

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER.

An Independent Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature, News, &c.

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The Intelligencer

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More Extracts from Dr. Craven's Book.

The reader will find annexed some additional extracts from the "Prison Life of Mr. Davis," just published, and which form an index to the opinions of the illustrious prisoner upon subjects of interest. The first presented is the estimate entertained by Mr. Davis of his former compeer who now occupies the Executive chair of the United States:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

As Mr. Davis was speaking of the Senate, asked him his opinion of President Johnson, to which for some moments he made no reply, apparently hesitating whether to speak on the subject or not. At length he said of President Johnson he knew no more than the papers told every one; but of Mr. Johnson, when in the Senate, he would as freely speak as of any other member. There were, of course, differences between them, more especially just previous to the retirement of the Southern representatives from Congress. The position of Mr. Johnson with his associates of the South had never been pleasant; not from any fault or superciliousness on their side, but solely due to the intense, almost morbidly, sensitive pride of Mr. Johnson. Sitting with associates, many of whom he knew pretended to aristocracy, Mr. Johnson seemed to set up before his own mind, and to keep ever present with him, his democratic or plebeian origin as a bar to warm social relations. This pride—for it was the pride of having no pride—his associates long struggled to overcome, but without success. They respected Mr. Johnson's abilities, integrity, and greatly original force of character, but nothing could make him be or seem to wish to feel at home in their society.

Some casual word dropped in debate, though uttered without a thought of his existence, would seem to wound him to the quick, and again he would shrink back into the self-imposed isolation of his earlier and humbler life, as if to gain strength from touching his mother earth. In a word, while other members of the Senate were democrats in theory or as their political faith, Mr. Johnson was a democrat of pride, conviction and self-assertion—a man of the people, who not only desired no higher grade or classification, but could not be forced into its acceptance or retention when friendly efforts were made to that end. He was an immense worker and student, but always in the practicalities of life, little in the graces of literature. His habits were marked by temperance, industry, courage and unswerving perseverance; also, by inveterate prejudices or preconceptions on certain points, and these arguments could shake.

His faith in the judgment of the people was unlimited, and to their decisions he was always ready to submit. One of the people by birth, he remained so by conviction, continually recurring to his origin, though he was by no means the original Senator of the South in like circumstances. Mr. Davis mentioned Aaron V. Brown, of Mississippi, who had been Postmaster-General under President Buchanan, and several others who were of like democratic education with Mr. Johnson, but who seemed to forget, and in regard to whom it was forgotten by their associates, that they had ever held less social rank than that to which their talents and industry had raised them. Of Mr. Johnson's character, justice was an eminent feature, though not coupled, as true justice rarely fails to be, with kindness and generosity. He was eminently faithful to his word, and possessed a courage which took the form of angry resistance if urged to do or not to do anything which might clash with his conviction of duty. He was indifferent to money, and careless of praise or censure when satisfied of the necessity of any line of action. But for his decided action against secession he would probably have been given the place of Mr. Stephens on the Presidential ticket of the Confederacy. Mr. Stephens, indeed, held the same attitude up to the last moment; but on the secession of his State had two alternatives of State or Federal "treason," as it was called, presented, and chose the latter.

THE POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

In the better days of the Roman empire, when its possessions increased, and conquered countries came in a few years to be integral and even zealous members of the imperial system, it was the policy of conciliation, following that of military conquest, which achieved the desired results. Certain laws and restrictions of the Imperial Government were imposed—so much annual tribute, so many legions to our military levies, and obedience to all such laws of the central government as may be issued for your control. But within these lines, and with these points conceded, the empire strove in all minor and domestic matters to conform in so far as might be possible to the former habits, customs, and laws of the people absorbed, and the independent governments superseded. Even the peculiarities of morals, manners, and religious views were studied and respected when not conflicting with the necessities of the empire; their leading men were justly treated, and no efforts were spared to make the new order of things sit lightly at first, and even pleasantly in a few years, on the necks of the subjugated provinces. Generosity is

the true policy, both of nations and individuals. "There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches." While my people are held as conquered subjects, they must be to you a continued source of expense and danger—a country plumed together with bayonets. Let the past be expunged, if you please; we have nothing to blush for in it, and nothing to regret but failure. The necessities of the Northern Treasury and public debt, Mr. Davis thought, "would, before long, compel us to do justice to this section."

