

of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent Union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their re-admission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were re-admitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

1. That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people, rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

2. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

3. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them; or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak; and even there, they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation, as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the State of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this Convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to cooperate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor, and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question, this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had for the time been overturned. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress. In the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered peo-

ple, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance to the future power and freedom of the republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States, in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, caudor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the losses and bereavements of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry; the loss of political, commercial, and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States, have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not justify the action of the people of the insurgent States, but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results to themselves and the country which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so far as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by

which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government, internal dissensions and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions, which may renew, in a still more fearful strife, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members, who, whatever difference may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government, who may be found by each house, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done the government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereignty, composed of separate States each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by common Constitution, and resting upon the consent, the confidence and cooperation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus re-organized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter, in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The following order was issued on Thursday by Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1866.
Circular No. 10.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that on and after the 1st day of October next the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals, and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.
The following is the number of destitute whites and freedmen inmates of hospitals and asylums throughout the South: Virginia, 569; District of Columbia, 226; South Carolina, 221; North Carolina, 215; Alabama, 287; Georgia, 474; Mississippi, 100; Florida, 38; Louisiana, 418; Arkansas, 128; Kentucky, 87. Total number of Government dependents, 2,763.

HUGGING.—An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred dollars for hugging a girl in church.—*Exchange.*

Cheap enough! We once hugged a girl in church some ten years ago, and it has cost us a thousand a year ever since.—*Young America.*

That's nothing! We hugged a girl in school some twenty five years ago, and had to support her and the family ever since.—*Tioga Democrat.*

Come to Salem, Oregon, boys! Come to Salem, Oregon; we have hugged a dozen, and it hasn't cost a cent.—*Democratic Review.*

We hug, and like to hug, and darn the expenses; fellows, if you enjoy luxuries, you must pay for them.—*Day Book.*

A Saratoga correspondent says: In consequence of the quarrel existing between Morrissey and the hotel keepers, the former intends to erect in Saratoga the largest hotel in America. It will cost one million of dollars. Among the stockholders are Commodore Vanderbilt and John Davidson. The former subscribes for \$200,000 worth of stock, and the latter for \$100,000. To purchase the lands and other hotel keepers the rates for board are to be fixed at two dollars per day instead of five dollars, the present price.

PRESENT TO GEN. R. E. LEE.—A splendid saddle was recently forwarded from Europe, per National Express, to Gen. R. E. Lee, as a present from the Hon. Mr. Connelley, M. P., who was a frequent guest of the General during the war. The saddle is of the English Horse Guard pattern, with holsters, valises, pockets for writing materials, and a splendid shabraque of wool, bound with red cloth. The bridle and breaststrap are specimens of admirable workmanship; the whole forming a useful and worthy present.—*Carolinian.*

LARGE SNAKE.—A rattlesnake was killed near Bellville, Texas, recently, which was fourteen feet long, six inches thick, and had forty-two rattles. Three men, armed with fence rails, had a desperate combat with it.

DR. ELIHU TOLAND, formerly of Edgefield District, was lately indicted, in Gadsden, Florida, for bigamy. He pleaded guilty and was fined one thousand dollars and costs.

"I'm glad that this coffee don't owe me anything," said Brown to a boarder at breakfast. "Why?" asked Smith. "Because I don't believe it would ever settle."

Col. James Monroe, of South Carolina, has been killed in San Louis Potosi, Mexico, by a drunken party whom he was endeavoring to quiet.

Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, is again in the full exercise of all his functions, with no actual interference on the part of the military authorities.

The Bank of France now (Aug. 3d.) holds in its vaults about £28,000,000 of specie. The Bank of England has about £14,000,000.

HUNT & BRO.
Shipping, Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
Accommodation Wharf,
I. F. HUNT, } Charleston, S. C.
J. H. HUNT, Jr. }
(Formerly of NEWBERRY, S. C.)

Promptly forward all Merchandise consigned to us arriving in the City from
✓ R H E N O F O E I G N P O T S
We will give strict attention to Sale and Purchase of Cotton, Rice, Flour, &c.

Liberal Advances on Consignments.

REFERENCES.—G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Russel & Ellis, Wilmington, N. C.; Biglow & Sargent, Baltimore; Lathbury, Wickersham & Co., Philadelphia; N. L. McCready & Co., New York; Ray & Walter, Boston; G. W. Garmany, Savannah, Ga.; G. R. Wilson, esq., Norfolk, Va.

WILLIS & CHISOLM,
FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND
SHIPPING AGENTS,

Will attend to the purchase, sale and shipment to Foreign and Domestic Ports, of Cotton, Rice, Lumber and Naval Stores.

Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
E. WILLIS, } ALEX. R. CHISOLM, }
Mch 1 } 5 } 6m }

J. A. HENNEMAN
WATCH MAKER
AND JEWELLER.

Spartanburg C. H., So. Ca.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE

AND
Fancy Goods.

ALSO
A NEW LOT OF EIGHT-DAY AND TWENTY-FOUR HOUR CLOCKS, A FIRST-RATE ARTICLE.

