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The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature and General Intelligence.

VOL. 3.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1868.

NO. 32.

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.

For all cases, the money will be required
upon delivery of the work. Orders, accompanied
with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

A Model Bureau Officer.

Among the many misfortunes of the
poor South, is the fact that her little
remaining substance is consumed, and her
people, white and black, plundered by a
vast host of swindling adventurers, Bureau
agents and officers, who cover the
earth like locusts.

"A multitude like the populous North
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danon, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the South, and spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sands."

The following facts can be substantiated
by any number of respectable witnesses:
About October last, Capt. Becker, who
had for some time before satisfactorily
discharged the duties of his office, was re-
lieved at this post of the Freedmen's Bu-
reau by a little fidgety, finical, freckled,
pock-marked, light-haired coxcomb, re-
joicing in the name of Major C. S. Allen,
who came with a flourish of trumpets, de-
claring that for special fitness he was sent
here as a model Bureau officer to ferret
out abuses and correct things generally.
He was a rampant, red-mouthed Radical,
and of course devoted to the colored
brethren, whose protection and elevation
was his special mission.

He commenced operations on a grand
scale—riding over the country, haranguing
the negroes, and putting his nose into
everything. He was especially outraged
at the barbarism of having white juries.
In his devotion to philanthropy, he was
for mixed, if not purely black juries! But
his career fortunately was as short as it
was brilliant! Having run the machine
to the best advantage—swindled every-
body, white and black, and bagged every-
thing possible by "hook or by crook,"
about the middle of December he de-
parted to his own country, to spend Chris-
mas, no doubt, in reveling and glorifying
upon the spoils with other friends of the
great "party of moral ideas," made rich
in other fields of plunder!

The Major was observed to be particu-
larly active in getting the needed just
before he left—as he said, on a ten day
furlough. He wished to retire, but he
said Gen. Scott would not hear of it, be-
cause he was so efficient, and made the
best reports of any officer in the depart-
ment. He had made himself zealous and
lugubrious in getting up a subscription
to build a negro school house. The negroes
and many of the good citizens subscribed
cash to the benevolent undertaking, and
paid the money to the good Samaritan,
Carpenters and other laborers were em-
ployed to put up the building in short
order. The work went bravely on, but the
founder and proprietor forgot to leave the
money to pay the piper when he left on
furlough!

Other poor negroes, who found it hard
to give the high market price for bacon,
deposited their hard earnings with the
Major to buy bacon, which he said he
could do for 6 cents per pound, from the
Freedmen's Bureau in Charleston. These
poor creatures have lost both money and
bacon. No doubt the Major is going it
high on this hard earned money in his
own country, which he was in the habit
of styling per excellence, "the land of
civilization!" The Major was blatant,
not only about the enlightenment, but for
the rights of the negroes. For example,
when they were to be paid by their em-
ployers in "a part of the crop," in order
to secure their rights, he took into his
own hands the whole of the crop, shipped
it to his factors in Charleston, and drew
the money as he passed through that city
to "the land of civilization!" In contro-
versies which came before him, he acted
for the negroes, and received their money.
In one case, he received the money of an
aged, decrepid, bedridden old negro man,
whose daughters had earned it by work-
ing in the crop, and left them all to live
by charity or starve together. "Call you
that backing your friends?" A plague
upon such backing!

Major Allen paid his own bills with
shoes and other property sent here for
the needy negroes. He got receipts from
his successor for articles represented to be
in boxes, which had been disposed of by
himself. Our citizens who were kind to
him, and furnished him quarters, fuel,
goods, and bed and board, find themselves
in the condition of those who have acted
confidingly, but whose debtor had "gone
to parts unknown!" We suppose it would
be regarded as disloyal and punishable by
a Military Commission to issue any law
process against this model bureau officer.
The judge and the lawyer, and, perhaps,
the clerk, might go up the spot for such
glaring disloyalty to the party of "moral
ideas." "O, for a whip of scorpions to
lash the scoundrel naked through the
world!"

