

Let Us Reason Together.

Our radical brethren have been amusing themselves and disgusting the conservative masses with their little impudent show for the last two months, and we should like very much to know just how many of them now ever thought impudent a good thing. They look sick whenever the subject is mentioned. How is it with the people? Let us see if they too have no cause for sickness—even indignation at all the past Radical rule, which, if it be not ended soon, will cause our sun, like that of Ancient Rome, to set to rise no more. For unless there be a change, a financial crisis must come—a crisis that will wreck our credit. It is almost inevitable. The innumerable agents of the Government with their prodigious salaries are daily increasing the taxes, and piling up the debt—its amount no man can tell—all created under the radical rule. It is of that gigantic magnitude that all the coined gold and silver of the earth cannot conceit it, and this and the next generation will not see it half paid. Let us talk in a more stubborn tongue, with faith that more immediately concerns us, and see if there be not potent reasons for a change of rulers, for there is no need of this nation's orbiting about the payment of our national debt. Under the present management we cannot meet even the accumulating interest.

The American rebellion, with its total losses, has cost the United States more than eight billion dollars, and sent to untimely graves some six hundred thousand men; while the expenses of Great Britain for past ages by sanguinary combats amounting to unnumbered billions, have made the mathematicians marvel in his computations. The English tax payer pays about three per cent. on the consols of his kingdom, while the unfortunate American pays from five to seven and three-tenths.

But this is not all. Taxes must enhance the price of every article that enters the mouth, clothes the back, or warms the feet. Taxes on everything consoling to the taste, smell, feeling, hearing and seeing; taxes on heat, emigration, machinery and light; taxes on the sea, ocean, earth and air, on everything grown at home or brought from afar; taxes on the crude material and its increased value by the improvement of art; taxes on the drug to restore a man to health, and the sauce to glut his appetite; taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, fish and oysters, and the man that sells them; taxes on rum, gin, beer and brandy, and the drunkard that drinks them; taxes on the steamboat, telegraph, railroad, and the bands that made them; taxes on banks, lawyers, judges and butchers, and their bleeding victims; taxes on bonds, mortgages, deeds and notes, and the misers that hold them; taxes on the garb that decks the king and the hemp that hangs the rebel; on the queen's spice and the pauper's salt; on the bride's watch and the nails in the coffin, at bed or board, sick or well, we all must pay. The school boy glides on his taxed skates, the dandy runs his horse with his taxed sulky, on a taxed highway; and the dying American takes his doctored, which has cost him five per cent. from a spoon that paid fifteen per cent., falls back in expiring agony on a netter that paid twenty-five per cent., and died in the presence of his physician, who paid ten dollars for a license to hasten his departure. Then his whole estate is immediately taxed from one to five per cent., after which his name is handed to future generations on taxed marble, then he goes to his last resting place to be taxed no more.

Let us ask the laborers, mechanics, professional men, clerks, merchants and everybody in this great Northwest, if all this is not enough to demand a change? Even the bonded interest should ask a change, for it takes no prophetic eye to see "Reputation" written in the boldest characters on the banner of the successful political party in the future. The people are thinking.—*Davenport Democrat.*

Colfax on Free Speech.

In his letter of acceptance Schuyler Colfax says: "If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be as common from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago."

Perhaps Schuyler has not heard of the doings of the military Satraps in the South during the past year. Undoubtedly he is ignorant that an editor in Tennessee and another in South Carolina were lately imprisoned for strictures published upon military government; that several others have been compelled to relinquish their positions upon notice from the military authorities that free speech is a crime; that scores of newspapers have been warned to cease opposition to the "reconstruction" acts or be closed up. He does not know, probably, that Judges have been dragged to prison for refusing to empanel negro jurors; that all public officers have been debarred from the right to speak in opposition to the Africanization acts of the Rump; that thousands of white men have been rejected from the registry list for electioneering for a white man's government, and that the negroes have been mobbed, beaten and murdered by "loyal" mobs for daring to speak and vote the Democratic ticket. Of course he has forgotten (Radicals have short memories, you know.) the reign of terror which existed during 1862-4, during which more than one hundred Democratic newspaper offices were mobbed and destroyed, and scores of editors thrown into prison and their papers suppressed, excluded from the mails, &c., because they dared to publish the truth. He never heard the tinkle of the little bell, which sent hundreds of honest and guiltless men to dungeons for the "crime" of telling the Radical despots and plunderers that they were hypocrites and scoundrels, and that they were dragging the country down to the ruin and degradation which it is now so rapidly meeting. Certainly Mr. Colfax never knew or heard of these circumstances or he would not attempt to impose upon the American people so palpable an untruth as the above.—*Patriot and Union.*

The Chicago Platform.

