Sweet Autumn sheds a gentle influence now The world is clad in beauty and in light; The supshine shimmers softly through the trees, And all is bright.

And on the breese.

Some spirit has made love to every flower That breathes its soft life out on the passing breather Some magic hand has thrown a witching garb

For all the blossoms blush-they seem rare gems From the bright land of dreams. In earthward Some seraph's wings has swept the trees and left

Gleams of its light. Above us bends the sflent, cloudless sky, And o'er its depths a lone bird wings its flight Seen for one moment, then like glided hope, It fades from sight.

The spirit of the Wind has struck his harp, But altered is the music of the lay ; The notes are warning, and the burden is, "Passing away."

We love to linger out. The deep blue sky Seems nearer now than when the summer's The rustling leaves a melting murmur cast Upon the ear

Yes, there is music in the fallen leaves; They breathe the spirit of the mighty Past: They wake a chord in each heart as they sigh "Bright days fly fast."

The contest of the season has been long; October's banner falls, and fading lies; The life-blood of the year stains bill and dale And autumn dies.

GENERAL BUTLER'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser In your paper of this morning you copy from the New York Tribune a communication from General Butler, containing sundry statements in support of his financial views, plausible, and doubtless entertaining to those among us seeking excuses for avoiding their just debts, but sadly wanting in the ingredient of truth. A short space in your columns will suffice to make this appa-

General Butler says :

1861, was issued at 7-30 interest, principal and interest payable in gold, was so taken and so paid. When the five-twenty loan

July 18, 1861, was for 250 millions, of which only about 140 millions were issued, principally through the banks, and so far from its being true that "principal and interest [were] made payable in gold, [it] was so taken and so paid,"-the act does not contain a single word implying that EITHER principal or inpaid. The interest was paid in coin, and the notes at maturity were exchanged for twenty-year six per cent. bonds, now known as the sixes of 1981 c. The remainder is scarcely more correct. The first Five-twenty bonds were authorized by the second section of the act of February 25, 1862, and so far from its being true that "the interest was made payable in gold, while nothing was said as to the currency in which the principal should be paid," the fact is that in this section, which alone confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury the power to issue 500 millions of Fivetwenty bonds, not a word is said as to either principal or interest being paid in coin.-This effectually disposes of the inference which General Butler draws from his misstatement, that because nothing was said as to the principal while the interest was made payable in gold, therefore Congress intended that the principal should be paid in currency. The language of the law is precisely the same, both as regards the principal and the interest, and identical with that held as to all loans to the United States from the organization of the government up to the date of that act. It has always been the practice of the government to pay principal and interest of the public debt in coin, and there is nothing to indicate that Congress at that time, or since, has had any intention of making any change in the policy of the government in that regard. If it had, good faith that the departure from existing custom act, were made payable in gold. should have been explicitly stated. But

Congress in respect to this loan. for the first time that all duties upon imports that date gold was at seventy-one per cent. should be made payable in coin, (or in cer- premium, and the credit of the government tain outstanding Treasury notes which had much impaired. The purpose of Congress Alabama, 325,289 been made receivable for duties, and of in providing that these bonds should be paid Georgia, which no more were to be issued,) and the in coin was doubtless to stimulate the sale of

a special fund, and shall be applied as fol- all the then existing debt of the United

First-For the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United | coin. No inference, unfavorable to the Five-

Second-To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, &c., for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of all the pub-

sidered in precisely the same light as all the other existing public debt of the United tatives. States. If it was the intention of Congress \*that these bonds should be paid in currency why did it, in the same act which created this loan, make the custom-house dues payable only in coin, and specifically pledge them for its redemption?

Will-o'-the-wisp, which has led him on into gold? this bog of repudiation?

This same act of February 17, 1862, by its first section, authorized for the first time the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of green-backs, and, in making them legal tender, previde that they should not be paid it had the six per cent. gold-payable and "for interest upon bonds and notes [of the gold-bearing loan still out]

ness of the United States. There is not a a five per cent. Ioan. word in the statute to justify a suspicion that Congress regarded the Five-twenty bonds in any other light than as all other parts of the public debt.

