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The Anderson Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer Job Office.
 Having recently made considerable additions to this department, we are prepared to execute
JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS
 In the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Posters, Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Labels, and in fact every style of work usually done in a country Printing Office.
 In all cases, the money will be required upon delivery of the work. Orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

The Tax Order.

The following order, levying taxes for the current year, has been issued by Gen. Canby:

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,
 CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3, 1867.
General Orders, No. 139.
 To provide for the support of the provisional government of South Carolina, for the year commencing on the first day of October, 1867, and ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1868, the Act of the General Assembly, "To raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six," approved December 21, 1866, will, as hereinafter modified, be continued in force until superseded by legislation or until otherwise ordered by proper authority.

ARTICLES TAXED "AD VALOREM."

On all real estate, twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars: provide that on such lands as may be in the possession of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands on the first day of January next, and the owner or claimant is thereby deprived of its occupation and use, such tax shall not be collected; on the capital stock of all gas-light companies, twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars; on articles manufactured for sale, barter, or exchange, between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, twenty cents on every hundred dollars, to be paid by the manufacturer; on the market value of the gross amount of spirituous liquors manufactured from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1868, five per cent. to be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter to the Tax-Collectors of the Districts in which it was manufactured; on buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos, on hand on the first day of January, 1868—except when held by dealers for the purpose of sale—one dollar on every hundred dollars.

"TAX ON INCOMES."

2. Upon all gross incomes derived from employments, faculties and professions, including the profession of dentistry (whether in the profession of the law the income be derived from the costs of suit, or fees, or other source of professional incomes), excepting clergymen, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from commissions received by brokers, vendue masters, factors, commission merchants, dealers in exchange (foreign and domestic), or in mortgages, bonds and other negotiable papers, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from premiums received by insurance companies or underwriters, two dollars on every hundred dollars; from the receipts of express or other transportation companies earned within the limits of the State, one dollar on every hundred dollars; and from the receipts of telegraph companies earned within the limits of the State, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from the sale of newspapers or magazines, one dollar on every hundred dollars; on the gross receipts of newspapers published in the State twenty cents on every hundred dollars; from the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange (cotton taxed by the United States excepted), which any person shall make between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of December, 1868, to be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter to the several Tax Collectors, twenty cents on every hundred dollars; on the gross profits of all banks or banking institutions, two dollars on every hundred dollars; on the gross incomes derived from the arts of photography or daguerreotypy, one dollar on every hundred dollars; on all incomes from salaries, rents, dividends and money at interest, one dollar on every hundred dollars in excess of five hundred dollars; on the gross incomes of all railroads (not exempted by law) from earnings within the State, one dollar on every hundred dollars. All persons keeping hotels shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping restaurants or eating houses shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping livery stables shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all butchers and bucksters shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping billiard tables shall pay a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping bowling alleys shall pay a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping bar-rooms, whether connected with a hotel or otherwise, shall pay a tax of ten dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping ferries or bridges shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping toll gates shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping public race tracks shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars; upon each public hack, stage coach, baggage wagon and omnibus drawn by two or more horses, there shall be paid a tax of ten dollars, and upon each dray and cart, or baggage and express wagon drawn by one horse, a tax of five dollars.

"TAXES IMPOSED FOR CERTAIN PRIVILEGES."

3. All persons representing for gain or reward any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude, or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein, or exhibiting wax works or other shows of any kind whatsoever, shall pay a tax of ten dollars per show, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Courts, or of a magistrate in the absence of the Clerk, who shall be bound to collect and pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases

where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise. Upon every taking out of a charter, except for religious, charitable and educational institutions, there shall be levied a tax of twenty dollars; upon each renewal of a charter liable to tax under this order, ten dollars, and all companies incorporated in other States shall pay for the privilege of carrying on their business in this State the same charter fee as is required of companies incorporated in this State. All circus exhibitions, to be paid at the time, fifty dollars per day; each and every person keeping a dog or dogs, shall pay a tax of one dollar for each dog. For the privilege of selling lottery tickets within the limits of the State, five hundred dollars per month, to be paid monthly or quarterly in advance to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, who, upon such payment, shall grant a license for the time for which such payment has been made, but not less than one month.

