The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 2. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867. NO. 7.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The common idea that the law is founded upon justice and that our Courts of law are tribunals of justice, is one which should be received with some modification. Ordinarily in Christian countries, there is an effort made to make the Divine law as revealed in the Scriptures, the basis of human law, but the ignorance and corruption of mankind, render the attempt imperfect. Moreover, human laws are seriously affected in their meaning and force, for the lack of a uniform and authoritative construction in all countries, and even in the same country.

There was a time in this country, when the authoritative constructions of law were uniform, at least nearly so, and when the true principles of construction were rigidly adhered to. The same law, therefore, meant the same thing at all times and in all places. There was a time in the history of the country when the law opinions of the Judges were free from extraneous matter, and their constructions of law were entirely free from the ordinary prejudices of education as well as all partizan bias or political predilections. Matters are not so now, entirely. So strong does the impression prevail among the people, that our Judges are politicians and partizans, that if they are involved in litigation, they begin to forecaste and arrange, if possible, to have their case tried before a particular Judge. This is seriously to be deprecated. Much of this feeling is a prejudice, and does not assail, by any means, the motives or integrity of the Judges.

The case of *Shortridge et al vs. Macon*, which gave rise to the opinion of Chief Justice Chase in to day's issue, is an important one to one of ten thousand, in which few men can feel, that the law as interpreted by the Judge is a *strictly* just one. The popular feeling and idea is, that every Court of law should at the same time and in every case be an equitable Court, and that the courts should construe all laws so as to consider at the same time the equities of the case as well as the law, and that the juries should so award; hence, the difficulty of obtaining a verdict from the juries of the County Courts strictly in conformity to law. The strong sense of justice and equity which exists in the public mind, will force a jury in the absence of strong impelling causes in an opposite direction, always to decide a case more in accordance with their views of what is *right*, rather than strictly what is law.

The opinion of the Chief Justice is an able one, but his interpretations of the law and the doctrines involved, do not strike us as being entirely free from objection. Yet we shall not controvert his positions. We are more concerned about the effect of such a decision upon the merchants of the South, than we are as to the strictly correct exposition of the Chief Justice of the principles involved. His views of the status of the Southern States during the war and of its close we hold to be correct, yet we are not prepared to assent without more convincing argument, that the legal and moral obligations of Southern citizens, were in no wise affected by the acts and force employed by the Confederate government. Whether a *de facto* government which claims belligerent rights, can legitimately claim to exercise *all* the powers of government, as in the case of the Confederate government, until it is acknowledged to be a government by other great powers, is a question which we cannot determine. The determination of this question, is necessary to fix the right of the Confederacy to confiscate the property of alien enemies. Had the States made good their revolt, no question of this sort would have arisen. The right therefore of the United States Courts to exact a full compliance of Southern citizens with all their legal obligations, without regard to the coercive measures of the Confederate authorities, which rendered such compliance impossible, may well be questioned, until all the preliminary questions growing out of the war have been legitimately settled. Had the late war been throughout a mere insurrection or rebellion without form—a mere mob conflict with the Federal government, then in that case, the legal and moral obligations of Southern citizens towards the government and its loyal citizens would have been unaffected. But the principles laid down by the Chief Justice in view of the facts and circumstances of the case, present such strong features of injustice to individuals, that it does seem to us a more equitable provision must be found somewhere, if not in the Federal laws, if the Chief Justice has correctly interpreted them.

