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Mr. Dickens on Education.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the great novelist, some time during the last of September, made a speech on education in Birmingham, England, at the opening of the winter session of the Midland Institute. It is an institution that provides the opportunity of education to laboring men in the evening. Each lesson costs but one penny. The instruction is elementary and advanced. The institution was established sixteen years ago, and has proven a marked success. It has some 2,600 members or students. Half of them are artisans on weekly wages. Over 400 are clerks, apprentices, tradesmen or tradesmen's sons. Many women attend. It offers all the advantages of a first-class literary institution. It has its reading rooms, its library, chemical laboratory, museum, art department, lecture-hall and lectures.

MR. DICKENS THUS SPEAKS OF WHAT THE INSTITUTE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Suppose that your institution should have educated those who are now its teachers. That would be a very remarkable fact. Supposing, besides, it should, so to speak, have educated all around it, by sending forth numerous and efficient teachers to many schools. Suppose the young student, reared exclusively in its laboratory, should be presently snapped up for the laboratory of the great famous hospitals. Suppose that in nine years its industrial students should have carried off a round dozen of much-competed-for prizes awarded by the Society of Arts and Government Departments, besides two local prizes originating in the generosity of a Birmingham man. Suppose that the Town Council, having it in trust to find an artisan well fit to receive the Whitworth prizes, should find him here. Suppose that one of the industrial students should turn his chemical studies to the practical account of extracting gold from waste color water, and of taking it into custody, in the very act of running away with hundreds of pounds down the town drains. Suppose another should perceive in his books, in his studios evening, what was amiss with his master's until then inscrutable defective furnace, and should go straight—to the great annual saving of that master—and put it right. Suppose another should puzzle out the means, until then quite unknown, of making a certain description of colored glass. Suppose another should qualify himself to vanquish, one by one, as they daily arise, all the little difficulties incidental to his calling as an electroplater, and should be applied to by his companions in the shop in all emergencies under the name of "Encyclopaedia." [Laughter and applause.]—Suppose a long procession of such cases, and then consider that these are not suppositions at all, but are plain, unvarnished facts—[hear, hear]—culminating in the one special and significant fact that, with a single solitary exception, every one of the institution's industrial students who have taken its prizes within ten years have since climbed to higher situations in their way of life. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Dickens discusses with characteristic originality the reason why the laborer should seek education. We give this paragraph:

To the student of your industrial classes generally, I have had it in my mind first, to commend the short motto in two words, "Courage, Persevere." [Cheers.] This is the motto of a friend and worker. Not because the eyes of Europe are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it [laughter]; nor because the eyes of England are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it; nor because their doings will be proclaimed with blast of trumpet at street corners, for no such musical performance will take place [laughter]; nor because self-improvement is at all certain to lead to worldly success, but simply because it is good and right of itself, [Hear, hear], and because, being so, it does assuredly bring with it its own resources and its own rewards.

He then says some very admirable things as to the extent of their studies.

I would further commend to them a very wise and witty piece of advice on the conduct of the understanding, which was given more than half a century ago by the Rev. Sidney Smith—wisest and wittiest of the friends I have lost. He says—and he is speaking, you will please understand, as I speak, to a school of volunteer students—he says: "There is a piece of foppery which is to be cautiously guarded against, the foppery of knowing all sciences and excelling in all arts—chemistry, mathematics, algebra, dancing, history, reasoning, riding, fencing, Low Dutch, High Dutch, and natural philosophy. [Laughter.] In short, the modern precept of education very often is: 'Take the Admirable Crichton for your model; I would have you ignorant of nothing.' 'Now,' says he, 'my advice on the contrary, is to have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things, in order that you may avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything.' [Laughter and cheers.]