The last achievement of the philan-
thropic cavalier, on the eve of his depar-
ture, was a refinement upon all that had
gone before, and was perpetrated, we
suppose, to show the benighted and bar-
barous inhabitants of District No. 2 what
a scion of an enlarged civilization could do
in the way of sharpness. The Major
owed a small bill to a particular friend of
ours, who, hearing that his debtor was
about to be absent for a short time on
furlough, concluded, after much reflection,
to bring the matter to his attention.
With considerable hesitation and many
misgivings, he did so as softly and ginger-
ly as he could. The Major was, of course,
very indignant at such a liberty—cursed
and swore, and by way of showing his
dudgeon, promptly paid the bill, which
remember, was forty dollars. Our friend
wilted. He felt self-reproach that he
could do so rude a thing as to dun a
Major of the Bureau. The Major, seeing his
advantage, acted with the coolness and
promptness of a burglar. He conse-
quently excused the rudeness, and, to
show that he did so freely, and without
any mental reservation whatever, asked
and obtained upon the instant a loan of

fifty dollars, which he paid by a draft on
M. S. Littleton & Co., New York, there
being no such house in existence. Was
that not masterly? Is it not the cutest
Yankee trick on record? Our esteemed
friend is mirus fifty dollars, but we opine,
as much as he regrets the loss of the money
these hard times, that he regrets even
more to have been so badly "sold."
Friend! never set up to be shrewd again!
It was a Waterloo to you, but to the Bu-
reau Major the cap-stone of the Corinthian
column. The following correspondence
explains itself:

ABBEVILLE, C. H., S. C.,
January 3, 1868.

CAPT. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C.,
Charleston, S. C.—Dear Sir: On the 20th
ult., Maj. C. S. Allen gave me a draft on
M. S. Littlefield & Co., 34 Wall St., New
York, for fifty dollars, cash loaned. Upon
sending draft to New York, M. S. Little-
field & Co. cannot be found, as such firm
never had existence. I write you begging
that you will please inform me of the
whereabouts of Maj. C. S. Allen, and ad-
vise me what steps I shall take to recover
my money and expose the swindler. Your
early attention will much oblige.

Yours truly,
J. J. CUNNINGHAM.

To General Ed. R. S. CANBY.

HD. QRS. 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., JAN. 11, 1868.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major
General R. K. Scott, B. R. F. & A. L. The
Major Allen referred to is believed to be
an officer serving in the B. R. F. & A. L.
By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C.

HD. QRS. ASS'T. COMMISSIONER,
Bureau R. F. A. L. S. C.,
CHARLESTON, JAN. 15, 1868.

Respectfully returned to Mr. J. J. Cun-
ningham, Abbeville. This office has no
knowledge of the present whereabouts of
Major Allen. He ceased to be an Agent
for this Bureau December 11th, 1867.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. K. SCOTT.
H. NEIDE, A. A. G.

We understand that Major Everoon,
Inspector Gen. Scott's staff, arrived last
evening and has been actively engaged
investigating the above-mentioned facts,
and has already learned more of the
Major's (?) activity in procuring the
needed than we have cited.—Abbeville
Press.

New Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the bill agreed upon by
the Reconstruction Committee, and which
passed the House on the 21st inst., by a
vote of 123 yeas to 45 nays:

Be it resolved, &c., That in Virginia,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas,
Florida, and Arkansas, that the civil State
governments in said States respectively,
shall not be recognized as valid or legal
State governments either by Executive or
Judicial power or authority of the United
States.

Sec. 2. That for speedy enforcement of
the act entitled "an act to provide for
more efficient government of Rebel States
passed March 2, 1867," and the several
acts supplementary thereto," the General
and authorized and required to enjoy by
special orders upon all officers in com-
mand within the several military depart-
ments within said States, performance of
all acts, authorized by the said several
laws above recited, and to remove by his
order from command any or all of said
commanders and detail other officers of
the U. S. Army, not below the rank of
Colonel, to perform all duties and exercise
all powers authorized by said several acts,
to the end that the people of said several
States may speedily reorganize civil govern-
ments, Republican in form, in said
several States, and be restored to political
power in the Union.