Let the reader consider the following facts: It is well known that no class of Southern citizens are less inclined to be active partisans in politics, or were less active in bringing on the late civil war, and who did not deprecate it more, than did the merchants of North Carolina. When the war was forced upon them, the large majority, who were honest, began to forecaste, in order to seek correspondence with their Northern creditors, to arrange for the payment of their debts. Finding this impossible, many of them commenced laying by the best funds they could get to meet their Northern debts. Many of them, when the Confederate receivers demanded schedules of their debts, either evaded the demand or refused to comply. Others complied because convinced it was their duty to obey the "powers that be." Upon the termination of the war, many found that the funds they had laid by to pay their Northern debts had depreciated. They were really unable to pay their debts in full and begged a compromise. Those who paid over to the Confederate receivers felt they had done the best they could, and many were left wholly unable to pay anything, yet most, or all, were still willing to renew their old debts at a large discount. In some cases, Northern merchants have refused compromise, as in the case of Macon and others. Now we ask, ought not the law to provide some relief for these men? It is true the law provides relief in bankruptcy. But that is a dernier resort for honest men. Few men desire that kind of relief when any other honest relief can be afforded. Under the ruling of Judge Chase, we see no relief for this class of men but in bankruptcy, and perhaps it would be well to embrace it as soon as possible.

ATTORNEY GENERALS OPINION

Our readers on yesterday had an opportunity of reading the recent opinion of Attorney General Stanbery. It requires no comment, needs no explanatory remarks to make it understood. It is one of the most lucid, comprehensive, able, legal arguments we recollect ever to have read. It is fewer from unnecessary verbiage, merely legal lore, and especially political bias, than any document of the kind which has of late years been laid before the country. He investigates the laws before him as a lawyer only, and applies their principles in answering the questions propounded to him, with a directness and point of an honest law officer, who has no party to serve, but his country. To our mind the document is admirable, and every citizen should read it carefully. Mr. Stanbery makes his points so clear, he leaves no room to question or doubt the correctness of his positions, and those who attempt to controvert it adversely will find it to be a difficult task.

We repeat, what we have said before, that it is singularly unfortunate for the quiet and harmony of the country, that this opinion with the instructions of the President, had not been fully prepared, printed and submitted to the District Commanders for their approval and acceptance at the time of their appointment. Under the circumstances, if they have erred in judgment and action, as we have no doubt they have, neither their intelligence nor their motives can be called in question. Mr. Stanbery does not doubt their motives or purposes. He believes their object is to preserve peace and order, but to the midst of peace and general order, he cannot see, nor can the country see the necessity of assuming such extraordinary powers, in order to prevent a state of things which they have no ground to expect. Yet there is a strong apology for the District Commanders, in the fact, that they adopted the general construction put upon the Reconstruction Acts, by the public at large, as well as by men of learning and mind in Congress. That opinion, it is true, was not based upon a close investigation of the practical workings of the law, or of a close analysis of its provisions, as Mr. Stanbery has given it, but upon the speeches in Congress, and the powerful veto message of the President, which attacked its constitutionality, and which portrayed in the strongest colors the abuses which might grow out of it.

But what will come of the opinion? We hear there is too little sound sense, cool judgment and political virtue among the leaders of the Radical party, to perceive the force of Mr. Stanbery's opinion and the necessity there is for a general acquiescence in its doctrines. The engines of mischief are already tried and in motion. The Washington *Chronicle*, N. Y. *Tribune* and *Herald*, and Thaddeus Stevens, all of whom constitute the very embodiment of mischief, commotion and strife, in anticipation, yet in ignorance of Mr. Stanbery's real position, are out upon him. Mr. Stevens' letter to the *Chronicle* is a mere outpouring of bile, without sense or reason, and the articles of the N. Y. *Herald* are precisely of the inflamatory and incendiary character, which that same paper employed in 1860 and '61 to excite the nation to war and bloodshed.

The calm dignity, and the powerful reasoning of Mr. Stanbery, when his opinion comes to be read by the masses, may possibly check the *furor*, which the enemies of peace may be disposed to stir up. The Commanders themselves may be patriotic and peace loving enough not only to acquiesce in, but to *approve* the doctrines of the opinion, and should Congress assemble, the intelligence and moderation of such men as Sherman, Fessenden, Howard, Turnbull, Bingham, and others, may control the discordance and altraism of that body and once more restore order and law to the country.