As usual with such carpentry, it prates and promises much on financial economy and reform. Among other things it resolves:

"That the Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform."

The laws regulating the treasury department of the government are the work of Congress, not of Andrew Johnson. The same men who controlled the Chicago Convention are responsible mainly for the present financial condition. The trouble is in the system itself, not in the corruptions fostered by Andrew Johnson. Our whole Treasury Department is now a downright swindle of the people. Industry, honesty, and economy were once sure passports to competence if not to affluence. Now they lead to neither. The reason is, because labor is plundered of its earnings. If by some means the money thus deliberately stopped (for no milder words should be used) could be applied to paying the national debt as now computed, the children are born who would see that whole vast amount cancelled without knowing where the money came from to do it. Instead of that, under our present treasury laws, not only this generation but its children's children will be continually crushed under the weight of it, and American civilization be retarded thereby a hundred years.

Why is it that the national banks are permitted to hold on interest at six per cent. in gold, more than three hundred millions of government bonds? Issuing as money the same amount in their own bills under act of Congress. On these bonds the banks receive annually in gold eighteen millions of dollars. And, as we showed last week in *The Revolution*, in addition to this, the banks have received from the government fifty millions of legal tender three per cent. certificates which they use as money in their banks reserves, and on which they also receive one million five hundred thousand dollars a year. Were all these amounts to be replaced with government greenbacks, the people, who earn all the money, might receive the benefit of it instead of the banks that earn none of it and receive it all. The difference to the labor of the country in sixty five or seventy years, the life of a man, would be more than the amount of the national debt! would pay that whole debt!

It is a sad but stubborn fact that the mass of the people have nothing to do with their government but to sanction with their vote the doings, misdoings and undoings of such cliques of demagogues or desperadoes as seize the helm of public affairs. The treasury belongs to the people, not to Hugh McCulloch; and still less to Jay Cooke and the national banks. Wealth is the product of labor, not of gambling, by John Morrissey at Saratoga, or a treasury bureau at Washington. Every dollar pocketed by rapacious vampires costs hours of hard labor. It belongs to labor, not to swindling. We pity the poor toilers who spent their dreary lives in rearing worthless but enormous pyramids to pamper and pride of Egypt's still more worthless Kings. But might we not rather shed our sympathy over those who dig and delve on our own soil, in the nineteenth century, to pile up fabulous fortunes for a vulgar shoddyocracy? an aristocracy without head to appreciate or wisely use them; or heart to fly or thank those to whom they owe the horses they dare call their own, but never earned!

The laboring, the producing people, should spit on all platforms that are not solemnly pledged to overturn this whole system of fraud and cruelty. No Andrew Johnson is responsible for it. His impeachment and hanging even would not help it. The election of General Grant on the new Chicago pledges will be no better. The Chicago platform really means nothing more than does the nomination. The work is with Congress, and Congress seems to be a marketable commodity, as really as cotton or corn. And the people's hard earned gold, in the hands of robbers, buy it. Ages ago it was said, "whoever binds a chain on the limbs of a slave, will come to find the other end of the chain on his own neck." The North enslaved the negro until the rebellion released him. Now labor everywhere is in chains, and we are fast ripening for Revolution! It may be, as we have more than once intimated in the past, another Revolution of blood.—*The Revolution.*

"Murder will Out."

The Pittsburg *Republic* is neither a Democratic or a Republican paper. It is what might be termed a "go-between" of two parties. In an issue a short time ago it contained the following startling editorial:

"There are thousands of people in the land who believe that John Wilkes Booth was hired by now prominent Radicals to slay Abraham Lincoln, and that they then treacherously gave him up to destruction by their minions in hope of covering their rackets. The closeness with which the other prisoners were guarded from outside interference; the unfairness of their trial and the haste with which they were put out the world all give color to the suspicion, whilst the plot now maturing to complete the work which the assassin left unfinished—the destruction of Andrew Johnson—seems to fulfill the measure of proof against them. Abraham Lincoln fell a victim not when he performed his most arbitrary and hostile acts against secession, but at a time when he was healing the wounds of war, holding out the olive branch, and appearing to gather the 'repentant rebels' into the old Union. Andrew Johnson is falling beneath hostile blows for following in the last foot step made by Abraham Lincoln."

