The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, '57.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On Monday last Hon. Jeff. Choice was re-elected Intendant, and J. B. Cleveland, A. H. Kirby, T. O. P. Vernon, and Jno. W. Maxwell, were re-elected Wardens, of the town of Spartanburg for one year.

REIDSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The corner-stone of the Reidsville High Schools will be laid with Masonic ceremony on the 1st day of October, when several addresses will be made, by Rev. Dr. Buist, Rev. T. A. Hoyt, T. O. P. Vernon and J. D. Wright, esqs. Additional to these attractions will be a pic-nic, and the well known hospitality of the good people of that vicinage is a guaranty of abundance to all who can make it convenient to attend.

THE McDOWELL CUP.

Maj. McDowell requests us to specify more particularly than was done in a former notice the conditions on which the cup presented by him to the North Squadron of Cavalry shall be disposed of, viz:

At the muster on the 10th October, at this village, the cup will be awarded to that company which shall make the most orderly charge in line.

The company thus getting the cup shall, under proper judges and regulations, adjudge the cup to the member who, in riding at the ring, shall be decided the most expert at three charges.

MORE SIRUP.

We are indebted to Elihu P. Smith and T. P. Gaston, Esqs., for samples of Chinese Sugar Cane Sirup. That sent by Mr. Smith is the best article we have yet seen, though darker in color than is usual—and in our judgment a decided advantage. Mr. Gaston's is almost transparent, but hardly so concentrated as the other. Both, however, are good enough for any practical purpose.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. Peterson, No. 306, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has in press, and will be ready for sale on the 20th instant and 3d October, a new work by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz and Mrs. Hale's Book of Receipts, embracing 4,545, in all departments of domestic arts. Mrs. Hentz' work is called the "*Lost Daughter and other Tales*," and has never before been published. No person who has ever read the nouvellettes of Mrs. Hentz, or her more continuous stories, needs urging to send for the above work—all should have it.

Copies of these works will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on any one remitting the price of the works to the publisher in a letter.

MR. BANKS' REPUBLICANISM.

N. P. Banks, American candidate of the Black Republicans of Massachusetts for Governor, at a meeting held at Worcester, on the 8th instant, is reported to have uttered the following sentiments:

"We now transfer, for the first time, to the theatre of politics in this State the great purpose of the contest for the past two years. We demand the reinstitution of freedom in Kansas and a reunion of the people. The serried column of last year will support us, and I feel as if standing upon our own native heather supporting the faith of our fathers, and I welcome the contest. I intend to religiously support the Union and the Constitution, and demand for the North and will concede to the South all that can be claimed under the Constitution. I resist the interference with slave labor in those States where it exists, but am inflexibly opposed to the admission of other slave States, or the acquisition of territory for the formation of slave States." He entertained no doubt of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, or that it ought to exercise that power. He also declared his allegiance to the American party.

We thought Mr. B. had got near the kingdom when he said he would concede to the South all that can be claimed under the Constitution; but, like the cow that gave the large pail of milk, he kicks all over at the close. Well, we'll leave the question where it is for the present—with the Federal Government in our favor.

THE SUGAR CROP.—"We are permitted (says the Charleston Standard) to make the following extract of a letter from New Orleans." [We would remark that all who have made sorgho molasses in this neighborhood are abundantly satisfied with its quality, and are likely to conclude the remark below is a "trick of trade:"]

"We have just returned from a tour in the country, and will, with pleasure, let you know what informations we have regarding the sugar crop.

"It is now established that the coming crop will not overrun 300,000 hhds., and our opinion, with that of many, is that it cannot reach that figure; a correct valuation would be from 250 to 300,000 hhds. Our impression is that prices will not be maintained, but that *fair* sugar will not go below 6¾, that is the *old* process made. We have received a sample of Sorgho molasses, and a few barrels have been sold at 45 cts per gal. It is now certain that sugar cannot be obtained from the Sorgho with the present apparatuses, and what molasses there is, is of a very inferior quality, having a bad smell and taste: we cannot compare it to anything better than to *old fermented* molasses. We are in hopes that our planters will not try any more to cultivate it for sugar purposes. The cane crop is very backward; about one month. Many planters don't pretend to begin taking in their crop before November, and must, thereby, sustain losses by frost."

GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW.—This gentleman, whose military exploits were a theme for many a hearty laugh during the Mexican war, is now a candidate for the Senate of the United States from Tennessee. In a letter announcing himself he comes square up to the Southern line. He says:

"In regard to the course of conduct I shall adopt, if honored with your confidence, I have only to say, that I think I have given proof enough of love of country to satisfy you that I will never intentionally prove faithless to the trust reposed in me. Upon the great question which now threatens the Union of the States, I declare my attachment to the Union to be *second* only to the *rights secured* by the *Constitution* to the States. Upon this question I have no further concessions to grant, no more compromises to make. I consider the South as already *driven to the wall*. Further she *ought not, can not, shall not*, retreat with my concurrence."

CONNECTICUT AND KANSAS.—Prof. Silliman tries to dodge the responsibility of the late remonstrance addressed by him and others to the President on the subject of Kansas. In a note to the Tribune he says:

"I have to state that I never saw or heard of this paper until it was presented to me for my signature, and I added my name to the list of my respected fellow-citizens, as every American citizen has the right to protest against any act of the government of his country which he disapproves.

"I have not changed my opinion, but I have no claim to the pre-eminence assigned me by the public prints."

A CHANCE FOR LAND SPECULATORS.—James L. Latham, administrator of David Allison, of North Carolina, advertises the following lands for sale, in Newbern, on term Monday of this month:

In Cumberland county, about 260,700 acres. In Onslow county, about 210,260 acres. In Brunswick county, about 45,184 acres. In Jones county, about 123,069 acres. In Bobeson county, about 124,490 acres. An aggregate of 764,153 acres.

A complete map of the heavens, so far as our knowledge goes, has been published under the auspices of the Imperial Observatory of France. It is to consist of sixty-five plates, each one indicating the position of 24,225 stars of the third magnitude, or 1,659,125 in all.

BLACKWOOD AND THE REVIEWS.

Blackwood for August and the London Quarterly and Edinburg Reviews for July are on our table from Leonard Scott & Co., New York. We always love to welcome the strongly marked face of George Buchanan and the Scottish thistle to our sanctum. The cover thus emblazoned ever opens on a rich table of contents to Blackwood, however harsh its gothic Toryism, and however bitter its hate to American democracy. We can always turn from these repulsive features, and find matter of interest, however. This number contains Part III of Bulwer's new novel of "What will he do with it?" and a review of Part II of the Life of Sir Charles J. Napier. These are the beginning and the end, with a centre wing of five papers full of interest to the general reader, if less attractive in literature or history.

Contents of the London Quarterly.—1. The French Constitutionalist; 2. Electioneering; 3. Ireland Past and Present; 4. Internal Decoration and Arrangement of Churches; 5. Travels in China—Fortune and Hue; 6. Manchester Exhibition; 7. Homeric Characters in and out of Homer; 8. The Bill for Divorce.

Contents of the Edinburg Review.—1. The Confraternity of La Salette; 2. De La Rive on Electrical Science; 3 Marshal Marmont's Memoirs; 4. Social Progress of Ireland; 5. The License of Modern Novelists; 6. Merivale's Romans under the Empire; 7. Goethe's Character and Moral Influence; 8. Schoelcher's Life of Handel; 9. Representative Reform.

Some of our brother editors occasionally denounce these reviews because they contain misrepresentations of society and civilization in the South. If perversions and misrepresentations were ground of condemnation in all cases, we should enjoy neither history nor contemporary literature. We must be patient under the inflictions of prejudice, and by kindly remonstrance "sun the doubts away with which mischance would cloud us." We know ourselves obnoxious to none of the censures heaped upon us; but others are ignorant. Let us inform them. They will learn better as their eyes are opened to facts and their minds penetrated with truth. Even the British mind is susceptible of enlightenment, notwithstanding the prejudice of ages; and we mistake the signs of the times if it will not culminate in a direction opposite to that which led to the passage of the emancipation act. Nations, like individuals, are sensitive of their consistency. Philanthropy, in their case, however mistaken, took a course opposed to the best interests of the white and black races. The controlling one is now, however, endeavoring to recover the error. Encourage them in this endeavor. Deal not harshly with the erring, but let them steadily work their way out of the industrial dilemma into which they have plunged, even if hard raps are showered upon us in the solution of the problem.

HORRID CRUELTIES IN INDIA.

The English papers give numerous accounts of the atrocities perpetrated on Europeans in India. A letter from Bangalore says:

We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm and danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat.

The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took forty eight females, most of them from ten to fourteen, many delicately nurtured ladies—violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs. ——, the wife of an officer of the — regiment, at Meerut, was soon expecting her confinement. They violated her, then ripped her up, and, taking the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames. No European man, woman or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor fellow countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards.

