THE SENTINEL.

Thursday, June 7, 1866.

The Washington Mission.

The point was well and forcibly pressed by Mr. Clark, of Craven, in the debate in the Convention, on Saturday, that the resolutions of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, were, in their present verbiage and shape, an indirect if not a positive, endorsement of the Radicals of Congress. The preamble to the resolutions expresses the hope that was felt "that the President (during the recess of the Convention) would have been authorized by Congress to declare the State restored to the Union." As the President, in an official proclamation, has emphatically declared that very thing, the irresistible inference that flows from the resolutions is, as Mr. Clark contended, that the President has done, without the consent of Congress, what he *had no right to do*. In other words, it is a direct endorsement of Stevens and Sumner, and is an assertion that Congress has sole control of the subject of reconstruction. It ignores the Executive prerogative, and repudiates, besides, the theory upon which the President's policy has been based, i. e. that the States of the South are and always have been in the Union, they having failed to make their revolution successful. Still more than this; Does not the Convention see that it will stultify itself, by the adoption of these resolutions, after having itself declared the ordinance of secession, passed by the Convention of 1861, to have been at all times null and void? Practically, this will be the effect; for, whatever their professions to the contrary, all the legislation of the Radicals thus far, and all that is proposed for the future, is founded upon the assumption that the insurgent States *are yet to be restored*. In their haste and eagerness to *eat dirt, ad nauseam*, some of the members of the Convention are in danger of *eating their own words*, as well.

We shall note, here, until the actual result shows us to a different conviction, that the Convention is prepared to place itself in a position of antagonism to President Johnson, as it would be by the adoption of these resolutions. We do not over state the fact, when we assert that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the people of North Carolina gratefully endorse and support his wise and beneficent policy. We do not exaggerate, when we further declare the opinion that, in the same proportion, they would prefer to endure their present harsh grievances, rather than voluntarily accept the ostracism, proscription and degradation of the Stevens-Sumner-Holden-Brownlow programme. Profoundly anxious for reconciliation, and willing to do, as they have already done, everything that can be done with honor, dignity and safety in order to accomplish it, there is still a depth of debasement to which they are unwilling voluntarily to descend. They may be precipitated down to it by the strong arm of Radical fury and vindictiveness, and there may be recreant men in their own midst who will assist in giving them a thrust in the same direction, but we cannot yet believe that an enlightened Convention of the people, assembled to reflect their sentiments and interests, and acting under the strong obligations which the times devolve upon them, will aid in the work.

To return to the subject of the mission: We take the liberty of warning the Convention in time, to beware of their action. So far as the press of the State is an index of the popular will and opinion, it is unanimous, as yet, with one scurvy exception, in its denunciation of the step,—particularly, that feature of it which proposes to consult *Congress* upon the subject of reconstruction. Such a proposition is an absurdity, in that no *one* can specify the means of approaching Congress in its organized capacity; and it will entail a burning disgrace upon the State, if it is contemplated that the State of North Carolina shall kneel for her rights in the Union with such *individuals as* Stevens, Sumner, *et id omne genus*.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written, the Special Committee to whom the resolutions were referred, it will be seen by yesterday's proceedings of the Convention, have reported them back in a modified form—expunging the obnoxious portions of the preamble animadverted upon above, and providing for a commission to wait upon the *authorities* of the Government, instead of upon the President and on Congress, *as* resolved. The modified resolutions, in this respect, are open to the same objection as the original. There is no necessity for *any* Commission, at all,—the President having already announced what was required at our hands, and having declared that we have fully complied with his demands,—but any application to Congress, aggregately or individually, directly or indirectly, will, we trust, be summarily rejected and spurned.

Radical Conventions of N. C.—This body assembles in this City, to-day.

We are requested to inform delegates that they are expected to assemble in the Supreme Court Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church, in the Southern States, will hold its annual convention in St. John's Church, Cabarrus county, N. C., commencing on the 14th day of June, 866.

The Memphis correspondent of the New York Times attributes the recent negro riot to the radical element, which his communication courts of that city. "The disenfranchisement of the citizens of Memphis," we are told, "has resulted in the domination of a low and worthless class, with honorable exceptions, who are directly responsible for these disturbances, and whose chosen Mayor is even a yet more guilty participe criminis."

An editor out West, who had served on a jury, says that he is so full of law that it is hard for him to keep from cheating somebody.

There is an old negro in Danville one hundred and fifteen years old. He has smoked ever since he was ten years old, and, the Times says, has buried seventeen masters, who, we suppose, died of smoke.