He concludes with an explanation of what he conceives to be the secret of interesting knowledge, as well as of all success. And this part of his speech is none the less interesting from his clinching its truth by claiming it as the rule of his own remarkable genius:

To this I would superadd a little truth which holds equally good of my own life and the life of every eminent man I have ever known. The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and in every pursuit, is the

quality of attention. My own invention of imagination, such as it is, I can most truthfully assure you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of common-place, humble, patient, daily, toiling, drudging attention. Genius, vivacity, quickness of penetration, brilliancy in association of ideas, such mental qualities, like the qualities of the apparition of the externally armed head in Macbeth, will not be commanded, but attention, after due term of submissive service, always will. Like certain plants which the poorest peasant may grow in the poorest soil, it can be cultivated by any one, and it is certain, in its own good season, to bring forth flowers and fruit. I can most truthfully assure you by-the-by, that this eulogium on attention is so far quite disinterested on my part, as that it has not the least reference whatever to the attention with which you have honored me.—[Laughter.]

It was on this occasion that he made the following remark, which has been telegraphed, reproduced and commented upon by the whole press of this country and England.

"In reference to the appropriate and excellent remarks of Mr. Dixon, I will now discharge my conscience of my political creed, which is contained in two articles, and has no reference to any party or persons. My faith in the people governing is, on the whole, infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is on the whole illimitable."

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.—The Earl of Derby, one of the most prominent parliamentary leaders in England as well as one of the most distinguished statesmen of Great Britain, has ceased to live. He was the fourteenth Earl of the house of Stanley of Derby, and proved himself during an active, busy life, and in very eventful moments of the history of his country, a worthy representative of his brilliant—almost royal—lineage and ancestry, which runs back to the moment of the landing of the Conqueror—chivalrous, impetuous, high-toned, consistent according to his convictions, and generous. He was born in 1779, passed creditably through Oxford, and never since proved recreant to the scholastic tastes which received their fostering impulse in that ancient seat of learning. He entered the House of Commons in 1821. After long service as Cabinet Minister he became premier in 1852, and again in 1866.

Lord Derby owned vast estates in Ireland, and it is a very noteworthy remembrance, and particularly illustrative of the actualities of what is known as the land question in that country, that, notwithstanding his strict Toryism, his "Arms act," his "anti-Irish" legislation and the fact that he had fallen under the political ban of the greatest of Irish agitators who ranked him as the "Scorpion Stanley," so excellent and kindly was his course as a landlord that he could and has walked over his property in Tipperary—the worst of counties in the calendar of agrarian outrage—at any time or season unattended, unarmed and saluted with respect at all points.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Reviewing the result of the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the causes which led to the defeat of Pendleton and Packer, the *New York Herald* says:

Chief Justice Chase is the man and the only man for the Democracy in the next battle. His name as the Democratic candidate will at once extinguish all those obnoxious copperhead ideas so repulsive to the great Union party of the war. The lines which have thus divided the two parties since the war will be wiped out. The Democracy will become a new party, on new men, new ideas, and new issues. In the nomination of Chase it will advance from the graveyard of dead politicians and parties in the rear to the front line of the marching column of events. The name and the record of Chase, "too, on the nigger, on reconstruction, on our foreign relations and on the money question, will be enough as the platform of this Democratic party. His name will attract thousands of Union men in the North who would shrink from anything tainted with copperhead antecedents or repudiation, and it will rally to the Democratic standard thousands of Republican niggers in the South. No man will be afraid of any attempt to put the Government on the back track, or the nigger or the public credit under the rallying cry of Chase. All such fears, which have hung as dead weights upon the Democracy so long, will be removed, and with Chase as their standard-bearer they will be strong as a giant refreshed with new wine.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.—Wendell Phillips does not seem to think much of the recent Radical victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this week's *Anti-Slavery Standard* he says, very pointedly:

Meanwhile the strength of the opposition vote shows that the administration has not satisfied the country. Its friends have rallied and secured another year of grace. The elections of 1870 will turn more directly on the issue whether the Republican party has fulfilled the national expectation. In our opinion, unless the administration files a better record during the coming year than that of the past, there will be a very even struggle between it and its foe, perhaps an ignominious defeat. By small majorities, after almost incredible effort, we have just saved the two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio; any slight untoward accident, even, would have lost them. It is a poor dependence for a great party. We have drifted thus far on the strength of our soldier-President's reputation. He and his Cabinet must earn the future.

