

Opinion and Feeling at the North.

A correspondent of one of the Charleston papers, writing from the North, describes the feeling, opinion and sentiment of the people of Boston and elsewhere, towards those of the South, as by no means calculated to make the parties love each other in the future any more than in the past. He says:

"I regret to state that the feeling towards the South, as I have observed it exhibited here, is not what those who desire speedy reconciliation could wish it to be. The activity of certain newspapers in collecting and grouping all facts, reports and impressions relative to the spirit of the South—many of which, it is unnecessary to say, are destitute of any color or truth—has been the means of a wide-spread belief getting a hold upon the public mind, that the temper of the Southern people is vicious, dangerous, and inclining even to a new warlike outbreak. The most astonishing misapprehension of the condition of affairs, and of the feeling of the people, at the South, prevails even with those who should be well-informed. It will take the intimate and unreserved communication arising from business intercourse between the sections to open the eyes of both peoples to the real feelings of their neighbors."

What we ourselves hear from returning travellers, describes Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, as being the most fiery and viperous whenever the South is the subject. Jonathan Broadbrim seems to lose all his Quakerly qualities the moment you say South to him. The South is his black dog, the very sight or sound of whom jaundices his eye and temper, and he who, in old times, was not willing to fight at all, at once foams with fury. The shopkeeper throws up his yard-stick, and brandishes it right and left, as if playing at quarter staff. The horse shoe is dropped to cool on the anvil, while the blacksmith whirls aloft his sledge-hammer. The surgeon flourishes his scalpel; the orator his tongue, showing his teeth wolfishly; and the preacher, forgetting his pacific functions, pounds his way through the Holy Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelations. The people are growing more and more warlike, as ours grow more pacific, and the South never showed herself more provocative than now, with her hands manacled, her mouth in the dust, crying out "peccavi," through all the pipes in her throat. There has always been in the world a sort of courage which grew inflamed in degree with the pacific display of an adversary. Your pleading only makes it more angry, your pacific entreaty only goads it to greater irritation, and should you absolutely fall down or retire before it, it becomes bold enough to kick you. Verily, Jonathan Broadbrim should be held over to keep the peace. If he continues in this savage temper, and we continue to be pacific, he will burst off all the buttons of his inexpressibles.

The business of the Convention, yesterday, was exceedingly direct and specific. That body kicked the Parishes into what is vulgarly called a "cocked hat." Everybody had his kick for the Parishes. The Parishes were too feeble to kick back; they went by the board. The results are to be found in our ordinary report of the proceedings. But there was a struggle. Mr. Andrews, of Charleston, opened the debate. Mr. Andrews is too amiable a man to be fierce upon a political question, but, as we are told, he struck some vigorous blows. He was followed by Mr. Tillman, of Edgefield, who tore the poor Parishes to pieces, one by one, scalped them and flayed them, and left them never a peg to stand on. Mr. Youmans, followed, as we are advised, in a very powerful speech in their defence; but their fate was a foregone conclusion. But his speech brought up Mr. Orr, on the opposite side, who

did good yeoman's service in tumbling the tenants out of doors. Mr. Aldrich, of Barnwell, followed, rather upon the state of the country than the fate of the Parishes, and he brought down the house. The galleries were lifted from their feet, so that the President threatened to clear them. Mr. Ball and Mr. Roberts, wound up the debate.

We have this report from other hands and ears. Luckily, we are ourselves, so deaf, that we never hear a debate. It passes by us as the idle wind—which we regard it. It saves us much annoyance. Milton somewhere congratulates himself on his blindness, as thus escaping many things which he would not willingly see. We congratulate ourselves on our deafness, as not being compelled to hear a thousand things which we should not hear with placidity. We never, accordingly, listen to debates. We never hear anything which we are not prepared to answer. We escape a world of bad eloquence and bad reasoning, and when any one says anything offensive, we take it as a compliment and bow accordingly. We consider ourselves fortunate in the loss of one of our senses. In brief, we have come to the conclusion that those persons who are denied to hear are the very persons best fitted to counsel. We may, hereafter, when all the facts are before us, undertake a comment. We have, no doubt, very much to say, and are only arrested, a thousand times, by the offensive *qui bono*. We have got a world to do, to think, and to feel, before we shall be properly prepared to think or to counsel.