DAILY MAIL FOR FAYETTEVILLE. We learn a contract has been awarded to the Western Railroad Company for the transmission of a daily mail between Fayetteville and Raleigh, via Jonesboro. The award was made last week, and sent forward through this place on Saturday, and we presume it will go immediately into operation.

The establishment of this mail route will give increased facilities to the business men of Fayetteville, and will prove a great convenience to the people generally. The fact of its accomplishment is due to the efforts of Dr. Jobe, the postal agent for North Carolina. *Wil. Dispatch.*

The above facts are highly gratifying to us, and will be specially acceptable to our Fayetteville friends. It is the line which should have been established at first. The P. O. Department and Dr. Jobe are especially entitled to the thanks of all concerned.

PRICES OF LANDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Messrs. Zimmer & Co., of the Guilford Land Agency, at Greensboro', (who by the way ought to advertise their business and secure fairly the influence of the press,) will give information to all persons North and South, as to the prices of lands and their description, production, &c., in North Carolina.

Information requisite to form a correct opinion can be obtained from them or every newspaper editor in the State. The quantity of good lands ready for market in North Carolina is immense. Lands can be bought which produce fairly, cotton, corn, oats, potatoes and peas, at from $5 to $50 and as high as $100, according to quality, location and improvements. Lands for the cultivation of the Scuppernong or other indigenous grapes, making from 1,000 to 1500 gallons of wine per acre, can be bought from $5 to $15. Also lands for the making of corn, cotton or turpentine from $1,50 to $10. These three classes are found in the Eastern counties. In the middle counties of the State, lands producing cotton, corn, oats and wheat, or tobacco, corn, oats and wheat, can be bought from $5 to $25 per acre. Thin lands in the same region can be bought for less. Beyond the mountains lands for grazing or the cultivation of the cereals and fruits, are bought from $3 to $25. The intrinsic value, locality and improvements regulate the price.

Mining lands are abundant and where undeveloped are bought very low. Mines already in operation are sold often far below their real value. Lands supplied with abundant water power and at the same time good for cultivation are often sold at merely nominal prices. A few hundred dollars in the possession of an honest, experienced and laboring farmer, will purchase land enough in North Carolina to make him independent in a few years. In climate, soil, variety of products, healthiness, sobriety, honesty and obedience to law and the preservation of peace among the people, no portion of the globe is superior to North Carolina. We invite honest, industrious, energetic, sober people with sound morals, to come and dwell with us from all nations and peoples, who love liberty and law.

Cannot something be done to prevent the Legislature of this State from re assembling in August, and consuming fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars in the way of per diem and mileage, and besides, probably, appropriating a large sum of money for purposes not actually necessary. *Charlotte Democrat.*

We feel very sensibly with our cotemporary, the necessity of a rigid economy in the disbursement of the public funds. Our people are too poor and too much in debt already to bear heavy taxation. If the public interests do not require the assembling of the Legislature in August next, then it is plain it ought only to meet for the purposes of doing what is necessary and adjourning *sine die*. As the law now stands it is obliged to meet, if but to adjourn, i. e. if we have any law in North Carolina or any respect for the law. There is no legal authority in the State either to prevent its meeting or to authorize it not to meet. Nor has the military authority any right or power derived from the law making power of the country to prevent its meeting peaceably. This our cotemporary will see is made plain by the Attorney General.

We learn that a number of the intelligent members of the Legislature believe, that it is highly important to the public interests that the Legislature should hold a short session. The *cost* of a Legislature is not as heavy as our cotemporary makes it, unless the body should prove recreant to the public interests, and simply remain in session to spend money. If the Legislature were to meet and remain in session only ten or fifteen days, $1800 per day, would pay the entire expense for all purposes. Nor is our cotemporary correct in saying that if the Legislature met, it would not be permitted to act as a free body. We have no idea that Gen. Sickles would permit military interference.