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Of Stonewall Jackson, Mr. Davis spoke with the utmost tenderness and some touch of reverential feeling, bearing witness to his earnest and pathetic piety, his singleness of aim, his immense energy as an executive officer, and the loyalty of his nature, making obedience the first of all duties. "He rose every morning at three," said Mr. Davis, "performed his devotions for half an hour, and then went booming along at the head of his command, which came to be called 'Jackson's foot cavalry,' from the velocity of their movements. He had the faculty, or rather gift, of exciting and holding the love and confidence of his men to an unbounded degree, even though the character of his campaigning imposed on them more hardships than any other troops in the service. Good soldiers care not for their individual sacrifices when adequate results can be shown; and these General Jackson never lacked. Hard fighting, hard marching, hard fare, the strictest discipline—all these men will bear if visibly approaching the goal of their hopes. They want to get done with the war, back to their homes and families; and their instinct soon teaches them which commander is pursuing the right means to accomplish these results. Jackson was a singularly unassuming man on horseback, and had many peculiarities of temper, amounting to violent idiosyncrasies; but everything in his nature, though here and there uncouth, was noble. Even in the heat of action, when most exposed, he might be seen throwing up his hands in prayer. For glory he lived long enough," continued Mr. Davis with much emotion, "and if this result had to come, it was the Divine mercy that removed him. He fell like the eagle, his own feather on the shaft that was dripping with his blood. In his death the Confederacy lost an eye and an arm, our only consolation being that the final summons could not have reached the soldier more prepared to accept it joyfully, Jackson was not of a sanguine turn, always privately anticipating the worst, that the better might be more welcome."

SECESSION NOT TREASON.

Mr. Davis said it was contrary to reason and the law of nations to treat as a rebellion or lawless riot a movement of an entire people through their duly organized State Government. To talk of treason in the case of the South was to oppose an arbitrary epithet against the authority of all writers on international law. Vattel deduces from his study of all former precedent—and all subsequent international jurists have agreed with him—that when a nation separates into two parts, each claiming independence, and both or either setting up a new government, their quarrels should be come to trial by arms or by diplomacy, shall be regarded and settled precisely as though it were a difference between two separate nations, which the divided sections, *de facto*, have become. Each must observe the laws of war in the treatment of captives taken in battle, and such negotiations as may from time to time arise shall be conducted as between independent and sovereign Powers. Mere riots, or conspiracies for lawless objects, in which only limited fractions of a people are irregularly engaged, may be properly treated as treason, and punished as the public good may require, but Edmund Burke had exhausted argument on the subject, in the memorable phrase, applied to the first American movement for independence: "I know not how an indictment against a whole people shall be framed."

Gen. Howard pretends to have received information from different points in North and South Carolina, to the effect that outrages on freedmen by ex-rebels are of daily occurrence. Planters, now that the negro is no longer valued in dollars and cents, do not hesitate to shoot him down on the slightest provocation. The murderers, when arrested, in the majority of cases, are held to bail on their own recognizances, but the grand juries generally fail to find indictments against them, and the result is that they go scot free.

A destitute, widowed mother is searching for her two sons, who have not been heard from since the war—who can give her information? David S. Arthur, of a Mississippi Regiment, wounded at the battle of Atlanta, and Columbus W. Arthur, Company G, 1st Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Forrest's command, captured and sent to Camp Douglas, escaped and not since heard from. Address their mother, Mrs. Mary Arthur, care of Mr. Watts, Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama.

The Washington Star says that the Republicans in Congress are waiting to hear from Tennessee before they will fix a day for adjournment. Should the Convention in that State ratify the amendment, the Senators and Representatives will be admitted at once, and a desire to do this promptly delay until it can be known whether it can be done. "Why Patrick, I thought the turtle was dead?"

Railroad Delegation in Louisville.