There is a great deal of very idle talk among men and even women, to say nothing of negroes, touching their rights; and a vast amount of vaporous declamation, and "wordy suspiration of forced breath" is the consequence. The fact is, that most of these asserted rights, if challenged, would be found to be no rights at all. There are really only two sources of human rights in the world, those which are awarded by nature and God, and those which are conceded by society. And neither of these rights are or can be arbitrarily asserted, both depending upon conditions. You have no rights under the laws of God, save by a compliance with the laws of God. So, too, your rights in society are held by a like tenure—compliance with the laws of society. Apply these rules severally to the various demands made in society by the host of claimants challenging their rights, and you will discover that not one in twenty can be admitted. You will hear one say, "Every man has a right to his opinion upon this or any subject." What impertinence! No man has a right to an opinion on a subject of which he knows nothing. He has a right to seek information and counsel; to plead for wisdom and enlightenment, even as Solomon did; and perhaps, in the perversity of the race, to as little profit. When we hear this perpetual and frequent assertion of one's rights, we are reminded of one of the Smiths, a farmer from North Carolina, hailing from Tar River, and on his way to Texas, with a little donkey wagon, a wife and seven bare-legged children. It was at the time of Santa Anna's famous invasion of Texas. The excellent Smith, one of a family now believed to be extinct, was met by Judge Somebody, who knew him well, and asked where he was going. When told by Smith that he was on his way to Texas, he exclaimed: "Why, Smith, my poor fellow, you are about to do a very foolish thing. Go back to Tar River and let Texas alone. Do you not know that Santa Anna has invaded Texas with more than twenty thousand men." The sturdy citizen, grasping his long rifle and letting the butt sink heavily on the ground, replied: "Then, by all the Hokies, I'll go for that very reason.

He has invaded Texas, has he? I'll be there, learn him, if it's only to stand up for my rights!"

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of Sunday last you have, for the convenience of the public, divided into chapters, with appropriate headings, the elaborate and somewhat confused explanation given in a late number of the *National Intelligencer*, of the terms on which the rebel States (a new description of belligerents) are to be readmitted into the Union. These chapters may, we think, be yet further subdivided into a few brief and compendious articles, embracing the principles and conditions, on the prompt adoption of which, as we are told, from this quasi official source, the future happiness and very existence of the States, now about to be arraigned in the person of their Chief Magistrate for high treason, will depend or can atone, be assured. Should this unfortunate official, who has rather more *vis* in his name than in character, be found guilty and brought to block, (the approved mode of punishment for treason,) the said States must consider themselves as having been also made short work with, or constructively decapitated, or cannot, at any rate, hold up their heads, or give themselves any very high airs for the future.

"ART. 1. The threatened destruction of slavery, along with the other rights of the States, having led to the late war, or a temporary dissolution of the Union, the shortest and most obvious mode of restoring the latter and establishing peace between the contending parties, is at once to extinguish the institution that caused the dispute, and thus skillfully use it, like the spear of Telephus, to cure or heal the wound that it made!"

COMMENT.—To take away the bone is certainly the shortest way of ending a quarrel between dogs; but the dog to whom the bone originally belonged cannot reasonably be expected to be quite as well satisfied with this arrangement as the one who had no right to it, or quite as enthusiastic on the occasion as the party who deprived him of it. While the question, however, was one of property with the slaveholders, and of liberty with their opponents, it admitted of no other solution than either dissolution or the assertion and successful maintenance of the right of the strongest.

"ART. 2. The Union is a sacred covenant between the States, and must be maintained and perpetuated, even against the decrees of Fate, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, or of individual or State freedom."