THE GROVE ESTATE.—J. Hervey Ewing, Esq., a lawyer of Baltimore, will visit Europe about the 1st of September for the purpose of securing a large estate which is said to have been held in reversion in Holland or Germany, for the lineal descendants of one Hans Graf, who it is said fled from the persecution waged against the Menonites in the 17th century and migrated to America and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1717. The descendants of Graf are said to be numerous, are known in the particular sections where they reside, as Graf's, Groff's and Grove's, all deriving their lineage from Hans Graf. The expenses of Mr. Ewing's researches will be considerable, and he desires that all the legal heirs to this estate, of whatever name, who will make a claim on it, will send in their names and proof of their title to him before the 1st of Sept. and bear their share in the expense. We advertise therefore that all the Graf's, Groff's and Grove's or heirs by other names among our readers, who desire to take a chance in this lottery to correspond with Mr. Ewing.

EXPENSE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The New York "*Herald*" has lately dismissed a large number of employers from its editorial rooms. Some forty men were dismissed in all. This great reduction in force is owing to the extreme dullness of business. Although the "*Herald*" is the richest paper in the world, excepting perhaps the London "*Times*," and receives the most exorbitant prices for advertisements, it cannot stand the pressure, and is compelled to reduce expenses.

Thad Stevens has written a letter urgently recommending a July session of Congress.

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase,

Delivered in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this City, during its late session in the following case:

SHORTRIDGE *et al* vs. MACON.

This is an action for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note with interest.

There is no question of the liability of the defendant to the demand of the plaintiffs, unless he is excused by coerced payment of the note sued upon under an act of the self styled Confederate Congress, passed August 30th, 1861, entitled "an act for the sequestration of the estates of alien enemies," and an amendatory act passed February 15th, 1862.

It is admitted that the plaintiffs were citizens of Pennsylvania; that the defendant was a citizen of North Carolina; that the note sued upon was made by the defendant to the plaintiffs; and that the defendant was compelled, by proceedings instituted in the Courts of the so called Confederate States, to pay the amount due upon it to the receiver appointed under the sequestration acts.

Upon these facts it is insisted that the defendant is discharged from his liability to the plaintiffs. It is claimed, that, while it existed, the Confederate government was a *de facto* government; that the citizens of the States which did not recognize its authority were aliens, and in time of war, alien enemies, that, consequently, the acts of sequestration were valid acts, and therefore, that payment to a Confederate agent of debts due to such citizens, if compelled by proceedings under those acts, relieved the debtor from all obligations to the original creditors.

To maintain these propositions the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National government and recorded to the armed forces of the rebel Confederacy, and upon the decisions of the State Courts, during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations and sequestrations decreed against the property of non resident British subjects and the inhabitants of colonies or States hostile to the United Colonies or United States.

But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited.

There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina by the acts of the Convention of May, 1861; by the previous acts of the Governor of the State; by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State government; and by the acts of the people at the elections held after May, 1861, set aside her State government and Constitution, connected, under the National Constitution with the government of the United States, and established a new Constitution and government connected with another, so called central government, set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the national government. Nor is there any doubt that, by these acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them.

But these acts did not affect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from no duty nor relieve him from any responsibility.

The National Constitution declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

"The word "only" was used to exclude from the criminal jurisprudence of the new Republic the odious doctrines of constructive treason. Its use, however, while limiting the definition to plain overt acts, brings these acts in conspicuous relief as being always, and in essence, treasonable.

War, therefore, levied against the United States by citizens of the Republic under the pretended authority of the new State government of North Carolina or of the so called Confederate government which assumed the title of the "Confederate States," was treason against the United States.

It has been supposed, and by some strenuously maintained that the North Carolina Ordinance of 1861, which purported to repeal the North Carolina Ordinance of 1789, by which the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and to repeal also all subsequent acts by which the assent of North Carolina was given to amendments of the Constitution, did in fact repeal that Ordinance and those acts, and thereby absolved the people of the State from all obligation as citizens of the United States and made it impossible to commit treason by levying war against the National government.