Sec. 3. That the General of the Army
is authorized to remove any or all civil
officers now acting under the several pro-
visional governments within said several
disorganized States, and appoint others to
discharge the duties pertaining to their
respective offices, and may do any or all
acts which by said several laws above
mentioned are authorized to be done by
the several commanders of military de-
partments within said States; and so much
of said acts, or of any act as authorizes
the President to detail military command-
ers to said military departments or to
remove any officers which may be detailed
as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for the
President of the United States to order any
part of the army or navy of the
United States to assert by force of arms
the authority of either of said provisional
governments in said disorganized States
to oppose or obstruct the authority of the
United States, as provided in this act, and
the acts to which this is supplementary.

Sec. 5. That any interference by any
person, with intent to prevent by force
the execution of the orders of the General
of the Army, made in pursuance of this
act and the acts aforesaid, shall be held
to be a high misdemeanor, and the party
guilty thereof, shall, upon conviction, be
fined not exceeding five thousand dollars,
and imprisonment not exceeding two
years.

Sec. 6. That so much of all acts and
parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent
with the provisions of this act are hereby
repealed.

— We regret to learn from the Abbe-
ville Banner, that the dwelling house and
kitchen of Capt. H. S. Kerr, in that village,
were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday
morning last. The furniture, through the
exertions of the citizens, was saved. In-
conceivable.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 19.
The Radical reconstructionists have the
entire possession of the legislative power
by majorities in each House, and they in-
tend soon to use that power so as to com-
plete the work of subjecting the Southern
States to the Radical-negro policy. To
this end they have in effect destroyed the
constitutional power of the Executive and
the Judiciary. It is not only avowed, as
the real object of the new Bill regulating
the decisions of the Supreme Court on
constitutional questions, that it is to pre-
vent, for all time, any change in the laws
and Constitutions of the reconstructed
States. At some future time the Recon-
struction Acts may be set aside by the
majority of the Supreme Court, and per-
haps would be by the Court as now com-
posed. It is, therefore, declared to be ne-
cessary to prevent the Court from making
any decision by which the Constitutions,
laws and governments of the reconstruc-
ted States can ever be changed.

It is now announced that Alabama will
be admitted into the Union and have
representatives seated in Congress by the
second week in February. The new Re-
construction Act cannot long be delayed
in its passage, and this Act will, it is de-
clared, force every one of the excluded
States into the Union, as Radical Negro
States, early next spring, that is previous
to the 20th of May, so that these States
may be represented in the Chicago Nomi-
nating Convention.

The State Governments and all civil
rights under them are to be swept away.
The Conventions are to exercise the powers
of civil government with the aid of the
new military authorities. The Radicals
are now satisfied that nothing can possi-
bly occur to prevent the success of their
political schemes. The President is im-
potent, and the military officers will ei-
ther go with Congress or be legislated
out of the army, in the manner in which
it is now proposed to get rid of General
Hancock.

Mr. Stanton will no doubt remain at
the head of the War Department long
enough to carry out the measures of Con-
gress, even if they involve the impeach-
ment and suspension of the President.
Congress asserts the power to give direct
orders to the Secretary of War on every
subject, and will not hesitate so to alter
the law establishing the War Department
as to provide that the Secretary of War
shall receive orders from Congress, in-
stead of the President, and perform all the
duties that Congress may enjoin upon him.

The reaction from these measures will
be tremendous, if at all proportionate to
their enormity. On this point the House
yesterday received a solemn warning from
Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania. This
eminent jurist, who, for the past fifteen
years, has held the office of Chief Justice
of the highest Court in Pennsylvania,
comes now to Congress with a reputation
for ability and wisdom that gives weight
to his counsels. He speaks the sentiment,
not only of the people of Pennsylvania,
but of a majority, at this moment, of the
people of the Middle and Western States,
when he declares that the "Radical policy
must be abandoned, and the Radical mea-
sures repealed." It may be a fearful strug-
gle in the North between the Conserva-
tive and Radical parties, but in the end
the Southern States will be rehabilitated
under the government of white citizens.