"ART. 3. The Union, though originally formed by the States, was established by the people, who by the theory of our institutions are the only legitimate source of power. The Government is, therefore, a popular and not a Federal instrument, or mere agent of the States, as it is held to be by some of its authors, and by Southern politicians."

COMMENT.—As a people cannot form a Union with themselves, or even with another people, except by incorporating, or being incorporated by them, the theory of the Government propounded in the above article is not very intelligible, or is quite as "opaque and clear as Digby" considered the speech of his brother clod-hopper to be, the Play of "Fortune's Frolic." As your paper, Mr. Editor, is occupied with much more important matters, I here close for the present these comments on the "Thirty-nine Articles" submitted by the *National Intelligencer*, to be subscribed by the rebellious States before they can be admitted into the Union. SUSQUIN.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans *Bicayune* says it is a cruel mockery to express an expectation that any of the great staples of the State will soon be produced on a scale approximating to the production of the year before the war. The man who expects within the next twenty-five years to see 400,000 hogsheds of sugar and 400,000 bales of cotton produced in Louisiana, under the present or any greatly improved organization of our labor, is truly a sanguine man.

STATE CONVENTION.

Wednesday, September 20, 1865.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Moore.

Mr. McMaster introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and to be laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Governor shall always reside, during the sitting of the Legislature, at the place where the session may be held; at all other times he shall habitually reside at Columbia, so long as it remains the seat of Government.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions, in relation to electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sims, the privileges of the floor of the Hall of the Convention were extended to Gen. M. W. Gary.

Mr. McGowan introduced the following as an addition to the 4th Section of the Ordinance to declare in force the Constitution and Laws heretofore in force, &c.:

"Provided, however, That in case suit shall be brought upon any such contracts or obligations, not by their terms payable in gold, or in other specified manner, and entered into between the first day of January, A. D. 1863, and the tenth day of May, 1865, the measure of recovery shall be the true value at the time of trial of the property contracted for; but in ascertaining this value reference shall be had to the condition of the property at the time of contract. And in all such cases, the defendant may show such value without specially pleading the same."

Resolution as to the Constitution of the State, was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Andrews announced the following amendment to the third section of the first article of the Constitution, proposing to strike out the section and insert the following; which was agreed to:

"Each Judicial District in the State shall constitute one Election District, except Charleston District, which shall be divided into three Election Districts. The first consisting of all that part of the city of Charleston which lies East of the middle thread of King street in said city, throughout its whole extent, and to be called Charleston District East; the second, of all that part of the city which lies West of the same line, and to be called Charleston District West; and the third, consisting of all that part of the Judicial District which is without the corporate limits of the city, and to be known as the Election District of Washington."

After the reception of several reports of Committees, the Convention adjourned.

The indomitable pluck of the Atlantic Telegraph Company almost inspires us with faith in the ultimate success of the cable. We have had no such instance of resolute will since the days of Christopher Columbus as that which they are exhibiting. The company does not seem to have been at all disheartened by the snapping of the cable in mid ocean the other day, but have commenced manufacturing another, and have chartered the "Great Eastern" for five years, for the purpose of again and again testing the practicability of their enterprise. Indeed, strange as it may appear, their last misfortune appears to have had the effect of intensifying the zeal and energy with which they propose pressing their experiment next summer.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE AT TORONTO.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the distinguished Southerner, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, arrived in this city from Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, accompanied by Col. Benham, Maj. Helm and Col. J. Wilson. They put up at the Queen's Hotel, where they were visited yesterday by a large number of friends and sympathizers. We believe General Breckinridge and party proceed shortly to St. Catharines.

[Toronto Leader, 14th.

GEN. LEE.—A recent letter from Gen. Lee, President elect of Washington College, to Judge Brockenborough, states that he will be in Lexington on the 29th instant, to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees to be held on that day; and that he will enter upon the duties of his office at the opening of the session.

