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# The Anderson Intelligencer.

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

VOL. 4.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

NO. 25.

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## The Confederate Congress.

The *Galaxy* for December publishes an article from Mr. Edward A. Pollard, entitled "The Confederate Congress—A chapter in the history of the late war." Of course Mr. Pollard says some very severe things of that Congress, as also, incidentally, of Mr. Davis, the President of the Confederacy. We extract the following:

There were, properly, two Southern Congresses, two distinct legislative organizations in the history of the war; one Provisional, the other permanent. The Provisional Congress was composed of delegates sent to Montgomery, and afterward to Richmond, by the different State Conventions, as they respectively passed Ordinances of Secession. It was part of the political structure, designed merely for carrying on a war which it was supposed would continue for only a few months; and it is a fact not generally noticed or estimated, that it was designed at Montgomery to determine a permanent system of government for the South only after the war had concluded, and to accommodate its results. The length and pre-occupation of the war defeated this design, and so busy was the South repelling the enemy in February 1862—the period appointed for a permanent organization of the government—that there was no time for the political after-thought, no time to execute a design, which possibly lurked in the minds of some of the Southern leaders, to change the form of government; and thus the provisional passed into the permanent government with slight ceremony, and without even a canvass or an opposing candidate to question the succession of Mr. Davis to the Presidency or to disturb his authority. He ascended from the mere provisional chief of a rebellion to the office of President of the Confederate States for the term of six years, without question, without effort or concession, making no change whatever in his cabinet, or in the executive branches of his government.

The decision that excluded military officers from Congress was, probably, just, but in many respects unfortunate. It accounts for that extreme intellectual degradation which made the Confederate Congress a peculiar stock of shame in the war, actually one of the weakest and most insane bodies that ever met under the title of a legislative assembly in historical times. It came, at last, to be composed chiefly of two classes—men who were never before publicly known, or old politicians, too far broken down in their fortunes to attempt new careers or to be invited by the prospect of military honors.

When the Permanent Congress came in—which it did when Mr. Davis was inaugurated President on the 22d of February, 1862—it was hoped that there would be an infusion of new blood and vigor in this withered branch of the Government. It commenced well, with the passage of a conscription law, in place of the old system of volunteers. The critical value of this law may be estimated from the fact that nearly two-thirds of the forces with which General Lee, some months later, saved Richmond from the hosts of McClellan, were gathered under its operations.

In the conscription law, Congress demanded from the people the greatest sacrifices; and it followed the act by resolutions, offered by Mr. Rawles of Alabama, and unanimously adopted, announcing to the world that "it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens." Would it be believed that after such testimonies, this Congress would, a few weeks later, give, in the person of its own members, an exhibition of the most arrant cowardice and the meanest selfishness—an exhibition almost incredible, and unparalleled, perhaps, in similar historical circumstances in modern times.

It was at the time when McClellan was approaching Richmond, and it was feared that the Confederate Capital would fall into his possession. It was a memorable season of popular alarm; there were uneasy whispers in Richmond; a panic was threatened; and it was just that critical period when the authorities were required and called upon to do everything to nourish and sustain public confidence. The intemperate response of Congress to the popular alarm was to exceed it, to adjourn precipitately, to break up in confusion, its members fleeing to the safety of their obscure homes, amid the execrations of the press, the howlings of the populace, and with even the contempt of the women thrown after them. The cowardice of the Congress in this flight from McClellan was so extravagant that the people of Richmond actually took heart from its contrast to their own reasonable fears, in which they had not yet lost their self-possession, and amused themselves in ridiculing and lampooning it. The *Richmond Whig* announced the hasty adjournment and its consequences in the following paragraph:

"For fear of accidents on the railroad, the stampeded Congress left in a number of the strongest and newest canal boats. These boats are drawn by mules of approved sweetness of temper. To protect the stampeders from the snakes and bullfrogs that abound along the line of the canal, General Winder has detailed a regiment of ladies to march in advance of the mules, and clear the tow-path of the pirates. The ladies will accompany the stampeders to a secluded cave in the mountains of Hepsidam, and leave them there in charge of the children of the vicinage, until McClellan thinks proper to let them come forth. The ladies re-

turn to the defence of their country." The Confederate Congress re-assembled at Richmond in August, 1862, to enter upon a prolonged term of existence, which, for some time, was scarcely more than a dreary servitude to Mr. Davis.

