

Portions of our District have been blessed with good rains within the last week, but these have not been general. Corn on the uplands is a failure complete.

Revenue Collector.

A. S. WALLACE, esq., of York District, has been appointed Collector of the United States revenue, for the 3d District. This Collection District is composed of Spartanburg, Greenville, Union, Chester, York, Anderson and Pickens Districts.

Surry of Eagles Nest.

This is a "South-Side Historical War Novel," edited from the MS. of Col. SURRY, by JOHN ESTERNE COOKE, whose chaste and beautiful style of composition has been made familiar to the public in the many handsome tributes to officers of the late Confederate armies, over the signature of "J. E. C." The work contains 490 pages. Price \$2.25.

Dr. P. M. Wallace.

We were pleased to meet this venerable and highly esteemed gentleman, once the able editor and proprietor of this paper. During his administration were the palm days of the Spartan. Then it was most flourishing and popular, as was evidenced by the handsome remuneration which it yielded, and the influence which it exerted and the character it sustained in and out of the District. DR. WALLACE'S connection with the Spartan existed for seven or eight years, and during that period was untiring in his advocacy of those doctrines which finally culminated in the secession of the State. He wielded a ready pen, which was always fearless in its enunciations, and bold and tenacious in their defence. May he yet live to see that they are as practicable as we know them to be true.

Emigration.

We have become convinced from recent developments that the emigration of our people from this section of the State is rapidly increasing, and in a few months will be without a parallel in the history of our District. We hear of a great many who have determined, and are making preparations to seek homes in the West. Many are only delayed in the consummation of their designs to do likewise, by the difficulty in finding purchasers for their lands. Some have gone, many are going, while others more cautious and calculating, are only waiting for the political status of the country to become certain. In short, the present furnishes us good reason to fear that in the future, not far distant, this tide of emigration will deplete our population to an extent that will be felt seriously by the country. These are the signs of the times not too readily anticipated. This is the natural consequence of the stringency of monetary affairs and the great scarcity of the actual necessities of life and relief for which was hoped to be found in the yield of the present crop. We fear that our section will suffer greatly both in material and immaterial interest and prosperity by the depletion of population and the loss of good citizens. It is quite natural we should wish to flee the ills we have, but equally wrong to fly to those we know not of, and we would suggest that these are times not at all suited to making changes, for evidently the condition of the whole country is a state of mutation and uncertainty, the result of which we cannot safely anticipate, and consequently in our changes and moves are unable to act advisedly. In view of the contingencies which are hanging over the whole country, West as well as South, we would say, let us wait till the condition of all sections of the country becomes more settled. We believe this to be prudent, as the time certainly is not far distant, when the state of the country will be more settled or unsettled, and under such contingencies let us rest upon our oars.

Rail Road Meeting.

We get the following proceedings of the meeting of the stockholders of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, from the Unionville Times: "On Wednesday last the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad was held at this place. The meeting was organized by calling Col. S. N. Evans to the Chair; Mr. F. H. Counts, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, acting as Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company: President.—T. B. Jeter. Directors.—S. Bobo, J. E. Bomar, J. W. Miller, G. W. H. Legg, J. H. Evans, J. H. Gilliland, W. J. Alston, F. Scaffe, D. Goudelock, T. N. Dawkins, J. L. Young, R. J. Gage. The meeting was well attended, and able reports were made by the President and Secretary and Treasurer. We will publish the proceedings next week. It is believed that the road will be completed from Alston to Shelton in the course of two weeks.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, mentions that Robert E. Lee is among the visitors at the Rockbridge Alum Springs. He states that when General Lee arrived, riding the well-known "gallant gray" which he bestowed during the war, the whole assemblage at the springs, men, women and children, crowded around him to extend a welcome.

Small pox is prevailing in Pensacola, as an epidemic. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of the city, not scourged with it. It is chiefly confined to the freedmen.

[For the Carolina Spartan.]

Spartanburg Bible Society.

