West Va College

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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Boots and Shoes.

GARDINER'S COLUMN.

W. McDONALD,
(Successor) to

GARDINER'S NEW Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM,

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BLAZE,

That is to say, we are offering at our New store,

140 Main Street,

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Bargains in Boots & Shoes

That never have been, nor never can be beat.

FOR INSTANCE

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Mens' Calf Dress Boots	3 50
Mens' Calf Dress Boots	4 00
Mens' Oxford Ties	1 25
Mens' Oxford Ties	1 50
Mens' Oxford Ties	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 50
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	5 00
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	2 50
Mens' Brogans	1 25
Mens' Brogans	1 75
Boys' Shoes	50
Boys' Shoes	75
Ladies' Balmorals	1 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 00
Ladies' Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 25
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 50
Childrens' Shoes	10

We have also on hand $5,000 worth of Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, at lower prices than ever was seen in the State. If you want Bargains in Boots and Shoes, go to Gardiner's New Store, cor. Main and Union streets and get them.

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NEW WHOLESALE

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LIQUORS, BRANDIES,

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EAST SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE,
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apr3 WHEELING, W. VA.

The Intelligencer.

THE PUBLIC SITUATION.

From a Radical Standpoint.

From the N. Y. Independent.

A thoughtful friend of ours, whose present stand-point for observing public affairs is the green slope and tranquil air of a country hill-side, writes to us: "I beg of you, my dear sir, to use your pen briskly at the present critical juncture, for the purpose of making the nation ready for an inevitable coming event—and that is, the impeachment of the President."

We beg to inform our friend that the nation was long ago, and is now, abundantly ready for the impeachment of the President. The people are waiting for it anxiously—nay, with an almost impatient anxiety. In the Republican party, not only the radical wing but a large part of the Conservative, are at last united in demanding the removal of the only remaining hindrance to reconstruction; and that is, the President. A few far-sighted public men—such for instance, as Wendell Phillips, Chas. Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and General Butler—have been, for many months past, urging impeachment. Such men are the coutler of the plow; they break ground just a little ahead of the general furrow. Find where these men stand to-day, and you have found where the rest of the party will stand to-morrow. And, as these men long ago demanded impeachment, shrewd observers might have then predicted that, about the present time, the rest of the party would, with general voice, be ready to re-echo the demand. Accordingly, even the host of less prophetic statesmen are now reading the signs of the times. The Springfield *Republican*—a journal which speaks accurately as any other the conservative, as distinguished from the radical, purpose of the Republican party—says: "If Congress were now in session, there can be little doubt that the House would find articles of impeachment against the President." Senator Wilson—who is always as well acquainted with fresh political facts as any other Republican politician—has just publicly said: "The great mass of the Republican party believe that the President will be impeached, and that he deserves impeachment." The New York *Tribune*, which, until lately, lent its powerful influence decidedly against impeachment, is now among its strongest advocates.

Stern duties are the tests of heroic men. One of the sternest duties ever laid upon American statesmen has been, and still is, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. But, notwithstanding the patent fact that the public welfare has imperatively demanded this measure, many eminent Republicans have hitherto opposed and defeated it, because they have seen in it some risk to the fortunes of some favorite Presidential candidate. But in all such paltry reasons against impeachment, we can see, not a pardonable expediency, but an unpardonable cowardice. If Mr. Johnson deserves impeachment, he deserves it irrespective of the question as to which of a dozen or twenty Republican candidates is to be the fortunate winner of the next Presidency. If any political event in the future may be regarded as sure, it is that the Republican party is to carry the next Presidential election. The impeachment or non-impeachment of Mr. Johnson will not alter this inevitable fact. Is it not, therefore, a mockery of statesmanship to allow so grave a question as the impeachment of the President to turn on the minor and almost private question of the political promotion of some one member of the Republican party over another of equal fitness and opportunities?

It ought to be now thoroughly understood (as it ought to be) that the Republican party means to omit from the list of presidential candidates next summer, all its Senators, Governors, and Generals who are opposing the impeachment of the President, all such opposition would instantly cease, and the President would be speedily put out of the way.

