The Garolina Spartan. SPARTANBURG: F. M. TRIMMIER, EDITOR. Thursday, September 6, 1866.

Speech of Hon. James Farrow.

Monday last being salesday, Hon. JAMES FARRow, in compliance with notice previously given, addressed the people of this District, in the Court House by way of a report of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. Having previously addressed a very large assemblage of our citizens in favor of sending delegates, Cel. FARRow's remarks on Monday last were mostly in the nature of a narrative of incidents illustrative of the spirit which animated the Convention-the earnestness of the Northern delegates in the cause of restoration and pacification-the gratification evinced by the Northern members at the presence of dele. gations from all the Southern States, and the gratification of the Southern members at the manner in which they were met and treated by the members from the North.

Col. FARROW attempted, with some warmth, to repell the imputation by certain papers, that the Southern delegates had behaved obsequiously in the Convention, or in any way inconsistent with the character of Southern gentlemen or the representatives of Southern people. He said no such opinion would have been entertained by any one who was present at the Convention and saw the elevated courtesy which was universally admitted by Southern members to have characterized the bearing of all the members, North, South, East and West, that for the Southern members to have repelled the proffer of civilities from Northern members would not only have been inconsistent with the character of Southern gentlemen, but would have merited the severest condemnation of the Southern people.

He remarked that those points in the "Declaration of Principles," which were considered by some as objectionable, viz: the indissoluble character of the Union, payment of the national debt, and recognition of the services of the U. S. soldiers-being duties inseparably connected with the support of the Government, and were virtually part of the terms upon which we accepted re-organization and restoration; that instead of these points having been surrendered in the Convention, they were surrendered, in fact, by the people of the South when the armies of the late Confederacy were surrendered, and he said that upon these points left open by the result of the war (such as the right of the Southern States to representation in Congress, and the right of every State to decide for herself who should be voters within her limits) the platform of the Convention was full, explicit, and satisfactory to the South.

He contended, that if the United States government is henceforth to be centralized and consolidated, to the absorption of the States, instead of there being, in this, any reason why the people of the South should cease to feel an interest in national politics, it was the strongest possible reason why, since we are to continue part and parcel of the United States, we should seek, by all reasonable means, to cooperate with and strengthen the hands of that party at the North most favorable to our interests.

He said, that after attending the Convention he was more than ever convinced that the Southern States acted wisely in sending delegates, that while it is impossible to foresee the result of the coming elections for Congress in the North, he was convinced that the Philadelphia Convention had brought about that condition of things in Northern politics which was absolutely indispensible to the success of President Johnson's wise and patriotic policy, to wit : the bringing together into one grand and National Party, conservative men of all shades of opinion, and that he felt much encouraged to hope that the coming elections would bring the success of the President's policy and justice to the South. In reference to that portion of Col. FARRow's remarks, alluding to the imputation of obsequiousness on the part of Southern members of the Convention, we would say that their conduct was just such as might have been expected from any who represented the South upon such principles as were contained in the invitation to representation. They were bound to agree to all measures that did not exceed the platform upon which the South was invited and upon which she sent her delegates. This platform was couched in no dubious terms; they were too explicit to be misconstrued. If obsequiousness is chargeable to any it is to the people who consented to be represented upon such terms as were contained in the invitation given them. There is nothing contained in the "Declaration of Principles," or in any of could not consistently be subscribed to by those who advocated the sending of delegates to Philadelphia upon the terms allowed in the "Official Call." If that Convention had imputors a felon's guilt, we would not have been deceived. It would have been in harmony with the platform which foreshadowed such action. We think it an inconsistency in any one to object, now, to the action of the delegates which no more imperils the honor of the South than did their own act of sending them to the Convention. It is here this obsequiousness commenced. It is chargeable to those, as much as to the delegates, who were well advised of the part their representatives would have to play when they sent them to the Convention. Policy sent delegates to Philadelphis and policy guided them in their actions.

