The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

SOUTH CAROLINA YIELDS.

WADE HAMPTON is one of the *preux chevaliers* of the South—in some respects the pattern knight and gentleman of the Carolinas. So many of his class having refused to accept the stern fact of defeat and of conquest, it is a healthy sign to see him telling them that they must abide by and obey what they cannot alter, and without which they cannot prosper in this country. There is nothing more pitiable than the selfish woe of people "who have seen better days," especially if they were born to wealth never earned by honest toil, and tumbled from riches into rags without having tasted a day's work. The reason why there was so much profound contempt for the presumption of South Carolina among the old-fashioned statesmen, was because she made herself into a sort of exclusive god, without decent pretensions of any kind. She had money, coined out of slavery, but she had neither unrivalled genius, enterprise, nor influence upon others. Her code of laws was a mockery and a sham, and her public men, with one exception, never made a lasting mark, or attracted the honest admiration of mankind. That exception was JOHN C. CALHOUN. And what, with all his acquirements, was CALHOUN? A cold and calculating casuist, who, in his eager desire to separate a happy people, and to found a system upon what he knew to be merely a profitable profligacy and a licensed lie, lived and died preaching the shameful and shameless philosophy that his fellow-beings could insult God and enslave man, and not be punished for it. In his brain was born the rebellion. Five hundred thousand Southern souls, that went out in battle for his heresy, are pleading for his damnation at the eternal bar to-day; and the State that elevated, followed, echoed, and worshipped him, is a graveyard or a desert, from the seashore to the Savannah river, and from the head of the Tugaloo to the North Carolina pines; made so by a war fought for his doctrines and by the poor dupes who believed in them. The old statesmen understood and repudiated this bad man. JACKSON, CLAY, WEBSTER, BENTON, instinctively saw the mischievous and fatal tendency of his theories, and by their bold and sudden attacks, and their incessant vigilance, kept him in a minority in the South, and cabined and cribbed him within the limits of South Carolina. It was only when JAMES BUCHANAN allowed the poison to spread, that the whole Southern section was struck with the disease which has ended in the double downfall of aristocracy and of slavery. And now a polished and not a foolish follower of CALHOUN sees the path of painful duty and proposes to walk in it. It is a candid as well as a business-like proceeding, and we respect WADE HAMPTON for it. The days of the chivalry are gone. We are in the midst of the prose of a practical patriotism. We have a Government that demands fealty in return for protection; that can punish with an emphasis as marked as the kindness with which it forgives. And he perceives and accepts the reciprocal relation. It is no time to whine over losses brought on by the self-delusion and the arrogance of the South, or to moan for the vanished ghosts of extinguished Treason. There may be some sanctity to a rebel in the graves of CALHOUN, ELMORE, MCDUFFIE, KEITT, BROOKS, and HAMMOND; but there is no hope for slavery in their contemplation, and abundant warning to all who may hereafter dream of raising their feeble hands against our embattled and vindicated Republic.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF OUR NEW TERRITORIES.

The settlement of the Territories of the United States is one of the marvels of civilization. A few decades transformed what was known to our ancestors as the Northwestern Territory into powerful, prosperous, and populous commonwealths, and made Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, rivals in energy, wealth, and influence of the proudest of the old Thirteen Colonies. Even our Southwestern Territory, although cursed with slavery, advanced with magical rapidity. California, under the stimulus of the gold excitement, outstripped, in the speed of her development, any of her sister republics.

We have now reached a new and peculiar era in the gigantic progressive movement which has already civilized and developed so much of this magnificent continent. The great Rocky Mountain district is approached alike from the base furnished by California and Oregon on the Pacific coast, and that faced by Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and supported by the whole tier of Atlantic States. Forbidding and formidable in appearance, it is in reality the most valuable and attractive portion of our domain, and from present indications is destined to a more speedy and profitable development than marked the history of any other section of the Union. Neglected and disdained heretofore on account of its rugged aspect, the difficulties of access, and the presence of hostile Indian tribes, the mighty task of commencing practically, earnestly, and energetically the extraction of the untold treasures locked for ages in its bosom, seems to have been providentially reserved for this peculiar period.

What has been popularly and generally described in our school books of geography as the Rocky Mountains, is, in reality, a continuation of the great mountain chain known in South America as the Andes—the backbone of the world—the dividing line from which streams flow alternately into those two mighty oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and which in its course through our territory over an area of millions of square miles is as prolific in mineral wealth as the Spaniards centuries ago demonstrated it to be in Peru and Mexico. The physical characteristics, geological formation, and climatic influences of this region are entirely different from those of the Atlantic States, and are in many respects more favorable to the prosperity of the human race. The pioneers of our day are called upon to mine gold and silver instead of coal and iron, and to breathe an atmosphere conducive to longevity instead of one bearing wide-spread the seeds of consumption or of pestilential fevers.