The appearance of the Congress was singularly plain and unimposing. It was mostly composed of men who were as ordinary in appearance as they were dull in mind. Its surroundings were excessively democratic, dingy and dirty, and the poverty of the Confederacy scarcely afforded those conveniences and accessories, if not luxuries, which one is accustomed to see in the halls of our legislation. The Congress sat in the "State House," and such was the want of convenient room, that the Senate was forced to occupy a room in the third story, separated by a simple railing from the audience; the only apparent distinction between it and the rough crowd (for there was no accommodation for ladies) being that the Senators sat, while the listeners and loafers, having not even benches, were satisfied to find standing room on the same floor, with the slight separation we have described. The House had a better chamber; but the bare walls, where there were no paintings, the un cushioned chairs, the dingy desks, slashed with pocket knives, and the attitudes of members, with their heels in the air, or their bodies sprawled over two or three chairs, gave one but little idea of legislative dignity or decorum.

There were not more than half a dozen men in both Houses who were before known to the country, or had enjoyed a reputation a hundred miles from home. There were Congressmen from Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc., holding their seats by virtue of a handful of votes cast by soldiers from these respective States, in the camps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Among these unworthy members of Congress were some ridiculous figures, and not a few rustic curiosities, who suggested the backwoods and the sedge-fields. The men who relieved something of the rude and ludicrous aspect of the body had generally served before in the old Congress at Washington; but it was often remarked that when they appeared to have lost their former force and dignity, and to have been belittled by the company in which they were misplaced. There were of remarkable members in the House. Mr. Foote, who spoke classical English, and dealt historical illustrations to the unappreciating homespun members, a voluble debater, but afflicted with extravagance and a colicky delivery; William Forcher Miles, of South Carolina, smooth, gentlemanly, scrupulously dressed, a master of deportment, deprecating anything like violence in speech or manner; Barksdale, of Mississippi, the special friend and champion of Mr. Davis, the leader of the Administration party in the House, a small, dark-featured man, who spoke so vehemently as sometimes to overrun the rules of grammar, but really forcible, dealing rude blows with facts and solid arguments. In the Senate were Yancy, of Alabama, the silver-tongued orator of the South, speaking a subdued but luxuriant language, quite unlike that of the American hostings; Wigfall, of Texas, fierce, impatient, incoherent, illustrating another school of eloquence; Orr, of South Carolina, an excellent man in the committee-room, but as heavy and blundering as a school boy in his speeches; and Hill, of Georgia, the very picture of a smooth and plausible mediocrity, having much of address and of gentlemanly equivocations, inclining to the administration of the President, but at an angle nice and variable in degrees.

In a body chiefly composed of uncultivated men—to which have been mentioned as exceptions the names above—there might naturally be expected some breaches of decorum and some scenes of personal violence. Indeed, several most extraordinary scenes of this sort occurred in the Confederate Congress, which were either suppressed in the newspapers, or were but meagrely and tenderly mentioned in their columns.

The newspapers were generally taught an obligation to put all Confederate affairs in the color of the rose, and to dress them up in the stiffest garments of dignity. To relate anything prejudicial to the Confederacy, to mention even a derogatory social incident, was to incur in the minds of certain vain and paltry, but numerous persons in the South, the charge of publishing "contraband" matter, or of at least lacking in proofs of Southern patriotism. It was thus, to an extent, that the reader of this day can scarcely believe that public opinion in the Southern Confederacy was disarmed, and a wretched Congress passed almost unchallenged and unnoticed through a history of vile excesses and flagitious scenes.

But there is yet something to be said of this Congress, of serious historical importance. In another part of this article we have referred to some exceptional animation in it toward the end of the war. It came from an opposition to President Davis, in which Congress was led by a few men of power, incited by the press, and aroused and alarmed by the evidently declining fortunes of the Confederacy. If it had had the intellectual capacity and the nerve, its disposition would have carried it to the extent of a coup d'etat against Mr. Davis.