What a delightful record is this damnable abolition party will leave posterity. Accounts of their murders, robberies, plagues, false imprisonments, adulteries, drunkenness, intrigues and general debaucheries will complete a criminal calendar never before equalled or to be again dreamed of.

The Mongrel papers, quite generally, defend the murderous negro riot in Washington. No-body but white men were killed. That is what makes it quite satisfactory.

A Precious Document.

The following letter was found in the streets of Columbia after the army of Gen. Sherman had left. The original is still preserved and can be shown and substantiated, if anybody desires. We are indebted to a distinguished lady of this city for a copy, sent with a request for publication. We can add nothing in the way of comment on such a document. It speaks for itself.

CAMP NEAR CANDLER, S. C., Feb 26, 1865.

My Dear Wife—I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The obnoxious have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, etc., etc., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: The valuables procured are estimated by companies. Each company is required to exhibit the result of its operations at any given place—1-6 and first choice falls to the share of commander-in-chief and staff, 1-6 to corps commander and staff, 1-5 to field officers, 2-5 to the company. Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions unless disguised as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old silver milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch from Mr. De Saussure in this place (Columbia). De Saussure is one of the F. F. V.'s of S. C., and was made to fork out liberally. Officers over the rank of captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, the subordinate officers and privates keep everything back that they can carry about their persons—such as rings, ear rings, breast pins, etc., etc., of which, if I live to get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking—I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls—and some one diamond pins and rings among them. General Sherman has gold and silver enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches and china alone, at Columbia, was two hundred and seventy five.

But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers, and many besides, have valuables of every description, down to ladies' pocket handkerchiefs. I have my share of them, too.

We took gold and silver enough from the rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This—the currency—whenever we came across it we burned it as we considered it utterly worthless.

I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State." It would deck her out in glorious style; but, alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The damned niggers, as a general thing, preferred to stay at home—particularly after they found out that we wanted only the able bodied men, and, to tell the truth, the youngest and best looking women. Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying some influential secessionist. But the useless part of these we soon managed to lose—sometimes in crossing rivers—sometimes by other ways.

I shall write you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro, or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and Aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and the children. Don't show this letter out of the family.

Your affectionate husband, THOS. J. MYERS, Lieut., etc.

P. S.—I will send this by the first flag of truce, to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it to Hilton Head. Tell Nellie I am wearing a pearl bracelet and ear-rings for her. But Lambert got the necklace and breast-pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the President of the South Carolina Secession Convention. We found those on our trip through Georgia.

This letter was addressed to Mrs. Thomas J. Myers, Boston, Mass.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

A Few Facts.

For the year 1860 the expenses of all departments of the Federal Government were only sixty-four millions of dollars, and the customs alone paid six-sevenths of the whole amount.

In the four succeeding years there were paid out of the Federal Treasury, (three thousand three hundred and forty-one millions of dollars, making eight hundred and thirty-five millions two hundred and fifty thousand per year!

This exceeds by eleven millions the whole Federal expenditures from the beginning of the war of the revolution to the time that the Jacobin party came into power, and almost equals the amount by which England increased her debt in the long space of one hundred and twenty five years, embracing a period of frequent domestic disturbance and gigantic foreign wars.

These amounts do not include the expenditures by States, counties, cities and towns in the four years referred to, which were enormous.

The Government of the United States is now expending after three years of peace, upwards of three hundred millions per year, as against sixty-four millions in 1860.

We have expended and destroyed in seven years nearly half the wealth of the nation, are under a debt of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and taxing the people at the rate of three hundred millions per year; for let it burn in mind that the people are to pay all this—a part of the people are to be taxed to pay—their nobility—the holders of the bonds—pay nothing, and nearly one-half the amount of our taxes go to support them in luxury, and give them the power to lord it over us.