Political Parties.

It cannot be successfully controverted, that the untoward and disastrous results which have befallen the country, within the last five years, were the result of the fierce conflict of parties, the one to hold and the other to gain the control of the Government. Conservatism was at too low an ebb in the country, to counteract and defeat the ends and aims of partizan rivalry.—The interests of the whole nation were but as a feather in the balance, when contrasted with the stake the demagogues and fanatics had in the success of party.

At the North this same bitter, partizan rivalry still exists. The so-called Republican party will sacrifice political consistency, the Constitution and the country, to retain its power. This is a foregone conclusion, and no stone will be left unturned to defeat, and if possible, to demolish the Democratic party. The Democratic party, with a platform conservative, national and constitutional, is nevertheless too weak to contend with the opposition. Its hatred of the opposition is not less intense than that of its enemies, and its eager pursuit after power, after the control of the government, is only equalled by the determination of the Republicans to hold it. It is thus that, between the two, without any intention on the part of the Democratic party to effect that object, the South is to be ground to powder, if help comes from no other source. We say the Democratic party is too weak to accomplish its object, however good that object may be. Though composed of peace and war Democrats, the party is liable to the stigma, the unpopular odium of having opposed a war for the restoration of the Union. Many of them may truthfully deny this destructive charge, yet the public mind at the North cannot be made to think otherwise. The most rational conclusion therefore must be reached, that while the history of the war is fresh in the memory of the North, no party liable to be stigmatized as the anti-war, anti-Union party, can by any possibility be successful.

With such facts before us, we are forced to the conviction, that any reliance upon the Democratic party at the North, at present, to defeat the Republican party and the utter prostration of the South by the agency of Radical measures, will prove a failure. We, therefore, hail, as one of the best signs of the times, the organization of the Constitutional Union party, composed of conservative men hitherto acting with both the Republican and Democratic parties.—Leading men throughout the country, who are truly conservative, both Democrats and Republicans, are rallying to that party. It is believed to have the sanction of the President, and certainly gives hope of an organization around which all conservative men can rally, who give their support to the policy of President Johnson and an early reconciliation between the States.

If this view be correct, what is the plain duty of the people of the North Carolina? In this State, whatever may have been the former political differences of our people, it cannot be doubted, that, upon the only vital question which now concerns us, there is a wonderful approach to unanimity. Four-fifths, at least, of the people of North Carolina are united in the support and defence of President Johnson and his policy, as opposed to "strait-section" or Radical measures. Our people may almost be said to be a unit, in their utter abhorrence and condemnation of the policy of the Radical Congress, and in their desire for the restoration of a Constitutional Union, under the Constitution as *it is*, without further amendment. Gov. Worth is the representative and leader of the Constitutional Union men of North Carolina. He is identified actively with the success of President Johnson's policy, as opposed to Holden-Brownlowism and Radicalism, and his supporters all over the State sympathize with him.—Opposition to Gov. Worth, therefore, must embolden and encourage Radicalism, and is calculated to weaken the influence of the President and to engender a spirit of collision and discord, where none should exist.

If the friends of the Holden-Brownlow faction wish to try their strength and prolong a controversy in the State, that has been productive of nothing but evil, they of course have the right to do so, but it requires no prophetic ken to predict their utter overthrow. Intrinsically, this is the only issue in North Carolina: Shall the liberal constitutional policy of President Johnson prevail, or shall *strait-section*, Brownlowism and Radicalism be in the ascendant?

All Hail! Edgecombe!

At the County Court of Edgecombe, held last week, the following members of the Special Court were present, viz: Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Chairman; W. S. Battle, David Cobb, L. H. Cherry and W. F. Lewis, Esquires. But little business, beyond the usual routine, was done.

The report of the Finance committee, of which Judge Howard was chairman, elicited some discussion. The report stated the municipal debt of the county to be $128,500, in Confederate currency, contracted in Confederate times. This sum, scaled to its gold value, amounted to only $5,281, which the committee urged should be funded as soon as it could be done, in order to prevent the necessity of increased taxation. In the discussion, repudiation was hinted at; this brought Judge Howard to his feet, and in an eloquent and forcible speech he urged the Court to vindicate the integrity of old Edgecombe by immediate action in support of the report.