Another letter, speaking of the outbreak at Allahabad, says:

The officers were at mess when the wretches sounded the alarm bugle to bring them to the parade, and shot them down right and left. Wretched murderers, may they receive their reward! Nine poor little ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted to death in the mess room, and three of the officers who escaped heard their cries as they passed! Poor boys, who had never given offence to any native, nor caused dissatisfaction to the Sepoys. Five officers were shot belonging to the regiment, besides the nine poor boys. Birch and Innes, with the sergeant major, in all 17 military men, many merchants and others were most cruelly butchered—in all 59 Europeans fell that night by the hands of the murdering Sepoys. The treasury was plundered, the prisoners released from jail, and the work of destruction commenced. The whole station was destroyed, house after house plundered and fired.

Every day we have had expeditions to burn and destroy disaffected villages, and we have taken our revenge.

I have been appointed chief of a commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against government and persons; day by day we have strung up eight and ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and I assure you we spare not. A very summary trial is all that takes place; the condemned culprit is placed under a tree with a rope round his neck on the top of a carriage, and when it is pulled away, off he swings.

N. S. PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

This body closed its labors at Richmond, on the morning of the 2d instant, after passing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the union between us and our Old School brethren, could it be effected on terms acceptable to both sides, would be conducive to the best interests of the Church of Christ; and this convention, after a free and all interchange of opinion and views on the subject, do now recommend that the Synod, when formed and duly organized, shall invite the General Assembly of the Old School to a fraternal conference with a view to union.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of slavery in the highest judicatory of the church, to appoint delegates in the proportion prescribed by our form of Government for the appointment of commissioners to the Assembly, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday in April, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod, under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

SUGAR COMING DOWN.—A New York paper publishes quotations of the principal sugar markets in the world, both producing and consuming, all of which exhibit a material falling off in rates, and a continued downward movement. It is plain that the starch has been taken out of the sugar market all over the world, and that a reaction has begun. Everywhere there is hope of an abundant yield in the countries producing this staple. Louisiana promises 300,000 hogsheads against less than one-third of that amount last year. Cuba will come up to the full limit of her past production, if she does not surpass it, under the stimulus of the late high prices. Brazil shows no falling off. Mauritius continues the ratio of increasing production that has doubled her crop in seven years, and it is doubtful whether India will not yield as large a supply as ever.—*Carolina Times.*

MOLASSES FROM THE CHINESE CANE.—The New Orleans Picayune announces the arrival, by the steamer Lecomte, Captain Johnson, of sixty-five barrels new molasses, made from the Sorgho Sucre, or Chinese sugar cane, on the plantation of Mr. Delery, parish of St. Bernard. This is somewhat in anticipation of usual receipts of new molasses. It is consigned to Charles LeBlanc & Co., and is considered an excellent article.

INQUIRIES ABOUT IRON.

At the last session of Congress $2,500 were appropriated to test the different kinds of iron in the county as to the rapidity of their oxydation. As this duty was devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb has issued a circular to owners of iron works, requesting them to forward to the Treasury Department at Washington, by mail or express, two or three samples of iron and ore from all localities—not exceeding one quarter pound each as to iron, and half pound as to ore. He desires information on the following points:

"The extent of the ore deposite—facilities of mining ore—its distance from furnace, and distance of furnace from market, and mode of transportation thence—the fuel used—relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous and anthracite iron—kinds of flux and its cost, &c., the capacity of the establishment and the amount of iron produced during the last year, and what it would be capable of producing under a ready sale and remunerating prices—any peculiarity of the iron produced—whether there are rolling mills in the vicinity, and what descriptions of iron they roll—to what purpose most of the products of your furnaces are applied, and what description of iron the establishment mostly produces—when did your works first go into operation—what has been the annual production, and what the ruling prices each year since your works were first started. You will please give the State and county in which your iron mine is situated, and the distance your fuel is transported."

The result of the experiments will be sent to those here called upon, and the Department desires the post offices of those sending specimens.

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.—John Mitchel, the "Irish rebel," now a citizen of Tennessee, is about to commence the publication of a paper with the above title at Knoxville, Tennessee. It is proposed to make this paper a thoroughly Democratic and State-rights journal, without, however, making it *partisan*, "unless the Constitution of the United States is to be called a partisan document." It will uphold the Federal Union, provided the sovereignty of the confederated States be respected, and not otherwise.

"Holding that the institution of Negro Slavery is a sound, just, wholesome institution; and, therefore, that the question of re opening the African slave trade is a question of expediency alone, the conductors of the 'Southern Citizen' will, in view of the late action of the Southern Commercial Convention, at Knoxville, apply themselves to search out and bring to light all accessible information bearing upon that important subject—on the whole industrial condition and necessities of the South—on the actual state of the negro races of Africa, and on the policy and action of European powers in reference to the slave trade."