Meantime, we have heard a suggestion made that the Radical Governors should assemble (as once during the war) for a consultation on public affairs, with a view to arrest the course of Mr. Johnson on his road to ruin. An able correspondent, well versed in public matters, has written us an energetic note, giving the reasons for such a convention. As he speaks the voice of many advisers, we ask our readers to look at his appeal:

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 12th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Independent:

War is imminent. You know it. All clear-sighted men know it. Capitalists realize it. Gold feels it, and jumps to 145¾ in your city. The masses understand it. The press has sounded the alarm. Everybody is anxious save Copperheads and rebels, who have their "calling and election sure" in Andrew Johnson. The rebels understand that war is coming, and that the President is "their man" to facilitate its rapid consummation.

But how can the President be checked? How can the loyal masses confront him? How can the people say to Andrew Johnson, thus far shalt thou go, and no further? How can they demonstrate to him that the people rule?

The people have a representative body in the Government—Congress. But Congress is dispersed. It cannot assemble until November 21st, unless called by the President. It cannot meet earlier for the success of Mr. Johnson's plans depends upon the continued absence from Washington of the people's representatives. But have the people no other servants? Yes. They have State Legislatures. Through them they can speak, and more—*act*. Hence, I urge upon you, as a controlling power over public sentiment, to think of the proposition that has been made in the West, calling for a convention of the loyal Governors.

I heartily sympathize with the call. The Governors can summon their Legislatures together in extraordinary session. These State legislators will be fresh from the people. They will be the mouth-pieces of the people, and as such can instruct the Governors to call a convention. The Governors, then, backed by their Legislatures, representing the loyal masses, can with power and right declare to the President that *they* will prevent him by *force*, if necessary, from bringing on a new war.

General Grant, although I regard him as only a mere "protest," is in a position to help save the country. If he finds that the people are thoroughly organized, through their State Governors, who can command a million bayonets, he will be more inclined to disobey the President's military orders than if those bayonets lay in State arsenals unrepresented.

Something must be done at once. Johnson means revolution. Revolution can be met only by another. Is the assumption of supreme control of national affairs by the governors revolution? If it is, it is the least objectionable of any scheme, as I see it, that can be devised. It may yet be necessary before November to imprison Andrew Johnson, to save us from war, or prevent the surrender of Washington to the Maryland rebels. Who can do it? Gen. Grant. By whose orders? The people's, transmitted through their State Governors.

This striking letter is not from the pen of an alarmist, but from a philosophic observer of public events. We do not share the apprehensions of our esteemed correspondent that "war is imminent;" neither do we believe that Andrew Johnson is Oliver Cromwell. We simply believe that Mr. Johnson will act as wickedly as his evil heart and his large opportunities will permit. That he is inherently the worst public man known to American history is our solemn conviction. That he would destroy the liberty of his country, if he could successfully accomplish such a crime, is evident to all the world. But he cannot ruin, he can simply disgrace, the Republic. And yet, in saying this, let us not, in any degree, under-estimate the public peril. Better prepare for the worst possible contingency. Certainly we heartily sympathize with the idea of a convention of loyal governors. Such a convention, if full of pluck, might render the country an illustrious service. We have only one apprehension in view of its assembling—and that is this: the so-called Radical governors who met at the Southern Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia exhibited a degree of cowardice which, if it were to be re-exhibited now, would only encourage, and not intimidate, the renegade of the White House. If our governors did not all expect to be senators, and if at least half a dozen of them did not confidently hope to be on the ticket for the next vice-presidency, we should be reasonably sure that their meeting would be a public benefit. But if, on their gathering together, they shall find themselves afraid to demand the impeachment of the President, and shall be simply inclined to follow the half-way policy of General Grant, they might as well save their traveling expenses, and stay at home.

Meanwhile, if Andrew Johnson makes an attempt at war against the Republic, let him be tried by a court martial, and shot by twelve soldiers, in a hollow square.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

YOUNG MEN.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has inaugurated its new and splendid rooms, and founded a library, to which $3,000 was contributed, and George Armour added $2,000 a year for the next five years. The young men are visiting the saloons and dens of iniquity in that city to save the youth now going to ruin.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Governor Geary and wife united with the First Church of Harrisburg, September 1, when their four children were baptized.

—The centennial of the Salem (Washington county) Church was celebrated recently with much solemnity.

—A new Presbyterian Church has been organized at Woodside, N. J., and a chapel is to be built at once.

—Rev. Dr. Thomson's Church, formerly in Grand street, dedicated their new edifice in Thirty-fourth street, on Sunday, 22d inst.