The delegation from this State on behalf of the Blue Ridge Railroad, after leaving Cincinnati, visited Louisville, Ky., and met with a courteous and kind reception from the authorities and citizens generally. The following extracts from the newspapers of that city will prove interesting to the people of this section:

From the Louisville Journal.

The delegates from South Carolina wish to awaken an interest in the Northwest to aid in the establishment of a direct railway communication with the South Atlantic coast. The gentlemen arrived in the steamer United States from Cincinnati, and became the guests of the city at the Willard Hotel. The following gentlemen were present:

Board of Trade—Hon. G. A. Trenholm, and G. W. Clark.
Chamber of Commerce—Hon. M. C. Mordecai, Maj. E. Willis, W. A. Courtenay, and C. H. West, jr.

Blue Ridge Railroad Company—Col. J. P. Reed, Mr. H. L. Reed, Civil Engineer, accompanied this delegation.

In addition to the above, Knoxville sent the following delegation:

Col. C. M. McGhee, President of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad; Judge C. W. Jones, Gen. J. A. Cooper, Gen. L. J. Trowbridge, Col. R. H. Armstrong, Dr. J. Rodgers, Capt. A. J. Rials, and Col. A. Terry.

During the morning the Mayor and other city officials, besides prominent citizens, called upon the delegations.

Later in the forenoon the delegation had an interview with the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Trenholm, in a forcible speech, showed to the Directors the great advantages which would result from the extension of the Louisville and Nashville road to Knoxville, and their connection with the Blue Ridge Railroad at that point.

At noon the delegations were escorted to the Board of Trade Rooms. Speeches were made by Gen. L. J. Trowbridge, Col. C. H. McGhee and Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm.

Col. J. P. Reed was introduced, and made an eloquent and exceedingly happy speech. He dwelt upon the advantages that would accrue to the Southwest and Northwest if this great highway were completed so that there could be an interchange of commodities and necessities. The South looks hither for its provisions and produce. Louisville needs Carolina and Georgia's cotton and rice. He said that with this line completed the traveler could leave Louisville and in thirty-six hours could be in Charleston. A line of steamers would be established between Charleston and Havana, and in from forty-eight to fifty-five hours would be in that city. Here was a great outlet for the productions of the Northwest. He spoke of having machinery manufactured in Louisville at his house less than four hundred miles distant by the road proposed, which had been carried two thousand miles by rail to a seaport, thence by sea to Charleston, and then by railroad a distance equal to that required to be covered by rail to reach Anderson, his home. He alluded to the vast system of railroads which this road would tap, and thus render a great area of country tributary to the enterprise and opening up new markets for the produce of this section. This route would be the shortest to Augusta, the central metropolis of the Southeast, and to Savannah, or to the gulf ports of Florida.

He spoke in glowing terms of the fraternal effect of this enterprise; the people would come to know each other; the iron bands would draw them closer in affection and mutual interests, and it was most desirable to bring the separate communities in close communication with each other, that they might become as one people. He said that this was an enterprise requiring money, and all that he asked was that the subject should be thoroughly investigated, and felt confident that the result would be flattering to the enterprise. This was one of those natural lines that would force itself upon public attention, and must become a great thoroughfare. It was the only practical route across the mountains. Louisville, he urged, was most deeply interested in this matter. She was the nearest great mart from the seacoast, and her manufactures and her corn and bacon must be had in the Southeast, while she ought to manufacture the cotton sent in return from that section.

His speech was frequently applauded, and had a happy effect.

From the Louisville Courier.

Closely connected with our commercial interests was the introduction to the members of the Board of Trade to-day of the Railroad Committee from Charleston, South Carolina, together with committees of the Charleston Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and members of the City Council of that city.

John B. Smith, Esq., President of the Louisville Board of Trade, in a neat and pointed address, introduced the distinguished strangers, several of whom addressed the large crowd assembled in regard to the proposed railroad convention. Gen. Trowbridge, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Mr. C. M. McGee, President of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, were first introduced, each of whom addressed the merchants in behalf of promptly connecting Louisville with the seaboard by means of the iron horse, via the Nashville Railroad and its branches, and the Knoxville Road through to the Blue Ridge, thence southeast to Charleston.