We are daily expecting a box of Bibles and Testaments which have been forwarded to us as a donation from the American Bible Society, New York. The supply is smaller than that for which we asked, and smaller than the pressing demands of our District, but it will be thankfully received, and, we hope, faithfully distributed. Ministers and all interested, will please inform the destitute how they may be supplied. Where persons are able to pay, the Bibles are furnished at the actual cost of publication, the money to be returned to the society to aid its great work. To persons unable to pay, copies will be given. There will be a few copies of the Testament and Psalms in large print for the aged, and those learning to read. The books will be found on their arrival, at the Office of Dr. W. T. Russel, Secretary.

It is surely unnecessary to add a word of entreaty or encouragement to our people about their duties with regard to the distribution of the Bible. Have we ever known a time when it was more important to restrain the bad and encourage the good? Has any book been found which does this better than the Bible? JAS. H. CARLISLE, President Spartanburg Bible Society.

[For the Carolina Spartan.]

Mr. Editor: I am not surprised that the opinions expressed in the article headed, "Philadelphia Convention," in your issue of the 9th inst., should displease your correspondent "Fair Play," inasmuch as the ideas and truths therein stated are no doubt very distasteful to those who determined to ask for a slice of political interest off the North. The non-de-plume "Fair Play," however, is unwisely chosen, as I am sure nothing can be fouler than to insinuate that ought but pure and unadulterated feelings for the credit of our section could actuate the writer of said article. That the sentiments of the article are those of a numerous class, no one will deny.

As to the fact of the deducted articles quoted therein being taken entirely from Radical journals, your correspondent is sadly in error. One of the papers some weeks since contained among its editorial leaders, the most honest and impartial opinion of the dignified neutrality the South had, up to that time maintained, that has ever emanated from a Northern journal. Again, "Fair Play" must search better into facts before correcting others. He asks, "do we know that Attorney General Speed resigned because President Johnson refused to allow negro suffrage?" We answer, no, we do not. Attorney General Speed no more desires negro suffrage to-day, than "Fair Play," or any other man. The reason of his resignation is one more tangible than any such supposed theory. His entire opinion as Executive officer of the United States differed, not only with Andy Johnson's, but with other heads of government not at all friendly to the Southern cause. It may be that General Logan is a Radical, yet we also know that he is a man who, to-day, turns the political opinion of an entire State, and if he is a Radical, it seems strange that in the election of Franklin Pierce, he wielded an overwhelming interest. But why make distinctions either in individuals or journals. Personal interest or a heavy circulation and influence are the fundamental incentives for avowed kindness. But even if Gen. Logan is a Radical, will "Fair Play" also claim Frank Blair as one? If not, listen to an extract from one of his speeches while on a recent tour, advocating the Philadelphia Convention, and apparently vindicating the gallantry of the Southern soldier (for which we don't thank him, as the world knows the fact), he says of the South: "They have evinced courage and endurance by their gallantry and long suffering in this cause, so mistaken, so erroneous and so criminal, &c."

Now, sir, who among us, to-day, that conscientiously took part in our common fortunes, is willing to admit that our action was erroneous, mistaken and criminal. That Blair and others respect the South we frankly admit. Stern fact compelled them to grant it, that he and other Yankees believe the "Boys in gray," gallant, is not a matter of surprise. Striving proof was given them of that fact.

The call of the New Jersey State Convention, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, reads as follows: Mark it well: "It is expected that the Convention will be composed of, and its delegates chosen mainly from those to whom the late and present President were indebted for their election."

Yes, sir, the delegates are men, who in '60, by their election of Abraham Lincoln, trampled upon our peculiar doctrines and hurled the gauntlet of war in the teeth of every son of the South. And yet you ask us to again hobnob and curry favor with the very same clique.

