THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

RECONSTRUCTION.

use, than the word "Reconstruction," Yet its use is unavoidable, however little un sible for the employment of the term, as the following : applicable to the late revolting States. Upon the presumption that the Constitution of the United States was in force before the war, during the war, and since the war, the States needed no reconstruction. During the war, the Constitution of the United States was simply suspended in the said States, rendering null and void all Constitutions and laws, or clauses of Con thrown over this subject is briefly this: stitutions of laws, passed in the interim, or during the war, in violation of the Constiration of the United States. This, to our mind, was the constitutional status of the states at the close of the war. What was then needed, and all that was needed, was the rehabilitation of the officiary of the States. form, except the old anti-slavery or ultra by the removal of all those officers, whose offices necessarily implied and required an ring the eatire war. The guilt of revolt or now has no resemblance to the old. Repubrebellion was entirely personal, and hence hear party who a appeared early after the the people of the South, who were guilty of origin of the government; nor is it now, in to its penalties, and required punishment 1856 in 1860, or in 1864, but seeks to emor reconstruction, terms which have come body the popular elements of public opin to mean the same thing. When the war as belligerent powers, the character of the change in the relations of the contestants. what used to be raised progressive Democra-Had President Johnson consulted as closely and since, and called Congress together craftortions to it, holding very dissimilar Constitution demanded, the whole pro power of public panels: Mr. Wendell gramme, while it might have fallen harder have been complete, and the entire nation would have now been at peace. Unfortunately, the virulence of personal and partizan hate prevented, and Mr. Johnson un dertook, and failed, to reconstruct what the Constitution had already reconstructed; thus seeming to necessitate an effort, on the

with the lights and feelings they then had. upon the rocks—that in all the attempts at of the South to the Republican party reconstruction, whether on the part of the This, perhaps, embraces by far the largest President or of Congress, the great body of Inction of its action working men, and with political sentiment, have acquiesced without resistance, faithfully dom, what was required, only exercising the free choice of American citizens in such matters as were left to their discretion. In the plain requirements of the President everything was done which was demanded. When Congress submitted the Howard amendment to the Southern States, not as a plan of reconstruction with conditions, penalties or pledges, but as a simple amendment to the Constitution, to be decided by the free choice of the people, they rejected it. They did right. As freemen, they could not have done otherwise. But when Congress, as it has certainly done now, proposes a scheme of reconstruction in the form of a law of Congress, fixing conditions, penalties and pledges, the people of the South, with unprecedented unsnimity, without any real change of opinion, yet in the interests of peace and good citizenship, are ready to proceed to comply with all its requirements.

else. All, perhaps, did the best they could,

The terms of the Sherman Shellabarger bill and the Wilson supplemental bill, are clearly expressed in words indicating a proposition for a settlement, - a reconstruction upon compliance with expressed conditions, -a finality. It is difficult for us to perceive how any one can doubt that Congress intended it as a finality. The history of its adoption, the compromise character of the acts, as between the divergent views of the Republican members of Congress, the final vote, and especially the language of the acts themselves, under any other process of legislation, would be sufficient to stamp its character as a finality, when the terms are faithfully complied with by the Southern

Added to this, the declarations of Ma Sherman, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Greely, Mr. Uing ham, and others, at the time of its passage and since, together with the consentaneous voice of almost the entire press and people of the North, that it is a finality, and will be so treated by the Congress, go strongly to confirm this idea and to encourage the friends of peace and Union in the South to continue to urge it as a final settlement of the question of reconstruction.

But there are very significant off setts to this view. These are very discouraging to those true Southern men who anxiously desire a settlement. Mr. Wendell Phillips. Mr. Thaddens Stevens, and a few others, positively deny that it is a finality. The expressions of Judge Kelly, the Washington Chronicle, the Raleigh Standard, and the remarks of Mr. Wilson now and then, show that they prefer it should not be regarded as a finality, only in a certain event. Still later, in the recent address made to the South is from the Catholics of Cincinnati.

by the Republican Congressional Committee at Washington written, it is said, by Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., a true disciple of Phillips and Stevens, and which committee is mainly composed of radical Republicans, Perhaps there is no word in the English there are expressions which very clearly language likely to become more natiseating show they do not regard it as a finality. to the American people, from its frequent The address at first indicates that the compliance of the States with the Congressional terms may be regarded, as final, yet subsederstood. The Republican party is respon- quently it throws doubt upon the subject by