We are indebted to the generosity of our friend, W. D. MILSTER, for a handsome specimen of the skill and workmanship for which he has become noted. The specimen presented us, for superiority of material and mechanical execution, cannot be excelled. Our friend certainly did anticipate our necessities.

Monument to Andrew C. Moore. The Charleston Courier says : We were shown

yesterday, a handsome monument, just com pleted at White's Marble Yard. It is designed as a tribute of affection by Col. T. J. Moone of this district, to his brave brother who fell at the second battle of Manassas. The hero whose memory this monument is intended to commemorate, was a graduate of the South Carolina College, with honers, we think in the Class of 1857. The monument is thus described in the Charleston Courier :

The base of the monument is of granite, with a second base of marble, above, four feet three inches square. Over the second base is a massive marble, with inscriptions and rep-resentations of the service in which the deceased yielded up his life. In front is the follow ing inscription :

IN MEMORY

of ANDREW CHARLES MOORE, Born March 11th, 1838.

Killed on the Plains of Manassas, Virginia, August 30th 1862.

"The best of motives is our country's good." On the back is a broken Palmetto, divided in the middle, the upper portion falling to the ground, leaving the trunk only standing. On the left of the die is a piece of artillery limbered up ready for action, and on the right a stack of arms. Above the die is a Corinthian column of pur-

est Italian marble, nincteen inches in diameter, with a beautifully chiseled wreath of laurel encircling the Confederate and battle flags crossed. The cap of the column is surmounted with a richly carved urn.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Mn. EDITOR : We were pleased to see from he nomination in your paper of last week, that the friends of sobriety and good order, were making an effort to put down the licensing of retail liquor shops-which has proven such an unmitigated curse to our Village for the last twelve months.

That simple nomination has doubtless elicited many an anxious, earnest prayer from the broken hearts of wives and mothers whose husbands and sons have learned the way to the Village grocery.

A few days ago a man was entrusted with a small sum of money, hard earned by the industry and economy of his wife, for the purpose of purchasing a few necessary articles for the family; but before he had made the purchases, he was induced to take one dram which prepared the way for others, and instead of making a happy household that evening, there might have been seen a disappointed wife in tears, and children hiding from their father. Such instances are occurring daily, and will doubtless multiply as long as the present facilities for drinking are afforded.

But I do not propose to offer an a gument on this subject. The propriety of legalizing the privilege of making men drunk, has long since ceased to be a question.

Spartanburg has for many years enjoyed the reputation of being a sober and moral Village, but we certainly cannot boast that it has been preserved untarnished for the past twelve months. Still we cannot believe that the moral sentiment of the people has been changed. At the last municipal election the advocates of the anti-license system allowed themselves defeated by default. Several dry tickets were nominated, and there being no concert of action, the votes were divided, and consequently all the tickets defeated. Another effort of the same kind is being made now. Personal objections are being urged against the ticket nominated, and another being circu lated, representing the same principle. This is done by the supporters of the licens system. for the purpose of dividing the anti-licens vote Several of the gentlemen nominated in this new ticket have positively declined to serve if cleated. Of these I am authorized to mention the the names of Maj. Joun A. LEE and Capt. J. W. CARLISLE.

TELE RAPHIC.

-The Times of this morn. LONDON, Sept. ing says the solutin of the Roman question will quickly follow the cession of Venetia to Italy.

VIENNA, Sept. - The Austrian Govern-ment has given orrs for a reduction of the army to a peace fiting, and the work has already commence

PARIS, Sept. 3-It is stated that Count Bismarck is endoworing to form an alliance between Prussia, justria and Russia,

LIVERPOOL, Sep 3 .-- The breadstuffs market is unchanged, and there is nothing to note in the provision mrket.

