

Correspondents will please remember we publish no communications unless accompanied with the true name of the writer.

Thanks.

COL. and Mrs. THOS. J. MOORE, MAJ. and Mrs. J. C. ANDERSON will please accept our thanks for the very handsome present from the nuptial feast, with which their kind consideration favored us.

Our thanks are also due CAPTAIN and Mrs. S. C. MEANS for a variety of the most splendid cakes. They were beautiful to look at and most delicious to the taste.

The President's Speech.

President Johnson, in response to the resolutions adopted by the citizens' meeting at Washington on the 23d ult., delivered a speech to an immense crowd who were anxious to hear what the President had to say on topics of vital interest to the country.

"But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the circle, I have fought treason and traitors in the South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombs, the Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat, and now, when I turn round, at the other end of the line I find men, I care not what name you call them, a voice, 'Call them traitors,' who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you, that I am for the preservation of this compact; I am still for the restoration of this Union; I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and following out its destiny.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE THE QUESTION. It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravity which binds all to a common centre as that great law of gravity which will bring back these States, and replace them in their relations.

NEWS ITEMS.

The speech made by Secretary Seward in New York on the 22d of February, has placed him in high favor with the conservative men of the country.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate, providing that a President shall not be eligible to fill the office for a second term.

Ex-Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has gone to Washington to urge on the President the withdrawal of the negro troops from that State.

The Mississippi stay law has been declared unconstitutional by its highest court.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Times states that a number of counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the First National Bank of Indiana, were passing around town yesterday.

Rev. Alexander Campbell, the leader in the reform in the Baptist Church, popularly known as "Campbellism," died in Kentucky lately.

Gen. Crawford, the Rio Grande filibuster, has escaped from Fort Jackson. His whereabouts is not known.

Dexter, the Treasury Agent at Mobile, has entered suit against several military gentlemen, laying his damages at five hundred thousand dollars.

Additional foreign intelligence received here says that in a debate in the British House of Commons, the Fenian conspiracy was charged to be of American origin, and Mr. Seward the real head centre.

The Minnesota Legislature has indefinitely postponed a State Constitutional Amendment in favor of negro suffrage.

The Chicago Journal says the last season has developed the feasibility of raising cotton and tobacco in Southern Illinois, and that large crops of both these products will be planted the coming season.

The colored population of Nashville celebrated the Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation on the 23d ult., by a large procession, consisting of two regiments of colored soldiers and two thousand colored people.

A demonstration of the citizens of the District of Columbia, in support of the President's policy, was attended by an immense concourse. The meeting was addressed by prominent individuals, and resolutions adopted in support of the patriotic policy of the President.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Washington are preparing to send about one hundred colored men from that place to work on plantations in Mississippi.

Petroleum oil has been discovered in south western Louisiana.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 20th inst., says: "Mrs. Davis, wife of ex-President Jefferson Davis, reached this city on Saturday night, and left on Sunday morning's train for Macon, whither she goes as the guest of General Howell Cobb for a short time.

Interesting to Newspapers.

The following circular was issued on the 18th to the commanders of military departments:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S., Washington, February 17, 1866. You will please send to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your departments as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments.

In Mr. Pollard's case, General Grant refused to rescind the order of suppression, but the President has authorized the resumption of the publication on certain conditions.

LETTERS COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.—A special dispatch to the New York Times, dated Washington, February 25th, says: "In the mail alone, last night, the President received thirty six letters from distinguished citizens in all parts of the North, endorsing the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and commending the speech made on the 22d instant.

[For the Carolina Spartan.]

Sorrowful

WANDERS BACK OF THE JAIL IN SEARCH OF HIS COW AND RESTS HIS WEARY LIMBS AT THE HOBOKEN—DELIGHTFUL SEEN ROUSES IMAGINATION.

Cum forth poetic mews & mee enspire To teeh with trimpling hans the tunsful liar, The Spring has cum & visions will appear Of garden greens & lots of ginger beer.

The fields all kivered with doo sprinkled grass Looks like green baze stuck full of brokin glass As of the sky-lites some darned retch for greens,

Had on a bender smashed to smether cens, The Yaller Sun is risin in the Yeast For bred to labor callin man & beast, While old Sol's beams cum down in golden showers

Inspectin all the different kinder flours, And purty soon they'll drase each golden cup And make each blade in jooils drest "dry up," The birds a flutterin from thar leafy humps

In songs onseasin jines the cherry bums For airth & hev'n's knoekted sun folks thinks By chains of Angels mixt with bob o links, Here fur a spell my mews the curtin draws Ideas in skarse & hense her silent paws.