It is remarkable that this Congress, which had lived so dishonorably, giving so much of imbecile and disgraceful record to the Southern story of the war, should have fitly expired in a weak and disreputable recommitment with President Davis. Its last official act was to raise a committee in the Senate to report upon a message

in which Mr. Davis had reproved it for designing to abandon the affairs of the Confederacy, and to leave important interests unprotected, for as the enemy approached and pressed upon the capitol. He wrote: "The capitol of the Confederate States is now threatened, and it is in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war." Congress replied that it had finished its legislation, that it proposed to adjourn, and that whatever culpability there might be for any improvidence of the Government, it did not lie at the doors of the legislative department. It adjourned on the 18th of March, 1865, unwilling to witness the end which it saw approaching, and repeating the cowardice of its flight in 1862, refused to take any official lot in the final catastrophe. Thus meekly expired a legislative body, remarkable in the annals of the world for its weakness and ignorance, whose record was a constant degradation of the Confederate name, and whose composition and nature will afford to the future historian an especial study among the contradictions and curiosities of the late war.

**THE COUNTRY PRESS.**—The *Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Star*, in the course of an article on this subject, pays the following high compliment to the country press of North and South Carolina, and at the same time gives some sensible hints to the people:

Every county should have at least one newspaper; and every county, however small, should sustain its local paper handsomely. It is mean, niggardly and disgraceful for any man who can read to refuse to subscribe any pay for his county paper. We care not how poor he is, two or three dollars invested in a newspaper will prove an economical step.

We take the ground that every man should take a newspaper, even as a matter of selfish interest. Let him not think that he is doing the publisher a favor by subscribing to his journal. This is an entire mistake. The publisher gives him more than the worth of his money, we care not how inferior may be his publication.

The country press of the two Carolinas is an honor to our people, and deserves ten times the encouragement it receives. But for newspapers the public would almost relapse into barbarism. They would scarcely know whether they were living in the United States or Abyssinia. And still they expect publishers to beg them for their patronage. This is a crying shame.

We say unequivocally that, if necessary, it would pay every county to subscribe five thousand dollars yearly to keep up a first-class semi-weekly newspaper. This investment would be more than repaid in the increased virtue and intelligence of its people. Show us a community that supports liberally its local paper, crowding its subscription books with patrons and overrunning its columns with advertisements, and we will show you a community that is prudent, intelligent and prosperous.

The country editor, if he be honest and capable, is a power in his county. He is generally poor, but the impress of his mind is seen in all the acts of his people. He is the sentinel on their watch-tower; a beacon-light giving notice of every danger that threatens their liberties or their prosperity. It is a shame that he should be compelled to dun his subscribers for this miserable pittance due him from each. They may think it very proper to thus embarrass him; but we are one of that class who think it dishonest.

We honor the Country Press of the two Carolinas. It is the great bulwark of their liberties, and should be generously sustained.

**A WELL MERITED COMMENT.**—We find in the *Waltham Courier* the following paragraph, which we transfer to our columns as a just tribute to a highly deserving officer:

The Greenville and Columbia, and the Blue Ridge Railways, as well as the great public generally, who may transact business, or take passage on the said roads, may well be congratulated on the fact that Mr. James O. Meredith is superintendent of these lines. Mr. Meredith is a practical man—a railroad man—an energetic, thorough going business man, and although he is almost as reticent as Grant, and makes but few words answer his purpose, it is nevertheless pat to all who know him, that whenever he moves, he means business, and the great interests under his direction feel and show this from the capital to the mountain termini of our roads. With the Blue Ridge completed, and such a man as Meredith to run the machine, the country will stand a good chance of a healthy reconstruction.

**ARKANSAS.**—The *Memphis Appeal's* Arkansas correspondence says that on the 10th ult., a body of two hundred men, claiming to be military, entered the town of Centre Point, Sevier county, arrested all the inhabitants, marched them into an open field, placed a guard over them, and then proceeded to sack the town, after which they left. The next day the citizens of the adjoining county flocked into the town, and a meeting was held to express the sentiments of the people in regard to the outrage. While the meeting was progressing the same body of men dashed into the town and opened an indiscriminate fire upon the assembly, shooting a number of them, and arresting three of the oldest and best citizens, named Hester, Anderson, and Gilbert, they carried them out to a field and shot them. The band is still in possession of the town.