Geo. A. Trenholm addressed the meeting in a concise, business-like, though eloquent address in favor of constructing or connecting the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Anderson, S. C., with the Knoxville (Tennessee) Road, and the Lebanon branch of the Nashville Road. The sum of three millions has been expended by South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee in constructing the road as far as Anderson, and the stockholders now tender one-half of that interest to whoever joins them in continuing the road to the Ohio river, avowing a preference for Louisville. The heaviest part of the route has been graded or tunneled. Less than five millions is required to finish the road to Knoxville, it being clearly set forth as the shortest and most direct route to the seaboard, and that, through the only available gap in the great mountain barriers along the Alleghenies across the Blue Ridge. With this connection complete, freight, produce or merchandise from Louisville could be sent to Norfolk, Va., the seaboard, without break or bulk, or by the direct route, through to Charleston, South Carolina.

The Hon. J. P. Reed, of Anderson, South Carolina, a representative of the Blue Ridge Railroad, made a spirited and pointed speech in favor of connecting Louisville with Charleston by the iron ties of a direct railroad, requiring but 164 miles to complete it from Charleston to Knoxville, East Tennessee. The route once completed, Louisville would only be ninety hours from Havana and the tropics, and could be in the almost constant receipt of the fruits, as well as the sugar and coffee of that region. Then South Carolina, in exchange for her rice and cotton, would receive our manufactures and provisions, opening up an immense and direct trade of the greatest importance to our commercial prosperity. Our capitalists and merchants have now the opportunity, which if once lost may never be regained, as Cincinnati is using every effort to destroy the legitimate trade of Louisville, by directing it to her door. During the present season we have successfully competed with Cincinnati in branches of trade that heretofore she has taken the precedence by selling cheaper. Now we sell provisions, groceries and flour cheaper than Cincinnati. We should unite with Charleston by iron bonds of commercial intercourse.

ON 'CHANGE.—Col. J. P. Reed, of the Blue Ridge railroad company, South Carolina, who electrified the meeting at the Board of Trade rooms, on Friday, by his masterly arguments and matchless eloquence, was, with another member of the Southern railroad delegation, whose name we did not learn, on 'Change, yesterday, and were most cordially received by the merchants present. It is gratifying to know that the distinguished gentlemen whose names we published yesterday morning, composing the delegation from South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, were delighted with their visit to our fair city, as also with the elegant and generous courtesies our merchant princes so well know how to bestow. This visit, without regard to the results which may follow in extending lines of railroad communication, we are confident will be fraught with the happiest consequences in reviving those generous and knightly friendships, which, in the olden time, were the pride and boast of the people of the South.—Louisville Courier.

Judge H. W. Thomas of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Virginia, some weeks ago refused to admit the testimony of a negro in a case before him where colored men were not concerned, on the ground that he must be governed by the law of the State and not of the United States. It has transpired that for this act Judge Thomas was indicted by the United States Grand Jury at the recent session of Judge Underwood's court at Richmond. No steps whatever have been taken to arrest Judge Thomas under the indictment.

The Government is preparing to proceed against delinquent and defaulting Postmasters in the lately rebellious States. The total amount of this class of indebtedness is about \$300,000, of which \$100,000 has been paid on demand, and nearly the same amount put in process of collection.

It is in contemplation to build up a manufacturing town at Cedar Shoals, Georgia, to be called Steadman, in honor of its founder. The water power is immense.

Gen. Grant was in Louisville, on the 16th. As soon as it was known that he was in the city, a committee of loyal men were appointed to wait upon him to partake of a dinner. But Gen. Grant told the committee that he wasn't hungry, and went on to Cincinnati.

Several negroes in the vicinity of Thomaston, Ga., violated their contracts recently, and being arrested, resisted incarceration in the jail, which created great excitement, ending in a riot, which resulted in the death of several persons, white and black. The negroes were finally overpowered and imprisoned.