WARRENTED
TWO YEARS.
Spectacles for all Eyes and Ages.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
neatly repaired, and warranted.
J. A. HENNEMAN,
At the Old Place on Main Street.
Feb 22 } 4 } 1f }

W. D. Milster

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has again commenced the

Tinning Business,
and feels himself well prepared and qualified to do all kinds of work in his line, with neatness and dispatch. He has a large stock on hand, of every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind. All articles of TIN WARE, will be kept on hand, thereby rendering himself able to supply the wants of any who may call on him.

He is prepared to do such work as ROOFING, GUTTERING AND REPAIRING. He will work and sell, wholesale or retail, LOW FOR CASH. All work warranted.
SHOP NEAR THE SPARTAN OFFICE.
Feb 1 } 1 } 1f }

C. C. HUGGINS
TAILOR.

HAVING RETURNED TO THE TOWN of Spartanburg, he takes occasion to inform his friends that he is prepared to do work with neatness and dispatch. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage, and pledges his best endeavors to give satisfaction to his customers.

He may be found at his Shop in rear of J. B. ARCHER'S STORE, where his customers will find plates of the latest fashions.
Feb 1 } 1 } 1f }

TAILORING.

HAVING just returned from a trip North and West, takes this method of informing his former Patrons and Friends, that he is now prepared to fill all orders with neatness and dispatch in the very LATEST STYLES, as cheap as any one for Cash or Barter.

My shop is over the store of FOSTER & JONES, opposite the Court House.

The latest SPRING FASHIONS have just been received.
WM. LOCKWOOD.
Feb 1 } 1 } 1f }

FARROW & DUNCAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND
Solicitors in Equity,
Office in Brick Building, up stairs, over former Office of James Farrow.
JAMES FARROW. } D. R. DUNCAN. }
April 15 } 11 } 1y }

WILLIAMS, EVINS & CHOICE,
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Yorkville, S. C.
JNO. H. EVINS,
WILLIAM CHOICE.
June 14 } 20 } 6m }

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING associated C. J. ELFORD, of Greenville, S. C., with me in the practice of law for Spartanburg District, under the name and style of ELFORD & ELFORD; all business entrusted to my care will receive the prompt and faithful attention of said firm.
J. M. ELFORD.
April 5 } 10 } 6mos }

THE DRY GOODS STORE
Teppe & Smyth

WOULD respectfully inform the LADIES that they are now receiving their

SPRING STOCK,
CONSISTING OF

White Long Cloth, Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, White and Brown Linens, Merrimack, Amoskeag, Schwabe and American CALICOS, warranted fast colors. Jaconets, Cambrics and Victoria Lawns.

A complete and choice assortment of Needle-work and Linen Sets, Needles, Spool Cotton, Working Cotton and Thread in every variety.

ALSO, a great assortment of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Lins and Hosiery, Bonnet and Lute-String, Ribbons, Thread and Cotton LACES and EDGINGS.

Having been connected for a long time with the Dry Goods business, we are confident of giving satisfaction.

ALSO, on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Tin Ware, Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of GROCERIES, at the UP-TOWN STORE.

FREDK. TEPPE, } ALEX. H. SMYTH. }
N. B. State Money Bought.
April 26 } 13 }

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE HAVE just received from Charleston, a fresh supply of

BOOTS, SHOES, PRINTS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention, which we offer at cheap rates.

CALL AND SEE US.

B. & J. L. WOFFORD,

No 4 opposite Court House.

April 5 } 10 }

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a capital assortment of GOODS, selected by a member of our firm in the Northern market.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES

DRESS GOODS,

LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES' HATS,

SHOES,

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS,

CALL AND KNOW OUR PRICES.

VANDIVER, BLAKE & CO.,

May 24 } 17 }

New Enterprise!

SOUTHERN IMPORTING

AND

MANUFACTURING DRUG HOUSE,

PRATT, WILSON & BROS.,

No. 238 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Proprietors are Native

Southerners.

No such enterprise South of Philadelphia. Will Southern Houses give us their Patronage?

WE OFFER AT RATES THAT COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH NEW YORK PRICES. ALL DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

SPICES, &c., THAT LEGITIMATELY BELONG TO

OUR LINE OF BUSINESS, AND

KEEP ON HAND

ONLY THE BEST

✓ Packages put up to suit Country Trade.

N. A. PRATT, Chemist to late C. S., Niter and Mining Bureau, L. W. WILSON,

P. B. WILSON, Chemist to late C. S., Or Department.
April 11 } 5 } 1y }

Merchants Hotel.

Charleston, S. C.

Cheapest and best Hotel in the State.

Transient Board, \$3.00 per day.

Weekly " 14.00 " do.

March 1 } 5 }

A. ILLING,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

262 KING STREET,
Opposite Bufain Street,
CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

March 1 } 5 }

DRS. B. & J. L. WOFFORD

OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the Village and surrounding country. One or both of us will be found constantly in the office at the STORE, during the day, and at our Residence, opposite Wofford College (Church Street) at night.
Feb 16 } 9 }