In New York city one hundred dollars is sometimes paid to journalists for writing a newspaper advertisement.

## Legislative Proceedings.

In the House, on the 1st inst., the special committee to whom was referred the resolutions in reference to the deaths of Martin and Randolph, reported substantially the resolutions offered by Tomlinson, and published in our last issue. Appropriate eulogies were delivered by six or eight Republican members, and Messrs. Moore and Turner, Democrats, also spoke in reference to the resolutions, denying that the intelligence of the State gave countenance to these murders.

Elliott offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the members of the House do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a blank page of the Journal be inscribed to the memory of the deceased Representative, James Martin.

On the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays were called, and are as follows:

Yeas, 90; nays, 7; absent and not voting, 23. Agreed to.

The question then being taken on the resolutions, as amended, they were adopted.

The following papers were presented, to be entered on the journals:

The undersigned, Democratic members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, fearing their affirmative vote on the amendment to the resolutions in relation to the death of Mr. Martin, of Abbeville, should be misunderstood, beg leave to state that they voted for the amendment because they considered it proper, and desired to show a disposition to sustain any reasonable resolutions of honor and condolence they contained, while they expressly agreed, prior to the vote, that they could not sustain such of the resolutions as attributed his murder to political sentiments, and directly or indirectly fixed it on the Democratic party.

We object to the last clause of the preamble, and the second and third resolutions, and feel it a duty we owe to ourselves and constituents, in consequence of the explanatory remarks made by some of our friends, to enter this statement upon the Journal.

(Signed.) W. T. FIELD,  
W. C. KEITH,  
J. BRYANT,  
B. F. SLOAN.

**SAMUEL LITTLEJOHN.**  
The undersigned, having cast their votes in the negative, with regard to the preamble and resolutions concerning the assassination of the late James Martin, member of the House from Abbeville County, lest some false impression might be conveyed by said vote, beg leave to state that, while they are ready and willing to sustain any appropriate action on the part of this House, in respect to the death of any of its members, and while they do heartily co-operate in denouncing any man, or set of men, who would render the law insecure by taking it into their own hands, and perpetrating crimes that should be condemned by all good citizens, nevertheless solemnly protest against the laying of the charge of the assassination of Mr. Martin, either directly or indirectly, to the Democratic party of South Carolina, of which they are representatives.

(Signed.) CLAUDE C. TURNER,  
JOHN B. MOORE,  
JOHN WILSON,  
W. G. STEWART,  
O. M. DOYLE,  
R. M. SMITH,  
W. W. WALLER.

In order to understand the explanation offered by Messrs. Field, Sloan and others, it must be remembered that—the last clause of the preamble" charged that "Martin was murdered solely because of his political associations," and also that the second and third resolutions broadly intimated that the "intelligence and respectability" of the State were responsible for these murders, and aiding in thwarting the authorities in the attempts made to arrest the guilty parties.

**WEDNESDAY, December 2.**  
We make the following extracts from the proceedings of the House:

Mr. Turner introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, more than three years have elapsed since the conclusion of the war for the supremacy of the Government of the United States; and whereas a large portion of the citizens of South Carolina are held under political bonds by the Congress of the United States, because of their sympathy for or participation in the late war against the United States; and whereas we regard the punishment of this class of our citizens as having been equal to the demands of justice, and that they are willing and anxious in good faith to renew their allegiance to the Federal Government; and whereas we believe a course of conciliation and forgiveness is best calculated to secure the blessing of harmony, peace and prosperity to all classes of our people; and whereas His Excellency the Governor, in his messages to the General Assembly, has earnestly recommended that Congress be memorialized to remove all political disabilities from the citizens of South Carolina; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, the Senate concurring, That we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to remove the political disabilities from all the citizens of South Carolina now laboring under the same.

On motion of Mr. George Lee, it was referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities, with instructions to report as

soon as practicable.