All the preliminary labors necessary to facilitate and accelerate the work we are describing, have already been performed. In the infancy of the Republic great expeditions explored the country under the guidance of such men as LEWIS and CLARK. It has since been illustrated by the genius of FREMONT, and by the numerous explorers engaged by the Government at great expense; to survey many diverse routes for the contemplated Pacific railway, and to publish to the world at length the results of their researches. All this has been followed by the prompt action of Congress in welcoming Nevada into the Union, and in establishing territorial governments in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Dacotah, Washington, and Arizona. That these Territories abound in mineral wealth has been proved by the substantial success of numerous miners, and by the vast stream of emigration, attracted by their favorable descriptions, now flowing to our new gold and silver regions. Already several of them possess more than sufficient population to entitle them to seek the rank of States, and in a very brief period they will all be knocking at the doors of Congress to ask recognition as new sovereigns. If reorganization in the South proceeds as slowly as many apprehend, these inchoate auriferous Rocky Mountain Republics may all be received into the Union before the people of the South have concluded to pursue a just and honorable policy, and to comply with the only conditions upon which they can fully regain their old status. The difficulties of access are rapidly being reduced day by day, by the extension of railroads from the Atlantic States and California; by the permanent establishment of the great overland mail line of stage coaches, and by the creation of other facilities for travel; and only a brief period will elapse before the Pacific Railway itself will bind with an iron link San Francisco and Philadelphia.

In mining knowledge and experience we have advanced with infinitely more rapidity than any other nation. The Spaniards, in devoting so large a portion of their attention to gold and silver mines after their discovery of America, were doubtless prompted to that species of industry by the success which had for centuries rewarded the working of the mines of Spain. They made the New World the theatre of energies which they had profitably and persistently displayed on their own soil. Our California experience created a new interest in this important branch of human labor, and increased, as it has been, by the successful working of the great gold fields of Colorado and the rich silver mines of Nevada, we have in the aggregate an immense number of the most skillful miners of the world, ready to toil with unflagging zeal themselves, and to impart their knowledge to their intelligent fellow-citizens. A vast amount of research and ingenuity is constantly being devoted to the discovery of improved methods of separating our rich minerals from the quartz with which they are intermingled; and already so many improvements have been effected that American genius is apparently destined to achieve one of its most valuable and important triumphs in this comparatively new field. We have made great advances upon the old Spanish methods; and as we possess an inexhaustible abundance of ore of superior richness, we are on the eve of making annual contributions of unprecedented value to the available stock of precious metals. In quartz mining, capital will combine with labor in hastening immediate returns, and in reaping rewards for enterprise. While this feature of the Rocky Mountain district makes it differ from the placer mining of California, it promises to greatly increase the gross product by impressing the Briarean arms of machinery into useful service.

Here, then, is the great industrial movement of the day; the tempting field opened to our discharged soldiers, our hardy pioneers, our skillful miners, our new immigrants, and to all unemployed capital. We have half a dozen new gold and silver empires, already founded, to cultivate and to develop. They have given repeated assurances of the certainty and liberality of their rewards for well-directed toil. They require ben the time of the energy and money we expended in crushing the rebellion to supply us with more solid bullion than the war for the Union cost the nation, and to open unfailing sources of mineral wealth, that will for centuries to come enrich the continent, and make America commercially and financially, as she is now politically, the foremost nation of the earth.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The elections having ended, we can begin to estimate the comparative strength of political parties in the new Parliament, which will probably not commence its session before the first week in February. To make this estimate upon approximating data, it is necessary to go back a few years. Beaten, on the last day of March, 1859, by a majority of 330 against 291 votes, on the Government Reform Bill, the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry dissolved the Parliament, on the 19th of April, with the avowed purpose of "taking the sense of the country," as it is called, upon the question, which which party should hold office. It was a trial of strength, outside the walls of the House of Commons. The new Parliament assembled on the 7th of June, 1859, and on a Commons' debate on the address on the Queen's speech, the DERBY Ministry were left in a minority of 13, the votes being 323 to 310. They resigned, and Lord PALMERSTON became Premier, which office he has held ever since without interruption. Early in the session of 1860 Mr. GLADSTONE involved the Government in a great deal of unpopularity, by increasing the income tax from five pence in the pound to ten pence; and it may be remarked that the reductions of taxation made by that ingenious gentleman, and so greatly praised by his followers, have chiefly been remissions of imposts which he had himself laid on or augmented. When he first entered office, the annual revenue was about fifty-three millions sterling; and it now is close upon seventy millions. On the first of March, 1860, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in fulfilment of a promise given by the PALMERSTON Ministry, introduced a new Reform Bill, which, after having been lengthily discussed in the House of Commons, read a second time, and even considered in committee, was suddenly withdrawn. From that day to this the PALMERSTON Government have ignored reform, which the people want; and the old national distrust of out-of-office promises, and in-office non-performance, was revived. The Parliament was retained as long as possible, and its successor has now been elected. The vote of want of confidence which dissolved the Derby ministry in 1859, gave *thirteen* majority to the PALMERSTON clique, but so unpopular had PALMERSTON become, that on the 3d of July a vote of censure upon Lord Chancellor WESTBURY, his colleague, was carried against him by a majority of *fourteen*, so that he was twenty-seven votes worse off than when he entered office.