Let us now inquire under what representations they were sold by the government. The question having been raised during the sale of those bonds, inquiry was made of Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treas ury, as to whether they would be paid in coin at maturity. His reply was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1864. GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst., relative to the funds in which the Five-twenty bonds will be redeemed, has been re-

I am directed by the Secretary to say that it is the purpose of the government to pay said bonds, like other bonds of the United States, in coin, at maturity.

Very respectfully, M. B. FIELD, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Messrs. Barclay & Livingston, New York. Jay Cooke & Co., the authorized agents of the government in the sale of these bonds, in their advertisement, say :

This is a six per cent. loan, the interest and about eight per cent. per annum, at the present premium on gold. It is called Fivetwenty from this fact: that while the bonds may run for twenty years, yet the government has the right to pay them off in gold at par at any time after five years.

These Five-twenties cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, &c., &c. Spencer Vila & Co., authorized government agents in Boston, say in their advertise-

When the government redeems these bonds they must be paid in gold.

Brewster, Sweet & Co., also authorized government agents, urge the public "to invest in this popular loan, where principal and interest are payable in gold."

And other agents to the same purport. Of course these agents had no authority to bind the government, but these representations were put forth in the columns of almost every newspaper in the country, and must have been known to the Department. "The first fifty million loan, of August, Can it be supposed for a moment that Mr. Chase would have allowed them to be made if he had any expectations that they would was passed it made the interest at six per prove utterly false, and that the loyal people Seven-thirty loan was authorized by act of of the Ten-forty bonds, put forth in May, 1864, when the whole 500 million loan had

been taken, this language is used: It is believed that no securieties offer so descriptions of United States bonds. In all ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities only is pledged terest should be paid in gold, and in point for payment, while for the debts of the for individuals, "honesty is the best policy." of fact, not a dollar of the principal was so United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of ooth principal and interest in coin.

No exception being made against the dred millions were in the hands of the pub-

But General Butler urges that because the bonds were sold for currency, therefore, they should be paid in currency. To this it is enough to reply that the people complied with the terms fixed by the government in offering the loan, and now expect the government to keep its contract in good faith. Each boad promises to pay to the holder a certain number of dollars, which the law defines to be 23 22-100 grains of pure gold, stamped with a certain device by the United States. The munity to accept them as such. The greenbacks are promises by the government to pay dollars at some future time not stated. It is idle to say that the government could in good faith compel the holders of bonds bearing interest, to accept in payment only promises to pay the agreed number of dollars at some indefinite future time, and bearing no interest. No amount of special pleading can make such a course anything but flat repudiation.

General Butler further says:

Again, in the following Congress, while a taken, another Ten-forty loan was authorized, at five per cent. interest, both principal to the public creditor would have required and interest of which, by the terms of the

This is true. The act authorizing nine there is further proof of the intention of hundred millions of Ten-forty bonds was approved March 3, 9865, the last day of the Section fourth of this very act provides session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress. At them, and not thereby to justify the inference And the coin so paid shall be set apart as that the government intended to repudiate States, not one dollar of which, of any issue, had been made by statute payable in twenties, can be drawn from this act, which does not apply with equal force to the bonds of 1867, 1868, 1871, 1874 and 1881. The large amount of nine hundred millions was authorize's in advance, to carry the governed, lose control of the House of Represen-

Again General Butler says:

Now, if it was the contract of the government that the six per cent. Five-twenty bonds were, interest and principal, payable in gold, although directly the contrary was stated on their face, why was it that the gov-Where, then, did General Butler find his cent., interest and principal both payable in

> This is not true. "Directly the contrary" is not "stated on their face."

General Butler says again : In other words, how could the government expect the five per cent. gold-payable

United States] which shall be paid in coin." The government did not expect it, and

This applies to the interest upon all the made no effort to sell the Ten-forties until bonds of the United States-the bonds of one year later-in March, 1864, when the gold; the bonds of 1867 and 1868, soon to some two hundred millions more of paper be so paid, and all other existing indebted- money issued to prepare the market to float

> Now, the Ten-forty loan was put upon the of the Tribune, containing the advertisement of that loan, you will find that Jay Cooke advertised the Ten-forty loan as the only loan of the government, the principal and interest of which were payable in gold.