Who has been benefited by that? Not the nigger, certainly, for he is in an infinitely worse condition than in 1860, and will sink lower and lower every year, as the history of his race, and all experiments like that now going on with him, demonstrate.

Not the white men of the South, for they have lost three thousand millions of dollars worth of productive property, in the bare act of freeing the nigger, and become utterly impoverished and ruined.

Not the white men of the North and West, for their commerce is destroyed, their ships have disappeared from the ocean, their greatest and best market for their agricultural products and manufactures, the South has been cut off.

Not the great staples of the Southern States, which were formerly the basis of our foreign exchanges, and the main spring of industry and prosperity, no longer load our cars, freight our ships, cover our wharves fill our warehouses, keep our spindles in motion, furnish employment to our operatives and afford them the means of comfortably and respectably feeding, clothing and educating their families. But instead, there is general depression in business, a diminishing demand for labor, a lack of remunerative wages, high prices of the necessities of life, exorbitant rents, heavy taxes, and sullen despair, or desperate resolve to have a change and relief, entering into the minds of the laboring millions, the wealth-producers and tax payers of country.

We have furnished a few figures and facts, to enable them to see what condition we are in, the causes which have produced it, who are responsible for it, and we leave them to reflect upon the bearing of what we have presented, and consider the remedy which should be applied.

Let them ponder and decide! Choose ye whom ye will support, the authors of these things, or those who have opposed and endeavor to prevent them.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

"The Party" and its Record.

The men who met in Chicago to nominate Grant for President are not strangers to the American people. They are known by their crimes. Here is a synopsis of their record.

They incited a bloody civil war to gratify partisan hate.

They speculated in the best blood of the American people.

They so loved the profits of war that they refused to make peace when the enemy surrendered.

For three years they have resisted the restoration of the Union?

They abolished ten state governments and established military rule instead.

They opposed the supremacy of the federal constitution in war as a military necessity, and in peace as a party necessity.

They imprisoned men for exercising the freedom of speech.

They have suppressed presses for denouncing treason to the government.

They have disfranchised a large portion of the people for opposing revolution.

They have attempted to abolish the independence of the executive department and to annihilate the constitutional powers of the President.

They have attempted to destroy the jurisdiction of the Supreme court and demoralize the judiciary.

They have impeached the president for defending the constitution, and attempted to secure his disposal by intimidation and corrupting the Senate.

They have supported a greedy throng of partisan scoundrels from the public treasury under the pretence of reconstructing states.

They have pensioned an army of partisans on the treasury—under the pretence of protecting southern negroes and paupers.

They have taxed the country over five hundred millions in a single year of peace and squandered the bulk of it on schemes designed for personal and partisan profit.

They have taxed the west hundreds of millions for the benefit of eastern capitalists under the pretence of raising money to pay the national debt.

They have excused the bondholders and manufacturers from taxation, and imposed additional taxation upon commerce, labor and trade.

They have assumed the power in a partisan caucus at Washington to dictate laws for sovereign and independent states.

They have converted congress into a den of political speculators and partisan gamblers.

These are but some deeds of the party whose representatives assembled at Chicago on the 20th ult. It is safe to say that the delegates who composed the convention and their immediate partisan friends have robbed the people of not less than a hundred millions for their individual benefit within the past twelve months. Four-fifths of them might be dismissed from office to-morrow, Grant included, without detriment to the public service.—*Milwaukee News.*

What Democrats Will Do?

It has been asked, "What will the Democracy do if we help to place them in power?" The question is well and appropriately answered, and so satisfactorily summed up, by General W. A. Gorham of Minnesota, in a late speech, that we feel bound to insert the answer here:

"If the Democracy get power in the Government, they will reduce the tariff tax on your tea, and what you drink and wear."

"They will restore the Union, and turn over all the Southern States' expenses to be paid by the South alone."

"We will turn out and abolish ten thousand Abolition Freedmen's Bureau office holders, and save millions of dollars to the people's pockets."

"We will bid the South support themselves and go to raising cotton and sugar, and will raise produce to feed them."

"We will pay the public debt in the same currency we pay you and the same you pay each other, and by so doing save millions more in the pockets of the people."

"If we pay the rich in gold, we will pay you in gold. If we pay you in paper money we will pay the bondholders in paper money."