The New York Tribune, in noticing this new enterprise, says that it is a "proposal for a new nigger organ," and that "he is after that well-stocked plantation." The Charleston Standard retorts:

"In this short announcement it makes two mistakes: 1st. Mitchel's paper is not to be a '*nigger* organ;' he leaves that glory to the *Tribune 'et id omne genus.*' 2d. Mitchel is no longer satisfied with that 'well-stocked plantation,' but now aims for *two* of them."

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.—The law of divorce in England had long been felt burdensome and partial. Only the rich could avail themselves of it provisions, and that at great expense and after long delay. These causes led to reform, and the bill removing these onerous restrictions, after much opposition from the Church, has become a law, as we learn from the following paragraphs in the late foreign intelligence:

"The so-called Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on the evening of the 21st. It now goes back to the Lords for concurrence. The clauses so objectionable to the clergy of the Church of England were so modified by ministerial consent as to be equivalent, almost, to a "surrender" by the Government."

"The House of Lords passed the divorce bill with amendments. It was ratified by the House of Commons. The protests of the clergy of the United Church were favorably considered. It is deemed quite a triumph on the part of the latter."

IMMENSE FORTUNE.—A fortune of immense amount, embracing lands, tenements, mines, &c., the majority of which is in New Jersey, has lately been discovered to belong to somebody besides the present holders, by the turning up of some old papers in Camden. It appears that one Judge Thomas Leonard, a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, before the Revolution, became the owner of immense estates, as appears by his will, which is said to be on record in due form at the office in Trenton, New Jersey, and left those estates to his male descendants as long as the name of Leonard existed; and after the name of Leonard ceased to be, to the female descendants, preferring the males to the females, thereby entailing the property to a time indefinite. The said estates have laid to the present time and have become very valuable, embracing about 1,500 acres on Deep Run, towards Amboy; 10,000 acres at the head of Great Egg Harbor river; 350 acres in the city of Princeton, extending from the centre of the town along both sides of the road towards Rocky Hill, now called Princeton street, and embracing some of the finest improvements; 600 acres on Cape Fear river, North Carolina, a valuable coal mine in operation on it, and property in various other locations. This may be a happy windfall to the heirs, if they are able to gain possession of the estates, of which they have the most sanguine hopes.

[*New Jersey State Gazette.*

SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The Echo of the Hague, of July 24th, says:

We have now before us the three bills for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, just presented by the Minister of the Colonies to the Second Chamber. From a rapid examination of them we can affirm that they only nominally abolish slavery—a fact which will surprise no one when it is known that they are based on the ideas of the governmental commission which was nominated some time ago to adjurn the solution of the question. According to these projects, the government will disburse a sum exceeding 32,000,000 florins to purchase the slaves, who are afterwards to be allowed to continue to work for their masters as previously, or to labor under the direction of public functionaries in phalansteres specially established for them; but they are not to regain their real liberty until they shall have reimbursed the expenses of their pretended emancipation, and shall besides have obtained the consent of the authorities. The object seems to be to establish in the West Indies a species of black communism.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The London Times and other leading papers strongly urge the immediate construction of a telegraph to India, and the acquisition of the Atlantic cable for that purpose.

The Times, in a leader on the subject, says: The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction.

An impression prevailed that the cable could be bought for India.

WHO IS HE?—The Savannah *News* of Friday says: A man named James H. Johnson was arrested in the city yesterday by Constables Blance and Richardson, on a charge of having stolen two negroes, the property of Mr. Daniel Jordan, of South Carolina. Johnson was committed to jail by Squire Reedy, where he remains subject to the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina.

FRENCH BROAD R. R.—We learn that Maj. J. C. Turner, Chief Engineer of the Western N. C. Railroad has been applied to by the President and Directors of the French Broad Road to make a survey and locate that Road.

[*Asheville Spectator.*

Information is wanted of Gabriel McCool and Edward Thomas, or, if dead, of their heirs-at-law. McCool was from Newberry, and resided near the "Trap," in Pickens district, many years ago. Information concerning these parties will be thankfully received by Judge O'Neall, Newberry C. H., and S. E. Hagood, Esq., at Pickens, S. C.

An immense oak fell recently in Prussia, which was nearly 1500 years old. It had a circumference of 66 feet (21 feet in diameter) at its base, and 33 feet at the place where its three powerful branches separated. It is supposed to have been as large as any tree in Europe.

FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD CONVENTION.