> I have made a somewhat careful search among Jay Cooke's advertisements in the Washington, Philadelphia and New York papers, and can find no such statements in any of them. I think it will puzzle the General to put his finger upon it in the files of the Tribune or anywhere else. The nearest approach in any of Jay Cooke & Co's advertisements is the following, dated March 28, 1864, in advertising the Ten-fortics:

These are the only gold-bearing securities of the government now procurable at par. This statement was true, in which respect it differs from that of General Butler.

Again, the General says: If these bonds are payable in gold, why are they selling at from 108 to 112 in currency when gold is worth 143 to 145?

Because it is the universal opinion of the principal being payable in coin, thus yielding | people that for several years the government will be unable to avail of its five year's option, it being first requisite to make its currency equal in value to gold.

Again: Let us see how your theory would operate in practice. It would seem to be wise to exercise our right to pay these bonds, because being untaxable, they are bearing, in fact, an interest from one to three per cent, above their nominal rate of six per cent. But, if we should choose to exercise this right, according to the Tribune's theory, the government ought in justice to pay, in gold or its equivalent, from thirty to forty per cent. higher than any one else can buy them for.

"It would seem to be wise to exercise our right to pay these bonds," when it is in our power to do so as we agreed. Until that time General Butler's speculations as to buying them up may go for what they are worth. As to the issue of a new loan, as proposed by him, I am inclined to think that, if the ity, I am anxious that the whole country, well-pledged faith of the Government is violated by following his advice, he will have the taking of the new loan pretty much

The country still remember the services of cent. payable in gold, but said nothing as to of the country were being lured by a lie to General Butler during the war, especially in the currency in which the principal was to loan their money to the government? But showing his fellow-members of the Demo This is entirely a misstatement. The first Department. In the Treasury advertisement country was superior to their fealty to party. Throughout the war he was ready to do what he could for the government, but it is unfortunate for his reputation that his love for the sensational has tempted him into regions great inducements to lenders as the various | which it is evident he has hitherto but carelessly explored. He should remember that the sophistries of the criminal lawyer ill be-Even more so, for while contracts between individuals can be enforced by legal process , the contract of a government rests only upon the nonor and good faith of the sovereign, in this case, the people of the United States.

OCTOBER 4, 1867.

ticles hitherto made wood, of tin, copper, and intellectual development; that to assume he ductor of heat, impervious to the action of humanity and a stumbling-block in the proacids, and not liable to be injured by heat gress of civilization, would be to impeach or cold. It can bear a heat of three hundred the wisdom and goodness of Providence; law no where declares the legal tender issue Farhenheit, without injury. When the that, considering the comparative numbers preparation is soft it is shaped in moulds, and of the two races in the South, it would be made into water-pails, water-basins, pitchers, the merest madness to provoke a collision of &c. When further improvements are made ar- caste; in a word, that it is absolutely essenticles formed of paper will come into competi- sential to the peace, repose and prosperity of tion with crockery and china. The White the South that the emancipated class should Houseand the Departments in Washington be undisturbed in the enjoyment of their have been arleady supplied with sets of paper lights under the law, and should be enlightwater-pails ice-coolers and spittoons. A fac- ened to understand the duties and interests tory at Greenpoint, L. I., is now engaged in of social order and well-being. But it has

THE COTTON CROP. - The Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington pubportion of the Five-twenty loan was yet un- lishes a statement of the amount of cotton raised the present year in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. His calculation is founded on reports of government collectors in those States. It will be seen that the crop of 1867 in the four States is over two millions bales less than that of 1860. Here are the estimates:

Estimated yield of Yield of bales of 450lbs. according to census. 989,955 701,840 Mississippi, 262,654 1,202,507 Florida, 39,775 65,153Total, 2,959,455