But, sir, let me ask if this Convention is to be composed of the warmest adherents of the South, and if so much good and political benefit to accrue to our country through its deliberations, why is it that the very men who during the war bore, in the North, the stigma of "Friends of the South," who advocated peace, who favored granting our States equal rights? Why, sir, is it that Wood, Vallandigham and others, are compelled to give assurance, that should it be necessary, they will withdraw, although properly delegated to that Convention? Proscribed and banished then! I prescribed and banished still! It is because they are known as Southern Democrats and Equal Rights men, and because the majority of demagogues who compose that body intend merely to use the South as their instrument in changing (what I deem they never will) the political aspect of the U. S. Congress.

We do not charge those who advocate representation, with an intentional wrong, but we do believe that they lost sight of the fact, that in advocating such representation, they forget the stern principle of States Rights, the avowed and noble sentiments of Calhoun. They forget that by it they acknowledge themselves criminally in error in the measures of '61, '62 and '63, that it is an indirect admission that our beloved Jefferson Davis pines to-day in just captivity; that the rusty shackle galled the limbs of a lawless usurper, and that he justly merited what the morbid crew would assign him—a felon's doom. In accepting representation there, we must subscribe to doctrines which are diametrically opposed to principles held dear by every true son of the South, and which say in as many words, "We are the repentant and punished children begging from you, if only a pittance." Never, sir, can we allow desire of bodily comfort and aggrandizement to overcome our cherished and honored principles. Would that to-day we knew of any good Philadelphia or any other political Northern Convention could do us.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Letters from Hazel Dell.

Mr. Editor: In the midst of the choral song of birds, which the sweetest songster, may be a matter of some interest, I know not, neither would I pretend to decide the claims of these natural musicians. I hear the thrush from the shrubbery, and feel that her musical notes are inspiring. With them, you hear the varieties of the shrill wren and the mournful cooings of the tender-hearted dove, also the harsher sounds of the jay-bird, all of which unite to produce a flow of music that the most artistic ear cannot fail to appreciate. Earth seems to be filled with the joyous serenade from tree, shrub, and bush. However various the musical intonations, there seems to be a suppression of discordant notes and the whole, like so many rivulets, unite to produce a flood-tide of sweet sounds that captivate the ear and melt the soul.

Next to him is the lark, one of the best writers thus describes this last named bird. His language is so appropriate, and his tastes so accurate that we beg leave to transcribe as a conclusion to this letter some of his beautiful observations.

If any is superior, aside from the nightingale which chants his morning anthem from the summit of the towering oak that surrounds your mansion—it is the lark. No bird certainly possesses such musical endowments as this bird of ancient memories, the nightingale. From all time immemorial in the past, the early riser has accorded him the highest claims as the most thrilling and enrapturing melodies. The variety of his notes, the inimitable exercises of his vocal powers, the taste he displays in the selection of his matutinal and daily songs, and the exactness with which he mimics every class of singers makes him first in rank, sweetest in voice, and dearest of all feathered songsters.

"Of all birds to whom is given dominion over the air, the lark alone lets loose the power that is in his wings only for the expression of love and gratitude. The eagle sweeps in passion of hunger—poised in the sky his keen is searching for prey on sea or sward—his flight is ever animated by destruction. The dove seems still to be escaping from something that pursues—afraid of enemies even in the dangerous solitudes where the old forests repose in primeval peace. The heron, high over houseless moors, seems at dusk fearful in her laborious flight, and warily gathers her long wings on the tree-top, as if a hawk that day is done, and night again ready with its rest."

"Thou alone, O Lark! hast wings given thee that thou mayest be perfectly happy—none other bird but thou can at once soar and sing—and heavenward thou seemest to be borne, not more by those twinkling pinions than by the ever varying, ever-diminishing melody effluvia from thy heart."

DERWENT.

The Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The trials last night of this meeting were highly loaded with delegates and visitors to the great Convention, and the hotels are overflowing. The Reception Room of the Executive Committee has been thronged with delegates registering their names. Every State and Territory is represented. The harmonious feeling of yesterday is still more marked today. Fernando Wood's letter declining to appear as a delegate has made him many friends. Vallandigham will not go into the Convention, and has written a letter to that effect.

