

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, EDITOR.

Thursday, August 30, 1866.

It will be expected that Col. JAS. FARROW will address the citizens of Spartanburg District, in the Court House on Saturday next. Col. R. C. POOLE will also make a short address upon matters in which all may be interested.

The President's Speech.

We publish on the fourth page the speech of President Johnson, delivered before the Philadelphia Convention to wait upon the President, and inform him of the proceedings of that body.

Municipal Election.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that an election will be held on the 10th proximo for Intendant and Wardens, and to the Ticket which is published in another column, which is positively a "Dry Ticket." As the baneful effects of licensing the retail business in our town are so palpable to all, we have no doubt it will, as it should, be discontinued.

Assessor.

The Greenville Mountaineer says that Wm. VANWICK, of Pendleton, S. C., has been appointed and confirmed as Assessor for the Third District of South Carolina, in place of Col. C. J. ELROD, who declined taking the oath of office. Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens, compose this District.

Death.

Died, at the residence of Col. JAS. K. MEANS, on the 24th instant, Miss JANE POOLE, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. The deceased was one of the first settlers in our town, and with the exception of a few months previous to her death, she lived her long life in this place, making her citizenship the oldest of the first citizens of our town.

The Convention.

The Philadelphia Convention has met and adjourned after a harmonious session of three days. It adopted a "Declaration of Principles" which we publish in another column, and issued an Address to the people of the United States, which is well written and is characterized by considerable argumentative force. In the proceedings we notice the names of Gov. Orr and Hon. B. F. Perry on the National Union Committee, and Hon. James Farrow and Hon. J. L. Manning on the committee to wait upon the President.

The President's Proclamation.

We give below all that is proclaimed in the recent proclamation of President Johnson, minus the "whereas," or prefatory part of the same. It puts an end to the Provisional Government of Texas, and declares that the insurrection is at an end, and that civil authority now exists throughout the whole of the United States of America. We suppose if civil authority does exist throughout the land, that military authority does not, and is subordinate to the civil:

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and it is to be henceforth so regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which such insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the 23d day of April, 1866. And I do further proclaim that said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The United States and Mexico.

Maximilian having issued a decree blocking the port of Matamoros, President Johnson has published a counter proclamation in which he declares the first to be null and void, and the Navy department has detached men-of-war to the mouth of the Rio Grande to protect United States interests in that quarter. The language of the Mexican Emperor is as follows:

"The port of Matamoros, and all those of the northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated."

"Article second. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports, on arriving at any other where the excise of the empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation introduced and consumption, and in satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irreversibly confiscated."

Mexican affairs are thus brought to a crisis, and the Austrians must either back down or fight. It is not difficult to predict the result. The time is evidently not far distant when we shall hear the last of a European empire enthroned upon American soil.

Charleston News.

LONDON, August 23, 12 m.—Peace between Austria and Prussia was to be signed yesterday by the plenipotentiaries, and ratified within eight days. Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Bavaria. One condition of the peace between Austria and Prussia is that the latter is required to evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight.

Telegrams from Athens, Greece, report that fighting has occurred in the Island of Candia, the Christians having revolted against the Turks. The United States Consulate was damaged.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The war has ended for the present, but the feeling in Austria is to re-establish her supremacy in Germany.

Southern Delegates at the Convention.

Though cheering to the patriot to see the North and South, through their representatives, exchange warm greeting in the City of Brotherly Love, it was impossible for the glow of friendliness to conceal the shadow of defeat that was there with the conquered, more visible than the pride of victory with the conquerors. It was impossible to suppress the thought—how changed from the pride and firmness and strength of will that were once the elements of Southern character. We will confess that to us the impression was painfully conveyed that the South, if fairly represented at the Convention, is bending too low in its eagerness to conciliate the North. There are, it is true, some noble exceptions in the persons of men who realize that manhood need not forfeit either dignity or independence in misfortune; but many of the Southern delegates seem to have buried their pride of race in the grave of the Confederacy. They wear too much the aspect of courtiers at the footstool of power to be true types of the people who fought so well, and who endured so much for the maintenance of their political faith. We do not for a moment believe that these men are conscious of self-abasement, that they have deliberately assumed the office of time-servers; we simply believe that they have overestimated the price that they must pay for their political rehabilitation.