THE PRESIDENT ON THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, in his dispatch of tion, precipitated us into secession; reason Wednesday evening, says:

The President has been visited by a large and prosperity. number of persons to-cay, and, judging by the reports, he seems to have expressed himself quite freely. He is stated to have said bonds to be issued under that act were con- case the loyal party should, as was then fear- tion policy in all the Southern States where the whites have a registered majority; that New York will certainly go against the Republicans in November; that impeachment is as dead : 8 Radicalism, and that the people have declared their confidence in him and his policy in a most unmistakable manner. Two or three gentlemen are reported as having called on General Grant during the day to discuss the political situation, but it ernment offered a Ten-forty loan at five per cannot be learned that he departed from his usual reticence. The late speech of Congressman Washburne is highly commended at headquarters.

> "Bill Arp," "the good Union man, socalled," is the Mayor of Rome, Ga. Mayor Charles H. Smith is a grave, dignified gentleman, and withal a Presbyterian elder. A stranger would never take him for the author of the amusing letters which have given him world-wide reputation.

LETTER FROMGEN. ROGER A. PRYOR. 1862, which have since been paid off in Five-twenties had long since been taken and HIS VIEWS OF THE POLICY PROPER FOR THE SOUTH TO PURSUE IN THE PRESENT JUNC-

TURE.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1867.

MR. McDonald: I enclose a communicamarket by Jay Cooke, as the agent of the tion which I beg you to publish in the Whig. Treasury; and, if you will consult the files It is a copy of a letter to a friend in reply to one from him.

Truly yours, ROGER A. PRYOR.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1867.

My DEAR SIR :- I was apprised, before the eccipt of your letter, that a certain paper in Virginia had stigmatised me as a "Radical," and had otherwis; imputed to me sentiments inimical to the interests of the South. But the silly story I disdain to contradict, while it rested on the authority of the irresponsible person who propagated it. Since you say my silence is construed into a sort of acquiescence in the reproach, I empower you to repel the accusation with the utmost energy of indignant denial. I have subjecting me to some unmerited animadversions, I will tell you, very frankly and freely, in what relation I stand to the politics of the day.

In the first place, then, neither with politics nor parties, have I the least concern or connection. On the downfall of the Confederacy I renounced forever every political aspiration, and resolved henceforth to address myself to the care of my family and the pursuit of my profession. But for all that, I have not repudiated the obligation of good citizenship. When I renewed my oath of allegiance to the Union, I did so in good faith and without reservation; and as I fully understand that oath, it not only restrains me from acts of positive hostility to the government, but pledges me to do my utmost for its welfare and stability. Hence, while I am more immediately concerned to see the South restored to its former prosperand all classes, may be re-united on the basis of common interest and fraternal regard. And this object, it appears to me, can only be attained by conceding to all classes the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the laws, and obliterating as speedily and as entirely as possible, the disthere is other proof of the opinion of the cratic party that their allegiance to their tinctions which have separated the North and the South into hostile sections.

With this conviction, while I pretend to no part in politics, I have not hesitated, in private discourse, to advise my friends in the South frankly to "accept the situation," to adjust their ideas to the altered state of affairs; to recognize and respect the rights of the colored race; to cultivate relations come the statesman, and that for nations as of confidence and good will toward the people of the North; to abstain from the profitless agitations of political debate; and to employ their energies in the far more exigent and useful work of material reparation and development. Chrising, out of regard to the South, to inculcate this lesson of prudent conduct, I have urged such arguments as these: That the negro is, in no sense, responsible for the calamities we endure; that, A New Use for Paper. - A new process towards us, he has ever conducted himself has been discovered, by which paper can, with kindness and surbordination; that he by chemical and mechanical influences, be is entitled to our compassion, and to the asrendered as hard as hard hickory wood, and sistance of our superior intelligence in the may be manufactured into a variety of ar- effort to attain a higher state of moral and iron. The substance produced is a non-con- was placed on this theatre as a reproach to developing the process, which of course is a appeared to me that the chief obstacle to a complete and cordial re-union between the North and the South is found in the suspicion and resentment with which the people of these sections regard each other. Hence, while on the one hand, assuring the Northern people of the good faith with which the South resumes its obligations in the Union, I have thought it not amiss, on the other, to protest to my Southern friends that the mass of the Northern community are animated