THE RADIAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, ept. 3.- The Union Lengue members marched from their rooms to Independence Square, where delegates to the Con-vention united wh them, and all proceeded to the National Iall. Gen. Butler, Fred. Databased Douglas and Brophlow were welcomed with cheers, at the National Guards Hall before the meeting of the Cavention. Charles Gibbon received the Southern delegation, and Hamilton of Texas, respinded, at the conclusion of which some one i the crowd called for three groans for the dea dog of the White House, which was followed by a pretty general boving exclamations. Onthe opening of the Convention, which was vry in seiy attended, four-fifths being from the North, Themas J. Durant, of New Orlens, was chosen temporary chairman, and Ommittees were appointed. after which the accting adjourned until to morrow. The Ciy Council, by a formal re-solution, welcomed the delegates to the city, and extended to tiem the hospitalities thereof. NEW YORK, Aus. 31-Steamer Arazona has arrived from Asphwall with thirteen hundred

thousand dollars it treasure. The revolution tas progressing in Cherique. The Centre Department of New Granada and Honduras had signed a treaty of peace with Spain.

Sr. PETERSBUR, August 31 .---- Mr. Fox Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, has been presented with an address by the peasant of Russia expressive of their fraternal feelings towards the United States. PRAGUE, August 31.----Ratifications of the peace treaty have seen exchanged, and its provisions will now be enforced.

LIVERPOOL, August 31 -Advices received here of the Phiadelphia Convention materially advanced the price of Confederate bonds. Increase in the Bank of England for the week over one milion sterling.

FORTRESS MONTOE, Aug. 31 .- 1 nephew of Ex-Governor Wist arrived here yesterday with an order from Major-General Schofield, in command of the Department of Va. to recover all the personal property of the Governor that could be found. A considerable quantity was found in possession of different persons, who were quickly and rather unceremoniously dispossessed.

Hon. Jefferson Davis.

In one most important respect the President's last "Peace Proclamation" greatly disappoints us. The measure of Andrew Johnon's magnanimity and justice to the defeated section is yet dwarfed and its symmetry impaired by his failure to issue a programation of amnesty, or of free and full pardon to all the prominent Confederate officials who participa-te d in the late war for independence. As long as a pure, unselfish, noble Christian hero, statesman and soldier like ex-President Davis immured in a dreary prison, and subjected to the insults of a coarse brate like Miles, and left to the tender mercies of a judicial ruffian who has declared that he "could pack a jury which would convict Jefferson Davis," the President will not occupy, in the eyes of Chri-stendom, the elevated position which he is entitled to fill.

And if that noble old Confederate cagle dies in the clutches of the "mousing owl," whose slow but systematic torture has driven him to the verge of the grave, history will not assign to Andrew Johnson the proud niche which we would gladly see him occupy. If he wishes to be remembered through all ages as one of the wisest as well as one of the most humane of rulers, he should unlock the prises gates and restore to liberty the unfortunate ex-President of the late Confederate States. To us the proclamations of the President that the war is at an end, that the authority of the law is now supreme, and that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is restored, sound like hollow and deceptive mockeries, while Underwood still declares that we have a prisoner of war immured at Fortress Monroe by order of the President. How can we believe that our liberties have been restored and that we have been restored to all our constitutional rights, guaran-tics and securities against illegal arrests and imprisonments, when all resort to the privi-lege of the writ of habcas corpus is denied to the "prisoner of war," to whose daily and nightly forture an officer of the United States has devoted all of his time and cruel and wicked energies since the month of May, 1865

For the Carolina Spartan. South Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

We are pleased to announce to the public that arrangements have been perfected for the resumption of the exercises of this well-known Institution, on Wednesday the 14th of November next. Pay pupils will, as heretofore, be charged one hundred and fifty dollars in specie or its equivalent, per annum, for board, tuition and all other attentions except physician's bills. Those unable to pay the whole or any part of this sum, can become participants of the legislative bounty by making application to the Commissioners, or to either of the subscribers. The following is a list of the officers of the Institution :

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS .- Gov. J. L. Orr, Columbia, S. C.; Chancellor H. D. Lesesne, Charleston, S. C.; Judge T. N. Dawkins, Unionville, S. C.