At a meeting of the Chairmen of the various delegations last evening, the following business was agreed upon: Each delegation is to report on one of its number for Vice President, one for Secretary, two for the Committee on Finance, two for the National Union Committee, two for a Committee to wait upon the President with a report of the proceedings of the Convention, one for the Committee on Credentials, one for that upon organization; two upon resolutions and address. There will be no discussion on resolutions as the interchange of opinions among delegates has exhibited an unanimity of sentiment upon this subject that forbids discussion. The resolutions will substantially embrace the propositions contained in the call for the Convention, which is honestly and cordially approved by all delegates here, North or South, Republican or Democratic. It is proposed that the Convention shall issue a general address to the country, and in addition to the address of the Convention proper, the Southern delegates should unite in a separate address, stating more in detail the position they occupy, the reasons by which they are influenced, and the results they hope to obtain.

Montgomery Blair and others spoke.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Convention assembled in the wigwam at 12:30 P. M.

Mr. Randall opened the Convention saying: "Gentlemen—I have to announce that delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will now come arm in arm into this Convention." This announcement was greeted with great applause, the entire audience rising. At this moment Major General Couch, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, at the head of the delegation, marched in arm in arm, banners flying and music playing. Shouts upon shouts spontaneous and general rent the air, and tears filled the eyes of the delegates and electors. Gen. John A. Dix was nominated as temporary chairman. In accepting he said:

I regard this as a Convention of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people of all the States of the Union [Applause], and because we cannot doubt if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment that it will lead to important results. It may be truly said that no body of men have met on the continent under the circumstances so momentous and so important since the year 1787 [Applause]. The year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better Government for the States which composed the Confederation—a Government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, we trust, by the fearful trials which it has encountered and overcome. [Applause]. Ten have yet no representation in the Legislature of this country and it is wrong we have come to protest against, and as much as in our power to redress. When the President of the United States declared the war had ceased, all the States had the right of representation. The exacting new conditions is subversive to our national liberty and dangerous to the public peace [loud Applause]. Is this the Gov-

ernment our fathers fought to establish, or which we have fought to maintain. We trust that in the deliberations of the Convention the main idea would be to change the present complexion of Congress—to purify the republic and bring it back to its original standard—one country, one flag, one Union of equal States.

After the appointment of the Committees on credentials, resolutions and organizations, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at noon. Senator Doolittle has been nominated in Committee organization as permanent chairman.

Vallandigham sent a letter to the Ohio delegation declining to go into the Convention. It will be read before that body to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Convention was called to order at noon. The wigwam was crowded with delegates and spectators. A large number of ladies were present. General Dix, in the chair, Mr. Blair, from the committee on organization, announced Mr. Doolittle for President, which was received with great applause.

A National Convention of soldiers of the North and South is arranged to take place in September, at Cincinnati. The leading officers of the Union and Confederate armies are active in this work. It will be a movement co-operative with the Union Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of Gen. Crosby's Maine delegation. The letter of Vallandigham met with great applause. After stating that the Ohio delegation had passed resolutions endorsing him as a duly elected delegate, his patriotism and fitness to represent his constituents, and declaring their readiness to stand by him in the assertion of his rights as a delegate, should he deem it proper to present himself to the Convention, he says: "yielding my own deliberate conviction of duty and right to an almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends, whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincerity and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext, even from any quarter, for any controverted question or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony, or hinder, in any way, the results of the cause of the Constitution, the Union and public liberty which shall follow its deliberations and actions, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation, and decline taking my seat in the Convention. I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and magnitude and the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle upon the issues of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace, and ultimately the existence of a free Republican Government on this continent. In conclusion, I trust the proceedings will be harmonious, the action wise, and that the results will be crowned with triumph."

