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BY HOYT & WALTERS.
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NO. 4.

The Intelligencer Job Office:

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Political.

Letter from Hon. B. F. Perry.
To the Editors of the Columbia Phoenix:

There is still heart and life in the republic. The recent opinion of the Attorney-General shows that civil liberty is not yet dead in the American Government. He has demolished the absolute despotism of the military commanders in the Southern States. They are no longer to make laws for us, and remove, at will, our public officers. The State Governments are to be recognized and continued as provisional governments, with all their political machinery. This is a bright gleam of sunshine breaking through the black clouds of tyranny and absolutism which hovered over the Southern States during the past year. All may yet be well, if we do not voluntarily dishonor ourselves by riveting the chains which have been thrown over us in voting for a Convention. We must have endurance, patience and long suffering under our oppression and tyranny. Brave men, who coolly and deliberately undertook to conquer four to one, and fought gallantly through a hundred bloody fields of battle, should not now, in the hour of peace, take counsel from base fear, and be panic-stricken with their own apprehensions. There must be a reaction at the North. The Democratic party is daily increasing in numbers and strength. Their cause is just before Heaven. They are fighting for constitutional liberty and self-government, and their next elections will sweep the Black Republican party out of existence.

We must never forget that this is a white man's Government. It was so in its origin, and has so continued up to the present time. White men settled the country, achieved their independence, and framed the Government for white men solely and exclusively. Negro equality and negro suffrage were never thought of by our revolutionary ancestors, North or South. Massachusetts and all New England were as positive in this matter as South Carolina. It was known and acknowledged that the African was of an inferior race, incapable of any high intellectual culture, and utterly unfit for republican rule. They were held as slaves, and recognized as chattels by the Puritans themselves. They were bought and stolen in Africa by the New Englanders, and brought to America for sale as slaves. This horrible traffic has been a great source of wealth and prosperity to New England. For four thousand years, the history of the negro in Africa, shows no sign of improvement. It is only by long and continued association with the white man that his intellect has enabled him to adopt a low degree of civilization. Professor Agassiz has recently made manifest that the negro is of a totally different race from that of the white man, greatly inferior, and had a different origin.

If the rump Congress had pursued the ordinary course of a half-civilized and blood-thirsty people, after the war was over, and hung two or three hundred of us, or as many thousands, in each of the Southern States, it would have been an act of great mercy and wisdom to the Southern people, instead of the cunning and malicious scheme of humiliation, degradation and terrorism with which they have punished the whole South, men, women and children, Unionists and secessionists, innocent and guilty, equally. The barbarism of a negro government, gradually growing worse and more cruel, entailed on ourselves and posterity forever, is intolerable and diabolical. The radicals were deterred, by the opinion of the world, from their death victims, in this civilized and Christian age. But, by a refinement in cruelty peculiarly their own, they have inflicted a mental punishment of conscious dishonor on all alike, and at the same time, have provided for strengthening and perpetuating their political power as a party. This punishment is not inflicted for a day or a year, but to continue till it is wiped out, as it ultimately will be, in the blood of both races. The horrible scenes of San Domingo are destined to be re-enacted in South Carolina.

Negro suffrage has been fairly, fully and effectually tried in Jamaica, under the most favorable auspices. It was established there some years since, and has been fostered and sustained by a fanaticism in England, against continued riots, insurrections and rebellions, which it has, at all times, produced. At length, it had to be taken away, for the peace and quiet of the island. The failure is acknowledged. The negro has shown himself incapable of exercising the right of suffrage peaceably and wisely. This has occurred in Jamaica, just as it is about to be thrust on the people of the South as a punishment, and for the advancement of the political power of the radical party. The history of the negro government in San Domingo ought to show the impracticability of its existence anywhere, without the most horrible consequences. If we turn to Africa, and look at the negro there, we shall have still stronger evidence of his incapacity for the exercise of political power.