In the pursuance of previous notice a large and respectable number of delegates met at the Warm Springs, N. C., August 27, 1857, to consider upon the best means of securing the early completion of the N. C. Central and Greenville and French Broad Railroads, and their connection with the various roads now in progress in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Convention was temporarily organized by calling Mr. W. D. Rankin, of Asheville, to the Chair, and appointing Mr. W. C. Brown, of N. C., and W. C. Roadman, of Tenn., Secretaries.

On motion of A. S. Merrimon, of N. C., the delegates from the different counties came forward and enrolled their names.

On motion of J. P. Jordan, four persons from each State were appointed a committee to report permanent officers for the Convention; who reported the following officers: James W. Patton, of N. C., for President; A. E. Smith, of Tennessee, and James Gudger, of North Carolina, Vice Presidents; James Brittain, of Tenn., and James A. Patton, of North Carolina, Secretaries. On motion, F. M. Wiley, of Tenn., was appointed an additional Secretary.

James W. Patton, Esq., then took the Chair, and the convention proceeded to business.

On motion of Dr. M. Carriger a committee of two from each county represented were appointed to report business for the action of the convention. The President appointed the following gentlemen upon this committee:

Grainger county, Tenn.—D. Morris and Dr. M. Carriger.

Jefferson county, Tenn.—W. A. Moore and S. E. Huffmaster.

Greene county, Tenn.—John McGaughey and W. S. Temple.

Cocke county, Tenn.—John Stuart and Dr. Rankin.

Buncombe county, N. C.—N. W. Woodfin and M. Erwin.

Madison county, N. C.—A. E. Baird and J. A. Fagg.

Henderson county, N. C.—J. P. Jordan and W. Bryson.

This committee having retired for the peformance of its duties, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the convention the committee, through N. W. Woodfin, esq., reported as follows:

The committee of two from each county represented, to whom was referred to report business for the action of the convention, beg leave to submit the following report: Your committee are deeply impressed with the advantages possessed by the French Broad Valley as the line for connecting the valley of Ohio, Kentucky and East Tennessee with the cities of the Atlantic seaboard in N. C. and S. C., and any other proposed connection, and to establish this position it might be sufficient to refer to the able surveys and reports on the route made under the authority of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and the action thereon at the meeting of the company at Knoxville and Flat Rock, but your committee are not left to rely alone on testimony so remote, but all is more fully confirmed and enforced by the late able and most conclusive report made to the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad company, by their President, and which your committee beg leave here to refer to, with a hope that a large number of copies thereof may be procured and extensively circulated along the whole line of country interested in the subject. In this report reliable statistics are collected and arranged in such formidable way as to leave no doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced man, that in point of distance, cost of construction, and benefits to be conferred, it can have no rival.

Your committee are gratified to learn that the company organized for that purpose have a confidence, that at an early day they can resume work on the road, and will in a short time put the whole road under contract from Newport, Tenn., to Paint Rock, N. C., which completes the letting of all that part of the road from Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to the N. C. State line, and that its construction will not long be delayed. This would enable the French Broad and Greenville Railroad company to receive their iron at this point at an earlier day than at any other point, and renders it peculiarly proper that this should be the part of their road first put under contract, and your committee are pleased to learn that the company are taking steps to put their road under contract as soon as that in Tennessee is let, and to progress South and East to meet those roads in progress in North and South Carolina. This course your committee conceives must, if persevered in, ultimately prove successful, and especially as the State of North Carolina has already made liberal appropriations, which guarantees the extension of her roads from Beaufort and Wilmington to Asheville on the French Broad, and a confidence is expressed that the State will extend the same assistance to complete this its mountain section. Your committee do not doubt that Charleston as well as the State of South Carolina will soon avail themselves of the charter already secured to enable them to participate in the benefits of this connection, by way of Greenville or Spartanburg, or by both.

Your committee are much pleased to learn that there is a prospect of constructing a road to connect the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Greenville, Tennessee, with the Greenville and French Broad railroad at Paint Rock or at the mouth of Laurel. This would doubtless act as an auxiliary to both of said roads, as well as accommodate the traveller, and greatly benefit the section of country through which it will pass.

Your committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people and States interested in the railroads herein referred to should spare no pains to push to completion the different links in this great chain of railroads; and that as a means thereto books should be opened and effort continued to increase the subscriptions until all is accomplished.

Resolved further, That the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad Company be urged to place the remaining section of their road under contract to the North Carolina line, and that the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company be enjoined to commence letting their road to contract for grading as soon as the other is under contract, and that they begin at the Tennessee State line and progress south to the Butt Mountains as rapidly as their means and the increased subscriptions will justify, and that no unnecessary time be lost until the whole line is completed.