EPISCOPAL.—St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, is to be opened not later than October 1.

—The Bishop of Colorado has established a church at Salt Lake City, and given notice to Brigham Young that they will not be driven off.

METHODIST.—In New Hampshire there are three districts, each with a Presiding Elder. Church members, 10,803; probationers, 1,727; total, 12,620. There are 128 preachers on the Conference.

—The American Seaman's Friend Society has 2,210 sailor missionaries afloat, each of which is supplied with a religious library of about 500 volumes each, or over 100,000 volumes in all. More than 500 conversions are reported as the fruit of this labor.

—The week of prayer, August 11, 1867, recommended by the Southern Bishops, was generally observed at the South by the Methodist Churches.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Churches of Vermont, of this body, report an unusual degree of religious prosperity the past year. Over 1,000 have been added to the membership. The small Churches have been most active and prosperous.

—The Church at West Brookfield, Mass., will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, October 16.

MORAVIAN.—The missionary stations of this Church number 88, with 307 preaching places, 311 missionaries, 1,052 native assistants, 238 schools, with 24,756 pupils. Expenses, $118,072; receipts, $100,280.

REFORMED DUTCH.—The Church at Princetown, near Schenectady, N. Y., reports a remarkable religious interest the past summer, resulting in the accession of seventy-eight persons to the Church.

—The Kinderhook Church, one of the oldest and strongest in the denomination, votes to drop the word Dutch from its title.

—Rev. Mr. Van Gieson has been called from Greenpoint, L. I., to the First Church of Poughkeepsie.

—Rev. W. W. Hicks has been installed pastor of Lee Avenue Reformed Dutch Church.

UNITARIAN.—Rev. Samuel Longfellow has commenced as pastor of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston, a remnant of Theodore Parker's old congregation.

—Rev. Dr. Stebbins has commenced religious services in the theatre at San Francisco, to immense audiences.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The new monastery at Dubuque is to be of stone, and will be equal to a whole city block of buildings, with a wall forty feet high.

—The diocese of Hartfort, Conn., has an estimated Roman Catholic population of 125,000. This diocese comprises the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Southern Presbyterians and the Cumberland Presbyterians have lately met by committees with a view to union, and with favorable prospects.

—Rev. Mr. Irwin, of Troy, has been obliged to deny the public statements of his vast wealth, owing to the applications from all quarters sent to him for aid.

—The Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam resolved to hold the next General Conference in the City of New York.

—The tenth anniversary of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, on Monday, 23d inst., at the church corner of Fulton and William streets, is expected to be an occasion of great interest.

—Rev. Dr. McCosh, during the sessions of the Amsterdam Evangelical Alliance, preached in what is known as the Secession Church of Holland, which has come out from the State Church, and set up for themselves, like the Scotch Presbyterians. They number 309 congregations, 210 ministers, and 95,000 members.

THE "BOULEVARD PAVEMENT."—The Cincinnatians are putting to the test what is called the Boulevard pavement, in order to compare its merits with those of the Nicolson. The new pavement is made of three substances—asphaltum, oxide of iron and ashes, the latter substances being obtained at the iron furnaces. It is claimed that this pavement will not crack or break under the stoutest blows, but that it can be cut into sheets or blocks and removed, and afterwards replaced and cemented as firmly as before. When finished it has a smooth, sanded surface, of a hard and durable character. It is put down in small sections and hardened for travel in twenty-four hours. The cost is said to be two dollars per square yard for street pavement, while for sidewalks it can be put down at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per square yard.

WIFE and I were looking at some pictures in which little naked angels were quite conspicuous. She called the attention of our wee daughter to them, and remarked:

"Lizzy, dear, if you are a good girl, and go to Heaven, you will be like these angels."

Lizzie looked up, with a lip that told at once she didn't appreciate the promise, and said:

"I want to be better dressed than that when I go to Heaven!

THE FINANCES.

Senator Morton's Views.

When and How the National Debt Should be Paid.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following letter from Senator Morton of Indiana, giving his views on the financial question:

To the Editors of the Journal:

Without intending to discuss all the questions connected with our finances, such as taxation of the bonds, retirement of the National Bank currency, &c., I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the subject of the time of payment of the national debt.