"SPECIAL TAX."

4. A capitation tax of one dollar shall be paid by every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, residents of the State on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, except such as are incapable of earning a support by reason of mental or physical disability; provided that double executions for the non-payment of the capitation tax of the past year shall not be enforced, and that in all cases where execution has not been issued and no costs have been incurred, the tax may be discharged by the payment of the original amount on or before the first day of March, 1868.

5. All taxes levied on property as prescribed in this order, shall be paid to the Tax Collector for the District or Parish in which said property is located, except that the tax on railroad companies, express companies, and telegraph companies, shall be returned to and paid directly into the Treasury of the State; and this return shall be made quarterly.

6. All individual taxes will be assessed

directly upon and collected directly from the individuals from whom they are due.

7. The houses and lots on Sullivan's Island shall be returned to the Tax Collector of the tax District in which they are situated, in the same manner as other town lots and houses, and shall be liable to the same rates of taxation.

8. Before the collection of the taxes herein provided for, every Assessor or Tax Collector (acting in the capacity of Assessor) in this State, shall proceed to make an ad valorem assessment of all lands, buildings and improvements, and county property, and upon all other property upon which an ad valorem tax has been levied, with reference to the market value of such property in United States currency, and without reference to any previous assessment; and such assessments shall be subject to revision by military authority. Each Assessor and each Tax Collector acting as Assessor, before entering upon his duties as Assessor, shall take and subscribe before the Clerk of the Court of the District the following oath, which shall be endorsed on his commission, viz: "I, A. B. do promise and swear that I will, to the best of my ability, execute the duties of Assessor for my Collection District, and will, without favor or partiality, ascertain and assess the actual value of the property, real and personal, upon which an ad valorem tax is levied, before and for the purpose of levying such tax."

9. Each Tax Collector shall attend at the Court House of the Tax District (or if there be no Court House, at some other public place) daily for one week previous to making his final return, for the receipt of taxes of his respective District or Parish. All taxes on property imposed by the provisions of this order shall have reference both as to possession and valuation to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, except where some other date is specially designated. All taxes on income imposed by the provisions of this act shall have reference to the amount of such income received between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all such income tax shall be due and payable on or before the thirty-first day of March, 1868.

10. The taxes herein levied shall be paid only in gold and silver coin, United States Treasury notes, or notes declared to be legal tender by the Government of the United States, or notes of National Banks, or the bills receivable of this State; and also pay-certificates of jurors and constables for attendance on the courts. The Tax Collectors of the several election districts shall be allowed, on all sums of money paid into their hands for taxes, a commission as follows, that is to say; the Tax Collectors of Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Chester, Clarendon, Darlington, Edgefield, Kershaw, Laurens, Newberry, Orange, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, York, Marion, St. Phillips and St. Michael's, at the rate of four per cent.; the Tax Collectors of Chesterfield, Fairfield, Greenville, Lancaster, Lexington, Marlboro, Pickens, St. Matthews, Prince George's Winyah, St. Bartholomew's Williamsburg, at the rate of six per cent.; the Tax Collectors of All Saints', Christ Church, Horry, Prince William's, St. George's, Dorchester, St. Helena, St. James', Goose Creek, St. James' Santee, St. John's Berkeley, St. John's Colleton, St. Peter's, St. Stephens', at the rate of eight per cent.; and the Tax Collectors of St. Andrew's, St. Luke's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas' and St. Denis', at the rate of ten per cent.; provided, that in any District where the gross amount of taxes paid shall exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the commissions of the Tax Collectors shall be two per cent. on such excess.

11. In sales of real estate upon execution for non-payment of taxes, if the amount bid for such real estate be not greater than the amount of the execution and costs, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to bid in the property for the State, and the title thereto shall thereupon be passed to the State, subject to such equitable rights of redemption as may hereafter be determined upon by legislative authority. Imprisonment for overdue taxes is abolished; but whenever the amount of the tax, costs, &c., of any person cannot be made out of any property of which he is possessed the Sheriff holding the execution shall make return thereof to the Commissioners of Roads or Public Buildings, or other appropriate municipal authority, who may enforce the payment of the tax due by labor upon the roads, bridges and other public works; provided that the commutation value of such labor shall not be less than fifty cents for a labor day of eight hours.