—Cor. Clar. Courier.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

In the Senate, the reconstruction bill
was read a second time. Doolittle spoke
in opposition. The Cotton Tax Confer-
ence Committee reported, agreeing to the
House bill, with an amendment exempting
cotton from import duties after April 1.
The Senate concurred. Doolittle resumed
and during his speech said that when
Latane, a Roman province, revolted, and
the revolt was suppressed, the question
arose in the Roman Senate, what shall be
done with Latane and the people of Lat-
ene? There were some who cried disfran-
chise them—others said confiscate their
property; there were none who said sub-
ject them in vassalage to their slaves; but
old Camillus, in that speech which revealed
his greatness and made his name im-
mortal, said: "Senators, make them your
fellow-citizens and thus add to the power
and glory of Rome." Doolittle added:
"In this high place—the Senate of the
great republic of the world—out of the
growth of the civilization of all ages, can-
not we, Senators, rise to the height of that
great argument? Trumbull followed, when
the Senate adjourned, in honor of Hamil-
ton, of Ohio.

The Reconstruction Committee this
morning agreed to report the following
bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate ju-
risdiction of the Supreme Court of the
United States shall not extend to any act
done, or which shall be done, or to any
proceedings had, or which shall be had,
under and by virtue of an Act entitled an
Act to provide for the more efficient gov-
ernment of the rebel States, approved
March 2, 1867, or of the several Acts sup-
plementary thereto; and all such cases now
pending in said Court, either by appeal or
otherwise, from any proceeding had in the
premises in any District or Circuit Court
of the United States, shall be dismissed
by said Supreme Court, and no record of
any proceedings had, or which might be
had, under either of the District Commis-
sioners, under either of the Acts, shall be re-
moved to or reviewed in any other tribu-
nal, either upon habeas corpus, quo warranto,
or in other manner whatever.

The vote upon the bill is understood to
have been, yeas—Stevens, Bigham, Paine,
Boutwell and Beaman, Republicans; nays
Hurlbut, Republican; Brooks and Beck,
Democrats. The President's message to
the Senate declares that the bill striking

"white" from the District Ordinances, failed
by reason of the adjournment of Con-
gress.

In the House, the bill relative to addi-
tional bounties passed. The bill selling
the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Lib-
erty, Missouri, passed. Among the provisions,
the Secretary of War is authorized to
establish an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks,
Missouri, for the storage and repair of arms,
at a cost not exceeding \$200,000. The
death of Hamilton was announced, when
the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 24.
In the House, the bill forbidding certain
payments to Southern claimants was dis-
cussed, and the House disagreed to the
Conference Committee's report on the cotton
tax, and appointed a new Committee.
The death of Mr. Hise was announced,
and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Edmunds and Johnson
took issue with the President's opinion,
relative to the bill striking "white" from the
District Ordinances. The message was
referred to the Judiciary Committee. The
Senate adhered to its amendments to the
deficiency bill, forbidding appropriations for
the Quartermaster's Department being
expended for reconstruction, or any other
purpose. Gen. Howard was called on for
elaborate reports regarding abandoned
lands and other relative matters. A joint
resolution, authorizing the distribution of
dissipated meats and vegetables not need-
ed by the army to sufferers in the South,
passed. The reconstruction bill was re-
sumed. Morton spoke, and Nye will follow.
The argument will probably last ten days.

Standing Committees.

In the Convention, on the 21st inst.,
the President announced the following
Standing Committees:

1. Committee on a Bill of Rights.—B. F.
Whittemore, Darlington; A. J. Ransier,
Charleston; Dr. L. B. Johnson, Pickens;
R. B. Elliott, Edgefield; W. J. McKinlay,
Orangeburg; R. J. Donaldson, Chester-
field; W. B. Nash, Richland; T. J. Cogh-
lan, Sumter; Jas. Henderson, Newberry.

