on sale day in April, to act upon the subject of sending delegates to Columbia. The Columbia Examiner urges full representation, and hopes Richland will take responsive steps.

To the list published last week we add the following, whose delegations has since reached us:

York District.—Dr. Samuel Wright, alternate of Dr. R. T. Allison; John S. Bratton, alternate of Samuel Rainey; L. H. Massey, alternate of A. B. Springs; Dr. J. B. Hunter, alternate of J. L. M. Adams; Samuel W. Melton, alternate of Col. W. C. Beatty.

Greenville.—Hon. T. P. Brockman, Perry E. Duncan, Hon. B. F. Perry, W. P. McBee, Dr. W. A. Mooney, Col. T. E. Ware, Col. E. P. Jones, C. J. Elford, Maj. Henry Smith, S. D. Goodlett, esq., Col. E. S. Irvine, Maj. W. K. Easley, Col. W. B. Thompson, Maj. T. Bolling, Jesse K. Stone, B. F. Smarley, N. Morgan, J. Harvey Cleveland, Alexander McBee, Col. David Hoke, Maj. W. A. McDaniel, Robert McKay, esq., Oliver Barrett, Dr. A. B. Crook, J. W. Stokes, esq.

Chesterfield.—Dr. Thos. E. Powe, John A. Inglis, esq., H. McIver, esq., Gen. J. W. Blakeney, Col. W. L. T. Prince, Messrs. Hugh Craig and Geo. W. Spencer.

Pickens.—Col. Alex. Bryce, Wm. Hunter, esq., Maj. J. C. Miller, Dr. R. J. Gilliland, J. A. Doyle, J. H. Ambler, Col. W. S. Grisham, Capt. L. N. Robins, John Lay, W. J. Neville.

The State Agricultural Society.

Col. A. G. Summer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, has published the following circular in reference to membership:

"The Secretary is ready to receive the subscriptions of Life Membership, due on the 1st of January, 1856, at the Society Rooms, Columbia, S. C. Books for subscription to Life Memberships, Annual Memberships, and the "South Carolina Agriculturist," are opened for the reception of names.

"For a Life Membership of $25 the subscribers will receive scrip, which will entitle them to the freedom of the Society as Members and Exhibitors, and a copy of the paper. If the Society should ever be discontinued, the original fee will be returned; and the interest only will be used.

"Annual Membership of $2 entitles the Member to a ticket of admission to the Fair during the week, and the privilege of exhibiting without charge.

"The subscription to "The South Carolina Agriculturist" is $1 per annum, in advance. *Vide* prospectus.

"Gentlemen in various parts of the State will be designated hereafter, who will receive subscriptions of Life Membership, and deliver scrip for the same."

The Steamer Pacific.—As portions of the wreck of this steamer have been found at sea, no reasonable doubt of her loss can longer be cherished. Capt. Nye, who was in command of the Pacific has been charged with turning her over to the new commander in bad condition. To this he replies in vindication of himself. Remarking on this letter, the Charleston Mercury says:

"It shows that the captain of the Pacific was a new man, making his first cruise in that boat, and that he was placed in that position against the wishes of the American stockholders. This letter of Captain Nye, for the first time, lets us know that the Collins steamers, so far from being a peculiarly American line, are mainly owned and effectually controlled by British capitalists.

"We are thankful for the information, and Congress ought to be equally so. There is no possible form in which patriotism has not been invoked to sustain this line by extraordinary gratuities. It had shortened the passage across the Atlantic; it was peculiarly an American enterprise; the boats would be at the service of the Government in case of war, &c.

"It now turns out that these steamers are, in fact, a British line, which the United States Government have been enormously pensioning on fraudulent representations; and which, in case of war, are liable, by a simple vote of the stockholders, to be turned over to Great Britain for service against the United States. Such is the result of the millions that our Government has voted to the Collins steamers."

Communication.

PROGRESS IN SPARTANBURG.

Woodruff's March 11, 1856.