The total debt on the first of the present month, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, was $2,492,783,665, and includes $365,165,844 of greenbacks or legal tender notes, and $29,382,172 in fractional currency. The total bonded debt, at the same time, including old bonds, issued before 1861, was $1,732,361,510 48.

Of this amount one hundred and ninety-eight millions four hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($198,431,300) draw five per cent. interest and fall due in 1904, and are what are commonly called "Ten-Forties." Two hundred and eighty-three millions six hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred dollars ($283,676,100), drawing six per cent. interest, fall due in 1881. Twelve hundred and five millions seven hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars ($1,205,710,500) draw six per cent. interest and fall due in 1882, '84, '85 and '87, and are what are commonly called "Five-Twenties." The interest on all these bonds is payable in coin. There were outstanding on the first of the present month four hundred millions seven hundred and eighty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars ($400,786,025) of three years' "Seven-Thirty" notes due in June and July, 1868.

The law creating the "Ten-Forty" bonds provides that the Government shall have the right to redeem them at any time after ten years from the date of their issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in 1874. The law creating the "Five-Twenties" provides that the Government may redeem them at any time after five years from the date of issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in regard to those already issued in 1867, '69, '70 and '72.

The right to redeem these different bonds at the expiration of five and ten years, as above stated, is a mere privilege reserved by the Government to be exercised or not according to its convenience, and there is no moral or legal obligation to pay off one of them an hour before it is due. When these laws were passed, it was supposed it might be to the interest of the Government to pay off the debt, or some portion of it, before it was due, and the right to do so was accordingly reserved.

It is now proposed by Democratic politicians that the Government shall at once pay off in greenbacks all the bonds which it has a right to redeem, and shall continue to do so from year to year, as the right to redeem shall accrue, until the whole is paid, which would thus be done in seven years; and the more violent are insisting on the immediate discharge of the whole debt by compelling our creditors to take an equal amount of greenbacks to be issued for that purpose.

The latter proposition would require the immediate issue of more than two billions of greenbacks, and the former the issue of a like sum within seven years, and either would be clearly fatal to the credit and prosperity of the county.

Of the "Five-Twenties," five hundred and fourteen millions and eighty thousand and fifty dollars were issued in 1862, and are not due until 1882; but the Government has the privilege of redeeming them in 1867.

According to the last monthly statement of the Treasury Department, there are now absolutely due and must be paid on presentment, various notes, bonds and certificates of indebtedness amounting to nineteen million four hundred and forty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, ($19,440,375.87). There are six per cent. bonds falling due in 1867-68, and must then be paid, amounting to fourteen millions eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty cents.

There are of three years compound interest notes, which will fall due in 1868, and must then be paid, seventy-eight millions eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. How shall the Government get the Greenbacks to pay the debts that are due, and that will be due next year, and to redeem the five hundred and fourteen millions of Five-Twenties?

There are three ways:

1. By issuing new bonds and redeeming with the proceeds of their sale; but this would only make a new debt of like amount, as the time has not come when a new bond bearing a lower rate of interest can be sold at par.

2. By levying a tax more than double that of the present; but this the country cannot and will not bear. Or,

3. By issuing within the next twelve months not less than six hundred millions of greenbacks, and this operation must be repeated from year to year until after 1874.

What effect this would have upon the value of the currency and the business of the country need not be discussed, for none are so stupid as not to understand it.

If this vast body of currency is to be redeemed, then the debt is not paid, but has only changed its form. If it is not to be redeemed, then it will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed, and repudiation and commercial ruin will be the result. The present value of greenbacks is chiefly due to the understanding that they are to be redeemed, and a body of currency that is not to be redeemed, and will die in the hands of the last holder, cannot be sustained by making it a legal tender or by any other legislative contrivance. Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before fourteen years; and it will then become due at different periods running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country has not yet recovered from the war. Trade and commerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay anything for years to come. The rebellious South caused the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait at least until the South can pay part? Why not wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this generation put down the rebellion and done its part, and may it not justly leave the payment of part of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge a large State, county and municipal indebtedness growing out of the war, and within the next ten years will have to pay not less than $400,000,000 for pensions and bounties, besides extraordinary expenses for Indian wars and other causes. In ten years our population will have increased ten millions, and our taxable property doubled in value. In ten years a tax twice in amount can be borne easier than the tax of to-day.