2. Legislative part of the Constitution.—
J. M. Rutland, Fairfield; B. O. Duncan,
Newberry; W. J. Whipper, Beaufort; E.
W. M. Mackey, Orangeburg; Wm. Mc-
Kinlay, Charleston; J. H. Goss, Union;
Sam. Johnson, Anderson; Jesse S. Craig,
Colleton; Wilson Cook, Greenville.

3. Executive part of the Constitution.—
F. J. Moses, jr., Sumter; J. H. Rainey,
Georgetown; R. G. Holmes, Beaufort; C.
M. Wilder, Richland; S. Corley, Lexington;
A. Clinton, Lancaster; J. M. Ranion,
Greenville; W. H. W. Gray, Berkeley; M.
Maudlin, Pickens.

4. Judiciary.—C. C. Bowen, Charleston;
J. J. Wright, Beaufort; D. H. Chamber-
lain, Berkeley; A. Middleton, Barnwell;
Dr. N. J. Newell, Anderson; Wm. E.
Johnson, Sumter; J. P. F. Camps, Spar-
tanburg; P. H. Rivers, Edgefield; Jno. A.
Hunter, Abbeville.

5. Franchise and Elections.—R. C. De-
Lorge, Charleston; Jas. D. Bell, Beaufort;
C. P. Leslie, Barnwell; Isaac Brockenton,
Darlington; Elias Dixon, Clarendon; Jno.
A. Chestnut, Kershaw; H. W. Webb,
Georgetown; M. F. Becker, Berkeley; Jno.
S. Gentry, Spartanburg.

6. Finance.—N. G. Parker, Barnwell;
T. J. Robertson, Richland; Robt. Small,
Beaufort; C. M. Olson, Williamsburg; J.
Bonum, Edgefield; Wm. Perry, Anderson;
P. Alexander, Chester; Geo. Jackson,
Marlboro; J. H. White, York.

7. Education.—F. L. Carboza, Charle-
ston; S. K. Jilison, Kershaw; L. S. Lang-
ley, Beaufort; Dr. J. C. Neagle, York; H.
E. Hayne, Marion; F. F. Miller, Georget-
own; H. L. Shewsbury, Chesterfield;
Alex. Bryce, Pickens; David Harris,
Edgefield.

8. Pensions.—Wm. E. Rose, York; T.
K. Saspotts, Orangeburg; Frank Arnauld,
Edgefield; S. B. Thompson, Richland; Y.
J. P. Owens, Laurens; Lee Nance, New-
berry; J. H. Jenks, Berkeley; Wm. M.
Thomas, Colleton; A. D. Edwards, Fair-
field.

9. Rules and Regulations.—S. A. Swails,
Williamsburg; S. G. W. Dill, Kershaw;
G. Pillsbury, Charleston; George Lee,
Berkeley; Henry Jones, Horry; John
Woolley, Edgefield; Wm. S. Collins, Mari-
on; J. K. Terry, Colleton; H. J. Lomax,
Abbeville.

10. Miscellaneous Provisions of the Consti-
tution.—L. Boozer, Lexington; B. F. Rand-
olph, Orangeburg; Jos. Crews, Laurens;
R. H. Cain, Charleston; F. E. Wilder,
Beaufort; J. A. Hayne, Barnwell; Bailey
Milford; J. M. Allen, Greenville; Benj.
Byas, Berkeley.

11. Revision and Consolidation of the Consti-
tution as a Whole.—L. Boozer, Lexing-
ton; B. F. Whittemore, Darlington; F. L.
Carboza, Charleston; F. J. Moses, Sum-
ter; R. C. DeLorge, Charleston; Wm. E.
Rose, York; J. M. Rutland, Fairfield; C.
C. Bowen, Charleston; S. A. Swails, Wil-
liamsburg; N. G. Parker, Barnwell.

The President stated that the last Com-
mittee under the suggestions of the Com-
mittee to whom was referred the subject
of the Standing Committees, consists of
the Chairman of the respective Commit-
tees, the object being, after the other
Committees have prepared their matter,
it may be consolidated into one whole, so
as to be presented in a proper shape.