"By the acts herewith presented, it will be seen that Congress reserves to itself the full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for sion into the Union. That right will be ex-ercised fairly and generously. But yet in the interest of peace and loyalty, certain conditions and precedents are had down in revolting States, and, upon the failure of the laws. These must be uset. But beyond the revolt, that instrument at once resumed these conditions. Congress must be satisfied. its sway, with all the laws of the United spectively are, and are likely to be, logal to the States made in conformity thereto, over | Page by decisive and trustworthy majorities Our interpretation of the fog and mist .

The Republican party, being composed of

the Democratic party since the war began has no settled or fixed principles or plat abolition and high tariff platform, as a tagonism with the Federal government, and notions of popularized epinion as are the filling them, with men, who had been evolved by circumstances, and the progress truly loyal to the Federal government du of events. Hence, the Republican party, treason, in its proper legal sense, were hable its principles and aims what it was in ion as time advances, so as to secure its own samed the proportions of a contest between permanency. Hence, about now, it will be States remained unaltered, yet it worked a old Federalem, a little of old Whigery, and ex, all adjusted or as to be made subscripted the time-honored constructions of the Con to the altraviewed New England negrostitution, then, as he did some months after philism. The consequence is, there are sevsome three months after the war closed, to leading opinions, who are yet held together, adjust, by law, what the principles of the as Mr. Callagon would say, by the cohesive Phillips, Mr. Summer, and Mr. Stevens, reon comparatively few individuals, would present the person of the party known as uttra tadi als, with whom the regrees the demi god and chief idea, and who are upthat large class, represented by the Chronic de and Standard, with whom the public plunder is the non-year own, who ware nothing for the ingree of the white face, --part of Congress, to do the job over. In they can get their hands into the public this remark, we do not mean to inculpate effect and keep them there, and who chime the motives of the President, or any one in with Steven- & for, as the surest means of a complishing that object. Hence, they will may be or reconstruction when it can It cannot be denied—the fact is engraven | be accomplished by securing the committal this the Congressional Republican committer agree. There is a third class, large in numbers and vastly superior in intelligence and political votue to all the rest, who really desire reconstruction for the sake of peace and the future prosperity of the country, and who are ready to receive the South into the fidd of the Union, upon its compliance with the Congressional platform. loping at the same time that it will enure to the beautions the Republican territy

> this constitutes the great body of the party These are the substantes with which the South must contend in securing reconstruction. What then Because there is a doubt of a final settlement now, shall we oppose reconstruction? We hope not. Congress having laid down the law, let us, at least as fit as good citizenship denously keep the law. Let us do what we can conscientionally to carry out the law, in order that, by possibility, even hoping against hope, we nerv at last enter the harbor of peace and Union

With this faction the moderate Republicans.

sympathise, and the indications are that

TEXNESSEE Great significance is at tached to the recent summons of General Thomas to Washington, and his subsequent interview with Gen Grant and the Presi deut and Cabinet. The indications in Pennessee, growing out of the outrages perpetrated by Brownlow's armed militia, con sisting mainly of negroes, have assumed so alarming and portentous an aspect, that it has been deemed indispensable by the govermment to interpose and prevent civil war in the unfortunate State which is cursed by his wicked rule. There is no State "out of the Union," (so called,) which is in such a lawless and turbulent condition as Tennes see but under ultra Radical rule, the same state of things may be expected in all the other Southern States. There is to "peliel" in the South, that needs re-construction half so badly as Brownlow, and those who apologize for and defend him.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn, by tele graph, that a double tenement building on Market Square, in Norfolk, fell on vesterday. burying a number of people. The upper floor was used for dwellings - the lower for stores. The overhanging walls make the work of extricating the buried unfortunates very hazardous. We have no particulars as to names, &c.