"We will enact laws to enable you to buy your goods where you can buy the cheapest, and sell where you can get the best price."

"We will protect labor from the encroachment of capital."

"We will leave each State government itself, limited only by the Federal Constitution."

"We will reduce the army in the North and send them to the Plains to protect the frontier and new routes to the Far West."

"We will restore commerce, peace and good will between the North and the South."

"We will reduce taxes, both State and National."

"We will lessen the officeholders, and release you from the taxation to support them."

"We will enact laws inside the Constitution."

"We will restore peace at home and abroad."

"We will inaugurate a day of moderation, order and good will, instead of hate and ill-will, as now taught by Jacobin politicians."

"We will give equal rights to all and every one, and grant exclusive privileges to none."

"We will submit calm statesmanship in place of mad Jacobinism."

"We will make pets of negroes no longer at the expense of the white man nor force suffrage upon them at the expense and against the will of those who have created and maintained the Government."

Grant's Slaughter of our Soldiers.

In the course of an article on Grant and the Soldiers, the *National Intelligencer*, a warm supporter of the late war, says:

Grant, to please Stanton and Halleck, went far off from the base of his supplies to assail Lee in the Wilderness, whose base, meantime, was upon the railway leading, on one hand, from Richmond, and on the other from south western Virginia. There, in the ambushes and jungles of that Wilderness, from which he had, finally, (without dislodging Lee,) retreated by a movement, in *rehearsal* to take position before Richmond at just the very point from which McClellan was ordered by the atrocious pair—Halleck and Stanton—he caused the slaughter and wounding (including the Cold Harbor butchery) of one hundred and twenty thousand men, against a fourth of that number by Lee. We have it from army Radicals that when our troops were crossing the bridges at Freicksburg, under the imbecile Burnside, the soul-baring murrain ran along the lines, "going to the slaughter-house."

It will be remembered that Hooker got utterly lost in the "Wilderness," which was made the pivot of operations by Grant at the instance of such political and military imposters as Halleck and Stanton. Nobody knew better than Grant (this plan of operations against Richmond was thoroughly vicious, but he had promised two watched politicians here to "fight it out on that line," while McClellan could never be induced to agree to such a murderous campaign. In connection it should be stated that when Grant first came to Washington he vainly asked of Stanton and Halleck to be valiantly asked of him the Army of the Potomac, and "Baldy Smith" of the Army of the James. He not only did not properly resent the refusal of the authorities of the War Office to consent to his recommendation, but he weakly acceded to their plans of an interior campaign against Richmond by the Wilderness.

The *Chicago Times* on the same subject justly remarks:

"The histories of the war show such wholesale human butchery, resulting from incompetence, as was made in Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James. He could have reached the same position on the James without the loss of a single man. One hundred and seventeen thousand Union soldiers were needlessly slaughtered, rather than adopt McClellan's plan of water transportation. 'Fighting it out on that line' was cruel and costly work. If soldiers' lives are valuable."

EQUAL TAXATION.—The Democracy made fairly and full committed in favor of equal taxation. Make the taxes equal—let the burden of the government bear with the same force upon the rich that they do upon the poor, and rest assured, it will not be long until the rich and influential men of the country will unite with the poor in clamoring for low taxes. While the bondholders and other capitalists are exempt from taxation, they can well afford to feel unconcerned, absolutely indifferent whether the taxes are high or low.

The trial of John H. Surratt has again been postponed. After the judicial murder of his mother, these people at Washington seem to have some qualms of conscience on the subject of adding another to their list of victims.—*Ex.*

Why the Revenue is Short.