Local Items.

LATE PAPERS.—We beg to return our thanks to Mr. Street Burdell for copies of the latest Northern papers, from which we make copious extracts in our own. We are glad to hear of the improvement in Mr. Burdell's health.

SALUDA MANUFACTORY.—We are pleased to learn that the magnificent Saluda manufacturing establishment of Colonel Childs, which was so thoroughly Shermanized in February last, is in such progress that it is fully expected to resume its operations by or before January next. This will be rapid work, and highly creditable to the enterprising proprietor. We trust that neither his own nor the public expectations will suffer disappointment.

Passengers for any points on the Greenville Railroad will be pleased to know that they can now go through without detention, as the trains leave Aiston every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock. Mr. C. Y. Pool's line of stages run in connection with the cars, leaving this city every afternoon, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock. As the mails are carried promptly by this line, the information is of the greatest importance to the entire community, and we shall now expect to see the subscriptions to the *Phoenix* increase to a wonderful extent in that section of country, as the great drawback (next to the scarcity of money, has been the lack of mail facilities.

NEW FILM.—We are pleased to welcome back to our city one of its old residents—Mr. B. E. B. Hewetson, who was for many years connected with the erection of the new State Capitol. Previous to his advent in this city, he was engaged as a Civil Engineer on the North Carolina Central Railroad, and there gave universal satisfaction.

Mr. Kay is well known in our city, having been, since 1854, a Resident Architect of our new State House. He was, previous to his engagement here, Assistant Architect and Engineer of the New York Crystal Palace. We are fully assured that these gentlemen will give entire satisfaction in the exercise of their profession, and we wish them a hearty welcome back to their homes, an abundance of work, and to other citizens the advantage of their services.

COOL AND CLOUDY.—So far the rains have been slight, but the skies are muck with clouds, of a raw and threatening aspect. The winds incline to the East, but show themselves capriciously. In all probability, their caprices will continue till towards night, (that is, Wednesday night,) and then the North-East will gain the ascendancy, and we shall have a concussion through the usual medium of the equinoctial gale. The summer vapors will be dispersed; then will the fogs lift; then will the Convention adjourn; then will everybody be happy; and then will October enter upon the scene, like a portly, graceful, brown-cheeked, middle-aged gentleman, like some of the ex-Governors whom we know, looking benignantly upon the prospect, and waving paternal and patriarchal arms in blessing over the future of the year, at least. It is not easy to say in what consists our hope. That must be found subordinate to the general conviction of a necessity which founds all its calculations upon a resigned humility of heart. We shall have to pluck the flower of hope out of the nettle of suffering. We must look for the lost jewel by stirring among the ashes of each desolated hearth. If still decreed to live, or allowed to do so, then it behooves us to extract from life all of security and profit that we can, and this we can only do by seeking our capital resources in each individual himself. Our skies are cool and cloudy now, and storm is probably at hand. We trust it will sweep lightly over the unsheltered head, and that we may enjoy a clear, if not a bright, sky hereafter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

- Dr. C. H. Miot—Quinine.
- Hutson Lee & Co.—Insurance Agents.
- " "—Coupon Bonds.
- Coffin & Ravenel—A Curiosity.
- J. S. & Wm. J. Wiley—Gold, Cotton, &c.
- W. T. Burges & Co.—New Goods.
- J. G. Gibbs—Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
- " "—Black Felt Hats.
- " "—Cloths and Cassimeres.
- A. R. Phillips—Furniture, Jewelry, &c.
- Apply at this Office—Wagon for Sale.

The receipts of treasure at San Francisco from different sources during the first six months of this year were \$29,225,006, of which amount California and Nevada contributed \$25,671,782. The product of gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast for the first six months of last year was estimated at \$28,000,000; so we have an increase of \$1,225,006; while the increase this year over the same period in 1863 is \$3,581,989.

There were 867 lives lost in British coal mines last year.