Among the presents for the Pope, which were taken by the Catholic Church dignitaries who sailed from New York, was a model in silver, of the yacht Henrietta, carrying a cargo of \$50,000 in gold pieces. This presen

membrance of her martyred sons, are all that are left to the South from the work of the great civil war. That honor, mapager or malignity can successfully assails advance, and be the theme of song and store theke ntensify until the present generation deeps. Louisvelle, in dust; and then our chalden and children's children

Carotina has rarely made a reduct contribution of the tion to fame and lasters, first, when Greene decided Burgwyn Anderson left them the legacy of his bright young marie and a campie

aggregations from the old parties, with a strong admixture of foreign elements since the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed, and accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed, and accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed, and accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed, and accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed, and accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, 1831. The party was formed accessions from the 12th day of April, stitution be shared the first burgers of his but the great events in which; a- a new, be

played so illustrious a part, of a nill the tri-kial but pleasing mendents of his large self. Through the kind agency of the How A rior mind of his class," In the National tics Physics and Engineering, he was pur . that ordinary minds agonized over for hearale reading. But he was too for I all tool ing and genial companions, to conting, homself to the dry studies of the Aradonic and hence it was that he graduated only much a his class, a high standing, of itself, but nothing to what he might have accomplishd, as was evidenced by the fact that, it is first examination in Japanese after his calhis bivorite resort, and among the bounts of history, philosophy, and general inerastroiled and culted their choicest

In 1850, the strife in Concress by a enthe North and South, growing out of the Compromise agitation of that period, invaded the precincts of the Academy, and controversy was as excited and blenst as hot there as in the National Legislature While young Anderson was carried and the robot in the vindication of the imperited rights of his section, and devoted, with all he enthusiasm of his generous nature, to the sunny land of his nativity, his discusions were always marked by courte-y. one of these discussions, as described by General Stanley, it was remarked by a par ticipant: "Well, if war must follow ! that my day may have passed, that I may " said Anderson "deeply as I too would deplore it, or it must come, I would feel it should not off, for a succeeding, generalist a misery that I am more entirted to bear Those who were most intimately acquaint-ed with George B. Anderson Court, that it there was any one trait, next to his scrupul ous conscientiousness, and exalted sense of personal bonor that distinguished him and nade him the nature's nobleman be was it was his utter abangation of self. And what superb illustration of it was here!

In 1852 the class graduated, and Ander on's standing entitling him to the charged the arm of service he should enter, be se lected that of the Dragoons. After spirid ing six months at the Cavalry School Carlisle, he was detailed by the Hon Julison Davis, then Secretary of War, as an assistant to Lieut. Farke, of the Engineers, ardered to make a survey for a practical railroad route in California. In this segment tific duty, he spent most of the summer, tali and winter of 1853. We next find Light Anderson joining his regiment, the Dragoons, at Fort Chadburne, Texas-Among the officers more or less connected with this extreme and desolate frontier post, during the year of his stay, may be men-tioned W. J. Hardee, R. H. Anderson, A. bert Sidney Johnson, Geo. H., Steuart and H. H. Sibley, afterwards Confederate Gen erals, and Pleasanton and Stanly, subquently general officers in the Pederal arms In the fall of 1855, the regiment marches across the plains from Texas to Fort Biley, Kansas, when Anderson, then 1st. Licuten ant, commanded his company in the absence of Capt. Patrick Calhoon, then in his las The winter of 1855 '56 was spent at Fort Riley, and in the spring of the latter year, the Kansas troubles that time until the midd's of the summer of 1857, the troops in the country were incossantly engaged either in the arrest

[From the "Land We Love," for June 1 of predatory parties headed by such marked ders as Jim Lane and Ossawatomie Brown, or in interposing to prevent the destruction of in interposing to prevent the destruction of incomparison of the prevent the destruction of the interposing to prevent the destruction of the interpolation o of some exposed village by a Missouri mob. Here Licet Anderson had for a commander An unsuffied honor, a record that shaff be "Gen, E. V. Sumner, and served in the same immortal, and a craft for and aff counsite to commany with the since illustrious. Joseph E. Johnston. In 1857, the Utah expedition was undertaken, the 2nd Dragoons was one the regiments debuted for the duty, and or Licetenant Anderson was appointed its Adever tarnish. That record of horsess and publish to the autumn of 1859, passing over

at Lour-ville until April, 1861, when he resigned his commission in the United States Arms and hostened to North Carolina to had the fortunes with those of his State. Their glorious decided.