Resolved further, That as a means of facilitating the work, and to increase the subscription on the said road, the respective companies be recommended to receive subscriptions of work in grading the road, in place of cash, when desired by the subscribers of stock.

After debate, the report and resolutions were unanimously concurred in.

Books being opened for subscriptions, $33,000 additional stock was subscribed to the Greenville and French Broad Railroad.

On motion of A. S. Merrimon, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That with a view to the full development of the Agricultural wealth, the unrivalled capabilities for manufacturing purposes of almost every character, and the mineralogical resources of the mountain section of North Carolina, it is necessary that the quality and strength of her soil, the amount of her population and pecuniary resources, her water power, and facilities for getting to and from the markets on the Atlantic Seaboard on the East and the great heart of the Mississippi Valley on the West, and the quality, probable quantity and kinds of her minerals should be ascertained in a reliable and methodical way: to the end that this information may be made known to the world in an authenticated manner, and especially to capitalists, who seek to invest their capital in those sections that are most likely to yield a rich reward:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of ten to carry out, in such way as the committee may deem advisable, the objects had in view in the foregoing resolution.

The President, at the request of A. S. Merrimon, appointed Dr. Christy, of Cincinnati, chairman of the committee, in connection with S. W. Beall, T. L. Clingman, A. S. Merrimon, N. W. Woodfin, C. D. Smith, E. Clayton, Stephen Lee, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, Dr. Joseph A. McDowell.

After passing complimentary resolutions to the officers and another requesting certain papers to publish the proceedings, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

BRITISH ENLISTMENTS IN FRANCE.—The British Government is offering great inducements to French half-pay and pensioned officers to enlist for the Indian army. They are to serve not less than two nor more than five years, and are to be sent out and back at Government expense. The pay of captains is to be 20,000 francs, of first lieutenants, 15,000 francs, and of sub-lieutenants, 12,000 francs.

NEWS SCRAPS.

Mr. Justice Curtis, of the Supreme Court, is about to resign his seat and resume the practice of the law—the salary being inadequate. Messrs. Toucey and Clifford—both of whom have filled the office of Attorney General of the United States, are spoken of as successors.

The N. Y. Tribune is in agony that the pro-slavery party in Kansas *may require* a six months' residence as a pre-requisite to voting, and rings the changes upon it; while that fraudulent humbug and swindle the Topeka constitution imposes the *very same restriction upon suffrage!*

The people around Yorktown are agitating a celebration of the anniversary of Cornwallis' capitulation, on the 19th October next. Right—the day has been neglected too long already. Our good old French allies should come in for a share of the honors of that day, if we have not become too intensely American.

The forty-three Connecticut parsons and professors, it is said, will reply to Mr. Buchanan's Kansas letter.

Should Gen. Henderson decline to run for the U. S. Senate from Texas, it is thought that Hon. Matt. Ward will be chosen.

Since the 10th of June last, England has despatched 72 vessels and 27,000 soldiers to the East Indies.

A letter from Aspinwall states that reports are in circulation that Gen. Rivas has invited Walker to return to Nicaragua. As Rivas heads a party, this is thought to indicate the popular wish, and would divest his reappearance in Central America of filibusterism.

At the meeting of the U. S. Agricultural Society, at Louisville, Ky., on the 5th instant, in the buggy ring, the first premium was taken by South Carolina, and the second by Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in reply to Porter's Spirit, that the forthcoming race between Charleston and Nicholas I. will be the North vs. the South—denies the statement, as both horses were foaled in the South.

The Patriot and Mountaineer says its editor saw in Salisbury, N. C., the identical law office in which Gen. Jackson studied and practised his profession.

In Sweden those who abjure the Lutheran religion are punished by exile. An effort has lately been made to remove this penalty, but the committee appointed of the four orders of the Swedish Diet have reported against the bill prepared by the ministry for its repeal.

Conforming to the enactment of the Colonial Parliament, the banks of Canada give notice that bills or notes intended for collection or discount must be expressed in dollars and cents after 1st January next.

The Asheville Spectator says the proposition to create a new county out of portions of Burke and Yancey will be revived at the next session of the North Carolina Legislature. It proposes the name of Mitchell, in compliment to the late Prof. Mitchell, who lost his life in the Black Mountains, which can be seen from any starting point on the proposed boundary.

Chesley Boatwright, condemned for killing Charles T. Evans, in Kershaw District, was executed on the 4th instant, at Camden.

Rev. F. A. Mood, S. C. Conference M. E. Church, South, has returned from Europe. He intends visiting the Western States, as we learn from the "Southern Light."