On this occasion a full bench of the Justices occupied their places, and the following just and sensible resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee of Finance be adopted, recognizing the obligation of the County to pay the real value of the Funds received by the County for indigent families, and other purposes, and that the Committee of Finance be instructed to confer with the holders of the evidences of such indebtedness, and report a satisfactory mode of funding or paying such indebtedness to the next February Term."

We hope that similar action will be taken by every County in the State. The example of Edgecombe is not only worthy of imitation, but she is entitled to the highest praise.

Who are Disunionists?

The Democratic Convention of the State of Ohio, recently in session at Columbus, was largely attended, and the resolutions adopted upon the occasion were of the most conservative and national character. The Hon. A. G. Thurman presided, and we make the following extract from his patriotic address upon assuming the duties of the chair:

"We see eleven states that have laid down their arms, are obedient to the Constitution and the laws, and are anxious to resume the exercise of their constitutional rights, forcibly deprived of them, heavily taxed without representation and ruled by laws in the making of which they have not the slightest voice. And this done by a party that calls itself Union and Republican. Pray, gentlemen, if this be Union what is disunion? if this be Republican what is despotism? Did ever any one hear English rule over Ireland, Austrian rule over Hungary, and Russian rule over Poland called republican? I fancy not—and yet wherein do they differ in principle from that rule which our Abolition so-called Congress exercises and is striving to consolidate over the Southern States? And who does not see that if the precedent be set and approved, of Congress excluding a State or States from representation, there never will be wanting a pretext for a like exclusion of any State obnoxious to a majority or the Congress, or whose representation would oppose a bar to the schemes of that majority or to the perpetuation of its power? If the representation of a State is to depend upon the will of Congress, instead of the provisions of the Constitution, of what use is the Constitution, or what vitality has our form of Government? What would have been said had the Congress, when the Hartford Convention was in session, and when Massachusetts forbade her militia to pass her own borders to defend the country, excluded the New England States from representation? What would the Sumners, and Wades, and Stevenses of that day have said to that? And yet there was just as much right to do so then, as there is to exclude the Southern States now—that is to say, there was and is no right of exclusion in either case. Let no man deceive himself, or be deceived by sophistry upon this question."

This presents the case in its true and proper aspects. The only "disunionists" now to be found, throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, are the Radicals of the North, and their few sympathizers, South. They are not simply theoretical disunionists, either, but the practical tendency of their course is revolutionary and destructive of the bonds of Union.

It will be found, upon examination, that the greater portion of the Southern Radicals are men who were disunionists years before the war,—who always preached the doctrine of secession and sought to educate the people to its support. It is impossible for them to unlearn the lessons of a lifetime. They were for disruption long before there was the necessity supposed to exist for it. They are for it now, practically and really, whatever their professions to the contrary.

Proposition to increase Taxes.—Some member of the State Convention has introduced an ordinance creating the office of Lieutenant Governor in this State, and we regret to see that the Raleigh *Sentinel* is advocating his adoption. As the office of Lt. Governor will demand an additional expenditure of public money, it may justly be termed a proposition to increase taxes. The *Sentinel* argues that the additional expense will be but very little, and therefore the office ought to be created. "Little additional" expenses added on now and then is the cause of present high taxes, and we think it time to stop adding on another dollar.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

"We regret to see" that our friend of the *Democrat* is opposing so many measures of manifest utility, because, now and then, a very "little additional" expense may be involved. While we should be exceedingly careful, at the present time, in augmenting the expenses of the State government, we should not reject propositions that look to the benefit of the State, merely because an insignificant addition may thereby be made to the demands on the Treasury.

In the matter of the Lieut. Governorship, the extra expense will be involved, though our article upon the subject, we confess, was calculated to mislead the *Democrat*. Indeed, at the time, we were not acquainted with the details of the bill proposing to create the office. It simply provides that the Lieutenant Governor shall receive the *per diem* of the Speaker of the House, and that only during the session of the Legislature.

The Convention, on yesterday, we are glad to see, finally passed the bill, so that it is now a part of the Constitution, and the people on the August next, will be called upon to elect a Lieutenant Governor.

The True Doctrine.