Lavish as have been their dictarge, North Heart the first officer of the old army, then arothe heart to the perfect his second and his ion to fame and history, than when Greene Heart V of Carolina. True to the particitie furgweyn Anderson left them the legals of such first instincts of his great heart, he tools for the detence of the dear land of -kartela to a stanta nel his affections. In that de to tell his setyres and community and a describe clied mobils died, in the prime that was as admirable when it are deared as or of members, in the full flush of promwas glorious in the conditions. The part of the possession of all the endear George Burgsyn Audition was less the first transcript that make life levely and

se yet the re-ruiting detail and was stationed

The following Spring, he re-

da, and best known seaths shattilid and in the real state of the transfer to the state of the State, at Warrangeson to the State, at Warrangeson to the State, was the damplifer of the State, was the damplifer of the State Transfer to the transfer to the state that the transfer to the state to the state that the state that the transfer to the state that the sta George Burgwan, of the Hermitiger to the leaf-out of Way. The regiment, being New Hanover, the head of a farmer period, trace of the earliest formed in the state, was by all the quedities want in action social composed at the classest material, and in the received his elementary a docute a caronic class to use social comes of the liest is prethat best of and instructions the modest, send a viscoit North a moding. John A and was subsequently a popul of the Wine Country, all burners, well-known throughout Bingham, and at the Cabbaci Distance in Hilberto. As a box, he are remarked as a least entire the brightness of his notation, as a many life and cherital disposition in produce in the brightness of his notation, are mind the and cherital disposition in produce in the same quark ment and standards have. The same quark them have the analysis of the same quark the which, in after the product of him in so tentation have a life in the same quark test at the University of North University of the same quark was the disposition of product in many test at the University of North University of the Same quark of the same quark of the people in many test at the University of North University of the same quark of the same quark of the people in many test at the University of North University of the same quark of the same quark of the people in many test at the University of North University of the same quark of the same quark of the people in many test at the University of North University of the same quark of the same of the people in many test at the University of North University of the same quark of the same quark of the people in many test at the University of North University of the same quark of the people in the people congruence elements of his command to sys tem, and, although applying to it the rigid promise who died early World delicent, organ and the regular army, he combined of Tarboro, albewarden butter at the part with the explorement decision so much of affill, and Professor W. t. Kerr at present the explorement kindness us to reconcile the as one of the finite serve speaks of help the two the regiment. His men loved has a speak made in a property of the first point. His men loved has pentlement, in magnetism of the serve of the standard was the exemplary in moral and a server of the standard was the server of ticologist of the State. The instrumentand imperiorit intersect to his rule, and to win President of the University special data. The Secretarian regiment. His men loved exemplary in morals and, in exercise of the first of the difference of the feature of the featur dents. Many lacts are in the presented of the Mandals of the Empire. And he, in the writer, exhibiting the granual that coat tyre, was proud of his regiment; and well turn, was proud of his regiment; and well have been, for a braver band of diject of such high hopes and tender is and talkers on ever fixed a forcor marched, under

The regiment, after being fully organized vial but pleasing incidents of his box and the formal allow being fully organized. Through the kind agency of the How A. W. Venalde, he obtained the apparation of a Cacletship to West Point, and Cale of the Military Arabency in 1848, a month of the Military Arabency in 1848, a month of the post, and, under his a class numbering timely-four young montand which graduated forty one month of the post, and, under his and which graduated forty one month of the post, and, under his particular graduated forty one month of the post, and, under his particular graduated forty one month. As soon as his studies, commenced, in Sept. Been at this early day he was strongly retember of the first year's year-se, it became to the first year's year-se, it became the form Brigadier Generalcy by apparent ito use the language of General's General's Beautegard and Johnston, who ry that "young Anderson was not only one of the brightest intellects, but the reverse to the brightest intellects, but the reverse to the brightest intellects, but the reverse to the brightest intellects. to no comment the claims. He remained in of their post in March, 1862. At Clark's Mountain on the Planelan, or reals for the Penns on temeral Pentherston, of Missis signal was to guest to the command of the each. General Johnston, and General D. II. Half commanding the division, express The common reported for sing to tien.