by far more just and liberal sentiments towards us than we are apt to suspect. And thus, leaving to others the ostensible part in the work of reconstruction, and abstaining studiously from all political connection and activity, I have hoped in some measure and in a quiet way, to repair the evil I contributed to bring upon the South, by availing myself of every appropriate opportunity to suggest these counsels of moderation and magnanimity. Passion, to which, in truth, we had abundant provocamust conduct us back into the path of peace

Hard it may be to purge our hearts of the resentments and prejudices engendered by Thus clearly proving that the Five twenty ment through eighteen months of war in elections would be the defeat of the convened by a philosophic comprehension of the exigencies of our situation, we shall never recover the repose after which the wearied spirit of the South so eagerly pants.

At whatever risk of personal obloquy, and and at whatever sacrifice of personal interest-and you know it involves both obloquy and sacrifice to talk as I do-I am resolved to employ all of energy and intellect I may command in the incessant endeavor to prowoe. Protesting solemnly the integrity of to wait and see .- N. Y. Tribune. motive by which I was then actuated; yet I never recall the names of the noble men who fell in our conflict: I never look abroad upon our wasted fields and desolated homes; I never contemplate the all-embracing ruin in which we are involved, the eclipse of our liberties and the sinister aspect of the future, without inwardly resolving to dedicate all I possess of ability for the public service to the task of averting another such catastrophe, and to that end of cultivating a spirit of forbearance and good feeling among all

classes and all sections of the country. entertain touching the actual condition of the Southern States, and the policy proper for them to pursue in the present juncture. They are the result of anxious and conscientious reflection, of much observation on the popular temper of the North, and of extreme the community to which I am attached by things they cannot change, and to a destiny they cannot escape, they will infinitely aggravate the miseries of their present condition, and besides bring down upon themselves calamities appalling to contemplate.

of parties, but if these opinions make me a "Radical," then I am a "Radical;" for they are deliberately the opinions of

Very truly yours, ROGER A. PRIOR.

HONOR TO OHIO.

The Republicans of Ohio elected their Governor in '65 by 30,000 majority, and their State Ticket last year-by the powerful help of Andrew Johnson and Mayor Monroe-a round 40,000. The extra 10,000 would probably have slipped away this year; but, with an ordinary canvass and no unusual issue, they could not have failed to succeed on every ticket by at least 20,000 majority. They have not been cursed with corrupt legislators, as their brothren in other great States have been; they were little distracted by attempt, with force, if necessary, to mainlocal issues, save that personal rivalries as to toin his (as he claims) constitutional right the pending U. S. Senatorship were quite to hold the office urtil the judgment after likely to hurt their Legislative tickets in several counties-as they did. They had simply to stand still in order to be sure of an

easy canvass and a certain triumph. They chose not to stand still, but to advance. They were committed to the principle of Manhood Suffrage by the action of their cho sen representatives at home and in Congress, the Copperheads were supporting Vallandigham for Governor and doing their utmost to break down the War for the Union, the Republicans called the Blacks to do their best in the ranks of the Nation's defenders, and the summons was nobly responded to .-Denied a voice in directing the Government he fought to uphold, proscribed, despised, spit upon, the Negro took up his musket and went to the front, while Copperheads were intimated in official circles that the Legislature of Ohio, by a party vote, passed entertained any. There was a good deal of an Amendment to the State Constitution pro- curiosity to know the proceedings of the viding that Color should no longer be a test | meeting, but after it adjourned it was generworthy citizen, should vote, and that a de- routine business took place. serter or draft-sneak should not. That Politicians here are beginning to announce Amendment was properly submitted to the that no immedidate change will take place in people, to be ratified or rejected at the late | the Cabinet. The President will do nothing