Within ten years the Southern States will be reconstructed and in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity. Within ten years, and perhaps within five, the increase of population, wealth and capital will enable the Government to sell at par bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, and thus consolidate and reduce the debt.

Should the Government find itself at any time in possession of coin or currency that can be applied to the reduction of the debt, it should, of course, be promptly applied; but any attempt to pay the bonded debt in advance by heavy taxation, or by inflating the currency, will be unnecessary, unwise and injurious.

I would pay the interest promptly, according to the contract. I would pay off our currency obligations and other debts as they mature, and see to it that the public debt should, under no circumstances, be increased.

I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times.

Who ever before heard of a nation while still exhausted from war, and with wounds unhealed, attempting to pay off the war debt? Foreign nations may admire our ambition in this respect, but would despise our discretion. The national taxes can be reduced by the adoption of the policy I propose, and by the honest and faithful collection of the internal revenue.

In fifteen years, and possibly in five, the difference in value between gold and greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have become unimportant. Specie payments can be reached without contracting the currency, by waiting a reasonable time, until successful reconstruction and the growth of wealth and business has brought the country up to the existing volume of currency without a financial convulsion.

The decline of gold from 200 to 40 brought a corresponding reduction in the price of property, attended with great loss and derangement of business. Another inflation of the currency would be attended with another ascent and descent in prices and with immense disaster to the nation. What the country needs is repose and stability in our financial policy, and without these trade and prosperity must languish. When our debt was contracted, the men who now clamor for its immediate payment denounced bonds and greenbacks as alike worthless, and dissuaded the people from lending their money to carry on the war; and my opinion is, they mean no better to the country now than they did then. Now, as then, their effort is to destroy the public credit.

The proposition to pay the public debt in advance is unnecessary, impracticable and destructive, and would result in benefit to none, unless it would be the gold gamblers, and they would ultimately be "hoisted by their own Petard," as they were at the close of the war.

The national debt can be paid without oppressing the country, not by "hot house" experiments, spasmodic efforts, or violation of the public faith, but by the solid growth of the country in population, wealth and prosperity, under the administration of a suitable financial policy. O. P. MORTON.

ITEMS.

—He who never changes any of his opinions, never corrects any of his mistakes.

—Why might carpenters really believe there is no such thing as a stone? Because they never saw it.

—An aboriginal objects to marrying Miss Tall, the daughter of Spotted T., for fear he might get Candel lectures.

—One night, in a thunder shower, a little voice from the "trundle-bed" called out, "Oh, mother, the dark is winking, first it shuts up and then it shuts down."

—An old lady, who was admiring the beautiful picture, called "Saved," said: "It's no wonder that the poor child fainted, after pulling that great dog out of the water."

—President Johnson at Antietam said: "My presence on this occasion will be the speech that I will make." If he had always followed that rule his present reputation would be better.

—A Cincinnati police judge asks those convicted of drunkenness if they have any money to pay a fine. In hope of getting clear they answer no, when he sentences them to jail.

—A Democratic caucus in Pennsylvania demanded of the convention that it should run a soldier for a certain county office. The proposition was favorably received, but on inquiry no Democratic soldier could be found in the county.

—A Democratic orator, in denouncing Ben Wade, called him an agrarian who wanted to divide all the land among the people. He was astounded at the interruptions of "That's the man for me," "Good for him," Bully for the agrarian."

—The Texas *Jimplecute* vouchsafes an explanation of its extraordinary name. "Jimplecute is a compound word, derived from jimple and cute. Jimple is a corruption of simple, and was originally applied to sophomores or the wise fools of colleges, but is obsolete anywhere except in Texas."

—Residence in a manufacturing city weaves curious threads into an editor's sheet. Where but in the Lowell *Courier* could the following paragraphs have appeared?—

Are judges of looms liable to have their judgments warped?

"Does your knitting machine make a seam," asked an old lady of the proprietor of the Bridgeport knitting machine. "It seams not," was the pertinent reply.