Sketch of Senator Cooper of Tennessee.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives the following sketch of the newly elected Senator from Tennessee:

After a very exciting contest the Tennessee Legislature elected Mr. Henry Cooper United States Senator, in place of Mr. Fowler, whose term expires in 1871, defeating ex-President Johnson by a vote of 55 to 51. The result was not altogether unexpected. Some time ago the name of the Senator elect was mentioned in connection with the position, the antagonism of Etheridge and Johnson being too intense to admit of their supporters coalescing upon the one or upon the other. Indeed, Mr. Johnson's friends stood by him to the last, when they were defeated by the joint vote of the extreme Radicals and ex-Secessionists, which strange combination of antipodal elements was brought about by mutual hatred of Johnson.

It seems, however, after all that the ex-President is not so badly beaten. If he failed of an election, he at least had the consolation of witnessing the triumph of one of his warmest personal friends and the ignominious route of his opponents. The Senator elect, Mr. Cooper, is well known in Tennessee. He was born in Maury county, in that State, during the early part of the present century, and is now a man in the prime of life. He is a brother of Edward Cooper, well known to our readers as the Secretary of President Johnson during his administration. He moved to Bedford county at an early age, studied law and was admitted to the bar. After a few years his practice became large, and he was known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

About the year 1850 Mr. Cooper married, and during the same year he first entered into political life. At this time he was elected to the State Legislature by a majority of some 500 votes, after a most exciting contest. At the next election he was opposed by the most popular and influential man in the county, and his defeat by several hundreds was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Mr. Cooper, however, entered upon the canvass with great energy and determination. He imparted to his supporters the same spirit he possessed, and the result was that, upon the largest vote ever polled in Bedford up to that time, he was returned to the Legislature by a majority of twenty. In politics he was a Whig, and, indeed, never has voted a Democratic ticket that we are aware of. When the rebellion broke out he did not hesitate a moment to avow his devotion to the Union, and his unalterable purpose never to give his support to the secession cause. During the entire war his course was consistent with his staunch Unionism, so that he will appear before the Senate of the United States with a war record as acceptable as that of Senator Sumner.

Upon ex-President Johnson being appointed Governor of Tennessee, soon after the fall of Nashville, he tendered a State Judgeship to Mr. Cooper who accepted the offer and served in that position until 1866, when he resigned for the purpose of accepting a Chair in the Faculty of the Cumberland University of Lebanon. His career on the bench was most honorable. Several times during his term he endeavored to resign, but Governor Brownlow, although aware of his Conservatism, declined to receive the resignation, but insisted upon his retaining the position. In one of his messages to the Legislature Brownlow referred to Judge Cooper in the highest terms of praise, expressing his earnest regret that the State Judiciary should be deprived of so pure and upright a member. This encomium was all the more flattering when it is remembered that the Judge was an openly avowed political opponent of the Governor and looked with horror at his administrative acts.

At the recent election in Tennessee Mr. Cooper was the Conservative nominee for the State Senate from the Eighteenth District of Tennessee and was elected by a large majority. He is a gentleman of ability and is looked upon as a rising man in his State. Of course we would have preferred to see Mr. Johnson elected; but we have no doubt that Mr. Cooper will make a most acceptable Senator.

A NEW DANGER.—Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is greatly exercised over what he apprehends to be a new danger to the Republic. In a speech which he recently made at Madison, in that State, before an Agricultural Society, he greatly alarmed his audience by giving utterance to the following declaration: "It was," he said, "for many years believed by our wisest and purest statesmen that our institutions were in danger from slavery. But it is my honest belief that they are to-day in far greater danger from the combinations of capital, the consolidations of monopolies—the great trinity of power, railroad, express and telegraph companies, which are struggling to control the destinies of this country—than they ever were from slavery."

The Wisconsin Senator may be right, but we think he puts it down a little too strong. If the business and progress of the country did not require railroads, express companies and telegraph lines, they would cease to exist.

—The discovery of Junius, so often announced, has at length, it is said, been placed beyond doubt by the researches of the Hon. Edward Twisleton, of England, who has, for the first time, called in the aid of a scientific expert in handwriting, the well-known Mr. Charles Chabot. The results will shortly be made public, together with *fac similes* of the autographs of Junius' letters to Woodfall and George Grenville.