Of course, it was understood that we were to lose by it-how much, could only be determined by the result. But the lower half from Virginia and Kentucky; and it was notorious that many of their Republicans would resist Negro Suffrage, while every Democrat would do his utmost to defeat it. The Republicans, therefore, with everything at stake. including Mr. Wade's seat in the Senate, accepted-in fact, challenged-an issue which they might have postponed, and thus transformed into a hazard what before was a certainty. They did what was right and just when they could not fail to lose by it, when insured them against all danger. They have faults that might have harmed them, but did not; they suffered because they nobly dared it. They have lost the Legislature-they | the qui vice.

came very near losing their State ticketbecause they were in advance of their time. their generation, who can conceive no other end of political effort but to secure and enjoy power-who test all things by their immediate practical results-" why not, at least, put off the question of Negro Suffrage to a cd by the former was insubordination. more convenient season?"-as if a party, afterward. What individual ever acted no- they would be here to make great demands does not realize that the best acts of his life and experience, and understands human natraduced, howled at? If the Ohio Republi- he has no offices now at his command with cans did not realize that Black Suffrage which to feed the hungry, the Civil Tenure

less honor than we freely accord them. chose to be right rather than safe. They mote peace and good will among the people | chose to fight a doubtful battle for a great | pulicans.-N. Y. Tribune. of the lately belligerent States. What the and good end, rather than accept a cheap country needs, what in a most especial man- and certain but relatively unimportant sucner the South needs, is repose; freedom from | cess. And, as the universe is not a product

the throes of political agitation, and leisure of chance, but under moral government, we to recruit its exhausted energies. The ex- feel assured that events will prove them wise perience of the past six years should have as well as right. We predict that their preimpressed on the mind of the American na- sent reverse will prove their permanent ad not a circumstance when compared with tion this most salutary lesson—a lesson soon- vantage—that they will rise from it strength- those which he experienced from this little er or later learnt by every nation in the de- ened and invigorated, and look back on it as earth-quaker.

velopment of its own history-that civil war | we do on the Bull Run of '61 and the Mcis the sum and consummation of all human | Clellan of '62. We only ask those who doubt

> 10 311 ----WASHING TON NEWS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET DEMAN-REPUBLICANS-FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT GRANT, ETC., ETC. Washington, Oct. 13, 1867.

Already we have had a visitation from advocates of Cabinet reorganization, incited charge, Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howa by the success of the Democrats in last Tuesday's elections. Intelligence of the coming of others from New York and elsewhere has These, my dear sir, are the opinions very reached the city, and if the report can be briefly and dogmatically delivered, which I relied upon, the President, if he still gives ear to all who come, is to be engrossed with this disturbing subject for the next two weeks or more. Three Democrats, influential and powerful in their party, have had separate interviews with Mr. Johnson on the subject within the past twenty-four hours .and unabated solicitude for the welfare of They say that the President must place his administration in more direct accord with the strongest ties of filial devotion. With the Democrats, who are his only friends; not the vanity to imagine that my opinions | the utmost sincerity of conviction I believe | that the Democratic party has sustained him are of the least consequence to any one; that by a system of conduct in conformity as against the extreme Radicals, and by its but, because they have been brought into to these suggestions, the Southern people recent victories effectually stayed the hands controversy, and have been the occasion of may achieve a prosperity and happiness equal of those who threatened impeachment and to any they ever enjoyed, while on the con- the instant deposition of the Executive : that trary, I am as firmly persuaded, that by a | it would inspire confidence among his friends vain and impatient resistance to an order of if Mr. Johnson should infuse warmer blood into the Cabinet, and to that end they suggest an entire change, or that at least three or four of the present members should be supplanted. The fact that the President listens to these propositions, is taken gener-I am not acquainted with the classification | ally as indicating a determination on his part to adopt them, and it is telegraphed hence accordingly. As yet there is no positive assurance of a disposition on the part of Mr. Johnson to bring new men into his councils, except in the War Department, as heretofore stated, though it is within the range of probability that, yielding to the pressure, he may retire some two or three members within a