No elaborate discussion of the theoretical question thus presented seems now to be necessary. That question, as a practical one, is at rest and is not likely to be revived. It is enough to say here, in our judgment, the answer which it has received from events, is that which the soundest construction of the Constitution warrants and requires.

Nor can we agree with some persons, distinguished by abilities and virtues, who insist when rebellion attains the proportions and assumes the character of civil war, it is purged of its treasonable character and can only be punished by the defeat of its armies, the disappointment of its hopes, and the calamities incident to unsuccessful war.

Courts have no policy and can exercise no political powers. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable? that war levied by ten men or ten hundred, is certainly treason, but is no longer such when levied by ten thousand or ten hundred thousand? that the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come, unquestionably, within the constitutional definition, but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies in the field, menacing with monstrous peril the very life of the Republic and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity?

But it is said that this is the doctrine of the Supreme Court. We think otherwise.

In modern times it is the usual practice of civilized governments attacked by organized and formidable rebellion, to exercise and concede belligerent rights. [illegible] such circumstances, of [illegible] when made prisoners in war [illegible] they agree on cartels for exchange [illegible] other mutually beneficial arrangements [illegible] instead of insisting upon [illegible] designations in intercourse with the [illegible] military chiefs, treat them [illegible] ble, without surrender of [illegible] ples, like foreign bodies [illegible] warfare.

But these are concessions [illegible] Legislative and Executive departments [illegible] government in the exercise of [illegible] cretion and in the interest of [illegible] mitigate vindictive passions [illegible] civil conflicts, and prevent [illegible] of mutual reprisals and retaliations [illegible] establish no rights except [illegible]

And it is true that when [illegible] the authority of the legitimate [illegible] fully re established the [illegible] law are seldom collected [illegible]

When government succeeds [illegible] criminality of individuals [illegible] often equal to that of the [illegible] by the organization with which [illegible] connected. Many are carried [illegible] by sincere though mistaken [illegible] hurried along by excitements [illegible] and State sympathies, and even [illegible] pulsion of a public opinion not [illegible]

When the strife of arms is over [illegible] governments, therefore, exercise [illegible] political discretion, addressing [illegible] mainly to the work of [illegible] toration and reunion. The [illegible] mercy, rather than the [illegible] plete remission of punishment [illegible] classes by amnesty or other [illegible] lative or executive authority, and [illegible] nals not included in these [illegible] exceptions of the greatest [illegible] absolved by pardon, either [illegible] upon conditions prescribed [illegible] ment.

These principles, common to [illegible] nations, are those which [illegible] action of the Government of the [illegible] States during the war of the [illegible] have regulated its action since [illegible] down its arms.

In some respects the [illegible] ality of the insurgent [illegible] While hostilities were yet [illegible] of Congress practically abolished [illegible] penalty for treason against [illegible] and another provided a [illegible] zens of rebel States in [illegible] hesion to the Union, could [illegible] the value of their captured [illegible] property.

The National Government [illegible] sought to facilitate [illegible] quate guarantees of [illegible] rights.

On no occasion, however, [illegible] have the United States [illegible] constitutional jurisdiction over the [illegible] territory or over all the citizens of the [illegible] public, or conceded to citizens [illegible] against their country the [illegible] enemies, or admitted the [illegible] government, *de facto*, within [illegible] of the Union, hostile to itself.

In the Prize cases the Supreme Court [illegible] ply asserted the right of the United States [illegible] to treat the insurgents as belligerents [illegible] to claim from foreign nations the [illegible] ance of neutral duties under the [illegible] known to international law. The [illegible] recognized, also, the fact of the [illegible] concession of belligerent rights, and [illegible] as a necessary consequence, the [illegible] that during the war, all the inhabitants of the country controlled by the [illegible] all the inhabitants of the [illegible] the Union were enemies to [illegible] the other. But there is nothing [illegible] opinion which gives countenance [illegible] doctrine which counsel endeavors to deduce from it; that the insurgent States [illegible] act of rebellion and by levying war [illegible] the nation became foreign States and their inhabitants alien enemies.