12. All taxes levied by this order, except when such taxes are payable quarterly, shall be due and payable as follows: One-half on or before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the remaining half on or before the thirty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Any person desiring to pay the whole amount of his taxes (except such as are returned quarterly) on or before the thirty-first day of March shall have the privilege of so doing, and shall be entitled to a discount of five per cent. upon the amount of taxes falling due on the thirty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

13. No Tax Collector or Assessor shall receive his commission until his returns have been received at the Treasurer's office, and been approved by him.

14. Taxes levied by municipalities, corporations, or other local authorities, under any general or special law of the State, will conform in principle to the modifications hereinbefore made.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. CANBY,
 LOUIS V. CAZIARI, Aide-Je-Camp,
 Act'g Asst. Adj. General.

This order also includes the appropriations for the current year, but these were published several weeks ago, and we omit them now.

Georgia Conservative Convention.

This body met in Macon, Geo., on the 5th inst., and was presided over by Hon. B. H. Hill. There were sixty-five counties represented, and over two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance. After an harmonious session of two days, the Convention adopted the following preamble and resolutions, without a dissenting voice. It is understood that the fifth resolution was prepared by Mr. Hill, and embodies his views upon reconstruction:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

We the delegates of the people of Georgia in Convention assembled, recognizing our obligations to support the General Government in all legal and proper measures, and claiming from that Government the due performance of the reciprocal duty, to tend to us, common with all the people of our whole country, the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of our forefathers, do declare and affirm that manly protest against bad public policy is the duty as well as the right, of every American citizen: And this, without factions or opposition to the Government, or untimely interruption of public harmony. The season for honest discussion of principles, and for lawful opposition to existing abuses, their growth, is ever present and pressing. The Southern people are true to Constitutional liberty, and ready to acquiesce in any policy looking to the honor and good of the whole country, and securing the rights of all classes of people.

We regard the efforts of the present ruling power to change the fundamental institutions of the United States Government, as false in principle, impolitic in action, injurious in result, unjust to the South, and detrimental to the General Government.

Silence under wrong may be construed as endorsement. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the duty to sustain law and order, to support cheerfully all constitutional measures of the United States Government, and to maintain the rights of all classes of people under enlightened and liberal laws.

2. Resolved, That the people of Georgia accept in good faith the legitimate results of the late war, and renew the expression of their allegiance to the Union of the States, and reiterate their determination to maintain inviolate the Constitution framed by the fathers of the Republic.

3. Resolved, That we protest, dispassionately, yet firmly, against what is known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and against the vindictive and partisan administration of those Acts, as wrong in principle, oppressive in action, and ruinous to the States of the South, as well as hurtful to the true welfare of every portion of our common country, and leading directly, if not intentionally, to the permanent supremacy of the negro race in all those States where those laws are now being enforced.

4. Resolved, That we protest, in like spirit and manner, against the policy of the dominant party in Congress, which seeks to inflict upon the States of the South permanent bad government, as a wrong not only to both races in the South and to the people of all parts of the Union, but a crime against civilization and humanity which is the duty of all right-minded men everywhere to discountenance and condemn.

5. Resolved, That we enter on record, in the name and behalf of the people of this

State, this our solemn protest against the assembling of a Convention, which we affirm with evidence before us, has been ordered under pretence of votes which were illegally authorized, forcibly procured, fraudulently received, falsely counted, as we believe. And, in view of the solemn responsibilities of the issues involved we do hereby declare that we will forever hold the work of framing a Constitution by such authority, with intent to be forced by military power on the free people of this Commonwealth, as crime against our people, against the continuance of free government, against the peace of society against the purity of the ballot-box, and against the dignity and character of representative institutions.

6. Resolved, That a Central Executive Committee of fifteen be appointed by the President of this Convention at his convenience, and that said Committee be authorized to call conventions of the Conservative party of Georgia whenever the same may be necessary, and to take such further steps as may be proper to carry out the policy of this Convention.