The newspaper accounts say, very loosely, that the result of a new election gives PALMERSTON "a net Liberal gain" of twenty-four to twenty-six. This does not correctly express the fact. It is not that in the House of six hundred and fifty-eight members, the Ministry has only twenty-four votes more than the Opposition, but that they have *gained* so many on their opponents. Thus, if they lost a supporter in one place, they may have gained two in another. In the House of Commons, now elected, the Liberals will have a majority of less than eighty over the Tories.

It must not be supposed, however, that Lord PALMERSTON will have this majority, or any thing like it. The English journals, for the sake of conciseness, have broadly divided the members into two parties, Conservative and Liberal, briefly designated by the initials C. and L. It would be extreme folly to say that all the Liberals are to be reckoned on PALMERSTON's side, while it cannot be denied that the Conservatives, who constitute "Her Majesty's Opposition," are against him, almost to a man. Every political party in England consists of sections, but while the Opposition includes only the old Tories and the liberal Conservatives, the Ministerial party in Parliament is split up into half a dozen sections, each riding a hobby of its own, and sometimes managing that hobby so wilfully that it upsets its friends. Thus, in February, 1851, the RUSSELL Ministry was severely injured by Mr. LOCKE KING, one of its general supporters, obtaining a heavy majority against it on the tenpound county franchise, and, precisely a twelvemonth later, was broken up by Lord PALMERSTON's opposing its Local Militia bill:—thus, in March, 1857, Mr. CODDEN defeated the PALMERSTON Ministry by carrying against it, he being a leader of the Peace party, a motion censuring the China war:—thus, in February, 1858, the same Ministry was broken up by Mr. MILNER GIBSON carrying against it a vote of censure on the Conspiracy bill;—and thus, on July 3, 1865, Mr. BOUVERIE, a decided Liberal, beat it, by a majority of fourteen, on the vote censuring Lord WESTBURY; but of the three hundred and sixty-seven Liberals in the new House of Commons, a great many will not only not support, but will actually oppose Lord PALMERSTON on several important questions; while the Conservatives, united in Opposition, will pick up these stray votes, and swell their own numbers with them.

In the late election, whatever his numerical majority, PALMERSTON has sustained some heavy blows. FREDERIC PEEL, Lord BURY, Lord ALFRED PAGET, and Colonel WHITE, high officials, have been rejected by various constituencies. Mr. GLADSTONE, turned out of Oxford, has barely been elected for South Lancashire, coming in last on the poll, after two Tories. Mr. JOHN WALTER, principal proprietor of *The Times*, has been turned out of Berks, in which county his landed estates are, and a tory elected in his place. Lord AMBERLEY, (son of Earl RUSSELL,) has been beaten at Leeds by a Tory. The ultra Liberal party, on the other hand, has increased its strength and numbers. Among those set down with the "L." to their respective names, are Mr. GOSCHEN, for London, and author of the Oxford Tests Bill; JOHN BRIGHT, for Birmingham; ROEBUCK and HADFIELD, for Sheffield; J. B. POTTER, for Rochdale, and Alderman SALOMONS, for Greenwich; while, among the new men of that section, are MILL, for Westminster; TORRENS, for Finsbury; TOM HUGHES, for Lambeth; FAWCETT, for Brighton; SAMUEL MORLEY, for Nottingham; Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, for Greenwich; Sir JOHN SIMEON, for the Isle of Wight; BARRY, for Dungarvon; PIM, for Dublin; MCCLAREN, for Edinburgh, and Sir JOHN GRAY, of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, for Kilkenny. This ultra-liberal party, which consists of about forty members in all, will vote *against* the PALMERSTON Cabinet on many important public questions—such as the extension of the electoral suffrage, vote by ballot, reduction of public expenditure, increase of naval and military defences, taxation of dissenters by tithes and church-rates, and so on.