This proposition being admitted, it must result that in compelling debtors to pay to receivers, for the support of the rebellion, debts due to any citizen of the United States, the insurgent authorities committed illegal violence, by which no obligation of debtors to creditors could be [illegible] in any respect, affected.

Nor can the defence in this case derive more support from the decisions affirming the validity of confiscations during the war for American independence.

That war began, doubtless, like the recent civil war, in rebellion. Had it terminated unsuccessfully, and had the Tribunals subsequently affirmed the validity of colonial confiscation and sequestration of British property, and of debts due British subjects, those decisions would be in point. No student of international law or of history needs to be informed how impossible it is that such decisions could have been made.

Had the recent rebellion proved successful, and had the validity of the confiscations and sequestrations actually made by the insurgent authorities been subsequently questioned in Confederate Courts, it is improbable that the decisions of the Courts, made during and after the revolutionary war, might have been cited in support approval.

But it hardly needs remark, that the decisions were made under under circumstances widely differing from those which now exist.

They were made by the Courts of a [illegible] which had succeeded in their attempt to sever their colonial connexion with Great Britain, and sanctions facts which [illegible] ed for their validity wholly upon that success, and can have no application [illegible] a rebel self styled government seeking the severance of constitutional relations [illegible] States to the Union, but defeated in the attempt, and, itself, broken up and destroyed.

Those who engage in rebellion must consider the consequences. If they succeed, rebellion becomes revolution, and a new government will justify its [illegible] If they fail, all their acts [illegible] rightful government are void in [illegible] and originate no rights which can be recognized by the Courts of the [illegible] authority and existence have been [illegible] sailed.

We hold, therefore, that compositions [illegible] ment, under the Sequestration acts, [illegible] rebel receivers of the [illegible] tiffs from the obligations [illegible]

It is claimed however, that whatever may be the right of the plaintiffs to recover the principal debt from the defendant, they can not recover interest for the time during which war prevented all communication between the States in which they respectively resided.

We cannot think so. Interest is the lawful fruit of principal. There are, indeed, some authorities to the point that interest which has accrued during war between independent nations, cannot be afterwards re-

[illegible] debt, with other inter-

[illegible] Mooney Index.

NORTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE.

MILL GROVE REGION, [illegible] N. C., April 10, 1867.

[illegible] of your valuable [illegible] through which the [illegible] our overlooked mining [illegible] called to the attention of [illegible] I will attempt to give you the [illegible] names in this immediate [illegible] for the want of enterprise [illegible] has been suffered to lie [illegible] This gold belt [illegible] the noted coal fields of Chatham [illegible] runs into it. To use a geographical [illegible] it occupies in about, including [illegible] the Atlantic coast, [illegible] that grand gold belt and [illegible] out of the Counties south of the [illegible] Virginia running from the [illegible] to the Northeast through the Counties of Granville, Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Anson, passing on [illegible] North Carolina, Georgia, and [illegible] on the Coosa River, [illegible] although rich leads [illegible] been found, generally of a similar kind.

ON THE MINE.

[illegible] old discoveries that were made [illegible] were about the year 1840, on [illegible] afterwards known as the [illegible] which was confined entirely [illegible] operations, carried on in the rudest [illegible] which yielded a most handsome [illegible] to the miners. The gold bearing almost consisted of beds of gravel, mixed [illegible] silicate, and pale blue [illegible] clay, encasing a thickness from [illegible] feet in depth. Large sized nuggets [illegible] the miner in his work; [illegible] one known to have been found [illegible] avoirdupois. So remunerative [illegible] these washings that every [illegible] was completely gutted [illegible] years after its discovery.

THE EAGLE MINE.