A correspondent of the *Old North State*, writing from this City, takes the following manly, practical and sensible view of the "situation":

"The worthy President, in his introductory speech to the Convention, at its last session, declared that "*we are going home*." A distinguished member present, turning to another, said: "*Wrong, sir; we have always been there.*" Your correspondent is incapable of appreciating the sentiment of either; for, after so many efforts to get there, he feels as if the only way of accomplishing that object is to continue our session in improving our own State—legislate wisely its organic law; cultivate fraternal feelings with both sections; bury all past feels; be not too hasty in begging for further favors; *and, above all, never to lose our self-respect and surrender our honor, merely to get our members elect to seats in Congress.*"

This is the genuine spirit. Denied our rights by Congress,—shut out from the national councils to recuperation,—let us turn to the development of our internal resources and capabilities. So long as the Radical fury lasts, we can possess our souls in what patience we may,—waiting for the dawning of a better time. Above all, never let us lose our self-respect, and surrender our honor, merely to get our members elect to seats in Congress."

The merciless way in which the Raleigh *Standard* quoting the *Standard* of 1863-4 against the *Standard* of 1865-6, urges the former to prosecution under the act prohibiting cruelty to animals.

Nothing was wanted to complete the likeness between Holden and Brownlow, except a little ribaldry on the part of the former—the last *Standard* supplies this. He is giving over his enemies to the devil "in King Cambyses vein."—*Pet. Index.*

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Monday, June 4.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. McGehee, for the select Committee to which was referred Mr. McDonald's resolutions declaring what has been done, and appointing a Committee to ascertain what is necessary to be done, to restore the State to the Federal Union, reported the following as a substitute therefor:

Whereas, the people of the State of North Carolina have manifested their loyalty to the general Government by promptly adopting such measures as were deemed necessary to restore their relations to that Government, to wit: An ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession; an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina; an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the rebellion; which said ordinances have become a part of the organic law of the State: And whereas, the relations of the State to the general Government have not yet been fully recognized; and whereas, the people of the State do ardently desire that whatever obstacles are still in the way may be removed:

Be it Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the President of this Convention to proceed to Washington and confer with the authorities of the general Government and report the results of their conference to this Convention at an early day.

Mr. Ward introduced an ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company. Referred to a standing committee of five, to be styled the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, an ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year 1861.

Mr. McRae, an ordinance to enable the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company to establish a National Bank in town of Fayetteville. Referred to the committee on Currency.

Mr. Grissom, a resolution to hold evening sessions from and after to-day. Laid over under rule.

Mr. Wright, from the committee to which was referred the petition of Rev. Thos. D. Fleury for relief from pedlar's tax for the year 1865, submitted an ordinance to grant such relief, accompanied by a lengthy and humorous report, setting forth the reasons why the committee, while recommending relief in this particular instance, were opposed to its further extension.

Mr. Pearsall moved to lay the report and ordinance on the table, which was not agreed to.

The Convention proceeded to consider the amended Constitution.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the Declaration of Rights by adding the following:

Sec. 27. All Courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Adopted.

Sec. 28. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

The consideration of these sections of Article 2nd, of the Constitution, which relate to the bonds of representation, was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the following section was interpolated in Article II, between sections 14 and 15, viz:

"The style of the acts and laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina," as follows."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by adding the following section:

"Each member of the General Assembly before this taking his seat shall take an oath or affirmation that he is constitutionally qualified to take his seat."

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the amendment was amended by adding the words "to the best of his knowledge and belief."

The amendment as amended was then adopted—yeas 98, nays 11.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved to amend section 22, by striking out the words "by one fifth of the members present." (The section as it stands requires a call of the yeas and nays in the General Assembly, if sustained by one-fifth of the members present.)

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, said that this amendment merely proposed to restore the Constitution as it formerly stood. The change requiring a motion for the yeas and nays to be sustained by one fifth of the members present was made by the Convention of 1861. Messrs. Turner and Leach, in opposing the spirit of secession manifested in the Senate in 1860-61, had annoyed the secession Senate by repeated calls for the yeas and nays. He believed the change was made with a view of silencing the voices of loyal men, and depriving them of a record.

Mr. Eaton did not see how any loyal man could object to the section as it stood. It was substantially the same as the provision contained in the Constitution of the United States upon the same subject, and is almost identical.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Buxton moved to amend Sec. 24 by inserting after the word "Comptroller" the word "Comptroller." Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moore, this section was further amended by striking out the words "and Council of State."

On motion of Mr. Logan, Sec. 19 was amended by striking out the words "before the meeting of the General Assembly," and inserting the words "when ever the General Assembly is not in session." This section was further amended, on motion of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words "of election" after the word "write."

On motion of Mr. Moore, Sec. 2 of article III was amended by striking out the words "or above" and inserting the words "of at least."

On motion of Mr. Logan, the same section was amended by striking out the words "five years" and inserting the words "two years immediately preceding his election," so that it now reads.