There will be an unusually large number of petitions against members' return, but as the gain here will probably equal the loss, no harm can be done any way. Deducting the ultra-liberal section, whose votes may be counted as hostile on many great questions, it is doubtful whether Lord PALMERSTON, when the session opens, next February, will have a working majority of more than *ten* over his opponents in the House of Commons. Thus he has gained a victory nearly as bad as a defeat.

HORACE MAYNARD.

This intimate friend of ANDREW JOHNSON having been elected to Congress from the Knoxville (Tenn.) district, the following views, which he uttered just before his nomination, may be profitably read and remembered:

"A great clamor is made against negro suffrage. I do not think that a majority of the American people have determined to establish this (unsecure unconditional) boon. If you desire to prevent it, hostility to the Government will not keep it off, but will rather hasten its establishment. If the nation thinks that its magnanimous offers to you are in vain, and that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to the negro population, who have all this war proved its fast and faithful friends. This measure, in the event, will be adopted as an indispensable means of establishing loyal civil governments in the South, when the seditious white population refuse to-morrow to obey the laws and discharge their duties as prudent citizens.

"Some of you threaten to rebel in that case. You tried that once before, when you were a great deal stronger than you are now, and you know the sad result. What will your rebellion amount to? It would only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. As Major General Logan said in a speech the other day, 'Let them rebel again; this is just what we want!' Now, if you want to live at peace, obey the laws, and turn away from those unprincipled politicians who try to raise 'Blue-bellied Yankee,' 'Abolitionists,' and 'Nigger equality,' to get your votes. They are the same men who asked you, before the war, how you would like to see your daughter marry a 'big buck nigger?'

"Much has been said about the radicalism of Chief Justice Chase's views on the subject of negro suffrage. Mr. Chase believes that as the United States of the South come into the Union, very largely so in many localities, it will become a matter of absolute necessity to enfranchise the black population, which is universally loyal, in order to prevent the rebels from regaining the government of their respective States, at the ballot-box. He believes that the nation will be compelled to resort to negro suffrage for self-preservation, especially for the preservation of the white loyalists of the South. Now, the nation was not eager to resort to emancipation, but you forced a resort to that measure by obstinate rebellion. It hesitated to enlist negro soldiers, but was forced to arm them by the continued rebellion of the South; and it looks as if they made very good soldiers, and could shoot as well as anybody. This revolution is not yet over, and a great many of these subjugated rebels are acting and talking very boldly. Rest assured, that if you still defy the National Government, the nation will be forced to think seriously of putting the ballot into the hands of loyal negroes, to enable them to vote down the rebellion."

Americanized Hotel in London.

Our neighbors, on the other side of the Atlantic, are very slow in adopting the improvements which American enterprise for ingenuity are constantly making, not only in arts, science, and mechanics, but in the social comforts and luxuries which increase the pleasure of life itself. They have not yet adopted our admirable railroad cars, which are too republican for their aristocratical taste; but they are making some creditable attempts to improve on their hotels, taking the American as their model. Within the last few years, several magnificent hotels, very much on the Parisian plan, have been erected in Paris, and, properly conducted, each of these has been commercially successful. We may particularly mention the Grand Hotel du Louvre, Rue Rivoli, opposite the palace of the Louvre, and Grand Hotel on the Boulevard des Capucines. In one respect, these have improved upon our system, for the price of lodging is graduated according to situation of the chamber occupied. Until very lately, little was done to improve the hotels and their accommodations in London. But there was lately completed and opened with the Langham Hotel, situated in Portland Place, which visitors to London will recollect as one of the noblest streets of that metropolis—a continuation of Regent's street up to Regent's Park, towards which the hotel looks. A little before it was formally opened, the Prince of Wales went over it, and, being a great traveller and having much extensive experience, pronounced it superior to any hotel he had ever seen—that in the Fifth Avenue, New York, excepted. The Langham Hotel covers more than an acre of land, and one of its peculiar features is a spacious inner court or quadrangle, which is to form a winter garden, whereby an immense quantity of light and ventilation is secured. It is superbly fitted up and decorated, and is, architecturally, one of the handsomest of the new public edifices of London. A full-page engraving in the *Illustrated London News* of July 8th, fairly shows its aspect.

The structure is 150 feet high, contains eight floors and over 600 rooms and apartments. It has thirty different suites of apartments, each suite having private sitting rooms, bed-chambers, dressing-room, bath-room, &c., attached. There are 300 bed rooms and 30 baths. The *salle de manger* is 100 feet long by 40 wide; the entrance hall 50 feet square. There are five lifts for persons and luggage, worked by hydraulic power, and the water used in the hotel, where 25,000 gallons a day is the consumption, is raised out of an artesian well 300 feet deep. The cooking and warming are performed by steam, and the ventilation is said to be admirable.