THE SITUATION AT WASHIGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* agrees with other writers that no immediate change is likely to take place in the Cabinet; and the report appears to be equally well grounded that Mr. Johnson will attempt no further "ground and lofty tumbling" till the Pennsylvania election has taken place. Should the result be such as can be construed into an indorsement, he will go ahead with renewed recklessness, in view of which prudent men have many apprehensions. As to Grant, it is known that the President fully realizes that he is as crooked a stick as Stanton, and that he has made nothing, but lost, by the change. But it is questionable, first, whether he dare turn him out, and, second, whether he can turn him out. Mr. Seward is hated by the Democrats, but the President must retain him as long as he himself professes to be governed by honor or gratitude. Mr. McCulloch is not near as much of a Johnson man to-day as he was ten or twelve months ago, but he makes no special opposition to the President's general political course. Messrs. Browning, Welles, Randall and Stanbery are as subservient to the President as any other four men he could find. The pressure against Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch is unquestionably strong, but as yet the President does not see any way in which he can better himself by making a change.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that Binckley has under consideration a bill of $19,000 from *The National Intelligencer* for printing in its columns a report of the trial of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln in 1865. The report being as purely a matter of private enterprise as any of the news dispatches which are published every day, Mr. Stanton promptly disallowed the claim when it was presented to him, and we should think it would puzzle even Binckley to pass it.

THE frauds on the revenue are so astounding and frequent as to challege the admiration of the most inveterate Democrat. In New York alone, it is estimated they have amounted to over half a million a week for the past two years, and yet no plan has been suggested to put a stop to it.

Preparations for Another War.

The Washington *Chronicle* makes the remarkable statement that letters have been received from the South, showing that the ex-rebels of that section, including certain newspaper editors, expect a renewal of the late civil war on the re-assembling of Congress. The writers argue that the paroles given by the rebel soldiers to General Grant prevent them from fighting against the North again, except under the leadership of some recognized power in the Government, and they expect that President Johnson will furnish that leadership when Congress attempts to impeach him. The *canards* published in the Administration papers, apparently authorized by the President himself, especially through the columns of the Boston *Post* and New Orleans *Picayune*, regarding the intention of the Radicals North and their alleged inclination to forcibly depose Johnson from the White House, have so excited the people of that section that they are actually preparing themselves for a war. With these facts before them, says the *Chronicle*, our readers can readily perceive the significance of Gen. Mower's recent order in Texas and Louisiana prohibiting the establishment of unauthorized military picket guards at night in those States.

SMALL FARMS.—A traveler in South Carolina, writing to the Charleston *News*, notes the prevalence of small holdings, and says: "I was glad to see the attention paid to 'small industries' which these many little rice fields argue. It proves that our people are gradually taking more common sense views of farming, and beginning to learn also that growing cotton is not the chief end of man. It is comparatively easy for our farmers to produce almost everything they need within the limits of their own plantations. A few bales of cotton will then yield as much ready money as will be necessary for taxes, groceries, &c. Large fortunes are not made thus, it is true; but it lays the foundation of a substantial, useful, contented yeomanry is fostered, the only true and lasting substratum of prosperity to any agricultural State." This is very sensible talk, but novel in a South Carolinian. It is a lesson learned by the war, and one which will be of the greatest advantage. The writer, still urging a diversified industry in the future says: "A bad cotton year will not then ruin the country, nor will a failure of the corn crop threaten a famine. Emigrants will then come of their own accord, whereas, now all the eloquent persuasions of our agents cannot induce them to come."

SEVERAL letters from boys at watering places have been published this year. Here is another, which gives good arguments for a paternal visit:

"*Dear Pa:* Things are bully here. I chase ground squirrels every day in what they call the glen. Yesterday I saw one coming out of an old stump which he didn't think was safe for him, and making for the rocks. I put straight after him, you bet. While I was running close by the creek Bill put out his foot and tripped me up. I went plump into the water, and got my breeches soaking wet. The squirrel went on into the rocks. When we got back to the hotel, ma licked us both. I think she is getting too tight on us. I wish you'd come and help us out.

"Your affectionate son, R. E. S."

A GOOD MANY of the Southern people, among them persons of decided eminence, take issue with the President as to the tendency of Gen. Sickles's course. They are constrained to applaud what was done, and to deplore the action of the President. This is not the only particular in which thoughtful Southern men will soon find occasion to confess that the Republican plan is the best one for them and the whole country.

NOTHING could be better than the speech of a Mobile barber, when a number of ex-Rebels offered him $2,000 to run for Congress: "Gentlemen, if I "sell myself, I sell my people; if sell my people, I sell my children." If anything half as good was said at Antietam the other day we shall be glad to record it.

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