I wouldn't fur the world get ill, In proof thereof, jest read the Doctors bill.

(Mews bein refresht at Jim's, pursceeds.) From yander gorges throate a gurgling creek Cascades throo rox, & near it stands a greek, With poll in hand & reddest kinder hair,

Ketchin tadpoles with a wire snare, Cows full of milk is bellerin for the pales With beeknin horns & telegrafin tails, Down in the medders flox of luvly lams

Drovs sweet refreshment from a 100 d—s, The hens is cacklin over eggs bespoke, The steers is standin ready for the yoke, And hogs impayshint for the ushil wail

Music and fragrance both at one distil, The freedman sleeps all fearless of the lash, Nockin the farmers kalkelashuns all to smash, The niggers hired for 50 cts a day,

& Nigger like, he'll sleep 3 awa, The buzzard sores the area vaults on high Wishin the Village Jack wood die, Cappin the climacts of a seen as nice

As the old sawint spelt in Pairodice, Pardin the mews of now she holds her hand Sho's tryin to learn the figger for the land And if she cant afford to get away, She'll bi a place, & possibly here stay.

The Veto.

One hundred guns were fired in St. Louis on the 22d in honor of the President's veto. A like ceremony was observed in Carbondate, Pennsylvania.

In Baltimore the veto and the speech of the 22d created intense excitement. In the City Council a resolution endorsing the veto message was laid on the table.

A large meeting was held in Louisville, over which Governor Bramlette presided, and at which resolutions endorsing the sentiment of the President were adopted.

A meeting was held at St. Louis, at which a hearty approval of the veto was manifested. In San Francisco a large meeting was addressed by Colonel Hawkins, who said that if President Johnson's action had been correctly reported, he was unfit for the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Wednesday last, by a vote of 70 to 19, refused to entertain a resolution thanking President Johnson for his veto message.

At a caucus held by the Republican members of the Maine Legislature, resolutions were agreed upon sustaining the course of the Radical in Congress.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, in caucus on Tuesday last, endorsed the President's veto.

Resolutions in favor of negro suffrage and vnderstanding the President's policy, were introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, but were rejected after a spirited discussion.

A large meeting was held in Frederick, Md., Hon. Judge Nelson presiding, which fully and enthusiastically sustained President Johnson. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the President's reconstruction policy, and approving his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

We make the following extract from "Leo," the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier of the 27th ult.:

"This Congress will never declare that the lately rebellious States are entitled to representation in Congress." The resolution sent from the House to the Senate for their concurrence, shuts out those States from representation by providing that neither House shall admit their representatives until that declaration be made by both Houses, an event which will not happen between this day and the 31 of March, 1867, when this Congress expires.

The Reconstruction Committee will never report that the eleven Southern States are entitled to representation. Senator Wilson, by way of propitiating the President, or of making some show of moderation, has advocated the admission of the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee.

Possibly the Reconstruction Committee may consent to report the Bill which they had already prepared for the purpose: a Bill admitting Tennessee as a foreign State into the Union. The Tennessee representatives have declared that they would not accept seats under such a Bill.

The President has laid down his political programme in an admirable manner in a conversation with Gov. Cox, of Ohio, which appears in the morning papers. You will see what he proposes to do for the purpose of ordering the Southern States to put themselves in a position which will remove all obstacles to restoration.

When the President shall issue his intended Proclamation, such will be the situation of affairs that Congress cannot except by illegal and factious resistance, obstruct restoration.

If Congress would be induced by the views of the people to accept the programme Bill, drawn by the President, and just published, all would soon be well. I presume that the conversation has appeared at this juncture, in the hope that it would have this effect. Gov. Cox sent it to the Ohio delegation, commending them and endorses it himself.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House, the Civil Rights Bill was discussed the entire day, and finally postponed till next Thursday.