The hotel is owned by a joint-stock company, who had placed its management in the hands of Mr. Charles Schumann, for several years at the head of the Great Northern Hotel. One excellent feature is that a bed can be obtained there for a moderate price—commencing as low as thirty-six cents, and, we dare say, going up much higher. This, though, for people of moderate means is admirable. The business advertisement of the Langham Hotel, which appears in *The Press*, may be advantageously consulted by persons who desire to visit London. A first-class hotel, in the best and most central part of that vast metropolis, with accommodations varying with the means or disposition of the guests, is what Americans in London have not hitherto been able to find. They can have it now.

PROMOTION.—Lt. Col. William H. French, 4th U. S. Artillery (formerly Major General Commanding 3d Corps), has been breveted a Brigadier General in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.—Among the testimonials to the accuracy of the Boston edition of the report of the trial of the conspirators against the life of the President, edited by our Washington correspondent "Perley," is the following unsolicited letter from General Ekin, who was a member of the commission:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1865.

Hon Perley Poore, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you the sincere pleasure which I experienced in welcoming to my library the first volume of your excellent compilation of the Great Conspiracy Trial. The evident care and accuracy with which the work has been gotten up are only equalled by the neatness and elegance of its typographical execution. Your labors in thus preserving a faithful history of this remarkable trial deserve success, and I trust that an appreciative public will award it by their generous patronage.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General.
[*Boston Journal.*]

AT the meeting of the Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, last week, Hon. John Cessna was elected President of the Board in place of Jas. Buchanan. The friends of Franklin and Marshall have long felt that the connection of Mr. Buchanan with the institution was an injury to it, but there was a delicacy about getting rid of him. The necessity for a change, however, at last became so overwhelming that it could no longer be resisted. Mr. Cessna will give character and vigor to the institution. It is likely there will soon be important changes made in the Faculty.—*Lebanon Courier.*

EDITORIAL LETTER.

The Effect of the War Upon the Men Who Have Fought in it.

[From Monday's Washington Chronicle.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1865.

How the war has affected the citizen who served in it is an interesting and important inquiry. That fine soldier, General Parsons, who adds to his patriotism the highest business qualifications, and whose connection with the transportation of troops gave to his statement the weight of truth, told the faculty and scholars of Yale, at the Commencement at New Haven, last week, that Secretary Stanton had discharged and sent home, since the surrender of Lee, nearly 800,000 men. From this statement some idea may be obtained of the mighty numbers that have undergone the varied experiences of the war, and of their direct and moral influence upon the mass of the American population. If so many have been discharged in so short a time, leaving, as we know, a large army behind, will not the aggregate, beginning with the beginning of the rebellion, sum up into millions? This living current, constantly changing its form, starting from the fountains of society and of home, and then going back, as it were, sadly diminished in volume, for repose and recuperation, must undoubtedly work some marvellous transformations. Regarded in comparison and in connection with the spectacle of the forces of the rebellion, it is easy to predict that henceforward the United States will be the most formidable military Power on earth. Where the same race has fought the most terrible battles on the greatest issue that ever called a people to arms, that of holding a mighty Government; to freedom or consigning it to slavery for countless ages, their posterity will surely imitate their fathers. I have no fear of the moral harvest. The conquest of Truth will not end with the physical battle-field. Our children will all be Abolitionists, and the South will be the home of genuine freedom and Christianity.