FACULTY .- Department for Deaf and Dumb. N. F. Walker, and Prof. J. M. Hughston. Department for Blind.-J. S. Henderson, and Mrs. L. C. W. Henderson.

Matron .- Mrs. M. L. Walker,

Parents and guardians desiring to place their children or wards under our charge, where their life-long affliction, though incurable, can be greatly mitigated, and where they may be propared, by moral, intellectual and physical culture and training to become useful and happy members of society, should make immediate oplication, as the number received for the present will necessarily be limited.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

J. S. HENDERSON, } Principals. N. F. WALKER,

Cedar Springs, Spartanburg Dist., S. C. Sept. 1, 1866.

Washington Correspondence.

From the Charleston Courier.

The President on the Wing-his confidence in the Triumph of his Policy-a clean sweep of the Radicle office holders-political prospects in the Northwest-the struggle in Pennsylvania-the Missouri troubles and the test oath, &c.

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WASHINGTON, August 25.

The President, attended by members of his family, those of the heads of departments, sev-eral general officers, members of the press, &c., eft this motning, on their Western tour. They will not be absent longer than two weeks. The President was never more cheerful and hope ful than at present. Since the Philadelphia Convention, he can see his way clear to the ultimate adoption of his policy of restoration. He, with the aid of his Cabinet, has prosecuted the work of removing Radicals flice with great vigor and decision for the last fortnight. A great number of commissions have been issued for various offices with in a few days past. The appointees are mostly all Conservative Republicans ; the Democrats having generously assented to this course.

The President's visit to the Northwest is commended on the ground that it will bring him into nearer relations with the War Demorracy of that region, which the war be-tent and very friendly. The regard which this visit to Chicago, upon the occasion of the inauguration of the Douglass monument, is intended to manifest for the memory of the Democratic leader, Douglass, wil be appreiated by the Western Democrats.

The Democracy of the No: hwest, added to Conservative gains from the epublican ranks, will, it is thought, be able to cope with and even overcome Western Ra icalism.

There is good ground for the belief that the Congressional delegation of Illiquis will be equally divided in the next Congress. A de-cided gain will be effected in Indiana, Iowa and Ohio. Missouri, Maryland, West ginia and Kentucky will sweep out Radicalism from those States.

As to Pennsylvatia, the chief battle ground, he prospects are good for the election of Clymer as Governor; and for Conservative gains in the delegations to Congress. The Radicals the Conservatives. But the Radicals will make great efforts to sustain themselves. They will expend half a million or more of money in the clection Enough is already known of the ultimate result of the elections for Congress to assure the Conservatives of such a gain as will deprive the Radicals of their two-thirds majoriy in the House. It is also hoped that even if he Radicals retain a majority in the Fortieth Congress it will not be a majority hostile to the admission of loyal Southern representatives. The danger of the occurrence of a civil and sectional war in the non-secended States, as the consequence of a continued conflict be tween Congress and the Executive is so im minent that thoughtful Republicans will exert heir influence in making the Southern representative question an issue at the elections. of other political issues. Already their is imminent danger of blood shed in Missouri, during the political canvass now commenced. Some of the Missouri delegates to the Philadelphia Convention still here ssert that conflicts are inevitable between the lonservatines and Radicals. The former feel abundantly able to protect themselves, in most of the counties, without that aid from the Government which has been asked for. General Huncock will use such power as he may have for the protection of the Conservatives in their right to speak and vote. Those who took an active part of the rebellion do not claim the right to vote. The issue is strictly between the Conservatives loyalists and the Radicals. The latter exclude the former in many instances by virtue of the test oath of eighty six conditions. This law was deemed unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, at the close of the term, they referred their decision to Jusice Field to be written out and pronounced at the next term. It is unfortunate that the Court did not announce the decision, for it might have prevented much irritation and even blooodshed. The Conservatives are confident however, that at the next session if the United States Supreme Court announce the decision, hey will oust the Radical representatives from Missouri from their seats on the ground that they were illegally elected. LEO.