It is true that the South has much at stake; too true that her people are prostrate, helpless, suffering and dependent upon the triumph of Conservatism. But the Conservative cause demands no such sacrifice at their hands as they are willing to offer. It will achieve its triumph in the natural course that the public sentiment is taking. The inevitable results of the war must be accepted, and it is well to accept them gracefully and with no sullen submission. But it is not necessary to sacrifice that manly independence which was the conspicuous virtue of the Southern race. It is not necessary to be the abject slaves of expediency. It may be necessary to stoop to conquer, and we admit that many precious Southern rights have to be regained by conquest in political warfare, but not so low; not to crawl to conquer.

In truth, the Southern delegates value too highly the alliance of Conservative Republicans; and in their eagerness to conciliate those offshoots of Radicalism, they are too willing to throw all their jewels into the gulf. This is neither politic nor creditable. They will fare better by demanding the right as freemen than by begging for it as bondmen.

They have nothing to be ashamed of in the antecedents or in the present condition of their constituents. The South can hold her record up with pride in the broad glare of enlightenment, and demand from the nations a tribute to the constancy and valor of her sons. There need be no humiliation in defeat where all has been done that courage and devotion could accomplish; but there is humiliation in favoring upon conquerors like hounds that lick the hands that have scourged them to the kennel. The South has claimed that the best blood of the Republic flowed in the veins of Southern men; but if they now consent to the parasites of power, we shall begin to believe that the blood they were so proud of has all been spilled upon their battle-fields. If the Southern delegates cannot maintain the independence and the principles of their section, they should have sent the women of the South to the Convention; the women whose sacrifice all, whose courage never faltered, whose devotion never shrunk from any trial, whose example was an inspiration to heroism, and who to-day, unconquered amid the ruins of their hopes, and sorrow stricken beside the graves of their loved ones, are the true types of the glory of their land.—N. Y. News.

Result of the "Air Line Railroad Meeting" in New York.

Mr. E. M. JOHNSON, one of the Directors of the Air Line Railroad, has just returned from the meeting of officers of the above road, held in New York.

From him we have been able to gather the following facts: The first business before the body was to elect officers: This was dispatched without delay. Then a committee was appointed to prepare by-laws, which being done, they were brought before the meeting for adoption, first singly, and then as a whole. One of the resolutions adopted, was to this effect:

"That this road shall run from Atlanta to Gainesville." When it reaches Gainesville, two surveys are to be made from that point. One route to run to Chester via Anderson C. H. The other to Charlotte or Salisbury, N. C., via Old Pendleton. The Engineer elected, Mr. Sage, was to proceed immediately to the surveying of these lines, and be prepared to report at their next meeting, which was to be held in Atlanta upon the 14th Monday in September.

Mr. Johnson speaks very sanguinely, and thinks the building of this road is a foregone certainty. Great inducements of course held out to bring the road through here. Our immense mineral wealth and mining operations are sufficient guarantees that the road will pay, besides it was a very slight deviation from an Air Line, and was the only practicable route to bring it.

There are many persons who are entirely ignorant of this proposed road. It is believed by many that it is only intended to run from Atlanta to Anderson Court House. This old line, about which there was some excitement a few years ago, is to be a grand link in one of the greatest roads in the United States. The "Air Line" Road proper is to run from New Orleans to New York in as near a direct line as will be practicable. They propose to traverse this distance in fifty hours. They know they can do it, and they feel confident that it must be the most desirable line for transportation, for the very sensible reason that it will be the most economical and expeditious. These facts induce capitalists to invest—they care not one fig for the road from Atlanta to Anderson only as a connecting link in this proposed line.

Congress has incorporated a company to be termed the "Air Line Company" to build this road, and appropriated one million dollars towards the building of it. True this amount is not to be recouped as dollars and cents, and is but a drop in the bucket, but the name means nothing, and the mere fact that some action was taken upon it by that body proves that the road is not considered impracticable, but is destined to be a national benefit.

We have sketched the proposed line so that our people may readily see the incalculable advantages to the whole country, which are to be derived from the running of this line. They may well rejoice at the prospect of the road being built, for it will be the road, in every sense upon this continent.—Air Line Engle.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

The following extract from the call of the committee, will show the spirit and purpose of the meeting which is to take place at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th of September.

It will be observed that it is addressed "to the soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States during the late rebellion."

Not to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy. In reference to the people of the South it is observed:

"In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to the laws. Through their delegates at the National Union Convention they solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession, from which the war arose; repudiated the rebel debt and declared of sacred obligations the national debt; proclaimed the faith of the nation pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors and their families; declared slavery forever abolished, and the freedmen entitled to equal protection of law in person and property with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on all the great issues growing out of the war."