With all these terrible and damning facts staring us in the face, and with our own perfect knowledge of the negro character, we are about to confer on him, voluntarily, the right of suffrage and social equality with ourselves! At the same time, we are going to voluntarily disfranchise and degrade all those amongst us who have been distinguished or prominent in political life! With deep pain and regret, I would ask if any people in the world, pretending to civilization and Christianity, have ever before pursued so base and suicidal a course? Athens scorned the proposition of Phillip to give

up her traitors and be protected. A band of robbers would feel some compunctions of honor and conscience in securing their own safety by giving up to punishment their chief. It is told, to the eternal infamy of the Scotch nation, that they sold to the English, for a sum of money, their native sovereign, against whom they were waging a terrible war. But the people of South Carolina are about selling, to the Black Republicans, all the public men whom they have heretofore loved and honored, for the humble boon of being placed themselves on an equality with their former slaves, and having those freedmen to rule over them and their wives and sons and daughters forever! In recording and contrasting these two public acts, history must regard the Scotchman, in the reign of Charles the First, as a wise gentleman, compared to the Carolinian of the present day.

At the beginning of our secession movement, the political cry, everywhere, was that "Southern men must govern the South." Now, the cry is, that we must have the Union restored by disfranchising our public men and enfranchising our former slaves. In other words, "the South must be governed by negroes." John Quincy Adams, in speaking of the punishment of impeachment, declared, in Congress, that he preferred the punishment of death to being declared by his country incapable of holding office. To this intamy is now added, for the Southern man, inability to vote, and the disgust of seeing the negro take his place in politics. But this sacrifice, painful as it was to Mr. Adams, and must be to every honorable man, would be cheerfully made by the public men of South Carolina, if it was all that was required of the State. The dishonor of negro suffrage might be borne, too, if it were not for that social equality which must ensue, and that dark future which is presented to every intelligent mind. In that future, we shall see legislation the most iniquitous—agrarianism the most atrocious—and crimes the most atrocious—with misery beyond endurance to the women and children of the South.

Is there a gentleman in South Carolina, or even a deceiver that, who wishes to see negro equality and negroes holding office? Is there one who thinks that the leading men of the State should be disfranchised and not allowed to hold office under the Government? Surely not, every one will answer. How, then, can they vote for such self-degradation, and injustice to others—friends and honored men? What reason do they give for conduct so monstrous? The only reason I have heard is, that something worse will be imposed. What that something is—worse than negro equality and a negro Government—I am at a loss to know. But this is taking counsel of our fears, which no honorable man should ever do. No danger and no punishment should ever induce him to degrade himself, or to do a dishonorable act. He should rather meet the consequences, be those consequences what they may—the dungeon or death.

It really seems that the Southern people have been so borne down with trouble, oppression, tyranny and starvation, that their minds, as well as their principles, are unsettled. A lady remarked to me, the other day, that it seemed to her "the spirit of the men was crushed out." When I hear it gravely proposed to abandon our friends at the North and form new associations, I begin to think that not only all spirit, but all principle and all sense, have been crushed out of us. The Democratic party North have always been the allies of the South, from the origin of our Government. They have, since the war, as they did before the war, made sacrifices of their popularity and their political honors in defending the South. They have fought our battles, in Congress and out of Congress, with a spirit and devotion to principle worthy of a band of martyrs. A few thousand votes will put this party in power all over the North, and those votes they are daily acquiring. Then the Southern States will all be restored to the Union, with their constitutional rights unimpaired. Just at this time, when this death struggle is going on for our rights and honor, and we see our friends and allies about to gain the victory, we are advised to withdraw from them, with a parting stab under the left rib, and seek new associations! Daniel Webster once said to Mr. Calhoun, in debate, that his (Calhoun's) idea of checking an ally in battle would have been something new in tactics to the Great Frederic. I think the idea of abandoning an ally in battle, and going over to the enemy, is something in strategy bolder than the idea advanced by Mr. Calhoun. It belongs to the school of Benedict Arnold.

In a short time, the registering of voters will commence. No one should decline to register. It matters not how much he may be disgusted with politics, or how much he is opposed to negro suffrage and a Convention. Let him register in self-defence, whether he intends to vote in this election or not; he may wish to vote in some future election; this he cannot do unless he now registers. It is at all times unwise to relinquish a right, though you may never expect to exercise it. No man would like for the Government to disfranchise him, and he should not, therefore, disfranchise himself. A man's opinion often changes. I only advise him to be in a condition to gratify his wishes. There is a story of an old man who never had been out of his town, and never wished or expected to go out. The king ordered that he should not leave, and he then became dissatisfied and wished to leave the city. Let those who refuse to register take care that they do not find themselves in the condition of this old man.