— By 50,000 majority, the people of
Ohio decided at the late election that no
negro shall have the right of suffrage in
that State. Steps are being taken in the
Legislature to carry out this determination
of the people. Mr. Pennington, of Pike
County, has introduced a bill making it a
penal offence for any judge of the election
to receive a vote from any person who has
"a visible admixture of African blood."

Letter from Rev. A. B. Stevens.

MISSRS. EDITORS: Please allow me
through the columns of your paper to say
a word to the Church under my charge.
Dear Friends and Brethren:

We are now entering upon the labors of
a new year. The old year (1867.) with
all its toils, its hardships, its privations,
as well as its pleasures, is past, buried,
where it shall rest undisturbed till with
our fathers, it and they shall be, at the
last day, waked by the mighty angel and
brought to judgment. Let us ask our-
selves the question, in the very beginning
of this new year, what record will the old
year bring in that great day against me?
Against me as a minister, against me as
a member of Christ's Church? Have I
done all the good I could? Have I
preached and prayed and watched over
the flock as faithfully as I could? Have
I as a layman of the Church sustained
those whom God in his providence has
sent, or appointed, to break to me the
bread of life, as far as I have been able
to do? Have the various interests of the
Church, which are dependent for success
solely upon the contributions of her mem-
bership, received liberally of the means
with which the Great Head of the Church
has blessed me? Brethren, these are im-
portant inquiries. May God help each
member of the Church to ask and answer
them as in the presence of his or her
Judge.

It was resolved at our last Annual Con-
ference, that we begin our collections,
particularly our missionary collections, at
an earlier day than has been our custom.
The Greenville Presiding Elder's District is
expected to raise at least \$1,190 for
missionary purposes; all of which amount
will be expended on the District. There-
fore all who contribute for this cause or
to this call may be assured that they are
contributing to the support of the gospel
in their midst, or, in other words, at home.

Ours is indeed a missionary field—a field
where every member and friend of the
Church may work. What would be more
appropriate and becoming to us all, as
Christians, than to present to God an offer-
ing of his cause in our midst, here at home.
The missionary work is emphatically the
cause of God. All are invited to give a
little—a mite—and thus identify them-
selves personally with the benevolent en-
terprises of the Church of God. The
poor of the Church, in their gifts, become
as great a power in the Church as the
rich. Let those who are rich give liberally
of their great abundance, remembering
that God loveth a cheerful giver.

Let the poor bear in mind that their offer-
ing, though but two mites, will be es-
teemed by the Almighty as highly as the
large amounts given by the rich. During
the Christmas season just past many thou-
sands of dollars were expended for elegant
presents, to be presented to friends,
as tokens of esteem and admiration.
Shall we not in the meantime remember
God and his cause, and, as a token of our
love and admiration for Him, under a
deep sense of gratitude, bring a holy offer-
ing, a valuable gift, and lay it upon the
altar of the Church and say: "Here, Lord,
is my new year's gift to thee."

The times indeed are hard, but they
are much harder where there is no gospel.
He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth
unto the Lord. Around your camp the
plum falls. For you the rock has been
smitten, and the pure stream of the water
of life flows from under the throne of God.

Those men of God who work hard on
a small allowance and half pay, and yet
unmurmuringly go to their appointments,
and faithfully serve the people, should re-
ceive the professed aid of the Missionary
Board. Some of your circuits have been
enlarged, and interesting mission fields
have been formed and partially worked.
But for lack of means they are left un-
equipped. So far as my own observation
extends, the preachers in my charge are
all zealous and faithful. Our circuits and
stations are growing generally in strength
and numbers, and one of the most encour-
aging features in our work is the perfect
cordiality of feeling and seeming brotherly
affection actuating the members of the
different branches of Christ's Church.

The District Meetings lately instituted
in our Church is working wonders for
Methodism. Our land produces abundantly.
We have bread and we live—
thank Heaven.

Permit me to propose that in all our
circuits and stations a collection be taken
at an early day—say we begin the 23d
day of February for the purpose above
named. May our good and true friends
respond with generous offerings.