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock. The wigwam was crowded to its utmost capacity. Half of the audience are ladies. Senator Cowan, from the Committee on Resolutions and Addresses, presented a declaration of principles, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. It declares that the war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, and has preserved the Union with the equal status, dignity and authority of all the States perfect and unimpaired; that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College is a right abiding in, and ability imposed upon, every State, and that neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny the right to any State; that Congress has no power over the elective franchise, but that the right belongs exclusively to each State; that no State has the right to withdraw from the Union; that on all Constitutional amendments all the States have an equal right to vote; that slavery is abolished and forever prohibited; that the national debt is sacred and inviolable, and the Confederate debt invalid. The declaration recognizes the services of Federal soldiers and sailors, and the debt due by the nation to them and their widows and orphans, and endorses President Johnson for his steadfast devotion to the Constitution, laws, and interests of the country.

The address was prepared by Raymond, of New York; was read by that gentleman, and unanimously adopted.

The National Committees, Executive and Financial, were then announced. Senator Doolittle said in his opening address that the Convention was one of the greatest events of our day. It was the first National Convention in six years, and in the interim there had been bloody agony and tears. Our brothers had bled and our resources wasted on a thousand battle fields, but thank God the assurances here tell us peace has come at last. If the people of the whole country could see the fraternal feeling here, there would be no struggle at the polls this fall, [great applause.] But, as the whole people cannot be here to witness what is transpiring, the greater work rests on us from this time until the election of the next Congress. We should be untiring in our efforts to see that if this Congress shall continue to refuse this sacred right of representation to equal States, the next shall recognize them. [Applause.] When that is done the Union is restored, we shall be prepared to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of earth than has ever yet been occupied by any Government upon which the sun of Heaven ever shone [Applause.]

The organization of the Convention is, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, President, Among the Vice Presidents are J. W. Brockenbrough, of Virginia, John A. Gilmer, N. C., Judge Wardlaw, S. C., Richard S. Lyons, Ga., Judge Randall, Florida, Cuthbert Bullitt, La., J. M. Tibbets, Ark., D. J. Burnett, Texas, George S. Houston, Ala., Thomas R. Nelson, Tenn.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Penn., is chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In this committee are Gen. Couch, Senator Dixon, Conn., Raymond, N. Y., Bigler, Pa., Reverly Johnson, Maryland, Graham, N. C., Governor Perry, S. C., C. C. Kagle, Ala., Wm. Younger, Miss., Jno. Ray, La., McDougal, Cal., and others.

The Convention adopted the declaration and principles, and then adjourned sine die. There will be address an issued to the people of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Many of the delegates to the Convention left last evening. The balance leave to-day. The proceedings throughout were most harmonious, not a single event occurring to mar the good feeling. The address was written by Henry Raymond. It is merely the resolutions elaborated. During its reading, for a time, almost breathless silence prevailed. The President requested the delegates and spectators to manifest no sign of approval or to make other demonstration till the reading was completed. This request secured quiet until the speaker arrived at the following paragraph: "And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free commonwealth, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry,

unit ever to become guardians of the rights and principles bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of the republic, if they accept with uncomplaining submission the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them."

The entire audience then broke forth into an unrestrained burst of applause, which lasted for several minutes. At the conclusion of this enthusiasm, a demand was made that the paragraph quoted be read over again, which was assented to, and again the applause broke forth with redoubled effect.

The Press Club gave a splendid banquet to the members of the press last night, at which Radicals and Southerners fraternized, and high hilarity prevailed.

Gov. Orr's Speech.

After the reading of the resolutions, the report was:

The President then introduced Governor James L. Orr, of South Carolina. To say that the Governor was received with applause might be perfectly true, but the phrase in these days has become so hackneyed that it would give no idea at all of the applause he received. There were shouts, and cheers, and stamping of feet, and when the Babel was at its worst confusion, the band joined in with a peal of all its instruments that made the hall echo and re-echo again. Governor Orr is a man whose head is gray, whose form is portly, and who has the ease of one who is used to being the target of a thousand eyes. He evidently was gratified with his reception, the first he had from a Northern audience for nearly five weary years.