Having registered, it becomes the duty of every good man to vote, whether he is opposed or in favor of a Convention. If the Convention is to assemble, every citizen is deeply interested in having it composed of good men. They who are opposed to the call of a Convention are as much bound to vote for the candidates as those who are in favor of calling the Convention. If the selection of candidates is left to the negroes and bad white men, all may be disfranchised who have been in the Confederate army. If the selection is left to the negroes, they may declare in Convention all white persons disfranchised. We must not permit the government of the State to fall into unworthy hands, if we can possibly prevent it. Look at the State of Tennessee and see the deplorable condition of the people there—a negro regiment, under Governor Brownlow, committing all sorts of depredations on the property and persons of the peaceable inhabitants of the State; Gov. Brownlow himself declaring whole counties disfranchised. This sad condition of affairs was the consequence of the good citizens refusing to have anything to do with the first elections which took place in Tennessee after the close of the war. No matter how much you may loathe and detest the call of a Convention, and feel that it is the greatest humiliation and dishonor that can be inflicted on a free people, still you should vote for members of that Convention. The Convention will have to make for you and your children a State Constitution.

Having voted for members of the Convention to represent your wishes and principles, then endorse on your ticket, "against Convention." If a majority of the votes cast be against Convention no Convention will assemble, and the State will be left as it is at present, under military rule, with her Constitution unchanged, and her rights as a State unaltered, by her people. If the majority should be in favor of Convention, it will assemble, and the good men chosen by you will be there to protect your rights and interests, as far as it may be in their power. The military bill leaves it entirely to the registered voters to say whether a Convention shall assemble or not. The voters have an unquestionable right to exercise their sound discretion. They are not ordered to call a Convention, and whilst option is left them, by the powers that be, they should not voluntarily relinquish the rights of the State, and the principles of self-government.

B. F. PERRY.
GREENVILLE, S. C., June 23, 1867.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received the Louisville Courier, published at Louisville, Kentucky, from which I make the following extract. Letters received from prominent men in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Haven and other portions of the North, use pretty much the same language, and express a confident hope of re-action there.
"It does seem to us that it is the patriotic and imperative duty of every man who would not see negro Governments established in the Southern States, and white men disfranchised and proscribed, not only to register, but to vote against Convention. The Southern man who votes for Convention will fix a brand of infamy upon his name which will cling to it, and descend with it to his children, so long as the wrongs of the South are remembered among men or are recorded in impartial history."

HOMICIDE OF A COLORED REGISTER.—A few weeks since, at Greensboro', Ala., Mr. John C. Orrick shot and killed a negro, by the name of Aleck Webb, who had been appointed one of the Registers for Hall county. Considerable excitement was the result, and for several days a collision of the two races appeared imminent. The Montgomery Advertiser of a late date gives the following version of the affair:
"Webb, the colored register, walked into the store of Orrick and made a statement, which was denied by some colored boys present. Orrick interposed, sustaining the position of the boys; and his assertion was pronounced a d-d lie. He asked Webb if he knew who he was talking to. The negro replied that he did; a d-d son of a b-h. Orrick drew a pistol, shot him, and as soon as he could arrange his papers, left. The matter had nothing to do with the registry, and the colored man forfeited his life for a most wanton insult, and as many white men have done under similar circumstances."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At Nashville, 17th instant, the telegraph operators narrowly escaped with their lives, so violent were the flashes of electricity. The Banner says:
"Most of the instruments were saved by being cut out. The instruments connected with the wire leading to Memphis had not been cut out, and the operator, Mr. Lonergan, was transmitting messages to that point, but fortunately had opened his 'key,' thereby breaking the circuit, to ask a question regarding a message. Doubtless his life was thus providentially spared. As it was, he received a stunning shock, starting back in terror and amazement at the blinding flash and amusement to his comrades by endeavoring to back over the table. From the brass points in the switch board, lightning streamed six or eight feet into the room, causing a general stampede and scattering among the 'fighting boys.' Outside of the office a ball of fire about a foot in diameter was seen to leap from one wire to another, a distance of several feet."