The effect of the war upon the men who have served in it is worthy of observation. That many return turbulent, quarrelsome, full of mischief, and desperate, is true; but all such were at least as reckless when they enlisted. Do not let us forget that the war was a terrible attraction, and, in some cases, a glad alternative to hosts of adventurers—nor that it was not expected to reform or even to moderate bad passions. But it rescued thousands from the depravity in which they must have perished had they not been tempted into that great human school-house. I know of many a neighborhood pest and bully that rushed into the ranks for a change, or a chance at doing better, who has come back a welcome and exemplary prodigal. Why may not the lessons and, if you please, "the conscience of the place" have wrought upon him as upon others less offending and more susceptible? And, in connection with this thought, it is clear to my vision that the politicians have made a sad mistake in supposing that the fighting men have not also been the thinking men of our country. Retribution will assuredly punish this blunder. The men who offer their lives for their country have a right to know "the reason why." And in the many pauses of the storm of strife—the hours and days of rest that come to the rank and file, on picket, at the bivouac, and in the friendly talks in strange regions, meeting new people, with new prejudices habits, and ideas—the exchange and the attrition of opinions is as natural as any of the offices of life. Did you ever note how much information the sailor gathers in his trips to foreign lands? And yet his knowledge of winds and waves and solitary deep, and his sight and taste of shore few and far between. The Union soldier, moving onward with steady tramp, meeting men and women he never dreamed of meeting before, hearing all sorts of complaints, accusations, and predictions; to-day a suffering prisoner in some unpleasant pen; to-morrow the commander of his recent captor and tyrant—such a man must be a dunce indeed if he does not find himself gathering knowledge with every hour. He is like the printer at his composing stand, or the reporter who takes down the weighty words of great men and thoughtful mind—he acquires in spite of himself. And every soldier laden with these stores of experience, delights in retailing them to his companions, his friends, his children, and the happy home circle where he has so long been hoped for, yet dreaded. Let no one think there he is now so honored and distinguished a guest. As I pass along our streets in the evening, I see groups gathered around some young soldier, too often maimed for life, listening to and drinking in his anecdotes of the war. How quaint and how thoughtful sometimes are his! for each feels as if he had taken stock in the young "veteran." Many of these men call upon me during the day for objects of their own. They are surprisingly apt, intelligent, and well-balanced fellows. Their soldiering has given them new views, individually and nation ally. Many never left home, never even went out, only to prepare to go back and settle in the South. Yesterday, for instance, I encountered a "four-year-old" Reserve, who was going back to Savannah to begin business among the men he had known before the war. Another was settled at Newbern, N. C., to deal in turpentine, rosin, tar, &c. A printer writes to me to get Mr. Stanton to let him off for the six months he has to serve, that he may establish a Union paper at Winchester, Va. The engineers and locomotive builders who intend to return to the South, after arranging their business at home, would make a brigade of themselves. The exodus of the colored people Southward is very remarkable. It would be a fair estimate to say that the sixty thousand colored population of Pennsylvania have received few permanent additions since the war began, and since President Lincoln issued his immortal Proclamation. Among the results of the war, I think, should be counted a decided sectional, party, and personal prejudice should be enumerated. The Union soldier has no hate for "Johnny Reb," as he calls him. He despises leaders like Davis, Breckinridge, and Buckner, because these men should have restrained instead of having rushed the sections into war. The strongest feelings are those against Winder (since dead,) the brute who had Libby Prison in charge; Northrup, the rebel Commissary General; and the unparalleled savage, Wertz, who kept the gates of the Andersonville pest-house. I perceive that Governor Cox, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, speaks of the animosity of our troops to the negro. Other generals that I have conferred with do not second this opinion. If it exists, it is probably the offspring of the sentiment of fraternity between the Union and the rebel privates. But this will certainly cease. We have only to mark the surprising success of the colored man in securing the advantages of civil life, to set the limit to these unjust and cruel prejudices. It cannot be that a brave and just people will continue to be controlled by what is at best a borrowed hatred. In the South the *slave* was never hated—it was only the free black. And it is a monstrous paradox that we of the free States should refuse, after breaking the chains of the slave, at the same time to break the chains of a prejudice so unworthy. Nothing has impressed me more favorably, however, than the modesty of the Union soldiers in asking office. I have referred to the fact that millions have taken part in the great struggle, and yet few are candidates for place. In the recent competition for the Federal patronage here, but one active and prominent officer in the great battles sought for recognition, and more than thirty thousand men were sent from Philadelphia to swell the Union column. I observe similar indisposition to seek place in other sections. But the politicians must not be deceived. If these brave men do not themselves solicit office, the people, who revere and honor their services, will see that they are cared for. And it is my hope that the Union party of the United States will prove to have splendidly acquitted itself, and to have surpassed all others in its spontaneous generosity to the defenders and saviors of our free institutions. J. W. F.

TEXAS PAPERS—No. 5.

OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL.

There may be some who are still so unappreciative of natural beauties and primitive ways, as to hesitate a little about so far adopting the Texan notions as to be particularly pleased with the idea of drawing the material for his buildings a hundred miles, and sleeping under his wagon some two or three weeks, with each load, to do it. Though all such forceless "innocents" deserve the pity and receive the contempt of every old settler; still, for his consolation, (especially if he has a little of the immigration fever, but is chilled by the lumbering,) I am bound to *tell* him that lumber is not the only material of which buildings are made in Texas. Neither is it the best, nor the cheapest. If one builds of lumber, it is usually because he has a fancy for a frame house, and is willing to pay for what he fancies.

Many parts of the State have building materials peculiar to themselves. Washington is built of red brick, burned from its own clay; Seguin, from concrete composed of the sand, gravel, and lime, that are abundant at its doors; Spanish San Antonio of adobes, struck from the clay beneath its foundations; Independence, from the limestone blocks and chips with which its hills abound; and Austin of the soft white stone cut from the bluffs of the Colorado and Onion, and fashioned into form by the saws and planes of its workmen.