King at Yarktown on the 5th of April, and was assemble to the left of Gen. Magnider. Described to them. Although present and single's connected at Williamsburg, on the 5th of Max, the 1th regiment did not receive its see baptism of the until the Here the! Ambreson, in the absence of Gen. Featherston, commanded the brigade, which consists of the 49th. Va., Col. (ex Gov.) Smith, the 27th and 28th, Georgia, and the tin N. C. The latter carried into action wounded? Of 27 officers for duty, 24 were stier killed or wounded! No comment is needed to point the moral of such an exhib-You is it our purpose to give any further its many trace and thrilling incidents. will be recognized that few, if any, battles of the war were tought with more conspicnone value with timer exhibitions of individual are pichty or more spleadid instaces of aggregated during. Col. Anderson behaved turnighout with such distinguished gallantry and skill as to elicit the encountries from Gen. D. H. Hill and to draw from the Government a prompt cominterest as Brancher General and to him on the 9th, day of June,

The brigade assigned him was comp of the 2nd, 4th, 14th, and 30th, regiments of N. C. Troops, all of which, under their tion and subsequent commanders, corned

On the 26th, of June, the Series of fest the around Rulamond began, in all of which the bright paths spated, and in the cor cluding on of which (Malvern Hills Gen end Anderson received a wound in the hand, while it white his brave hore through

TThe writer of this skotch joined Good Ander on as Asipotent to total of his longade on the 25th day of August, 1862, whole It was in become on the Kanidan the army, after some six weeks' reposed you the giant struggles of the "seven days," being was not the ferture of Gen. Hill's decision ments of this remarkable campaign, until that of the 11th of September, at the South Mountain Gap, near Boonsboro, in Maryland, of which it may with safety be observed that, in its consequences, in accompli-innent of pre-determined objects and in the skirtul disposition of small numhers to appear everwhelming odds, it is without a parallel in the war. The division, unnisted until a late hour of the aftermer held in check the advance of the greater portion of McClellan's vast army, endeavor og, with battering-ram impetus, to force its through the parrow gap, and thereby afforded time for the concentration of our various corps, dispersed in strategic directions, in season for the bloody Sharpsburg. In this engagement (South

Mountain) Gen. Anderson behaved with his characteristic intrepidity, and additional evidence was turnished this day that none of his brigade commanders more enjoyed the confidence of the division community than the vonthful and recent Brigadier. This is exalted praise, when it is remember ed that he was associated with such men as Garland and Rodes. We need not tell who they were. Garland (between whom and Gen. Anderson, by the way, there existed an earnest friendship and mimurations tod early in this netion. An accomplished in theman, the very soul of chivaley, and so of the first civilian officers in the service would have won high distinction had lived. Bodes, who ultimately succeeded that Hill in the command of the division, was slain at Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864. This loss was one of those ferri and approaching cutas copie.
We may not essay to describe the unequa-

It has been claimed i

field of Sharpsburg. It has been claimed as a victory for the Federal arms. History will not so write it, with all the facts and sequences impartially accessed At this light, on Westmaday, Sept. with, ten. H. Hill's division occupies the centre of the line drawn up to receive the brunt of bat tle. Soon, desperate and heavy from the left roll the beam of artillery and the rattle of small arms. A refreating mass of men sweeps over the bills in that direction. dors force to see I Hitle division a or through a growing if "I of very, it takes position in a long has. Restevan the extreme Lot, then Garland's because, resona-mended by Colonel D. K. Melkar, maximoments elapsed are this small arressin, was furious as sailed by a force income our but, tracto is glorious prestige, it inclined awaited the shock. This was about 8 o'clock. And then the air shook wells the direct arms, of intested and of come a, and high above the clash and reacting the men. General Violerson occupaed a poorenent position on slightly rising example inmediately in rear of his command. White thus exposed, and desplaying the most by his example, and directing them to his cool and colected orders, he was struck in the foot, near the ankle joint, by a mine nie ball and felt. He was at once carried, with difficulty and danger, to an improvesed hospital in the rear, and the wound examined and pronounced severe but not serious. No one dreamed that one of the timest and bravest men that ever lived had the conof death upon him.