Generosity to the Defeated.

The following article appeared originally in the *New York Turf, Field and Farmer*. Its catholic sentiments are worthy of being reiterated all over the country, and if acted upon more generally would redound to the good of a common country:

"Because a man has fought with you there is no reason why you should always regard him as an enemy. Nor do you strengthen your cause when a man is down by trying to keep him down. Grant understood this principle when he received the sword of Lee at Appomattox court house, and Sherman recognized it when he proposed terms to the army of Johnston. But neither of these distinguished Generals acted without a precedent. They both followed the example set by many illustrious commanders before them. Among our own countrymen who extended generosity to the defeated, we point to that great and good man General Washington. On the 31st day of December, 1776, there arrived in Philadelphia near one thousand Hessian prisoners, taken by the commander of the Provisional forces in what a State paper was pleased to call 'his late fortunate and successful expedition to New Jersey.' The General, in sending the prisoners to Philadelphia, recommended the Council of Safety to provide suitable quarters for them; 'and—we quote from a public document—it is his earnest wish that they may be well treated, and have such principles instilled into them, whilst they remain prisoners, that when they return on being exchanged, they may fully open the eyes of their countrymen in the service of the King of Great Britain, who are at present not a little jealous of their English fellow soldiers.' Gen. Washington clearly saw that the Hessians had no just quarrel with us, that they had been induced to invade our shores and fight under the British flag because Great Britain had represented us as wholly in the wrong, as a lawless set of plunderers and pretenders. True, they were hired to fight against us, but the miserable pittance they received would not keep them loyal to the British flag could we win their friendship by acts of kindness when helplessly in our power. The Council, fully understanding how bitterly the American people were excited against the Hessians, for these hired soldiers had been guilty of many gross outrages, listened to the advice of Washington, and on January 1, 1777, they issued an order setting forth the nature of the capture, and concluding as follows: 'But, from the moment they are rescued from the authority of the British officers, we ought no longer to regard them as our enemies, at least while their conduct will justify our favorable opinion. It is Britain alone that is our enemy; the other powers of Europe are not otherwise so than as influenced by her, and many of them are from the strongest motive interested in our favor. It is the officers and troops of Britain only that are heartily engaged in the unjust war against us, from avarice, ambition, and thirst of dominion. And notwithstanding the pains they have taken to prejudice the Germans against us, we hope they will find it impossible to prevail on them to continue to imbue their hands in the blood of Americans, many of whom are their countrymen. The most favorable opportunity now offers to weaken the force of our enemies, by making their auxiliaries our friends; and we earnestly entreat our countrymen to embrace it, by suppressing any resentment that might naturally arise on recollecting their late hostility, and treating the much injured and deceived Hessians, now in our power, in the most friendly manner; as a people we wish to unite them with ourselves in cultivating the fertile forests of America, extending its manufactures and commerce, and defending its liberty and independence against all attacks of foreign and arbitrary power.' There is wisdom in liberality of this kind. The logic of it is plain, for to strengthen a cause we must win over to it those who have been hostile to its interests. The statesman is not a partisan. His policy is broad but firm and just. Some of our leading men have been slow to recognize this fact. Because an enemy once, they have labored to keep the South always in enmity to the North. But the people have been wiser than some of those who have aspired to lead, for partisan feeling has been rapidly dying out. A reunion of the States is once more within the range of possibilities. In the halls of Congress there will appear, the coming winter, representatives from nearly all of the States geographically, if not politically, recognized. And through this union of what was once Federal and Confederate, the cause of liberty and education will be strengthened. Both sections have learned to be more tolerant of each other, and therefore we may expect greater harmony in legislation, and the development of the country to be most rapid. The history of wars seem to confirm the idea that, instead of regarding one with whom you have fought as an eternal enemy, we fight with those that disagree with us in order that we may become better, truer friends."