The Republicans here expect that the Cabinet will be harmonized in support of the threatened Presidential co p d'etat, and they seriously say that the aspect of affairs is fraught with grave danger. They fear that Congress may convene in a bold and defiant spirit, and adhere to the declared policy of the extreme men, viz: Impeachment and suspension of the President during the trial; and, since the elections, more than ever they believe that Mr. Johnson will resist and trial. Others, however, argue that the effect of the elections has been to settle the grave question, and that impeachment will find fewer advocates at the next session than

were counted in the last. The Star here denies officially the statement that Gen. Grant has expressed himself 500 as satisfied with the results of the late elecand by the logic of their position. When tions in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Gen Grant also pronounces as false and malicious the report going the round of the newspaper purporting to give a synopsis of evidence before the Judiciary Commmittee on Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867. At the Cabinet meeting to day all of the members were present excepting Seward and Randall, who are still in New York. It was rection to evade the draft. Hence, the late about a change in the Administration, if he of political rights-that a Black, if a loyal, ally understood that nothing but the mere

until after the New York State election. The negotations between Johnson and the New York Democracy to heal up the quarrel between them, are still pending, at least it is of the State, and especially the south-eastern | so understood; but the fact is that Johnson

counties, were originally and largely settled is now acting under the advice of Seymour. Hoffman, Tilden & Co. As yet none of the recently threatened pressure upon the president for the removal of Secretary McCulloch has been brought to bear, nor has any effort been made to depose other regular members of the Cabinet. The President has not said to any one recently that he proposes to make a change in his Administration, except in the War Depart ment, but there are some outsiders, who know nothing of the purpose of Mr. Johnson, who trimming and a low expediency would have are continually conceeting new organizations of the Cabinet, and sending off telegrams accordingly, which they claim to have been authorized by the President. These unfoundto do right a little sooner than all who have | ded assertions keep financial mon in feverish hitherto acted with them were ready to do solicitude, and gold speculators constanly on

The intention of the President's friends in giving out that Gen. McClernand is likely "What fools!" exclaim the men wise in to succeed Gen. Grant in the War Department is to put a slur on Grant. It will be remembered that when Grant was in command before Vicksburg, McClernand commanded a division under him, and was remov-

There have been very few arrivals of Demthat has a genuine life, were not always ocratic politicians from Ohio and Pennsylsloughing off dead matter and educating the vania. A large influx was anticipated, but masses to consider Justice first, and Success | they are yet to arrive, It was expected that bly without daring and suffering? Who of his Excellency. But the President has were those most misconceived, maligned, ture betterthan he did a year ago, and besides would be a heavy load to carry, they deserve of Office bill having tied his hands. The ex-But they did know it. They deliberately only persons who feel at all nervous are those clerks in departments who are said to be re-

> A young gentleman, who was at one time very much smitten with a pretty little the West Indies he often felt some very scvere shocks from earthquakes, but they were

SPECIAL NOTICES

FAIR GROUND HOSPITAL, Raleigh, N. C., July 25th. Office hours for the dispensing of Medicine out-door patients from 8 to 10 every morning A. B. CHAPIN. Surgeon in Charge

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE An Essay for Young Men, on Physiological Errory Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Ma hood, which creates impediments to Marriage, with sur means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes free a Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. Edwhed A. Wilson will send (free of charto all who desire it, the prescription with the direction, for making and using the simple remedy by which he wa cured of a lung effection and that dreadful disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the affleted and he hopes every sufferer will try his prescription, as will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON

No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, New York

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INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on he skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHBPMAN, CHEMIST,

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GOOD MEADOW,

and 50 acres more could easily be added if wished.

FINE YOUNG ORCHARD

selected fruit, just coming into bearing, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, &c. Also, an Orchard of about 8 acres of the natural fruits in full bearing, many of the varieties are

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"Friend," said that in his travels through OF ALL THE LEADING MARKET VARIETIES. Of which 20,000 are Hales Early-the earliest by two weeks, and hardiest of any known varieties. Also Apricots, Nectarines and other fruits.

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