Mr. Doyle introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on education:

Whereas, Section 6, of General Order No. 139, Headquarters Second Military District, entitled "Appropriations for the year commencing October 1, 1867," among others, \$25,000 is set apart for the support of free schools, which amount remains in the Treasury and undrawn; and whereas many teachers in the State, on the faith of said appropriation, opened and taught their schools, admitting poor scholars to the full benefit of instruction; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Treasurer of the State be authorized and directed to pay over to the School Commissioners of the various counties the *pro rata* share of the said appropriation due to each county.

Resolved, That each School Commissioner, on receiving the share due to his county, shall give reasonable notice, by advertisement or otherwise, to teachers to render in their accounts for tuition of poor scholars, from the 1st of October, 1867, to the 1st of October, 1868; and after estimating the *pro rata* sum due to each, shall pay over the same in accordance with the laws heretofore governing Commissioners of Free Schools except wherein the same is modified by said order.

**Our Indian Wars.**  
Mr. A. H. Jackson of New York city, has compiled from the official record, and will soon publish a statement of the cost and causes of the several Indian wars during the last thirty-seven years, commencing with the Black Hawk war of 1831-'32, which cost, directly, \$2,000,000—indirectly, destruction of property, employment of militia, volunteers, pensions, &c., \$5,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$7,000,000, attended with a loss of 400 of our people. Officers of the army and Government, including the present Secretary of the Interior, who served through this war, are unable, even at this late day, to give the real cause of that conflict—They are confident that it was forced upon the Indians in the interest of broken-down politicians and speculators.

The Seminole or Florida war lasted nearly seven years, employing the army and navy, the militia of Florida, and volunteers from the other States, costing 1,500 lives, and \$100,000,000. The number of Indians engaged, as estimated by the agent, was 500 warriors. The army officers estimated their number at 1,000, nearly 300 of them still remaining in the everglades of Florida; the others were removed west of the Mississippi. Those still in Florida protest that they were never whipped. The first cause of this outbreak was in consequence of interpretation given to three treaties—one requiring the removal of the Seminoles, the whipping of an Indian and the imprisonment of Oseola, who escaped and became the leader of the war party. About the same time a difficulty occurred with the Creeks, Cherokees, and other Indians, costing in the aggregate \$1,000,000.

In 1852 the Sioux war of the plains commenced; the cause, an Indian killed a cow worth \$10, the property of a Mormon emigrant. This war lasted nearly four years, and cost about 300 lives and \$40,000,000.

In 1864 the Cheyenne war which lasted nearly a year, costing 1,000 lives, and with the Sioux war at about the same time, \$60,000,000. Cause of the outbreak with the Cheyennes, a false charge made against them of stealing a horse worth \$50. With the Sioux, the opening of a road and the establishment of a road in their country, in violation of treaty stipulations. The war with the Cheyennes ended by a treaty of peace in the fall of 1865; with the Sioux until the recent treaty with them by the Peace Commission.

Cheyenne war again for seven months in 1867, in consequence of the burning of their village by General Hancock, cost about 300 lives, and from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000; not fully settled up yet. Six Indians killed.

On the Pacific slope, during the last twenty years, Indian outbreaks have cost in the aggregate, \$300,000,000.

In New Mexico Territory, since the acquisition of that Territory, three campaigns against the Navajoes have cost \$30,000,000—the cause, the enslavement of Navajoe women and children by the Mexicans. The troubles in that Territory with Indians have made it cost this Government \$150,000,000. Indian troubles on a small scale in some of the States and Territories, with the expense growing out of a war, the claims of destruction of private property, will make our Indian troubles foot up nearly \$1,000,000,000 during the last forty years, and in almost every case the fault was with the whites.

The present conflict with the Cheyennes, Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches grew out of a failure to fulfill treaty agreements, and the blundering of some of our military officers.

To destroy the roving Indians—foolishly advocated by some—will cost, taking the Seminole war as a criterion, 37,000 of our people, and \$1,000,000,000, and keep 100,000 troops employed ten years.

Two Sucker girls, driving in a buggy on a plank road, were stopped and asked for the toll. "How much is it?" "For a man and a horse," replied the gate-man, "the charge is fifty cents." "Well, then, git out of the way, for we are two gals and a mare. Git up, Jenny." And away they went, leaving the man in mate astonishment.