The Senate passed the concurrent resolution relative to the admission of Representatives from the Southern States by a vote of twenty to eighteen.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The United States Senate discussed the resolution that no Senator or Representative from any seceded State shall be admitted until Congress declares such States entitled representation. Senator Sherman addressed the Senate, and maintained that the resolution could confer no power that Congress did not already possess.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced to continue in force the act to re-establish a bureau for freedmen's affairs. Mr. McClung offered a resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction to enquire or ascertain whether contumacy be clearly manifested in the seceding States, and if so, into the expediency of levying contributions on the disloyal inhabitants of such States to defray the extraordinary expenses, which otherwise will be thrown on the National Government, for keeping up a standing army and protecting loyal citizens in their rights under the Constitution. Referred without instructions.

The discussion on the joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution so as to give Congress the power of making laws to a cure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States, and equal protection in life, liberty and property, was continued.

February 27.—The United States Senate considered the resolution of the House, relative to the admission of the Southern States. Senator Dixon made a speech in defence of the policy of the President and his late acts of administration. Senator Trumbull favored the bill before the Senate.

The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment granting equal rights to the citizens of all the citizens.

February 26.—The Democrats of this city held a meeting on Saturday night and endorsed the President's position. The United States Central Committee of California, have adopted resolutions stating that they do not perceive an irreparable breach between the President and Congress.

February 27.—An immense mass meeting was held here last night to sustain the President's policy. Speeches were made by Senator's Cowan, Doolittle, and others.

February 25.—The President has received a telegram from Keokuk, Iowa, informing him that an immense mass meeting was held there on the 24th instant, to show their approbation of his course. Great enthusiasm prevailed. One hundred guns were fired. The President's Veto Message and Administration was unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

February 25.—The Democratic county Convention has fully endorsed the reconstruction policy of the President, and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

A caucus of the Republican members was held at Washington on the 24d ult., at which Stevens, Sumner, Schenck, and all the radicals were present. Mr. Schenck introduced resolutions condemning the President, but the caucus refused to receive them. Mr. Banks, Mr. Wilson, and other more conservative Republicans, deprecated the spirit displayed and the efforts made to widen the gulf between Congress and the President. This led to a general expression of a more conservative feeling, and the meeting resulted in the total defeat of the radical element, which is described as looking very decidedly blue.

THE NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.—The following is the text of the bill reported in the Senate last Friday, to continue in force the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees: "Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees,' approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force for two years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec 2. And best further enacted, That the head of said Bureau shall, from time to time, make, and caused to be enforced, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as shall protect refugees, freedmen and persons of color in all States or parts of States wherein, by the operations of the war to suppress the late rebellion, or by the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or persons heretofore held to slavery or involuntary servitude shall have been emancipated, in the enjoyment of the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence in all courts and causes, lease, purchase, hold, sell and convey real and personal property, and to have the full and equal benefit of all laws for the security of person, estate and personal liberty."

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in honor of the President's veto. Governor Bramlette presided. Speeches were made by the Governor and other distinguished individuals. Resolutions were adopted requesting the withdrawal of the Bureau from the State, pronouncing the bill unconstitutional, expressing kindness to the freedmen, thanking the President for his veto, advocating the right of States to control their own domestic concerns, opposing the distrust of the people expressed through the Legislature, favoring the constitutional rights of States as of paramount importance, and endorsing the sentiments of the President upon representation and taxation.

FRENCH TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM MEXICO.—The latest intelligence from France says: In the Senate, Marshal Forey said the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and even advised that fresh reinforcements be sent out.

Mr. Ranker said, in behalf of the Government, that these opinions were the Marshal's opinions only. The views of the Government were embodied in the speech from the throne and the address.

About 20,000 colored troops, from the Department of Texas, are to arrive shortly at City Point, to be paid off and mustered out of service.

THE PROCLAMATION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York News writes: "I have it from good authority that the President in a few days will issue an official proclamation that peace has been firmly established at the South. The States will then be left to govern themselves under the Constitution of the United States, and State and local laws, without military interference, except in relation to the freedmen's bureau. This institution will continue one year after the date of the forthcoming proclamation."

NEWS FROM HOME.—The radicals in Washington are hearing from home by every mail, and all they hear deepens their conviction that they have made a great mistake. They elected their representatives on platform that pledged them to support the President's policy, and not to follow the cry of Thad Stevens. The people do not want and what the radicals now hear is the commencement of a fire in the rear, that will grow every day till they fulfil the pledges which they were elected.—N. Y. Herald.