—William White, Esq., for many years proprietor of the Charleston Hotel, died in that city on last Saturday.

From the Columbia Phoenix, July 3.

Gov. Perry Again.

We publish, this morning, another letter from the Hon. B. F. Perry. It is a courtesy due to his position and his former services to the State; but we must say, frankly, that we publish this letter with reluctance, however opposed we may be to any ostracism of the press, or closing our columns against the utterance of opinions adverse to our own, and to the policy that we believe is the only true and conservative line of action that South Carolina or the Southern States should, under present circumstances, pursue. And we would say, moreover, in relation to this communication, that, in our humble judgment, it is destitute of any argument to sustain the writer's position in urging the people of South Carolina to vote against a Convention, when it is conceded by men of every shade of opinion that such a Convention will be held in this State.

Governor Perry felicitates himself on the "bright gleam of sunshine" which emanates from the opinion of the Attorney-General. We opine that this gleam will be very short-lived, if the Congress organizes to-day in special session. A declaratory supplemental Act, passed by that body during the contemplated brief session, will render the opinion utterly worthless—yes, do more—will invest Gen. Sheridan and the other commanders with a supreme power none of them have yet assumed. No hope of relief there, should a quorum meet in the halls of Congress to-day. And even should there not be a quorum, notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Stanbery, the work of reconstruction would go on, for the Acts have not been pronounced unconstitutional by the law officer of the Government, and the only point he makes is, that, in some instances, the commanding generals have transcended their legitimate powers, according to his construction of the laws. The President is bound to execute these laws to their finality, of course, under the Attorney-General's construction, but still they will be executed, and neither Governor Perry, nor any one who may be of his opinion, has given us one good reason why we should be obstreperous, and fight against a law, the execution of which is to be enforced, not by the civil, but by the military authorities.

Tropes and figures, appeals to State pride, and calling to remembrance gallant deeds, are not arguments. The men who fought under Lee, Hampton, Longstreet, Kershaw and other Southern leaders, and who, as Governor Perry says, "undertook to conquer four to one, and fought gallantly through a hundred fields of battle," are more likely to follow the advice of those leaders than the counsels of one who, staying at home, (very properly, no doubt), opposed persistently, even to the bitter end, and with all his ability, as conductor of a press, started for that very purpose, and as a legislator, that cause for which those soldiers fought, to whom he now appeals, by their votes at the ballot, to oppose reconstruction of the Government. There is, we must be permitted say, an inconsistency in the public and political course of our distinguished correspondent, that is unaccountable, if we look for its existence to any ordinary causes.

But the bugbear of negro government, the dark and dismal spectres of "San Domingo" and "Jamaica," are again held up in all their fearful ghastliness to affright our people. On no grounds whatever can such apprehensions exist. Even the writer himself intimates, when speaking of the history of Africa, that the long association of the race with the whites of the South has endowed him with "a low degree of civilization." But we are discussing facts, and it is facts we have to deal with now, and we would ask where, in two years they have been emancipated, have the freed people given any reason for the apprehensions expressed by Gov. Perry. They are building churches and school-houses; many of them are professing Christians, and a large number of them intelligent—sufficient to control the more unenlightened among them; and the sombre forebodings indulged in by Gov. Perry, so far as we can discover, have no foundation whatever, that we can perceive—and, therefore, we regard them as the offspring of the gloomy imaginings of a despairing mind. Were it otherwise, however, our esteemed correspondent has failed to enlighten us how all these terrible evils could be arrested by voting "against Convention"—the only remedy he proposes, the only panacea for the mitigation of present or future woes.

To our plain, common sense, and, perhaps, limited understanding, the course recommended by Governor Perry, is that which, if anything could do it, would beget the state of affairs he apprehends and deprecates. It would at once create an antagonism between the two races, and would inflame and excite that population, who have been and are still being taught that the whites of the South will not concede to them the rights and privileges conferred upon them by Congress and the Government. It is easy to foresee that this antagonism, fostered and promoted by bad men and politicians, would become beyond control, were the white people of this State or the South to stubbornly oppose a law which they believe certain, and which does confer, upon them a certain enfranchisement, and endows them with certain privileges. We regret that Governor Perry saw fit, in order to strengthen his position, to call up the examples he has brought forward, and, in this way, suggest to the more ignorant and untutored that which nothing but the antagonism his policy, if carried out, could engender among those to whom he refers. We are thoroughly convinced that his counsels are fraught with mischief to both races, and should be avoided.