He was subsequently conveyed across the

Potomac to Shepherdstown, and received every attention at the hands of the estimable ladies of the family of Mrs. Betcher, until Friday morning, when the falling back of the army necessitated his further removal. Friends counseled his temaining, but he re volted at the idea of falling into the bands of the enemy, and his heart yoursel for the ministrations of his devoted and lovely wife, and the little endearments of his intant boy. By slow stages, in company with his booth. and Aid descamp, Lieut, Robert Walker Atderson, who was wounded in the small and and who was afterwards killed in the Wil derness, on the 5th. of May, 1861, ramit a noble type of the Christian gentleman ha was carried in a wagon up the Valley, to Staunton, and thence by tail to Valley, to Staunton, and thence by a little sair a class bailed Peroxide of Manganese Raleigh, which place he reached about the made of Valley River. 26th, of the month. At the residence of his brother, William E. Anderson, Esq., loss the Various Valley River. Thave cup was the recipient of every kindness that sympathizing community could bestow, and of the best surgical attention. We may not invade the precincts of that home and speak of the tender love that, angel like, hovered around his couch. After a fortnight of in tense suffering, morofication having taken place, amputation was deemed necessary as the last hope of saving his valuable life The operation was skillfully performed, but he sank under it and died on the morning of the 16th, day of October, and surregular

ed his pure and noble spirit to tiod. One of the largest public meetings ever held in Raleigh tea filed the sorrow of the citizens at the great public loss, and the sympathy with that agenized family. on the intelligence of his death teacher the army, brave men hosurned and wept Death was, and had been, all around them and they had become used, and pertupo-callons, to its contemplation; but the less of their leader and their friend moved to be to new and courses or emotion.

He was boried on the City Cemeters The funeral was one of the most impositi ever witnessed in Rafforch. The old flagwhich waved above him at Seven Pariddled with todlers, was beene shattered staff in the contege, and, attack to the saildle on the horse, which was lest by his body servant, was the sword chiefe he wore when he received the fatal warms This sword was once the property or he gallant uncle, Capt. J. H. K. Burgwer, he Burgase, at was on his person whom ne tell branch higher ing at the battle of Puebla de Face, in Mexi-

What is left to be said may be compachended in few words. Such a life needs to tormal eulogy.

Perhaps the most nearked traits of General Anderson's character were his simerity his conscientions in - and his carnest device tion to truth. These might, it qualities so noble ever sould be see feemed, trave been considered, to some, as almost quix-die in the extent to whom a carried them. If would have died, it possible, a thousand times, before he would have sweezed as meh from the straitest paths of rectifigle and honor. With a spirit as gentle and confiding as a christs, he had all the nerve and decision of the best type of a man-Modesty herself was not more upassumous Who that ever knew him can ferget his mile, when pleasant and genial emotions were excited to It was like a same beam lighting up his handsome face, and winning the prepossessions of all who approached him by an irresistible magic. Sua smile could only have been born of a heart. in which the purest thoughts had their home. And it was, it we may so speak the index to his whole inner nature.

Had he been spared he would undoubted ly have attained the highest distinction. But a death in the chience of home, an country is equal to a life-time of glory, and when North Carolina makes up her roll of honor -- as she must and will do, when caimer times supervene- full justice will be done to his memory. Surveying, in mournful and grateful retrespect, this long catalogue of dead heroes who have illustrated her name and history, she will dwell with peculiar pride upon the life and services of Ginones Burdwyn Anderson.

From the Asheville News. LETTER FROM MACON COUNTY.

FRANKLIN, N. C., May, 1867. it M. Stokes. Thur Sir; In this letter, I shall speak of the metaliferous and minchal researcher of the Tocomic series. This surface of Cheroker, and passes through the northean parts of Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Macron and Yorky. The principal mem there of this group, are a direb colored Talthere The honestone member of this group, in Chetoker and Macon, is marble, white and clauded murble of Cherokee, I have exhibited both at Columbia and Raicompared them with the finest forcan material worked in the marble vards surpassed for fineness of quality and elemarbles of Maron, bound upon the Nantey ales, are equal to those of Cherokee. The quarries have not been opened, but I have to doubt these marbles are abundant. with one of our mountain men and penetra-ted some distance into a cover of the flesh colored marble. It made a fine appearance, isted in large quantity. If our Western N. R. R. should be built, the road last must be one through some of those quarties. There are also along the Nanteyarre and the large out crops of so the stone, stone and hone griss of the best quality. We also find manufacture of sattpetres and Alum slates, Here there with power for machinery, which I think, is the approved by any on Parabe from Santegalee through a sharp and in the Andrey Rever mountain, we strike