National Union Mass Meeting. BANGOR, MAINE, Aug. 28.

The mass meeting of Democrats and others of the Eastern and middle counties, in favor of the principles of the Philadelphia Convention, which assembled here to-day, was less numerously attended than was anticipated, though a very respectable audience was present

Hon. R. D. Rice presided; and Wood, who The principal speakers were Judge Rice, Senator Doohttle and Judge Parsons of Alabama

The following resolutions were adopted : Resolved, That the paramount issue, and the issue that absorbs all others at the present time, is the immediate admission of all the States to the exercise of all their rights under the Constitution-especially of the right of representation in Congress. Resolved, That the action of the late Phila-

delphia Convention in its resolutions and ad-dress to the people, having in view solely the attainment of this great object, demands and should receive the united and cordial support of all patriotic men, without reference to past party associations and views.

Resolved, That in our coming election we will vote for no man for office who does not oponly and avowedly support President Johnson's policy of restoration and the resolutions and address of the Philadelphia Convention. The National Unionists have nominated G.

M. Weston for Congress for this district.

Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, who bore such a conspicuous part in behalf of the National Gov-ernment, during the late struggle, and who is now making such a brilliant canvass against the radicals in Missouri, took occasio ate speech to pay the following beautiful tribute to the valor of those against whom he bore arms:

"What civilized nation on earth would hesitate an instant, if the opportunity offered, to incorporate with themselves the brave and heroic people of the South, whose fortitude and endurance in a mistaken cause, challenges the admiration of the world ? Would France or Eugland, or any other civilized power, hesitate to give to such men the full and rights accorded to all other citizens? equal Would not those nations be most happy to claim as their own such men as Lee and Johnson, and a host of others, and to confer upon those living heroes the reward which genius and courage have always commanded? Would they fail to honor and cherish. as a part of their own glory, the memory of that illustrious throng of the dead ied by Stonewall Jackson."

TRIAL OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN MARY-LAND .- Wm. H. B. Dorsey, late of the Con-federate army, was arrested by the authorities of Frederick county last winter, on a charge of robbery, for driving off a arove of cattle whilst Gen. Lee was on his way to Gettys-burg. He was thrown into Frederick city jail and ironed, from whence he was released on giving heavy bail. His case came up at the last term of the Frederick county court. Knowing justice could not be had in the court, where prejudice was so strong against him, as well as against all other returned Confederates, he moved his case to Montgomery county Court, Where he thought justice would be dealt him. He was tried on Thursday last by a jury trial and acquitted, they spurning the idea that he could be guilty of robbery by capturing a drove of eattle whilst acting under orders of his superior officers. His acquittal of this charge will settle many similar cases now pending in different courts against Confederate oldiers. - Baltimore Gazette.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULES .- On and after to. morrow the schedule of the South Carolina Railroad will be changed Trains will leave Columbia before day, and arrive here two or three hours later than at present. The Charlotte and Columbia schedule has likewise been altered, the trains leaving Co-

lumbia at 7.50 P. M., arriving at Charlotte at 9.20 P. M., and arriving at Columbia at 4.20 A. M. - Columbia Carolinian.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. - The Louisville Courier publishes the returns from the whole State except seven counties. They are as follows:

It is carnestly hoped that all personal objections to the gentlemen of the regular nomination will be laid aside, and that the triends of the great principle at stake will turn out on the day of election, and unanimously support the nominated ticket. AMICUS SOBRIETATIS.

For the Carolina Spartan.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.

FELLOW CITIZENS : My name having been announced by my friends as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election, I thought at that time I would run the race, but owing to circumstances that have since transpired, I have concluded to withdraw. In bidding you adieu, I cannot refrain from returning you my sincere thanks for the kind feeling that prompthe proceedings of the Convention, which ted you to bring me forward, and shall feel under obligations to you for the same. I also desire to return my kindest regards to my many friends for the encouragement I met with while I was before you. I trust that you will ted to Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his co-adju- all turn out on the day of election and give your suffrage to one more deserving.