The New York Herald denies that there is or has been any cholera in New York, and comes down heavily upon the Board of Health for starting such reports, and rural editors for keeping them in circulation.

Bishop Early's condition now promises an early recovery.

Gens. Grant and Meade had a protracted interview the other day. It is said to have reference to a reduction of the number of troops and consolidation of military districts in Southern States.

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the Power that created it is able to stop it.

From the Monticello (N. Y.) Republican.

Reconstruction, &c.

The Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer don't accept the Republican's suggestion in the spirit in which it was given; but makes it a pretext rather for an ovation of the very sentiment which all right-thinking men should wish to see exercised. Secession is either wrong or it is right; if wrong, then everything tending thereto is censurable. If right, it should be taught as a duty; and those who have fallen in maintaining it are worthy of a martyr's crown. Our sympathies are naturally with the oppressed and downtrodden; and if, in the late struggle, the cause for which the Southern rebels rebelled, had been one that could commend itself to Justice and Right, they would have succeeded, for then the Government of the United States would have been in the wrong. The simple fact is, the men who inaugurated the rebellion do not believe in a Republican or Democratic form of Government, for whom the masses should be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Finally, the two principles came into collision. The result is known of all men. The question now is, whether the Southern people will accept it in good faith, or fall back into the very track which led them as before into a crusade against the Government. Prior to the commencement of the rebellion, and for two or three years after it began, the South were misled by promised aid from Northern Copperheads; and they are disposed to be misled by them again; but they are counting without their host. No party at the North can gain the ascendancy which is not known to be true to the country; and the very avidity with which the rebellious element grasps at the Copperhead organization as their forlorn hope is enough to satisfy the masses who it is unsafe to place in power! We certainly wish the Southern people no harm, nor are we disposed to cajole or flatter them with soft words. In waging a warfare against the Government, they committed the highest crime known to our laws; and they cannot suppose that they did not thereby deprive themselves of many of their former rights. In due time the greater part of ex-rebels will recover lost rights if they merit them by conduct met from those who have so grievously erred; but in our judgment, the course the Intelligencer is pleased to take will have no effect to hasten that consummation, however it may please the people of its section. It is an easy matter to float with the current, but it is sometimes nobler to stem it.

Does the Intelligencer believe that States have the right to secede—that the slave States are deserving of censure or praise for their late effort to destroy the Government? If they were right, would it not be proper to try the same thing over at the first available moment? These are significant inquiries which it behooves the people of the United States, represented in Congress, to determine now. We evidently can have no permanent peace until a solid foundation is discovered; and we repeat that, for the rebel element to get back into political power with all their old assumptions, hatred of representative men of the North, East and West, as well as affiliation with Northern Copperheads, is but an "entering wedge" to another rebellion at some future day. The Radical men at the North, upon whom the Intelligencer lavishes so much inconsiderate reviling, would, and probably will, prevent the possibility of the contingency contemplated by making a thorough cure of the disease at the present time; and hence are, as the future will prove, the best friends of the South.

When will Butler take command again? When spoons are plentiful.

What are you looking after, my daughter? "Looking for a son-in-law for you and father."

An old lady once complained to her doctor that she could scarcely breathe. "Don't try, my soul," replied the candid physician; "nobody wants you to do it."

A wife's love is the golden chain which unites her to her husband; it has a thousand delicate links, forged by sympathy, self-respect and mutual confidence; sever but one of them and the chain is completely broken as though a hundred were destroyed.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, where you got dat new hat?" "Why at de shop ob course." "What is de price ob such an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger, I don't know—de shop-keeper wasn't dar."

A lawyer once asked a Dutchman concerning a pig in Court: "What ear marks had he?" "Vel, ven I first begame acquainted mit de hook, he had no ear marks, except he had a short tail."

Women are a great mystery. According to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Unger, they grow older and never bald; according to Phiny, they are seldom attacked by lions; (on the contrary, they will run after lions); and according to Gunter, they can talk a few!

The head of a turtle, for several days after its separation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation. An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days afterwards was amusing himself by putting sticks into its mouth, which it bit violently. A lady who saw the proceeding, exclaimed: "So he is ma'am but the craythur's not sensible of it."

Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swallowed the sailor.

Gilded roofs and silver door locks cannot shut out sleepless nights.

Patrick gave his testimony in the riot case: "Bo jabers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brick-bats."

OVER THE WAY.

When cold-hearted Poverty knocks at my door,
And robs me of blessings I gathered before,
Takes a glass from my table, a coal from my fire,
And robs my dear Nelly in meaner attire,
I envy sometimes in the heat of the day
My very good friend who lives over the way.

But when I sit down at my pleasant fireside,
And count o'er the joys I was never denied—
My sweet little wife, and babes at her knee,
My health and my conscience unsullied and free—
No longer I suffer my wishes to stray,
Or envy my friend who lives over the way.

He's wealthy, but feeble, his wife, but old;
His son is a spendthrift, his life is a scold;
Suspicious of others, ill pleased with himself,
His ten times as rich, I'd refuse, night or day,
To change with my friend who lives over the way.

Though Poverty, frowning, peeps in at my door,
I'll neither be beaten nor vainly deplore;
I'll scare him away by hard work if I can,
And look in his face with the heart of a man;
And, living at home all the joys that I may,
Forget my poor friend who lives over the way.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to repeal an Act to retrocede the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The object of the bill is to make Alexandria a part of the District of Columbia.

The bill to aid the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, was called up, and some discussion ensued.

Mr. Brown, in the course of some remarks alluding to the recent report of the Postmaster-General on the subject of telegraphing, said that, in the report, the Postmaster-General had shown himself utterly incompetent for the position, and that his report was made up in the great part of communications from persons who were interested in the great monopoly which now controls the telegraph of the country. The Postmaster-General had reflected more discredit on himself in this communication than, perhaps, had heretofore occurred with any other officer in the Government occupying a similar position. That he had not striven to advance the public interests, but had stood in the way of a needed reform.

Mr. Sherman regretted that Mr. Brown should have made such a personal attack upon Mr. Dennison, whom he (Sherman) knew to have the public interests at heart, and to be as desirous as anybody of advancing them.

The bill for giving the suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia was passed.

The House passed a bill for the prevention of smuggling.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Senate's amendment to the tax bill. The House concurred in nearly all of them, but disagreed to the Senate's amendment of a tax of two instead of five cents a pound on cotton. This, with other amendments, was adjusted by a committee of conference.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate postponed the regular order, which was the District suffrage bill, and engaged in the consideration of the Niagara ship canal bill. No conclusion reached.

The House was engaged on the tariff bill, but very little progress was made.—Sometime ago, the House passed a resolution calling on the President to furnish any information in his possession showing whether officers of the Government have united in any of the Southern States in conferring honors on Confederates, living or dead. All the heads of departments have sent in separate reports, which are enclosed with the President's message; each of them saying, in effect, they have no information or knowledge of such conduct.

The President has authorized the pardon of A. T. Bledsoe, who, in the early part of the war, occupied the position of Secretary of War of the late Confederate States.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In the Senate, the petition of the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., for a light-house, was presented and received. Debate occurred on the telegraphic and postal bill and the Niagara ship canal bill, but no definite action was taken. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. Among the appropriations is one of \$50,000, to purchase cemeteries for deceased soldiers. The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, and the various sections adopted as reported, excepting pig iron, on which the duty was set at \$10.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—An address to the people of the United States has been agreed on by the Democratic and conservative members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it is now being signed, and will be made public in a few days. It is said to endorse the proposed National Convention at Philadelphia, and urges all the States to participate in its proceedings. It is headed with the names of James Guthrie, of Kentucky, and W. E. Niblack, of Indiana.

Despatches announcing the arrival of the monitor Miantonomah, with the vessels accompanying her, at Queenstown, Ireland, have been received at the Navy Department. The passage was made in ten days and eighteen hours—the average run per day being about 168 miles. The heavy weather did not appear to affect the monitor, either in speed or in causing her to roll; while other vessels were lurching about and their progress checked by heavy seas, she went along comparatively undisturbed.