the water of visites liver. The mineral outcome lead anothly with this River from it - head to its junction with the Hiwasse at the town of Voltphy. The marble crops out at stiden at points along this beautiful and bottole valley for twenty miles. Some of the angry shouling of the Captains. The cases level are pute snow white; others are gray, of the wounded and the groats of dying suid-other clouded. All these different vamethodate of the facet quality. Some years over, I compared specimens of these marthes with the linest foreign marbles collected at Columbia, by the State of South Carosplendid courage, animating his men time, to be used in the ornamental work of her State Capitol, and I assure you our marbles were not surpassed by any I saw there. Encouragions with this marrie belt, there are remarkably fine beds of Henrititic Iron. Levamoned these Iron banks for the distance of thirty miles. I hazard nothing in saying these disposits of Iron ore are ca rable at vicining sufficient. Iron to supply it the Radronds of the State for an hun dred seas to rome. The quality of the ore forms less a most excellent lime when burned, a There is, also, in close preximity to the Iron and maride, Againstolite, an alluminous -cap stone which makes a capital material for blast saturces. It has been quarried and Town, and need successfully in the smelting turniers at the Copper trine. It possesses other economical value besides that of furthere restered. According to Dr. Emmons'

> Place a viso Argentiforous Galena in some or it with the blow pape, and found it

sady--, it is identical with the Chinese

figlifications, which is used in the manufac

with the Porcelain of Macon it might be

builts I also examined, when in the State

It amove ver, contains Gold, mechanically maked with it, and the same quartz that constitutes the matrix of the Galena, yields Gold. On the south side of this wonderful mineral belt, there are Gold bearing strata. The deposits and surface yielded, in former years, very remunerative wages to the but There has not been any thorough investigation for veins or quartz, Gold bear ing, belges. I have no cloubt that with roper and systematic investigation, valuatile veins might be found.

I make in this letter briefly hintest at the mineral resources along this particular valley. You will see at a single ghance that here is much sheer to emerge capital and eart that a small much to induce our Sanattended and expetalists to push to comour Western Railroads. It is re named by new slow the bading spirits of the conditions of these immense resources. I of them to the halfs of the capital; and of there are thousands of our leading men was been betting about them, while oth ers ravagone that they have just been dis-

C. D. SMITH.

From the National Intelligencer, A POLITICAL AGENCY

A Rammal correspondent speaks of the Freedmen's Bureau as being the great source of organization of the Republican party of the South. Of this there is no antit. I was instituted in great part for that purpose, though under a philanthropic galse and in many quarters its agents, unrathe presence of enlightening the blacks are indistributing them with Radical ideas. The truth is, the institution is anomalou-It proceeds on the assumption that one class are of and that another must be held in back by the battoned authority. It substi tutes for the local opinion of the communidictation of the cennot authority, and this very fact destroys The mwdies who that had opinion. The rowdies who been put down by the power of public opinion throughout the South, and suestan at justice wouldhave been secured the negro by the action of public scuttment. But then the negro would have rever learned the indescribable merits of the Radical party; he would never have heard anything bout confiscating the property of white rebeis to divide it among loyal blacks; he would never have been excited to hostility against his late master. The presence of he Freedinen's Bureau officers has retarded the promotion of a healthy public opinion winte adding largely to the expenses of the Government, and provoking a needless antagonism between the races. It illustrates

CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE, -Bennett gravely asserts that the national debt, may be repudiated because Jeff. Davis was bailed.

the Old World folly of undertaking to do

by government agencies what ought to be

bit to the unfettered action of public

opinion.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE RADICAL POLICY IN CONGRESS-HOW THE SOUTH IS GOVERNED.

From the London Herald (Derby organ,) May 14.