Repectfully &c.

B. F. HAMMETT. August 8, 1866.

England drinks thirteen millions of gallons of wine per annum.

There have been twenty-two murders in one county in Kentucky. Even the women look killing.

In the space of 18 days 845 people died of cholera in Ciacinnati.

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington is being slowly rebuilt.

nation is now seriously meneaced, and The its life placed in imminent peril by the very men who are invoking the President "to make treason odious" by wholesale executions and confiscations.

The President's most better, merciless and unscrupulous enemies are the only persons who are pleased by his failure to grant a general annesty. By this unfortunate delay he is playing into the hands of those who are savdenouncing him, and seeking to compass his destruction

The President has just placed himself at the head of a great conservative party, which was organized to defeat the most strenuous disunion and revolutionary advocates of making treason odious." Standing side by side, and shoulder to shoulder with the Northern Conservatives, are hundreds of those leading and rep-resentative Southern men, whem the President most unwisely declines to pardon.

Is there any justice in cordiaily welcoming these gentlemen into the ranks of the new Union party, while they are still treated as outlaws and Pariahs? Our best hopes are outlaw garnered up in the success of the great Conservative party ; but it cannot succeed in crush-ing the Radicals while the President undeing the signedly panders to the wolfish appetite of the revolutionists for blood by leaving the ablest and best men of the South at their merey. There is no half-way house on the read to mercy and forgiveness where the "offence" the proscribe leaders is the "crime" of ten millions of brave people.

It is computed that 706,621 persons enter London city every day by railroads and steamboats.

-----Six thousand rounds of Fenian ball cartridges were recently discovered in a house on John street, Dublin.

Rothcomel will get \$50,000 for painting the battle of Gettysburg-Government commission.

All the Congressional Districts have gone Democratic by large majorities.

\$200,000 was realized by the sale of pews in the new Jewish synagogue at Cincinnati on Sunday.

The vote is the largest ever cast in the State.

The United States gun-boat Muscoota arrived at Pensacola on the 20th, from the Rio Grande, with seventy cases of yellow fever on board.

COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, September 3 .- Corros -17 to 21 gold, 22 to 30 currency. Conn-\$1.50 to 175 per bushel. FLOUR -\$10 to 17 per barrel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- Gold 1451 : Cotton heavy with sales of 950 bales at 821 a 85; Flour heavy with sales of 600 bbls. Southern at 975 a 15.80.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 8 .- Dhe Cotton market opened quiet at 131d. for middling uplands Fstimated sales to-day 8.000 bales.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BOOKER, deceased, must call and make tlement immediately. Those having claims against the same, must present them legally. JAMES McMAKIN, Adm'r.

Sept 6 32 Commissioner's tale.

IN EQUITY-SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. Polly W. Hunter, Adm'rx., and Jane S. Hunter, vs. Alice C. Hunter and others, minors. Bill for Partition, Relief &c.

N pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, the following REAL ESTATE, will be sold at public sale at Spartaburg Court House, on SALESDAY in OCTOBER next.

LOT NO. 3-Containing EIGHTY-NINE Acres more or less, being part of land of P. Acres more of less, being part of mind of r. S. Hunter, deceased, situated in Spartanburg District, on waters of Pacolett River, bounded by lands of Capt. Wilkins, G. Cannon and others. This tract is said to embrace some of the best bottom land in the District.

TERMS OF SALE .- So much of the pur chase money as may be required to pay 1 of the costs of these proceedings to be paid cash on day of sale, the remainder of the purchase to be paid in one and two years with interest from day of Sale. Purchaser will be required to give bond with at least two approved sureties, and mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money. T. STOBO FARROW, C. E. S. D.

Com'rs Offices, Sept 6, 1866.