The Edgefield Advertiser, while remarking that nearly all the churches of that District are enjoying seasons of revival, states this is specially true of the Methodist Church of the village, which has already had a large accession of members.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, the new Commissioner of Patents, has entered upon the duties of his office.

Accounts from Mexico state that the Tehuantepec question has been settled. The Garay and Sloo grants have been annulled.

Col. T. L. Harris, of Illinois, is spoken of as another candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The sugar and molasses trade of Charleston is not so brisk as formerly. Two auction sales took place last week, but the demand was so slack that only 40 hogsheads of sugar and a few barrels molasses were sold, and the rest was withdrawn. Sugars 9¼ a 9¾; N. O. molasses 51.

Hon. J. F. Marshall, of Abbeville, has, at his own expense, erected a monument over the grave of Lieut. F. W. Selleck, of the Palmetto Regiment, who was the first to plant the American colors on the city walls after the battle of Gavita de Belen.

Some months ago a package of notes on the Bank of Fairfield, amounting to $2,000, was put into the mail for delivery at its counter, but failed to reach it. The matter was investigated, (says the Carolina Times,) and a negro brakeman on the Charlotte railroad has been arrested.

Prof. Moore, of the Ecuador Scientific expedition, accidentally shot his colleague and friend Prof. Francis, while capping a fowling piece to shoot a bird. Prof. F. died from the wound.

The Maine papers report that there was a frost on Sunday night in Paris and other parts of Oxford county, as well as in various localities in Somerset and Kennebec.

At a meeting of the friends of the Air Line Railroad, held at Fairplay, Pickens District, some $30,000 was subscribed.

Upward of $5,000 worth of blackberries were shipped from Madison, Ind., this season.

The vote of joint ballot in the Texas Legislature will stand Houston 13, anti-Houston 110.

During a late visit to Spartanburg we had the pleasure of receiving some kind attention from our host of the Palmetto House. It has never been our lot to stop at a Hotel where a better table was spread before the guest, and where more attentive servants were to be found. The polite and gentlemanly superintendent of affairs, Mr. Camp, is ever at his post ready to do his duty to customers. We recommend this hotel to all going to or through Spartanburg.—*Asheville (N. C.) Spectator.*

THE SUGAR CANE IN TEXAS.—George W. Kendall, who owns a ranche in Texas, and has been very successful in raising the Chinese sugar cane, writes to the New Orleans Picayune as follows:

Many of my friends in this section are sanguine that this new grain or plant will drive all others out of the ground, or that it will at least effect a perfect revolution in the way of farming in Western Texas. They are saving the seed to plant for bread, and they are making syrup and sugar of the juice of the stalk, they are feeding it as green fodder and saving it for dry. No part of it is wasted; cattle, horses, sheep and hogs eat it clean, from the ground upwards, when the stalk is ripe, and gain strength and fatten upon it. An immense quantity of it will be planted next year.

COL. JEFF. DAVIS.—Col. Jeff. Davis is to commence, on the 5th inst., at Hernando, Miss., a series of appointments for addressing the people of North Mississippi, extending to the next election in that State. The *on dit* at Jackson is, that he will condemn Governor Walker's unwarranted "interference" in Kansas, but counsel his friends to stand by the Administration nevertheless, in order to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party. We shall know how much truth there may be in this when we receive the report of his first speech, which we shall have in a few days after the delivery, by way of Memphis. If the report be substantially confirmed, then—"*Eheu! Postume!*"—let what is fugacious go; *sic transit gloria;* we shall be sic of transitory glory. That is all.—*Carolina Times.*

This year there is not a grape on the Island of Madeira; all hopes of overcoming the blight are given up. No one comprehends the disease, and no remedy can be found. The grape, when two months old, collects a mould on the shady side, as large as a pin's head, which bursts and shoots out the seed—in a few days they are dead.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

SEEDS AND PLANTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

UMTWALUME, NATAL,
South Africa, April 14, 1857.

Some three years ago, you will remember, I sent to you a few seeds of the "*Chine Sugar Cane*," or "*Sorgho*," called by the Kafirs, "*Imfe*." I have not seen your report of your trial at cultivating it, but I am pleased to see that it is becoming quite popular in the United States. I do not know whether I had the honor of first calling the public attention to it, but in your paper of December 9th, 1856, in the notice of the Agricultural Report of Patent Office, you speak of it as having been introduced into the United States from Natal, South Africa. It will please those who cultivate it to know that here it has been granulated into beautiful sugar; but I am not able now to give the minutiæ of the process. At the same time I sent the seeds to you, I forwarded a few to Prof. A. Hopkins, of Williams College, Mass., which he cultivated with gratifying results, and the juice of which he pronounced nearly as highly charged with saccharine matter as the regular sugar cane, but he was not able to granulate it. I have the second crop growing in my garden this year from one planting; numerous shoots having come out from the roots, after the cutting of the first crop. The cultivation of sugar is attaining great importance in this little colony. Last year the average yield was *two tons* of good sugar per acre, which sold at from £30 to £34 per ton, making about $300 worth per acre.