The Governor after an eloquent opening remarked that he did not propose, on the present occasion to review the causes of the separation; but he would review two or three points, in connection with the late controversy which would show them and show all honest men in the country that the people of the South, when once they had surrendered, when once they had laid down their arms in good faith, they were ready and fit to be trusted by the people of the North. [Applause.] When the contest that is now over, commenced, the people of the South believed that it was right to secede from the Union. His audience did not believe that it was right, or that the Southern people were compelled to leave the decision to the only arbiter—force. The people of the North said the Union could not be dissolved. The people of the South said they had a right to withdraw from the Union. The contest came—the South subjugated—the Northern principle triumphed, and the interpretation the North gave the South was complete, and what is more it was final. Governor Orr would state that every man in the South considered that decision was final, because it has been rendered by the highest tribunal on earth, the tribunal to which they had appealed. [Applause.] It was pronounced by the last arbiter—by the highest power—it was a decree that was irrevocable. Mark this fact. The nationality of the country has been settled. The South bowed to the doctrine the people of the North presented to them, which they had enunciated upon the field of battle. [Applause.] No man now inquired whether it had been justly or properly decided. It was sufficient for the Southern people that it had been decided. They intended to carry out the decision, and exclaimed Governor Orr, the people of the South want you to help them carry it out. [Tremendous applause.]

In this controversy—this dread appeal to numbers and bayonets—the Southern people suffer much. Their bones were ground; their credit, eye, even their property, and civil law was in abeyance—sometimes openly defied. They had been a long time without the benefits of that civil law. They were placed in a better position than the Northern people to judge the advantages of civil law, for they had been without its benefits—they yearned for it, and were determined never again to separate from a safe and protecting government. [Applause.] They were determined to stand by all their pledges, to redeem all their promises, and Governor Orr would say that he would take pleasure in saying before this Northern audience, that the Southern people, after having undergone the greatest privations, came back submissive and willing to do all they could to restore peace, tranquility and happiness again. He would say for them that they are ready to acknowledge the public debt. Now they were back in the United States; this government was their government, and its debt was theirs. [Applause.] It was their debt as much as the Northern people.

Although the debt might have been contracted in a manner of which he did not approve, still it was the debt of the country, the debt of the government. Though he had been one of those engaged in the rebellion, he was anxious that his government now might meet all the demands of her creditors. He desired that his government, his child's government, his grand child's government, might stand before the nations in all the pomp and glory and grandeur of a great people without a blot or tarnish on its fair reputation. [Great applause.] And he would say to his fellow citizens, that whatever promoted the interest, promoted the honor, glory and prosperity of the country, the Southern people would ever and firmly stand by. "We tell you," said Governor Orr, "it is our interest!" The great question settled, we can join in its progress in the development of its vast resources, and the colonization of its vast extent of territory. We can look to all these, to the protection of the country, with much more interest than the people of the Northern States, who have suffered nothing during the five long years that have passed. Contented now that the great issue has been decided, that the extreme States-rights views have been repudiated and condemned, we desire to assist to make a good government; we desire to rise; we desire that our privileges as citizens shall be preserved and respected; that we be brought back to where we were before the unfortunate differences in which we have been engaged. The delegates of the Southern States had knocked at the doors of the Congress of the United States; they had been the best men the Southern people could send; they had been loyal men—men of talent, purity, integrity, and of the highest personal, social and intellectual worth. But, with all these recommendations, they had knocked and knocked in vain. They had waited long months in vain—in vain for the privileges our fathers had handed down to us. Was it right that the returning States could be deprived of their rights and privileges? [Applause, and cries of no! no!] The right of representation was recorded as an inherent right—an inestimable right of American freemen. [Applause.] That right was guaranteed to those who were taxed, for under this government, taxation and representation were indeed inseparable. When men presented themselves in either House of Congress—men whose loyalty was unquestioned—they should be received as the representatives of the States that sent them. People who are free are just, and those who are just are generous, so that the Northern people had nothing to do with the action of their representatives in Congress,