Very respectfully,
D. WYATT AIKEN,
Secretary State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

PULLING TOGETHER.—The Louisville Commercial Convention have hit upon one of the secrets of the failure of most of the attempts to induce European immigration to the Southern States. Want of concerted action between States has been the difficulty. Each State has had its separate agent, and each has done his best, with his limited means, to coax immigrants to come down there and settle. In doing so he has been, as in duty bound, highly eulogistic of his own State, but not quite so willing to praise other States. In effect the Southern immigration agents have been pulling different ways and not altogether, when nothing but a united pull, and a very strong one at that, can divert the traditional tendency of all newcomers to go westward. The Convention recommended a union of all the State agencies into one under a competent head, and they had no hesitation in selecting Commodore Maury for the place. The choice is a good one. No man in this country better understands the climate, soil, and diverse advantages of the different Southern States for various classes of settlers, than Commodore Maury. Since the war he has paid particular attention to the subject of immigration, and has done more for that interest in Virginia—officially and otherwise—than any man in the South. He is well known and highly appreciated in Europe, and any reports or circulars which he may cause to be distributed throughout the Continent will command attention and confidence. It is upon information so disseminated, freely and systematically, that the Convention rely to further the cause of immigration, and they invite all the Southern States to contribute funds to that object. This will work well, probably; but there would be an advantage in having a number of active, reliable sub-agents stationed at the principal European ports who would use their personal influence upon foreigners about to embark.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE PORT ROYAL RAIL ROAD.—We had the pleasure yesterday of an interview with a gentleman, representing the interests of the Port Royal Railroad Company. From him we learn that the stock (\$3,000,000) is taken by the National Railway and Trust Company, who propose to build and equip the road. The road is estimated to cost about \$2,250,000, and the rolling stock, etc., about \$750,000. No stock has been subscribed in the South since the war. Before and during the war \$300,000 were subscribed, which have been scaled to \$150,000. The right of way has been generally given, but in some cases has to be purchased, and this, together with depot sites, &c., it is estimated, will take another \$150,000 of stock. The road was partially graded during the war, and the work done represents the \$150,000 first named. Our informant says that the cross ties are being got out, and that work is actively progressing, beginning at Coosahatchie, the point of junction with the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. He says that iron and rolling stock are all purchased, some of the iron is on the way, and may be expected to arrive in this city about the 10th of November.—They purpose finishing and running fifty miles of the road, from Coosahatchie Northward, some time in January, 1870, and hope to complete it to Augusta by May next. For the present, we are told, Coosahatchie is the objective point.

We are further informed that the Company propose to establish towns and villages along the line of the road, to give away alternative sections of land, and thus induce emigration.—*Charleston Courier.*

—Butler has been "interviewed." He wants "gold to be made an article of merchandise." He adores a metallic currency. He is in love with gold and spooony on silver.

From the Columbia Phoenix.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 27.
Mr. Editor: On my return to this city, I find awaiting me bundles of letters, inquiring concerning the approaching Fair. To reply by letter would be the work of an amanuensis. Hence, I beg the use of your columns for a short communication, and would respectfully ask all papers in the State, interested in our success to give it an insertion in their columns.

1. All articles intended for exhibition, will be brought to Columbia and returned after the Fair, by all the railroads free of charge.

2. All articles should be securely bagged, boxed, or barreled, and all stock should be attended by a groom or be sufficiently well broken to stand to the halter.

3. Everything should be plainly marked, and directed to me at Columbia, and must be in Columbia by the 9th of November. All produce can be shipped by ordinary freight trains, between this and the 9th of November.

4. Owners of stock should immediately notify the agents of the railroads upon which they ship, from what depots and the number of head of stock they intend shipping, that the required car-room may be furnished them. The various stock trains will run to Columbia on Monday, the 8th of November, and owners must superintend the shipment of their own stock.

5. For further particulars, all contributors are respectfully referred to the "Premium List," with the regulations attached, recently published in the Charleston and Columbia papers.

6. The attention of contributors is especially called to the first clause of the 4th paragraph of this communication.

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"NOTHING IN THE PAPER."—The *Richmond Enquirer and Examiner* has a spicy chapter on the subject of newspapers, elicited by the stereotyped remark of indifferent readers, after scanning the 'miniature world' of a daily issue of news, that "there's nothing in the paper." It says:

"And men are always grumbling about their papers, and insinuating 'how much better they could do it. They talk as flippantly about 'fine articles' on every imaginable subject, as if they could effect such a change. Let some of these over-running philosophers try it for 150 days in succession."