The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention precluded us from believing this enunciation of principles to be the sincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen—men who like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharkey, Houston, Brockenbrough, Hunt, Manning and Stevens, were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South there was not a voice or a vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

If the best of the Southern people are ever to be believed, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people, sick of war and anarchy and longing for a restoration of free government, are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Union.

We are therefore unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage.

Believing that our Government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to save it, and who hold it dear and more sacred than all party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in sentiment, but who cannot in person attend, send delegates through the action of their societies, or of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland, on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers, and let us aid in restoring the Union it created and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

Major Generals G. A. Custer, A. McD. McCook, S. H. Rosseau, George Crook, Brevet Major General J. Meriath, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Committee on Address.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1866.

We cordially approve the call for a Convention, and recommend the holding of local Conventions to co-operate with the movement.

Major Generals John A. Dix, James B. Steadman, Frank P. Blair, N. W. Secum, Daniel Sickles, Gordon Granger, John A. McClelland, D. N. Couch, W. W. Averill, H. E. Davis, Orlando B. Wilcox, A. S. Williams, and many other officers.

Declaration of Principles.

The following is the "Declaration of principles" adopted by the Philadelphia Convention:

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has placed the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of Principles and Purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

1. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war, and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States, perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people—fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress, nor the General Government, has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein, loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are "reserved to the States or to the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualification for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual and cannot be dissolved.

6. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indestructible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of Southern States that it should

ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose, in discharging this as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, of meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

10. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast to his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government—we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The Chairman then put the question of the adoption of the resolutions, which was unanimously carried.

They have had some tall preaching at the Saratoga Opera House. "The preacher," says a letter, "took for his text 'Health,' and his hits at fashionable fripperies were pointed and practical, and some of them created loud laughter. He objected to so much mineralogy, physiology, chronology and such other 'ologies' in young girls' education, and considered that for the purposes of a useful life a little more 'mendology, sweepology, and washology' would be far more durable."

BOSTON COURTESY.—At the recent Dental Convention at Boston, composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, the Down-East members invited Benet Butler to address the Convention, whereupon Dr. Clark, from Savannah, and other Southern delegates, retired. They neither wanted to lose their watches and other valuables, or be regaled with beastly politics.

There is not a man in the nation that respects Brownlow, or respects any human being that respects him, or even any dog that will follow him. Very few dogs will follow him at all. Dogs follow a man by the scent of his footsteps, but almost every dog that chances to hit upon Brownlow's trail is so overcome by the concatenation of foulest stinks that he goes off howling to his kennel.

A contemporary speaks enthusiastically and hopefully of binding the radical disunion party firmly together with "choops of steel." A good deal of "hooking" and "stealing" has been going on in that party for ten years, and they may be considered as already pretty well bound by the "cohesive attraction of public plunder."

CUSTOM HOUSE AT CHARLESTON.—The New Custom House to be built in Charleston, S. C., which was destroyed during the war, has been contracted for. It will cost \$250,000. Since the termination of the war the Constructing Engine Board of Treasury Department have planned for an expenditure of \$5,660,000 in the repairs and construction of public buildings South.

While a Mr. Gibson, in Georgia, was riding home, his eyes fell upon the muzzle of a gun pointed towards him, and he instantly threw himself upon the opposite side of his horse. The gun was discharged, but missing its object, Mr. G. turned upon his assailant, who proved to have formerly been his own property, and shot him dead with a revolver.

GEN. S. D. LEE.—This distinguished Confederate officer is now living near Brooksville, Mississippi. In a late private letter to a friend, he says that he is trying to make a farmer of himself, and that his crop looks better than those of most of his neighbors.

A lady at the Louisville and Nashville Depot the other day startled everybody by crying out, "I have got the cholera!" A fine boy soon made his advent into the world, and it proved to be only a new kind of Cholera Infantum.

There are now said to be employed in the several departments at Washington about five thousand clerks. The number just at the close of the war was twice as large, but within a few months many have been discharged.

The Presbyterian Convention, composed of ministers and elders opposed to the action of the late Old School Assembly, is now in session in St. Louis.

Somebody says Brownlow never travels without a body guard, and Brick Pomeroy replies that the body guard on such occasions never travels without a blackguard.

A railroad is to be put into operation in Philadelphia, connecting all the great railroads entering that city on its northern and western sides.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—The Cunard steamship Scotia, Capt. Jenkins, sailed this noon for New York. She has a number of passengers, and takes 110,000 pounds in specie on American account.

COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, August 27.—COTTON—17 to 21 gold, 22 to 30 currency. CORN—\$1.50 to 180 per bushel. FLOUR—\$10 to 15 per barrel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Gold 147½; Exchange 100½; Cotton steady at 33½ a 36.

MARRIED.

On the afternoon of the 25th instant, by J. M. ELLOR, Esq., Mr. H. ALEXANDER McDOWELL, to Miss ELLEN CAROLINE CATTRELL, all of Spartanburg, S. C.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. V. A. Sharpe, Mr. J. R. COGGINS, to Mrs. ROSANNA GOSSETT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—By instructions of the Secretary of War, Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, orders that on and after the 1st of October next the issue of rations will be discontinued except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already established, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor be carefully notified, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

WHEELING, August 23.—The Western Virginia Convention endorsing the President's policy, held to-day, nominated Col. Smith for Governor and W. Kennedy for Secretary of State.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Only eleven deaths from cholera yesterday.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—The Board of health report four cases of cholera for the past week, originating here—all fatal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Special Cable dispatches confirm the fact as previously announced in associated press dispatches of the signing of the treaty of peace at Prague on Thursday.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Bavaria cedes her northern district to Prussia, and pays as her war indemnity thirty millions of florins. Darmstadt cedes Hesse, Hamburg, and the exclusive right to garrison Mentz, but retains upper Hesse which joins the northern confederation. The Prussians are already evacuating Bohemia and will finish by September 15th.

PARIS, August 24.—The Emperor has firmly refused the Empress of Mexico assistance for Maximilian, on the grounds of keeping good faith with the United States concerning his engagement to withdraw the French troops from that country.

THE CHOLERA.—ST. LOUIS, August 23.—There were 260 cholera interments on Monday and Tuesday in the city cemeteries.

Nomination.

The following Ticket will be presented to the voters of Spartanburg Village for their support at the ensuing municipal election. It is unnecessary to say to those who know these gentlemen, that they are opposed to licensing dram shops. It is emphatically a Dry Ticket, and it is hoped that the friends of the principle it represents will turn out and vote. There will be no other ticket run on this principle, and its friends are therefore warned to be careful that it is not defeated by voting any other.

INTENDANT.—DR. L. TWITT.

WARDENS.—D. C. JUDD, M. A. HARVEY, J. MILES LEE, A. H. KIRBY.

MANY VOTERS.

Announcements.

The friends of B. F. HAMMETT respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the election to be held the second TUESDAY in SEPTEMBER next.

July 26	26	td
The friends of LANDRUM C. EZELL respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the election to be held the second TUESDAY in SEPTEMBER next.		
July 26	26	td

The friends of JAMES THOMAS respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the election to be held the second TUESDAY in SEPTEMBER next.

July 26	26	td
I am a candidate for TAX COLLECTOR for Spartanburg District, at the ensuing Election, to be held on the Second TUESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and should be pleased at a general turn out of my friends to said election		
May 31	18	td

ON CONSIGNMENT.
500 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE AND YELLOW CORN.
A Lot of Country FLOUR.

ALSO,
BALTIMORE FLOUR, MEAL AND GRIST
Constantly on hand.
These articles are sold low for CASH only, at
J. W. HARDY'S.
August 30 31 if

Town Council Election.

AN Election for INTENDANT and FOUR WARDENS of the Town of Spartanburg, will be held on Monday, the 16th day of September next. Messrs. Alfred Foster, J. W. Webber and William Choice, will act as Managers.

By order of Town Council.
J. R. CLEVELAND, Intendant.
J. M. ELFORD, Clerk.
August 30 31 2t

Notice to Debtors.

THE subscriber would give notice to all persons against whom he has claims, that they must arrange to settle the same, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

WM. JAS. SMITH.
Aug 23 30 2t

A RARE CHANCE For an Enterprising Man.

The Shiver House,
That old and well established house, is now offered for RENT OR LEASE from one to three years—with or without Furniture. This house is centrally located near the most business part of the city, within one hundred yards of the new Market building.

Attached to the House are a Barber Shop, Bar-room and Livery Stables, and every outbuilding necessary to a complete Hotel. Every facility necessary to go at once to work. To an approved applicant, terms will be made liberal, and possession given at once or at any time between now and the first of October.

For any information, apply directly to me at the House, by letter or in person.

W. SHIVER.
Aug 30 31 8w