The present state of affairs in that vast part of the continent of North America which has its centre at Washington must be an interesting subject of contemplation to every thoughtful man. To the student of history, to the political theorist, to the partisans of democratic or aristocratic forms of government, to the practical philanthro pist, to optimists and pessimists in such questions as the future of America and the development of our race, to philosophers, in fact, of every shade and hue, this crisis offers spectacle as strange as it is novel—disappointing, if not unexpected; paradoxical, if not altogether unnatural. The fathers of the republic, when they cast off their con-nection with Great Britain and her monarchical traditions, established their monwealth on the broadest basis of individual liberty that had ever yet been asserted or claimed by man. All men they said were free and count. The several communities into which this country was already divided were to govern themselves freely and absolutely by the independent vote of all their citizens. The Federal Congress and the Federal Government at Washington represented the union of States in its toreign relations; but at home was as much restrained in its authority as the executive of the most limited monarchy known in Europe. . . The Rump Congress which now governs the American people has brought matters to something very much like reductioned absurdum. Either the ten conthern States are a part of the Union or they are not. If they are not, Congress has no power to make laws for them any more than it has for Canada or Mexico, they have a right to representation in both Houses, granted by the original Constitution of the Union, which has never yet been abrogated, and cannot, indeed, he set aside without their consent. The Northern Congress, however, has its army, which the South has no longer, and the power to make just what terms it pleases. The use which it makes of its power is to deny to the Southern States all share in the Government, to question even their right to consider themselves as States. It deprives the six millions of Southern men of all political and civil rights, treating them like red Indians, except in this, that the latter have the advantage in not being taxed. All this has been strenuously opposed by the President, but to no purpose, as the Radicals in both Houses have passed the bills over his veto by unajorities of more than two-thirds. The last act and climax of this injurious sys-tem of oppression has been what is called the reconstruction act, which places the South under martial law, and assigns to it five military governors, with special depart-

potism, and all civil law whatever is in abevance. The soldiers in command are men of character, gentlemen and Christians, and we believe them incapable of the tero-South by the notorious Radicals, Sumner, and Stevens, who seem to carry all before them in the Washington Parliament. Acts of petty oppression have been committed which illustrates the danger of condding in irresponsible authority, General Sickles insists that the firemen of Charlestor shall defile before a Federal flag, and make solema obeisance to it. General Pope admonishes and reprimands the civil Governor of Georgia for having ventured to express an opinon on the reconstruction Schoffeld threatens to suspend the Richmond.

Times for having alluded with some pride to the prowess of the defenders of Virginis. This is mild in comparison with the attitude taken up by the triumphant politicians of New England. The avowed intention of the 'reconstruction act" was that as soon as the people of the South had made up their minds to grant the suffrage to the negroes, to repudiate their debts, and disown their late leaders, they might organize State Convertions, re establish State governments, and return representatives to Congress. The Radicals, however, finding that they have it all their own way, begin to think of insistng on still mardet terms, Senator- Wilson, haranguing whites and blacks at Hampte Virginia, tells the people that they will be readmitted to State rights if they will only promise to "return Union men," is too much for the old demagogue, Stevens, of Philadelphia, He writes a letter, in which he solemnly denounces Mr. for having promised so much. What right State as Virginia, and no one has authority to say when or how it will be recognized There must first be punishment for th and contiscation of the property of disloyal men. By this man, and such as he, the restoration of the Union is indefinitely post-It is by his fault and that of his tellows that the prosperity of the Union is at a stand still, that the southern fields are relapsing into primitive wilderness, and the southern people are starving or emigrating from their homes. America has been fitted by nature to be a Paradise on earthwill her sons do their best to make her a hell t

The South is now under a military des-

RECONSTRUCTION OATHS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA .- Major General Sickles, commanding this Military district, last week issued the following circular to post commanders in reference to the reconstruction oaths :-

"Section sixth, of the act to provide for the more efficient government of States, declares no person shall be eligible to any office under the provisional govern nents who would be disqualified from hold of office under the provisions of the third rticle of the constitutional amendment, The eath prescribed in section first of the supplemental act is framed to meet the reements of the sixth section of the origin al net, and must be taken and subscribed by I persons appointed to office by any au hority under the provisional governments in North and South Carolina. The question whether or not any particular person may or not take the oath is, apart from the legal meaning of the words of the oath, a question of conscience for such person, he best know ing his over acts and doings and the intent and purpose thereof. Post commanders should assure themselves that their nominers are eligible, competent, and willing to take the prescribed outh of office."

Bisnor Jours, In his annual report to the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, Litely in session at Staunton, the Bishop states that he has reached the seventy-first year of his age (I) forty-eighth of his ministry and the twenty fifth of his Episcopate.