I commenced this paper for the purpose of introducing to your notice another indigenous product of Natal. It is said to belong to the "*Apocynads*," and is called by the natives, *Itungulu*. It grows chiefly near the coast; is a thorny shrub or tree, reaching in favorable situations ten or twelve feet in height. It is at all points defended by numerous thorns, strong and sharp. Many of the thorns branch twice or thrice, always throwing out the branches opposite and at right angles. Wherever the bark is punctured, there issues an abundant milky juice, which soon concretes into a substance resembling India rubber. The leaf is rather thick, is oval, and deep green on the upper side, and considerably lighter on the under side. The flower is perfectly white, with five distinct petals, each petal being about three-fourths of an inch long, and not unlike a jasmine petal. The flower emits a faint but delicious fragrance. It is evergreen, and forms when cultivated a beautiful and impenetrable hedge, and is considerably used in this colony for that purpose. But its chief value is its delicious and abundant fruit, which is oblong, about two inches long and from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter; and when perfectly ripe is in the mouth a melting mass of delicious sweetness. It has not unaptly been compared to "strawberries and cream;" for while the pulp and the skin of the fruit is red, it is filled with a white, cream-like juice. In the centre and embedded in the pulp are a few small seeds, a few of which I send you. I hope you will plant them, or send them to some of your friends, who live in the "Sunny South," and will take good care to develop them, and export in due time. It takes some four to six years to bear fruit. Whether they will flourish far from the sea I do not know. I have seen them growing fifteen miles inland, but their natural home seems to be along the sea shore.

I should say that the *Itungulu* is eaten in large quantities with perfect impunity, and is also excellent for preserves, jams, jellies, &c.

Sincerely yours,
H. A. WILDER, (American Missionary.)

P. S. There is one other Natal shrub which, because of its exceeding utility for hedging, I wish to bring to your notice. It is a species of *Solanum*. Its native name is *Umtuma*. When standing alone, it often reaches the height of 12 feet or so, but when sown in a hedge, rises to the height of 6 to 10. It throws out many branches which interlace, and the trunk, the branches, and the leaves, are covered with strong prickles, or spines, which effectually repel even the smallest animals that undertake to penetrate it. It produces a large orange shaped fruit, which contains each 400 or 500 seeds. But the greatest recommendation of it for hedging is the rapidity of its growth. In 8 or 10 months, or a year at most, from the planting of the seed, it forms a hedge which neither man nor beast can penetrate. (It never dies, so far as I know; there are hedges of it in this colony 25 years old.) Its leaves fall in the winter, and hence it is not to be commended for its beauty. It endures moderate frosts, but how far North in your climate it would flourish in the United States I do not know. I should say it would grow well in the Carolinas—perhaps in Virginia.

H. A. W.

The treaty arrangements between our government and General Herran provides for a commission to ascertain the amount of damages which New Granada shall pay as an indemnity to American citizens for losses sustained in consequence of the Panama riots. While the other questions in controversy are postponed, our government makes the emphatic declaration that it will not consent to the imposition of taxes such as have heretofore been levied. New Granada refuses to cede any of her possessions to the United States.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., by DAVIS MOORE, Esq., at the General Muster of the 37th Regiment, S. C. M., Mr. HUGH SPARKS to Miss SALLIE GIBSON.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 6th of this instant, at the residence of Dr. F. W. Tucker, in the lower part of this District, Miss LOUISA A. BARNETT, eldest daughter of Javan and Rachael Barnett, in the 20th year of her age.

In noticing this sad event, we are forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of everything that relates to mortal probation. An interesting and highly intelligent young lady, full of hopes, and of great promise to herself, friends and parents, has been cut down in the bloom of youth.

Having completed her English education in the Spartanburg Female College, she had been for some months engaged in teaching, with a large number of pupils under her care. She had bright prospects in a coming future; but, alas! Death has done his work, has thrown his pale mantle around her mortal tenement, and laid it cold beneath the clod. Such is mortality!

But He that has brought life and immortality to light in the Gospel, mercifully attended her dying hour, and magnified abundantly His grace, by sustaining her faith triumphantly