A. B. STEPHENS, P. E.

DEATH.—We have never ready any-
thing more beautiful than the following
from the pen of George D. Prentice:

There is but a breath of air and a beat
of the heart betwixt this world and the
next. And in the brief interval of painful
and awful suspense, while we feel that
death is present with us, that we are
powerless, and here it all powerful, and the
painful pulsation here is but the prelude
of endless life hereafter, we feel in the midst
of the stunning calamity about to befall us,
that the earth has no compensative good
that mitigate the severity of our loss. But
there is no grief without some beneficent
provision to soften its intensity. When
the good and lovely die, the memory of
their good deeds, like the moombeans on
the stormy sea, light up our darkened
hearts and lend to the surrounding gloom
a beauty so sad, so sweet that we would
not, if we could, dispel the darkness that
envelops it.

— If a man is without enemies I wouldn't
give ten cents for all his friends. The man
who can please everybody hasn't got sense
enough to displease anybody.

The Surrender of General Grant.

The great captain of the age—the man
who whipped Lee and finished the rebel-
lion—has surrendered at last; yes, inglori-
ously surrendered to another rebel force
equally as destructive to the constitution
and government as that of the South. He
has surrendered to the Radical revolution-
ists. So remarkable and surprising was
this event, that the newspapers in the
streets of Washington were heard shout-
ing "The surrender of General Grant!"
as they ran about with the papers con-
taining the news, just as these sharp
tattling fellows shouted the surrender of
Lee when he gave up. They instinctively
seized the very expression, which forc-
ibly showed the conduct of Grant in
giving up the War Department at the
demand of Stanton and the Radicals,
without consulting or referring to the
President of the United States and com-
mander in chief of the army. The glorious
and deserved fame of General Grant
in conquering the rebellion is tarnished by
this surprising conduct. Our Napoleon
has not shown the skill of Napoleon Bon-
aparte. The Talleyrand of our War
Office, backed by the Jacobins in Con-
gress, has outwitted the great American
general, Napoleon Bonaparte on the 18th
Brumaire proved himself superior to all
the Jacobins and plotters. The fact is,
General Grant has little knowledge of
politics or politicians, or of anything else
outside of his military profession, and he
has permitted his ambition and the clam-
or of the dominant party to overrule a
sense of duty and respectful behaviour to
his superior, the President of the United
States.

General Grant received his appointment
from the President. The office was purely
executive, and under the Chief Execu-
tive of the Republic, the President. He
had nothing to do with Congress, and
should have received no orders from that
body. He should have known nothing
about what Congress did with regard to
the War Department, or his duties in it,
except through the President. Congress
is not the Executive. The mere resolution
of the Senate that it did not approve
of the suspension of Stanton was not an
order for Grant to vacate the War De-
partment; and if it had been, he should
not have recognized it; he should have
received no orders but from the President.
But the manner of vacating the position
to which the President had appointed
him, without consulting with or referring
the matter to the decision of his chief
was discredit. It shows plainly that
General Grant did not understand his
duty and respect due to the President. It
is not to the individual, Mr. Johnson, that
this wrong is done, but to the President
of the United States, and to the people
as represented by him in that high office.
There was something so unworthy of
Grant—we might almost say tricky—in
his slipping out of the back door to let
Stanton come in at the front, without
notifying the President, that it cannot fail
to damage him seriously in the estimation
of the American people. All the rigmarole,
trashy arguments, and special plead-
ing about his previous conversations with
Mr. Johnson on the subject of Stanton's
position amount to nothing in view of the
great fact that in his conduct he ignored
the Executive of the nation, did not act
with proper respect to him, and neglected
the plain dictates of duty toward him.

All this looks as if the General had
thrown himself into the arms of the Jacob-
in Radicals, and is ready to go with
them in their revolutionary course of de-
stroying the constitution and government.
What a change must have come over him!
He was a Democrat in former times; he
exhibited great liberality and broad views
in his treatment of the rebels when they
surrendered, and he has been regarded as
Conservative all along, up to within a re-
cent period. What has turned his head
and thrown him among the revolutionists?
We still believe his heart is right, and
that he is