These are but specimen localities selected, and their different materials are found scattered over the State. Bricks are probably made in a hundred localities. Limestone is the foundation of the State, and sand and gravel are no rarities. But were all these to fail in any given location, ten to one, the post oak opening stands there as a friend in need, and offers its straight, solid, and durable bodies as good substitutes for everything else. And thus provided, a couple of men with handy axes, in a few days can put up a good-sized block house, that when chinked, mortered, and nicely whitewashed, gives all the convenience and comfort; and when overgrown with vines and smiling in flowers, has more of the picturesque and beautiful than residences of ten times more pretension and cost.

But, perhaps, when the limestone, the sand, the gravel, the soft stone, and the brick-yards are neither of them at hand, the post oak may just then refuse to stretch out its rescuing arms—and what then? It is the experience of an extensive observation that there is scarcely any untimbered region of any extent, a portion of which is not underlaid by some kind of clay. It may be not fit to burn brick from—perhaps blue, yellow, or joint; still, making good adobes. So, when nothing else is to be had, let the settler open a clay-pit, (as the Mexicans did of yore, and do still,) tread out straw or grass into the stiff mortar, strike out adobes about six by ten inches in size, set them in the sun, and when well dried, build up the walls of his house, covering them with a roof that extends three or four feet beyond them, and a hundred years hence his descendants may be inhabiting the same mansion, still thankful for the labors of their ancestor.

It is surprising how durable are some of the apparently frailest materials. These sun-burned bricks, so easily broken and crumbled to pieces, need the evidences of experience to give us faith in their ability to withstand the wear and tear of years. And in the old Spanish possessions, wherever the Jesuit priests have left their tracks behind them, these evidences, ancient and time-stained, are still giving their testimony. The old mission houses, with their long, low, sombre chapels, around which, a century or two ago, the hooded monks gathered their Indian converts, and taught them the faith and follies of Spain, were often built of unburned clay; and, having withstood the storms of the many seasons that lie between those days and these, are still remaining, with their tiled floors, now seamed, sunken, and worn; their open roofs, spider-webbed, dusty and drear, and their precious old altar-pieces, begrimed and torn, as the eloquent monuments not only of the durability of the homely material of which their walls were constructed, but of the unfaltering energy and tenacious faith of the rude old "Fathers" who reared them. But more suggestive still are they as monumental piles, standing to tell the utter ruin and extinction of an entire race of men. By one race, before it hardly had a foothold upon the new shores, and few and trembling, they were built to civilize and Christianize another—and that other numerous as the stars, and owning and occupying the whole land, from ocean to ocean.

The new race, since then, has crept from shore to shore, and left its cross-capt spires on every road it has travelled. While that old, magnificent people, who might have crushed it out beneath the weight of the blows of a single tribe, have sensitively shrunk away before its villainy and its religion, alike, till both themselves and their altars are perishing from the land. But, (from Jesuits, missions, and red men, turn we to present Texas, knowing full well by many a past experience, that if once fairly among these relics and ruins of a past time, (whose best historians they are,) our wanderings will be too long, and our thoughts too singular for the short, staid pages of *The Press*.

If the reader has carefully followed my pen, he can take the map of Texas in hand, and draw lines for himself, marking off the different productive divisions into which its soil and climate have cast it. He will at once see within what limits, as an immigrant, he would desire to settle. Whether as a sugar grower, upon the gulf and among the canebrakes, where alligators will guard the pigs, and the snakes the chickens; where the mosquitos and black flies will contrive to make killing and cooing of the whole family; and the ague of its own accord will shake all the limbs that, are not upon the trees; where the only offsets are beautiful flowers, delicious fruits, and "heaps of money;" or, as a cotton-grower in the middle counties and along the river bottoms; or still higher up, as a farmer on a large; or still farther out in the West, as the hunter of "cattle upon a thousand hills;" or the tender of sheep, with dog, and scep, and crook. But he may find himself inquiring, who would be his neighbors in either case! and thinking that that, perhaps, might influence his choice of residence into Texas. I will suppose the question whispered in my ear; and since it is not unladdably curious, nor saucily inquisitive, I will tell him

WHO LIVES THERE.

And, first, there are two races that turn up everywhere. Like spice in a pie, they flavor the whole. They are the sons of Abraham, and the universal Yankee. The Jew, with his Cheap John store, his peddler's pack, his knavery, and his "monish," is in every city and on every road, doing his share of lying and cheating the world, while waiting for destiny to be fulfilled, and the tribes to return to Jerusalem; while in no new town or village on this continent where the English language is half spoken can a visitor drop into a parsonage, a law office, a doctor's room, a school-house, a railroad depot, or a shop, without standing more than even chances that he finds a Yankee making himself at home. And if he chance to be struck with the idea that the Yankees are all professional characters, he has only to disabuse his mind by taking a trip among the rest of the world, and he will find some of the same genus moulded into every class he meets. He seems equally at home in the pulpit and the desk, at the bar and the desk, on the ranch and the river. He climbs as high and burrows as low as humanity has learned to go; and, of course, is perfectly at home in Texas.