"And then they think it is nothing to 'select' for a newspaper—you have merely to run the scissors through a half dozen exchanges, and you have got matter enough. Now this is the most important, and the most difficult department to fill on a newspaper. Very few men have the slightest idea how to do the work. It requires a thorough newspaper man—who knows the public appetite well—who knows what is going on in the world—and who knows how to re-write and pack a column into a dozen lines."

"Men who skim a newspaper and toss it aside, little reflecting how much brains and toil have been expended in serving up that meal. Busy heads and busy hands have been toiling all day to gather and to prepare those viands, and some vast building has been lit from cellar to garret all night to get that paper ready for the newsboy by crack of dawn."

"Nothing in the paper! Nothing in your head! that's what's the matter!"

—The *New York Tribune*, commenting on the recently published statistics of the Confederate army, says:

"We repeat the expression of our first conviction that the Confederacy never put 100,000 men in line of battle at any moment, and had not 50,000 men in its encampments around Manassas Junction, when McClellan stood inactive and irresolute for months before those encampments, at the head of 150,000 to 200,000 of the best men that ever shouldered arms. We are further confident that he had 10,000 more men in hand, and, but for indiscriminate furloughs, would have had 25,000 more than Lee, when the latter commenced his movement on our right flank, which caused 'Little Mack'—after standing tamely by and seeing one-third of his army smashed by two thirds of Lee's—to destroy or abandon millions' worth of provisions and munitions, and commence a precipitate 'flank movement' to the James."

No doubt, observes the *Macon Telegraph*, the leading Northern papers will soon find occasion, in their quarrels, to push inquiries into all the conditions of relative strength and equipment between the forces of Gen. Grant and Lee in the memorable campaign which terminated at Appomattox. When these are known to the people, there will be not one drop of glory left in that campaigning, except for those who stood on the defence.

HON. JOHN M. MASON.—The *Alexandria Gazette* has the following:

"John M. Mason, for a long time one of the United States Senators from Virginia, and the representative of the Confederate States to the Court of St. James, is now a resident of Seminary Hill, and almost daily drives into town in an ordinary no-top spring wagon, with a blue body, and behind a dark brown horse, by no means remarkable for its looks or gait. The ex-ambassador wears a black felt hat with broad brim, a bobtailed beaver cloth sack coat, grey breeches, the legs of which are stuffed in a pair of heavy boots, and long buckskin gauntlets. He holds the reins and handles the whip, too, as though he had not forgotten his boyish days; and the hale, hearty old man, as seen going into the bank or the stores on King street, presents little of the appearance of the distinguished gentleman who, but a short time ago, was acting a conspicuous part in the drama of life, where the scenes were laid among courts and palaces, and when a nation's life was the object sought for."

REVIVAL OF SOUTHERN TRADE.—At no period since the war has the Southern trade with this port been so brisk as at the present time, and all the regular steamers employed in this business, besides many sailing vessels, find full employment in carrying the products of Northern and Southern growth. The freight for the Baltimore line of steamers has increased to such a degree as to require more tonnage for its transportation, and an additional boat will be placed on the route next week to relieve the pressing wants of shippers for greater accommodations. Of the extensive variety of goods going forward to supply the wants of the Southern people, a general assortment of housekeeping articles and furniture form a large part, which fact is a very good index of the returning prosperity of that section of our country. With good crops, well required labor and peaceful times, the South is destined to fully equal its former achievements in the production of material wealth.—*Boston Journal.*

—A young lawyer was examining a bankrupt as to how he spent his money. There were about two thousand dollars unaccounted for, when the attorney put on a severe scrutinizing face, and exclaimed, with much self-complacency, "Now, sir, I want you to tell this court and jury how you used those two thousand dollars?" The bankrupt put on a serious face, winked at the audience, and said: "The lawyers got that." The judge and audience were convulsed with laughter, and the counsellor was glad to let the bankrupt off.