A young writer wishes to know of us "which magazine will give me the highest position quickest?" We reply, a powder magazine, if contribute a fiery article.

## Affairs in Columbia.

The correspondence of the *Charleston News*, writing under date of the 20th ult., furnishes the following items:

Mr. Reuben Tomlinson has sent in his resignation of the office of State Auditor, to which he had been appointed by the Governor. He assigns as a reason that his duties to his constituents as a member of the House of Representatives will require his whole time and attention. Mr. Tomlinson had just got the office in working order, and regret is expressed that he has deemed it requisite to resign the position.

The irrepressible Leslie arrived here last evening to claim his seat, but was summoned away shortly after his arrival by a dispatch from New York announcing the serious illness of his mother. He left on the train for the North this morning. During his brief stay he intimated to a gentleman that if the Senate would make the proper apology for its action in suspending him at the last session he would give it due consideration, and might be induced to resume his seat. Some friend suggested that such a step was rather too much to expect from the Senate, and it would perhaps be better that the apology should come from the other side. It is generally believed that the resolution of suspension will be rescinded.

Judge Moses, I learn, goes to Washington the ensuing week and carries with him a petition signed by all the members of the House of Representatives, except the Democrats, for the removal of his political disabilities. At a meeting of Republicans held on Friday evening all animosities between the Judge and some prominent members of the party were buried, and the Judge seems to have no doubt of his being able to qualify and take his seat as Chief Justice in about a fortnight.

The Board of State Canvassers has been in session here for several days, canvassing the returns of the last State election, and will probably announce the result in a day or two.

Measures are being taken to secure the earliest assessments of property and the collection of taxes. Reports from some districts have excited an apprehension in the minds of the officials that there will be some resistance to the tax collectors. This fear and the disturbances that have occurred in the up-country is the reason given, and seriously urged by some, for the introduction of a bill to organize a militia force, not exceeding thirty thousand men. One section of the bill, it is said, proposes to authorize the Governor to enlist men outside of the State, who have served in the Federal army, possibly some of Sherman's bummers, and to station them in such counties as Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry, the inhabitants of which are to be specially taxed for their pay and support. It is proposed also, in order to avoid the constitutional provision prohibiting any State from keeping a standing army, to call them militia, but to give them the same pay as soldiers of the United States army. It may be that this is all the mere talk and bombast of a few of the extremists, but I give it for what it is worth. A bill to organize the militia, it will be remembered, passed the House of Representatives at the last session, but failed for want of time to be acted upon in the Senate.

Another proposition is to increase the constabulary force to such an extent as to be able to dispatch a sufficient force to any place, and station them there until such time as their presence is shown to be unnecessary.

## The Iron-Clad Oath.

Chief Justice Chase seems inclined to dispense with what is called the "iron-clad oath" as a test for grand jurors, on the ground that it rather hinders than helps the ends of justice.

The oath is to the effect that the person who takes it has never voluntarily given any aid or comfort of any kind to any parties engaged in rebellion against the United States; and the law authorizes the Chief Justice to dispense with it in his discretion. Judge Chase finds that so many who are best fitted to serve as jurors have scruples about taking this oath that the ends of justice are hindered and defeated, rather than promoted, by requiring it in every case. Unless, therefore, some special occasion arises to require it, the Judge decides that it need not be administered, and directs another jury to be summoned in the usual way.

The general judgment of the public will approve this action, and regard it as the harbinger of peace. It shows that the fact of having given aid and comfort to the rebellion in some way, however indirect, is no longer regarded as evidence that a man cannot or will not obey his oath, or do justice in a court of law to persons arraigned for trial. We hope the time may very soon come when this oath may be dispensed with altogether, as a test for office involving either civil or political duties. That it should ever have been required as a condition of serving as juror seems absurd, though cases might arise in which a voluntary and active participation in the rebellion might warp the judgment and lead to an unjust verdict.

But we are glad to see that in the opinion of the Chief Justice the time for such fears has passed away, and that the "iron-clad oath" need no longer embarrass the administration of justice in the Southern States. We hope Congress will deem it wise to dispense with that oath in a good many other cases in which it is now required. An oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States ought now to be sufficient.—*New York Times*.

The no. 25 of the Intelligencer will be opened this month.