Our attention was attracted, a few days since, by a communication in the *Express*, which was so highly gratifying to our district pride that we cannot refrain from giving expression to our feelings through your columns, by way of calling the notice of our people to the fact, which Mr. Student has made known, that, whilst "Progress is the watch-word of the age," Spartanburg is not behind the times. No: we too are keeping pace with the onward rush of steam-enginism, telegraphism, and new-ideism. Though our railroad is not quite completed to transport our corporeal organisms with the velocity of the sweeping hurricane, and our telegraph has not yet made neighbors of far distant friends—yet, what is better than all this, we have an electrical method of mental transportation, which, avoiding the rugged acclivities, the dangerous declivities, and wearisome circumambulations of the old, beaten, worn out track, lands us, as it were by magic, at the glorious goal of educational proficiency. Instead of injuring our eyes and wearing out our constitutions under the false impression engendered by the banefully delusive teachings of such old fogies as Bacon, Talbot, Hyde, and such like, that "*vigilati annorum lucubrationes*" is necessary for the acquirement of high literary attainments, come and borrow the lamp of our modern Aladdin, whose magic power lifts you at once over the craggy steeps of spelling books, arithmetics, and grammars, then, bearing you in a delightful æronautic excursion, exhibits to your enraptured vision, at a "bird's-eye view," the battles of Cæsar, and the wars of Jugurtha—whilst you drink the music of Virgil's pipe—catch inspiration from Homer's muse—and, after a twelve-month's pleasant trip, sets you down in the City of Science, among the *savans* that dwell there, to enjoy "a feast of reason and flow of soul."

It has been a remarkable fact in the past history of the world, that in every age has lived some glaring genius, whose brilliant corruscations so bedazzled the mental vision of its cotemporaries, as to render them blind to its true greatness, and secure for itself the reproach of being a chimerical enthusiast—if not a bedlam raver. The reason of this is, because it requires something simple and tangible to secure faith from the masses. The common mind is incapable of transcending the limits in which a few hackneyed aphorisms have circumscribed it. Even if it possesses the power, it certainly is deficient in will—it is too lazy. The people are more content to curl the lip of scorn and turn up the nose of contempt at the operations of a truly great mind than to enter into laborious investigation to discover the practical advantages which might accrue to themselves from a proper understanding of them. It is easier, and hence more popular, to pronounce a man a fool, than to recognise and appreciate his genius. Mighty intellects receive not their condign honors till death has disembodied them. Where, in the category of departed philosophers and poets, is the name of him whose brow was wreathed with the laurels while living with which posterity encircled his memory when dead? Horace said—"*exegi monumentum perennius aere*"—but who believed it then? Columbus proclaimed that the earth was round. Did the startling truth receive credence from those to whom it was first presented? Was not the madman scorned—the dreamer derided? Numberless instances might be adduced in corroboration of this truth, but we deem it unnecessary to enter into lengthy details, since we simply make the statement by way of encouragement to one noble citizen, who has struck such a bold and overwhelming blow for the promotion of literature, by rendering so easy and rapid the attainment of a finished education. The people, in their miserable stupidity, may reject the idea at first, as a wild and visionary hallucination, but the fires of truth cannot be quenched by an ocean of ignorance. All that is necessary is to keep the bellows in operation, and the hallowed spark shall soon kindle into a blaze, glorious and effulgent. Its light is now radiant in a portion of our district, and ere long its rays shall be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land. A system promising so much good cannot fail. Think how much labor and expense are saved. A thorough English classical education acquired in a few months—instead of spending half our lives, sweating over grammars and dictionaries. Then, let me exhort the people of Spartanburg to embrace the truth at once—send to the man who deserves our patronage. Why lavish your thousands upon your sons at such places as the Wofford College, South Carolina College, and Furman University, when one-twentieth the amount required there will secure a larger equivalent here? "Oh! ye of little faith," be not so blind to your own interest! Let high schools, universities, colleges, and seminaries of learning—let Boston and London academies of science—no longer boast of their linguistic lore—philosophical profundity—and encyclopedical knowledge. Abandon their antiquated systems, and come and drink at the pure fount which gushes so freely. Let the shades of Cicero and Plato—Bacon, Walker and Webster—retreat abashed from their haunts in the memory of Young America, and consign themselves to their condign oblivion, and let the glorious person of our immortal reformer occupy the hearts and the heads of all lovers of letters and admirers of science.

Then may we expect the speedy advent of that happy era in the history of the world, when the darkness of ignorance and superstition shall be dispelled by the effulgent chandelier of literature, which caught its first spark from the scintillating genius of our boasted son. Respectfully,

AMICUS LITERARUM.

JUDICIOUS ADVICE.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, remarking upon the manner in which college professors are usually selected, makes the following sugg