7. Resolved, That in view of contingencies that may hereafter arise, it is made the further duty of said Executive Committee to address the people of the State, and indicate at the proper time the policy which in their judgment may then be deemed best adapted to subserve and promote the public good.

8. Resolved, That this Convention do earnestly recommend to the Conservative men in each county of the State to organize in one, and report their organization to the State Executive Committee.

9. Resolved, That Herschel V. Johnson, Absalom H. Chappell, Benjamin H. Hill, Warren Akin and L. L. Guerry, be appointed a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of Georgia and of the United States, setting forth the true sentiments of the white race in this State, the deplorable condition of our people, and the rule which the enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress will bring upon all classes in the South.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Reynolds of Newton, were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks and grateful acknowledgements to the Conservatives of the Northern and Western States, who are battling to sustain the Constitution of our fathers and the supremacy of the white race. And we hail as true friends of Constitutional liberty all those of every section who stand by the rights of the States alone to confer suffrage and fix its conditions.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude and most heartfelt thanks are hereby tendered to the benevolent friends at the North and West, who sent their contributions so generously to our suffering people during the past and present year, and pray that they may gather up their bread thus cast upon the waters, a hundred fold in days to come.

Too GOOD TO BE LOST.—At a recent election in the State of New York, a lad presented himself at the polls to claim the benefit of the elective franchise.

Feeling a deep interest in a favorite candidate, the father, who was evidently opposed to the boy's preference, stood at the ballot-box, and challenged his right to a vote, on the ground of his not being of age. The young man declared that he was twenty-one years old; that he knew it, and that he insisted upon his right. The father becoming indignant, and wishing, as the saying is, "to bluff him off," before the judges, said:

"Now, Bob, will you stand up there and contradict me? Don't I know how old you are? Wasn't I there?"

Bob looked his contempt for the old man's speech, as he hastily replied:

"Thunderation! 'spose you was; wasn't I there too?"

This settled the sire, and in went the seion's vote.

—A little fellow some four or five years old, and who had never seen a negro, was perplexed one day when one came by where he and his father were. The youngster eyed the darker suspiciously till he had passed, and then asked his father:

"Pa, who painted that man all black so?"

"God did, my son," replied the father.

"Well," said the little one, still looking after the negro, "I shouldn't 'a thought he'd 'a held still."

The Philadelphia Press says of General Sheridan what Byron said of the great Sheridan:

That nature formed but one such man,
 And broke the die—in moulding Sheridan.

This is probably true: it certainly is, if Nature is as much disgusted with the man as the majority of his countrymen are.

—"Come till America, Pat!" writes a son of the Emerald Isle, to his friend in Ireland; " 'tis a fine country to get a living in. All ye have to do is to get a three-cornered box and fill it with brick and carry it till the top of a four-story building, and the man at the top does all the work!"

—Sorrow is like tempest clouds; in the distance they look black, but when above us, scarcely gray. As sad dreams indicate coming joy, so will it be with the so often torturing dream of life when it hath passed.—Jean Paul Richter.

—A lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude, standing with his hands in his pockets. "It would resemble him more closely," said an acquaintance, "if he had his hands in somebody else's pockets."

—The other evening a lady who pretended to be asleep until her beau had kissed her, woke up as if in the greatest amazement, and said, "I think you ought to be ashamed."

Gen. Grant and the Bohemians.

Some fellow, not having the fear of Forney before his eyes, gives the following amusing burlesque on an interview between himself, as correspondent, and Gen. Grant, on the all-absorbing topic of the latter's political sentiments:

It seemed a full half hour, and it doubtless was that long, before the General appeared. He was clad in full uniform, and had buckled on his last sword from the sanitary fairs, to do honor to the occasion. As he entered, I rose and introduced myself as Hon. Seupper Nong, late of New York, presenting my credentials from your office. He bowed me to a seat very formally, and took my papers, saying not a word. I thought he did not seem very happy, nor as cordial as an old friend could have wished. But I attributed it to an early hour and the possible lack of his morning coffee. After glancing at my papers, he sat down and looked at me as if to say, "Well, what do you want?" though he actually said nothing. Whereupon I spoke: "It is a fine morning," said I. He merely glanced over the window, but sat pensively silent. He did not appear to be in his usual communicative mood, and I felt my ardor rather damped. Thinking the shortest way to be the quickest, after twisting my thumbs and crossing my feet and putting on my most winning and fraternal expression, I came sideways to the point. "General Grant," said I, "the whole country, indeed I may say the world, is very anxious to know just what you think on the Reconstruction question and on politics generally. The nation is breathlessly waiting to hear you speak. Now I am a friend of yours. I have no personal ends in view. I have always been a friend of your family. You may speak to me in perfect confidence. Let me humbly (here I laid my hand on my dicky, inadvertently soiling and displacing it) let me humbly suggest that you say something to relieve this immense pressure on the minds of men in general and of myself in particular. Just say one word, a single word. Do you sustain the President or do you stand by Congress?" I thought it was time for me to pause for a reply. He twitched nervously in the chair for a minute, pushed his hands down deep into his pockets and looked as if he was absorbed in thought. After sitting a few moments he looked up at the desk still unopened before him and said, "Have you seen the Jeff Davis pony? I captured it at Vicksburg." I was disappointed, and looking him full in the face said, "General Grant, you needn't think to put off an old friend, who sincerely desires your welfare, with talking horse. I know nothing of horses. I have only my country (rolling my eyes lovingly to an American flag which hung over the mantel,) my dear country in view—I may say I love it. I would have willingly died for it, only I had a small contract for furnishing blankets to the army which made my life dear to me, and occupied all my spare time during the late temporary alienation among brethren." Seeing I would not be put off, he reached out his hand to a side drawer and took out a couple of very promising Havanas. I surely thought he would have given me one; but putting one in each corner of his expressive mouth, he proceeded to light both at once with a single match and to puff away as if he loved to smoke. Then my spirit was stirred within me and I returned to the attack: "General," said I, "will you not answer me explicitly?" Then he knew his man, and turning around and looking at me as if I were Gen. Lee, and we were settling the terms of amicable adjustment, he responded as follows: "Have you had your breakfast?" I may say that I was somewhat discouraged. But knowing that he admired pluck, and remembering that he once said (though I suppose others may not have heard of it) about fighting it out on that line, I resolved to die there on that spot before I would give it up. So I merely replied: "Won't you trust me, General? You confide in a friend who would fain be your bosom companion? I'll tell you all that I know, if you'll only ask me. Then answer my question?" He seemed to be moved. Indeed, he moved himself rather easily upon his chair, smoking still more vigorously; and after a painful silence of ten minutes he spoke again: "Have you seen Mr. Forney?" said he. "No," I replied. "Nor the editor from down South."

"No." "Then I would advise you to see them." "But they know nothing," I answered. "Neither do I," said he, and he smiled until his left cigar fell, and he caught it, only spilling the ashes over his vest. I felt badly. My confidence had been misplaced. My feelings were wounded in the house of a friend. I was going to tell him so. But on second thought I determined not, and came fresh to the attack. "Gen. Grant," said I, "do you not mean to tell me what you think? Reflect upon the wants of the people. They are all looking to you. The nation is waiting for your nod. Won't you speak? speak once; speak for all." I was conscious of speaking in an imploring manner. I waited for a moment—for five minutes. Then I said, rising: "Gen. Grant, this is the last call, positively third and last call; won't you speak?" "No," he said, very emphatically, as if he was getting angry. Then he rang the bell and said to the servant, "Show the other anxious inquirers in." It was too much for me. Hastily taking my hat to leave I turned to make one last appeal. But he smiled on me so blandly, without removing either of the cigars, and said between his teeth as he bowed rather coldly and triumphantly, "Won't you step to breakfast, Mr. Seupper." (naturally mistaken in my name,) that I could not stand it any longer, and was about to decline when the door opened,

and the others came pouring in, nearly pushing me over. I may say I left rather hurriedly, and went to my room on the eighth floor of Willard's, a better if not a wiser man. After reflecting upon the subject of my interview I felt warranted in saying, and saying truthfully, that Gen. Grant knows what he is about. And, I think, I may add that if anybody else knows what he knows, I don't see how they found it out. I may call again, but, perhaps, it would be as well not. And so I leave it.