It used to be an old Southern notion that Yankees were all peddlers, with wooden nutmegs and nutmegs to sell; though cute at a trade, sneaks, and desolate at heart, with neither spirit to resent an insult nor courage to chastise it. But the world has grown wiser since; and I have witnessed a few "interesting scenes," in which the chivalry have had their respect wonderfully increased—if not for the Yankee's religious turn of mind and meek and peaceful disposition, at any rate for his readiness for a quarrel and perfect ability to take care of himself and his own affairs. But, the Yankee and Jew aside, we come to particulars. The settlers upon the sugar lands are largely from Louisiana, and have come to Texas for cheaper lands than those they left behind them. A traveller through Eastern Texas and the middle counties would recognize in almost every neighborhood the expressions peculiar to half a dozen of the other Cotton States; and, were he to ask the negroes upon any plantation where they came from, he would be likely to be told, from all the lower Southern States. These men have nearly all come in overland, and brought their families, their negroes, cattle, horses, mules, hogs, farming-tools, and customs along with them. They moved for more room and better pay, and have almost universally met with good fortune to pay them for their pains.

In travelling through the northern and a part of the western portion of the State (the grain region,) one is struck by the change in its inhabitants even more than by the change of soil and scenery. It is an intermixture of northern and western men, and of Missourians and Arkansas men, with a fair sprinkling of foreigners from every European State.

After crossing the Gandalupe, and getting into western Texas proper, or the "stock lands," northern men and Germans are mostly in the ascendant. The Germans, however, occupy a sort of intermediate territory between the grain and the stock, embracing the New Brawnfels and Fredericksburg region; where, in virtue of good farming and partial irrigation, they contrive to compel good crops, whether nature is willing or no.

R. ST. JAMES.

Bravery Rewarded.

It will be remembered that several letters were received by General Grant last winter from individuals in different parts of the country, enclosing small sums of money to be given as a reward to the first person in the military service of the United States who should plant the stars and stripes over the city of Richmond. The following letter from Gen. Grant explains the disposition made of the money:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865.

To Sergeant David W. Young, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers:

The sum of four hundred and sixty dollars was sent to me by patriotic citizens, to be presented as a reward for the first person in the army who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault upon Petersburg. You have been selected by Major General H. G. Wright, commanding the 6th Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command; and I herewith present to you one hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, being one-third of the original sum. It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your commanding general such unqualified testimony of your gallantry as displayed in battle, and to be the medium for transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defence of our common country.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The following named soldiers received similar letters and the same amount of money: Sergeant Thomas Magraw, Company B, 23d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, selected by Major General John Gibbon for the 24th army corps; Corporal Jacob R. Tucker, Company G, 4th Regiment Maryland Volunteers, selected by Major General Charles Griffin for the 5th army corps.

STANTON AND BUCHANAN.—Ex-Gov. Washburne's oration at Portland, on the Fourth of July, contains the following:

"And that no example might be wanting to illustrate the degeneracy of the times and the perfidy of the publicans, who, at critical periods could alone occupy the high places of power, it was found that an administration of the people's choice, and representing what appeared to be the average opinion and sentiment of the country, had deliberately set itself to the work, in concert with open traitors, of betraying and destroying the Government it had been appointed and sworn to preserve. And so well were its plans laid for the accomplishment of this flagitious purpose that they could scarcely have failed, if not to accomplish the end designed, still to have produced such complications, and given the rebellion such additional advantages, as would have rendered the preservation of the Union, if possible, a matter of vastly greater difficulty and cost than it has been, had it not been for one of those fatal blunders, which, under the overruling hand of Providence, men engaged in wicked enterprises are so apt to make. We tremble when we think that the salvation of the nation's prestige and honor, if not of its life, and of the cause of free government everywhere, depended upon the rebellion, as it seemed, of the accession, in the winter of 1861, of Edwin M. Stanton to the Cabinet of President Buchanan. He made himself at once the ruling spirit and the directing power of that false but weak Administration; and by his own personal strength, which was 'as the strength of ten,' by his his iron will and his sublime devotion, averted that monstrous crime, that unutterable disgrace, and that calamity—disunion by consent of the Government itself."

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., embracing samples of 1,200 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND.

The transfer of the Richmond Post-office to its old quarters in the Custom House, was to have taken place on Saturday.

Major Cabell Breckinridge, son of General John C. Breckinridge, both of the late Confederate army, is in Richmond.

The schooner "Elizabeth and