Mr. Logan moved to strike out, in the same section, the word "ten," and insert "two." Not agreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered a substitute for article IV, except sections 3 and 4, of the Constitution, as reported by the committee to revise the Constitution, which amendment was under rule, and referred to the committee on revisal of the Constitution.

Article IV in relation to the Judicial Department was then postponed indefinitely for the present.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, section 1, of article V was amended by striking out after the words "Almighty God" the word "or" and inserting the word "and" in its stead.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

[The Reports of committees appointed on the nominations, was called for. For Mr. Winston's report should have said Mr. Thompson.

Tuesday, June 5th, 1866.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire whether the objects for which this Convention was called have not been accomplished, and that they report a resolution fixing a time for adjournment.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, an ordinance restraining the taking of excessive usury.

Mr. Walkup, an ordinance extending the time for perfecting titles to land sold for taxes.

Mr. Grissom, an ordinance concerning Wills.

Mr. Phillips, a resolution to raise a committee to inquire as to the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the Convention took up the ordinance to amend the stay law—reported from the Select committee on that subject for a similar ordinance referred to them.—Mr. Grissom said that the ordinance had been erroneously printed in some respects and proposed sundry amendments.

Mr. Phillips moved that the ordinance be recommitted. The subject was one of prime importance. The committee was now proposing amendments to its own ordinance. It would be better to have the views of the Committee fully presented.

Mr. Ferebee said he thought the motion of the delegate from Orange a very proper one—The stay law passed by the last Legislature is worse for the debtor than the laws for the same object passed by any of the other Southern States. Something must be done to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and there is no better time than the present to shape our legislation for this object. The country is exhausted, the people are without means to meet their liabilities, and if a little indulgence is not given them delegates may not be surprised to find, before the year closes, a state of feeling and excitement much to be deplored.

The ability of the farmer *now*, as compared with his ability *before* the emancipation of slavery, to pay his debts, is as one to ten; in other words, nine-tenths of his means are swept away. This state of things has been forced upon the people, their farms all laid waste, houses and fences burned, their stock driven off, and their labor taken from them. Time to repair this damage must be allowed. Forbearance must be exercised towards each other.—Delay now to act may be fatal, and injury may result, which it will be impossible to repair.—Add, also, the fact that we have an unreasonable Federal tax to pay which is, of itself, as heavy and burdensome as it is possible for the tax payer to bear, and, at the same time, subsist his family. We cannot yet see the time when the burden of this tax will be removed, probably not for several years. Mr. F. said the stay law is defective in many particulars, and unjust and oppressive in its provisions. The practical operation of the law is to excite, to provoke, to oneing. It makes creditors vie with each other to see which can get his judgment first. Those who are disposed to exercise mercy and forbearance are driven by this law to bring his suit for fear some other creditor may get the first lien on the property of the debtor. Suits for debt, therefore, will be without number after the first of July next, and a scene of confusion, excitement and oppression will follow, such as this generation has never witnessed. In the testimony of General Sheridan to the Committee of the House of Representatives, in regard to the condition of the people of the Gulf States, he remarks that in two years, the real estate in Louisiana will have changed hands, and will be held by Northern capitalists. Under this stay law, if its provisions are enforced, a similar state of things will take place here.

Mr. F. said he desired to have this law so amended as that it will, as its title proposes to do, afford protection and relief to the unfortunate debtor. For that reason he was decidedly in favor of referring this ordinance back to the committee, that they may perfect and report such amendments to the law as the exigencies of the times and the people demand.

The motion to recommit was then adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the Committee to which was referred the substitute for article IV, except sections 3 and 4, of the Constitution, as reported by the Committee to revise the Constitution, reported the same back recommending its adoption.

The Committee proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the substitute proposed for article IV, was first considered. This amendment establishes the office of Lieutenant Governor.

With a view to testing the sense of the Convention as to the establishment of this office, Mr. Moore, of Wake, (though decidedly in favor of creating the office) moved to strike out from the substitute the words "Lieutenant Governor."

Mr. Buxton addressed the Convention in opposition to this motion.

Mr. Cantwell supported the motion. He opposed the creation of the office, because of its inutility and expense.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, withdrew his motion to strike out the words "Lieutenant Governor," and moved instead, that the section be adopted.

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford.

The section was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Ferebee, Purches, Gahagan, Garland, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Lyon, Logan, McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatham, Person, Richardson, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Stewart, Swan, and Ward—38.