The Debate on Impeachment.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following account of the closing scenes of the great impeachment farce:

The closing of the great Radical farce has been in perfect keeping with the criminal conception and dirty prosecution of the plot against the President of the United States. It being well known that the impeachment performances would be continued to-day in the House of Representatives, the actors were flattered with another crowded house of curious spectators. The galleries were more densely packed than they were yesterday, but the attendance on the floor was not so good, and the behavior much worse. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to state that the Speaker several times had to call the House to order, the noise and general conversation being frequently such as to prevent Mr. Boutwell's argument being heard, either on the floor or in the reporters' gallery.

The indifference exhibited by members yesterday was even more glaring to-day, while the gentleman from Massachusetts laboured not to prosecute President Johnson and show his guilt, but in defence of himself and his co-impeachers. He seemed, from the beginning of his speech to its close, to be haunted by the idea that the members of the committee reporting the resolution recommending impeachment were on trial, and he never once assumed the offensive toward Mr. Johnson. This change of programme was well calculated to disappoint those who had read the bills of play, for while a great public interest had been manifested in the matter of impeaching the President of the nation, no one seemed to feel the slightest interest in the defence Mr. Boutwell laboured to make of himself and his partisan report.

But, presto—the scene changes. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the author of the minority report, rises to reply, and members crowd around to secure favourable seats for hearing him. For some minutes confusion reigns, but order being restored, Mr. Wilson proceeded to lay bare the legal sophistries which had been offered to the House, on the power of impeachment, under the Constitution of the United States, and stated the broad proposition that no Executive officer could be impeached except for high crimes or misdemeanors so recognized by either the statutes of the United States or common law of England. He appealed to Mr. Boutwell to produce, if he could, a single case in which a different doctrine was held either in this country or England—and paused a moment or two for a response, but none came. On the facts of the case, he called attention to Mr. Boutwell's charge that President Johnson developed in his message of December, 1865, a spirit and determination to usurp criminally, the legislative functions of Congress; and he answered the charge by reading from the Reconstruction Committee, dated June, 1866, and signed by Mr. Boutwell, which says: "The President had, no doubt, acted from motives of the purest patriotism." Mr. Boutwell also claimed that if the President was not removed, a change in the political complexion of Congress would result in arresting the due execution of the Reconstruction Acts. Mr. Wilson inquired of him if he proposed impeaching the President in order to defeat the popular will. And in this manner Mr. Boutwell's great impeachment speech ended, while the impeachers themselves looked more like criminals upon their trial than members of the House of Representatives, preferring charges against the Chief Executive of the nation. So rapidly has this movement built up Mr. Johnson and repaired his political status, that to-day he is a stronger man than he ever was before. General Houston used to say his friends were never able to help him, and all that he was his enemies had made him. It would be well for Mr. Johnson's political enemies to heed this lesson. Mr. Van Buren's political enemies in the United States Senate rejected his nomination as Minister to England. This made him President. Another such attempt at impeachment might secure to Andrew Johnson an extension of his Presidential term.

But the fillibustering finale of this grand Radical impeachment plot is in perfect keeping with its conception and prosecution, and the disgraceful surroundings of the closing scene were necessary to make the picture complete.

—Hobbes, the old rascal, says an American girl loves with her eyes; an English girl with her arms; a French girl with her lips, and Italian and Spanish with all three. A Boston woman capitulates in three months, a New York woman in two, and a New Orleans woman in one. Causes, partly climatic and constitutional, and partly a few words from the old folks in the back room.—*Crescent*.

—Rev. Wm. Say on one occasion expressing the inconsistencies of his people said: "If I were to see the devil carrying some of you away, bodily, I could not say, 'stop thief,' for I could not be sure that he did not have his own property."

—The heart is a small thing, but desirous great matters. It is not sufficient for a kite's dinner, yet the whole world is not sufficient for it.—*Hugo*.