We have endeavored to show that opposition to the reconstruction laws must lead to an antagonism between the races, and that such antagonism might eventually in open conflict—the most terrible of all evils that could befall the Southern people. As Governor Brown said in a recent address to the freedmen at Milledgeville, the thing most to be feared is a quarrel or war of races. It would be nearly the ruin of both, but they (the freedmen) would be the greatest sufferers, from the fact that the whites in the South are in a majority of two to one. But this is a theme we do not wish to dwell upon, and trust that the good sense of both will guide them in the way of harmony and peace to the goal of restoration and a reunited country.

But to the other point. Governor Perry says if we have no Convention, we will remain as we are—under military rule. This is even doubtful, for we believe a severer rule would be established, if not universal disfranchisement and confiscation. Remain as we are! Are our people prepared for this continuance? Are our planters, with half-stocked farms and scarcely enough provisions, without money and without credit, content to remain as they are? Are our merchants, from the highest to the lowest, doing little or no business, without even ordinary commercial credit, content to remain as they are? Are our mechanics and artisans, with curtailed employment and low wages, from a lack of capital among employers, and paying heavy taxes, content to remain as they are? And assuredly not only will all these classes in the field of industry remain as they are, if we are not restored to the Union, but the future will be worse than the present. Not a dollar of foreign capital will come to the South until her political relations are restored. And this is told us by those who have that capital to advance. Money is abundant at the North, and there is a plethora of it both there and in Europe, and yet the owners of the fertile lands of the South, or the owners of other real estate in the Southern cities and towns cannot raise a dollar, even by mortgaging such property at one-fourth of its value. Remain as we are—willfully unreconstructed—and the struggle to regain our lost property, or to secure the means of any sort of existence in the future, will be terrible, but short, sharp and decisive against us.

It is useless to refer to Governor Perry's hopes from the Democratic party, or any other party at the North. The Democrats of that section may have fought our battles, as Governor P. says, but they were bloodless battles, fought on the field of politics for abstract principles—and fought, too, for party success and for the spoils of office, that grand cohesive power of the party. But when the real struggle came—when the Star of the West turned her prow and Fort Sumter was attacked—did they fight our battles then? The war Democrats became a power which strengthened the hands of the Government, and had it not been for their support, a settlement of the difficulties, either in or out of the Union, would have taken place. As it was then, so would it be again, and it is unworthy of an experienced politician to attempt to inspire hope in the Southern mind, through the success of any national party whatever, so long as reconstruction and re-union are opposed by our people.

Governor Perry closes this communication with very good advice as to registration and voting for members of the convention, and he sustains the position taken by very sound argument. The preceding portions of his letter had been better left unwritten, for they completely nullify the effect of his concluding counsels, by keeping, as they may do, and are calculated to do, many citizens from the registration offices and from the polls.

TICKLE THE PARSON.—An old Dutch farmer had a handsome daughter, named Minnie, who recently joined the Methodist church, against which the old farmer was somewhat prejudiced. The young minister under whose instrumentality Miss Minnie was converted, visiting her frequently, excited his suspicion that all was not right. Accordingly he visited the church on Sunday night, and seated himself, unobserved, among the congregation.

Soon after taking his seat, the minister, who was preaching from Daniel, 5th chapter, 25th verse, repeated in a loud voice, the words of his text, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin," upon which the old farmer sprang to his feet, seized the affrighted girl by the arm, and hurried her out of the meeting house. Having reached the church-yard, he gave vent to his feelings in the words:
"I knows dere was somethings wrong, and now I schwars to 'em."
"Why, father, what do you mean," replied his bewildered and innocent girl.
"Didn't I," shouted the old man, striking his fists together, and stamping with his foot, "didn't I hear the parson call out to you, Minnie, Minnie, tickle de parson!"

RAISING POTATOES.—The Bastrop (Texas) Advertiser states that a farmer of that county raised 300 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre. A man in one of the coast counties beat all this on a small scale. He raised a bushel from one square yard of his neighbor's ground in a single night. He says the dark of the moon is the best for raising potatoes on his method.