Immediately upon the passage of that of emancipation in Missouri, its Legislature organized the State Board of Immigration, to open the way and invite the industry and enterprising of other States to come to Missouri. Governor Fletcher issued an official address, which, with many interesting facts about the State, attracted attention; and immigration commenced upon the close of war, reaching from 50,000 to 80,000 persons; who have come to make their homes in that State.

COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, February 27 1866.

An immense Mass Meeting to endorse the President in his policy was held here at night. The meeting was addressed by Sen. Cowan, Doolittle and others.

NEW YORK, March, 1866.

The cotton market has an advance tendency. Sales 3000 bales at 41 cents and 3000 bales Government cotton at 39 1/2 cents for Low Ordinary to Middling Fair. It is quoted at 35 1/2.

MONTE, March, 1866.

Sales to day of 200 bales Cotton Middlings at 42 cents. Sales of the week 500 bales. Receipts of the week 12,034 bales.

MARRIED.

In the Presbyterian Church at Greenville, S. C., by the Pastor, Rev. E. T. East, D. D., on Tuesday Morning, 27th February, 1866, MAJ. JOHN C. ANDERSON of Spartanburg, to Miss EMMA BUIST of Greenville Village, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

At the residence of the bride father, by Rev. R. H. Reid, on Tuesday evening, 27th February, 1866, Col. THOMAS MOORE of Spartanburg, to Miss MARY E. eldest daughter of Captain David M. Anderson of the same District.

By the Rev. Mr. Vaughn, on Tuesday, the 1st instant, MR. E. S. V. BENT to MISS MOLLIE E. POOLE all of the District.

By R. Brian, Esq., May 23, 1865, MR. HENRY P. MATHERLY to MISS JOANNA HARVEY.

By the same, May 20th, MR. M. QUINN to MISS HANNAH HARVEY.

By the same, September 14, MR. JOHN KIRBY to MISS NANCY QUINN.

By the same, October 30, MR. J. M. DEWBERRY to MISS TERTIE BRYANT.

By the same, November 2, MR. THOMAS MATHES to MISS MARGRET QUINN.

By the same, November 2, MR. JEFFERSON KIRBY to MISS NANCY BIRD.

By the same, December 5, MR. SAMUEL SPECK to MISS LOUISA BROWN.

By the same, December 12, JOHN PUCKET to MISS ELIZABETH BREGGS.

By the same, December 1st, MR. THEOPHALOUS LITTLEJOHN to MISS ELIZABETH FOSTER.

By the same, January 15, MR. JOHN S. PATTERSON to MISS MARY FINLEY.

By the same, January 23, MR. F. EARNEST to MISS NANCY BIRD.

Walker House. THIS HOTEL is now on for the reception of visitors, with rooms neatly furnished, and other necessary accommodations. A liberal patronage is solicited.

March 8 JOHN WALKER, Supt. 4w

Notice. ALL persons are hereby warned not to trade for a NOTICE by myself to JAMES E. SMITH, for a thousand dollars, dated June 15, 1862, as shall not pay the same, unless compelled by law.

March 8 JAS. YOUNGER 4w

SHIVER HOUSE! STILL in full operation; well furnished with the best markets can supply; in the centre of business; attended to by polite and attentive waiters. Mrs. SHIVER and Mr. JOHN BELLS always in attendance, to serve and under the stay of our friends agreeable. La Stables, well supplied with provender, 500 Horses and Carriages on hand to hire instantly—attended to by ELISHA SHIVER day partner in this branch of my business.

March 8 W. SHIVER, 3t

LANDETH'S GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS, OF THE GROW OF 1865.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening, a large stock of LANDETH'S GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS, of last year's crop—of all the varieties usually cultivated in this climate; together with several rare kinds not hitherto known here.

As heretofore, he prepared to supply country dealers with any quantity of these well-known and high approved seeds, neatly put up in convenient packages, and at such prices as will be satisfactory profits. A supply of ONION SETS, produced from the seed, which give the grower the largest, smoothest, in every respect, the finest Onions, and in every few weeks. Also, BIRD SEEDS every kind, very carefully cleaned.

EDWARD SILL, South side of the street, midway between Baptist Church and Jackson's Hotel. March 8 5 2t

The New Herald, Spartanburg Register, will please the above two insertions and send to this office.

LA NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RESUMED the Practice Law. Office up stairs, immediately over my office. Feb 15—3—3m JAS. FARROW.