The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock, to-morrow.

Incidents of the War.

From "The Land we Love," (Gen. Hill's Magazine) we copy the following:

"At Malvern Hill a certain division drove the gunners away from a series of guns, but was too weak to hold its ground. The division commander, believing that a single additional regiment would enable him to hold the guns, rode to where he saw a body of men not under his command lying down awaiting orders, and briefly explained to them the state of things, and called for volunteers. A young man, with a chin as smooth as a girl's, stepped out and said: "I am here with a portion of the Twentieth North Carolina regiment; *we all volunteer; we are ready to go anywhere and to perform any duty.*" That young man was Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, and we feel confident that he expressed not merely the sentiment of his own heroic regiment, but of all the regiments then in service from his State. Colonel B——— was at that time a Lieutenant Colonel, and his extreme youth was thought to be an objection to promotion when a vacancy occurred. But upon this incident being mentioned to Mr. Davis, the promotion was made."

A South Carolina officer furnishes a tribute to a North Carolina soldier, which we must give in our own words, as his paper has been unfortunately misplaced.

"At the first battle of Fredericksburg, Ransom's North Carolina brigade was ordered to reinforce Cobb at the celebrated *stone wall*, which Burnside, like Fremont and Shields, tried to capture, and with the same success. As soon as the brigade appeared, more than a division of the enemy opened a terrific fire upon it, and the batteries on the other side rained their shot and shell with the more [illegible] were pushed with all rapidity to the precipice back of the wall, and then, without a moment's hesitation, they sprang down it to find shelter behind the wall. But a dignified mountaineer of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment (Rutledge's) refused to run at all, and walked forward with the most leisurely indifference.—His hat blew off. He went back and picked it up. His knapsack, probably hit by a ball, fell off; he stooped down, re-adjusted it, and went on. He was now the solitary target for more than a thousand rifles; but this did not quicken his pace. When he reached the precipice, he determined not to risk the leap, preferring to slide down gently. He did slide down, but it was as a dead man he reached the bottom.—He was buried that night, and there was not an inch of his body which was not pierced by a ball."

Hon. A. A. H. Stuart publishes a letter in answer to the attack made on him by Senator Trumbull. It will be remembered that a man named Dewes sent on a memorial with 149 names to it, asking the return of the Federal soldiers to Augusta county, now confessed that these names were principally *forgeries*. But instead of turning upon the infamous persons who had committed forgery to prove a libel against his neighbors, he actually found sympathy in the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Stuart was roundly attacked for detecting him. To shield this "Union man" against "rebel persecution," his forgeries were put into his hands for him to put into the fire. Mr. Stuart says one of those who acknowledged that he signed the petition was a baker, who said he wanted the soldiers back to give him a market for his bread!

More of the Freedmen's Bureau.—A bill is before Congress to extend that notorious system of fraud, slavery and corruption, called the Freedmen's Bureau, for two years more. In the appropriation bill for the present year twelve millions of dollars are bestowed upon this institution. Next year the sum will be fifteen millions and the year after it will be increased to twenty millions; for such gigantic abuses grow by what they feed upon. All this money must come from the pockets of Northern taxpayers. Strike out the twenty millions of dollars given to this Bureau for the benefit of indolent darkies and avaricious Yankee overseers and our taxes will be greatly lessened. Continue the Bureau for two years more and our taxes will be correspondingly increased. This practical view of the subject we recommend to Congressmen and to the constituents of Congressmen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

What the Adams Express Company is to receive for Transporting Money.—Gold coin and bullion is to be transported at one-half of a cent per mile for $1,000 for distances not over two hundred miles, and distances exceeding five hundred miles, one-quarter of a cent per mile per $1,000; silver coin and bullion at twice the rate above specified—freights on coin and bullion to be paid in coin; all other money, United States treasury notes, &c., twenty-five to fifty cents per $1,000, according to distance, &c.

What is Fort Erie?—Fort Erie is no fort at all, any more than Fort Lee, on the Hudson, where a motley class of pleasure-seekers from this city go, of a summer's day, to get a breath of fresh air and a fine view. Fort—none is there, nor has been for the last fifty years; but a curious explorer of the locality easily finds the ditch of one which existed in the war of 1812. No British soldiers were found there by the Fenians, nor even a military sentinel.—*New York World.*

—Brownlow calls Prentice the "butt-end of original sin"—Which must be the next thing to the "root of all evil."