NICE BOY.—"Did the dentist kiss you when he pulled your tooth, pa?"

FATHER—"No, my son. Why?"

NICE BOY—"Well, he kissed ma, and she said it took the ache all away; and I think it did, for she laughed all the way home."

The Muster-Rolls of the Confederate Army.

The New York Tribune publishes an abstract from documents which fell into the hands of the United States at the downfall of the Confederacy, of the returns of all the Confederate armies, from their organization in the Summer of 1861 down to the Spring of 1865. It appears from these documents that the number of Confederate troops at the east and west was throughout nearly equal, and that, with the exception of September, 1863, when Longstreet, with his corps, was sent from Virginia to Tennessee, no considerable body of soldiers was ever moved from one army to the other. The greatest number on the Confederate muster-rolls at any one time was 550,000, and this was when every male from 17 to 50 was enrolled in the army. The greatest number present for duty at any one time in the whole Confederacy, and that only for a brief period, was 300,000. There were not three periods of a month when they had 250,000. At only three periods did the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, number 100,000 men fit for duty.

In October, 1861, when McClellan confronted Johnston at Manassas, the actual force of Johnston was less than 40,000, and in December, only 54,000. When, in April, 1862, McClellan landed on the Peninsula, Magruder had 15,000 men; and when McClellan assailed Yorktown the Confederates had on the whole Peninsula less than 50,000. When he reached the Chickahominy the Confederates had at Richmond but 47,000, increased at the close of May to about 60,000 effectives. On the 26th of June, when Lee began his movement against McClellan, the Confederates numbered a little more than 100,000 effective men. When, after the battle of Gettysburg, Meade reached the Rappahannock, Lee had 41,000. The Confederacy was at its highest point of military efficiency in the early Summer of 1863, when the movement into Pennsylvania was commenced. Every able-bodied man, except those in the workshops and civil departments, was enrolled; seven out of ten were actually present, and six out of ten were "present for duty." When the Confederate army, in April, 1865, withdrew from Petersburg, it is supposed not to have numbered, all told, 35,000 men.

Particulars of Maximilian's Death.

The following particulars have been received of Maximilian's execution. The trial of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon ended on the 14th. They were sentenced to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th, at 11 a. m.

Colonels are sentenced to six years imprisonment; Lieutenant-Colonels five years; minor officers two years. Brigadiers and exceptional officers to be tried by court-martial.

The City of Mexico surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note, with directions as to the disposition of prisoners, saying, "you will transfer native prisoners to your own command, or put them at liberty, according to circumstances. Foreign prisoners you will retain for further disposition by the Government."

Among the archives taken on the occupation of Yucatero were some documents relative to the last will of Maximilian, wherein, in case of his death, Theodosia, Larez, Jose, Maria, Lacurna and Marquise, the assassins of Tuenba, were declared regents.

Escobedo writes from Querataro: "By executing a few of these master traitors, I have made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich, confiscated their property, and in all those places where I could do so in person, my delegates have strictly complied with my orders, and I hope before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt who resides in my country."

There is a report that Maximilian was shot in the face, and the Mexican Generals in the back as traitors.

Both the Liberal and Imperial papers of Brownsville condemn the execution. The Rancho is in full mourning. The Governor of Matamoros had all the bells rung and rockets fired on the reception of the news of the execution. He sent official information of the fact to General Reynolds.

A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says: "Letters received here from prominent members of both houses of Congress indicate that at the coming meeting of that body, the provisional governments now existing in the South will be entirely abolished, and the territorial plan, advocated by Senator Sumner and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens some time ago, adopted. Prominent Southern Unionists declare that while these governments remain in force, thorough reconstruction is impossible."

THE AGE OF THE POPE.—Pope Pius is now in his seventy-sixth year, and in the twenty-second year of his pontificate. There is a curious superstition in Italy which predicts great evil of the Catholic Church whenever a Pope shall sit in the chair of St. Peter for twenty-five years. No one has yet reached that term, although Pius VII came very near it.

—Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D. of Baltimore, one of the board of visitors to West Point, being invited to preach on Sunday in the chapel of the military school, gave the students a rousing temperance sermon, spiced with some wholesome denunciation of duelling.