Less than sixty days ago an up-town revenue Collector pounced upon a brewery, and shut it up. Cause—one of the parties of the concern had been purchasing "second-handed" revenue stamps, of the ale retailers, and using them over again. The fraud would perhaps have not been let out, had not the retailers from whom these dollar stamps were purchased at two shillings each, been dazzled with the fifty per cent. bribe for "information," and so they duly informed The up-town Collector named "ten thousand dollars" as the "lot off." Parties would not or could not come down; weeks went on, and Collector threatened to confiscate and sell. Brewer could not, or would not pay the ten thousand, and said "go ahead." This was not the game, however. By going ahead and confiscating Government would get only his legal rights. That would not do at all. The unpeachable and honest public servant became more docile and less desperate in "his demands; he would take "five thousand." Brewer would not respond; more time was lost. At last, one of the Washington cabal, Secretary Go-snooke, arrived in town, and the intractable refractory brewer was very politely invited to the office of the Collector and a compromise was effected. The amount paid was three thousand dollars. Secretary Go-snooke and the unimpeachable Collector each pocketed thirteen hundred dollars, and the starving and hungry Treasury of the Titled State obtained the sum of four hundred dollars out of the three thousand, while the "loyal in formers," of course feeling a vast deeper interest in the government than in their own affairs, did not get the first smelt of the reward of their loyalty. It is a singular fact that in the whole history of revenue seizures brought about by "informers," not one of them has ever been paid a dollar for their noble agency in the matter. Tax payers now see the beautiful workings of the internal revenue system. The machinery is running for the benefit of the Washington thieves; and their dirty official tool all over the Union. This conjugation of stealing—steal, steal, steal; he-again—we-again, ye-again, steal, they steal. Wag there ever on God's earth as infamous a crew as now run the Government of this miserable country? And to think that those creatures are actually planning to take another lease of it! Let the working, tax paying voter look ahead, and see what the future promises. Let him view the picture as it now looks up, and then let him take a retrospective, embracing 1862 to 1867, and compare it with 1860 to 1865. Will he allow his bone and muscle to be kept grinding for the benefit of a party which has produced such a change? Why think not. November will tell.—*Day Book.*

General Grant as a Tanner.

The *Denver Gazette* bestows this consideration upon General Grant as a Tanner:

An exchange reviewing one of our complimentary notices of Grant, says he lamented the hide of Copperheads, rebels, etc.

The exchange alluded to has tackled the "wrong person with its statistics upon this subject, by thus criticizing our remarks. We happen to have known Grant before the war and while it was going on, when, strange to say, we were dubbed a "Copperhead," as we were in the same military service as himself, and under his command. When Colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry, at Mexico, Mo., he was a raving Democrat. One day he was in Ringgold's bank in that city, and upon being asked if he thought the war was to be prosecuted for the abolition of slavery, he first avowed himself to be a Democrat, and then said he did not believe such to be his object, but that if such were the object of the war, upon being convinced of the fact, he would resign his commission in the Federal army and go over to the enemy.

We were at Donelson, and know that the only tanning process he indulged in at that place during the battle, was the tanning of his inner hide with whiskey. He tanned himself in this manner until he was unable to sit on his horse. That battle was fought by General Smith, and Grant got the praise. How did he tan the rebels at Shiloh? We were there! On the 6th day of April, 1862, we were "Copperheads," expended upwards of one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition shooting at the rebels; our hide was tanned during the day, slightly, however by rebel bullets, while the great "rebel tanner," Grant, was down the river at Savannah. When the sun was shedding his last rays over the bloody day's work, we saw Grant just below, sneaking off a transport at Pittsburg Landing. Who turned the tide of battle the day following? Grant was there, but the fighting was done under the direction of a man who was subsequently exonerated and dishonored, Carlos Buell. There is not a soldier who participated in that battle who will not say, that only for Buell, Grant's army would have been annihilated at Shiloh. Truly has the brave Prentiss said that "the true history of that battle was never written."

We can't understand how Grant tanned the hide of old Andy. If ever man was thoroughly tanned by another it is Grant, who was proven publicly, a liar and a fool by Andrew Johnson and the combined testimony of five officers. We may indulge in a few more reminiscences concerning Grant's tanning qualities at some future time.

Ben. Butler says: "The Copperheads are all the friends of Jeff. Davis." The same Ben. Butler voted in the Charleston Convention fifty-seven times for Mr. Davis, for nominee for President. He did all he could to induce the South to resist what he denounced as "the eternal northern aggressions," and then went into the negro war against the South, for what he could make out of it. His deeds became so infamous that as a Democrat would ever speak to him in the street, and he has thus been compelled to make his bed with Sumner and all the negroes. If he were himself a decent man, his punishment would be awful.—*Day Book.*

A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that Grant "still preserves the sweetness and simplicity of boyhood." Well, he ought to, for he has been thoroughly pickled in whiskey ever since he was seventeen years old.