[illegible] of the miners was then [illegible] working for a vein. The outcrop of [illegible] rich ore was discovered [illegible] tract of land belonging to [illegible] which proved to be of the [illegible] class, well defined in every respect, varying from two to five feet wide, [illegible] back being of a talcose character, [illegible] intervals on the vein giving a [illegible] quartz, melting to almost an impossible [illegible] upon the application of water, which was always regarded as the most [illegible] The vein varied from two to [illegible] wide. Leases were given by the [illegible] on the north end of the vein to [illegible] for short terms, whose limited [illegible] working and hastily improvised [illegible] that part of the vein in [illegible] for future operations. The [illegible] splendid, giving from [illegible] per ton. The operations were [illegible] any further leases being refused. The lead on this property can be [illegible] for over 3,000 feet, the greater portion of which yet lies in its virgin state. There are parties here now preparing to work this lead, which with the fine facilities of water power near at hand turned to proper account, should be attended with the fine results of water power near at hand turned to proper account, should be attended with the most gratifying results. From the matrix yielding its gold so freely, [illegible] ordinary ore dressing machinery would yield at 20 per cent. any [illegible] over [illegible] of the same value of a more refractory ore.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

[illegible] 900 feet west of this lead a [illegible] of the same hills, rising [illegible] mountain [illegible] section, is the Mt. Pleasant Hill, [illegible] the waters of Cabin Creek. [illegible] considerable body here appears in bold [illegible] doing a ledge of talcose slate [illegible] east by southwest, traceable [illegible] of 2,500 feet. This has been [illegible] worked in several places, [illegible] from 3 to 6 feet in width, of [illegible] talcose slate, and the country [illegible] but of a tougher texture [illegible] for working the ores [illegible] unsurpassed by any local [illegible] The western slope of the [illegible] by Cabin Creek, a splendid [illegible] of running water, affording water [illegible] capacity to run the most [illegible] machinery. Just at the base of [illegible] hill is located an excellent mill site upon which a [illegible] mill runs its slow [illegible] upon the valuable and inexhaustible [illegible] of the ledges above. From [illegible] it would at once suggest itself to [illegible] to drive a tunnel from the mill [illegible] out the ledge at no great distance [illegible] among the hidden treasures of [illegible] into the reduction works below. [illegible] great saving of the labor and [illegible] attend working from shafts, [illegible] on this hill contains a considerable [illegible] of silver. This hill covers an [illegible]

THE MOODY HILL

[illegible] another elevation just to the [illegible] hill, beyond a rapid little cascade [illegible] breaks out from the hills above, [illegible] suggested by some rude excavations [illegible] or what minor more properly [illegible] diggings." This hill is known [illegible] Moody Hill, and as far as explored [illegible] solid mass of ores lying in [illegible] outcrop, traversed by numerous [illegible] quartz, which at one places the [illegible] "ten feet wide." The average yield as [illegible] from $7 to $12 per ton, although [illegible] could be selected that would [illegible] an old Californian. Reduction [illegible] on extensive capacity could well [illegible] and highly remunerative at this point. This hill covers an [illegible] 10 acres. The entire surface all [illegible] gold, which would doubtless give a [illegible] for the successful play of the hydraulic process of mining.

THE BROWN HILL.

About half a mile from the Mt. Pleasant Hill, up Cabin Creek, another lofty elevation lifts itself from the banks of this stream, known as the Brown Hill. Here a recent discovery of gold was made which will place it in high [illegible] among [illegible] more. It, like the Moody Hill, [illegible] mass of ores of a soft, dark, [illegible] of the reticulated formation. The [illegible] area of the hill seems to present [illegible] mass of ore so soft that a pick [illegible] cleave up to the eye every blow. The average yield is from $8 to $12 per [illegible] surface all over panningly for gold, betokening treasures of untold wealth [illegible] beneath. The facilities here, too, for [illegible] power, are of the rarest kind. A [illegible] mill site could be got where Cabin Creek [illegible] courses the western side of the hill, whose stream here gives a volume of water [illegible] ficient power to run machinery [illegible] est capacity. This tract consists of [illegible] 140 acres. With the [illegible] in these almost virgin hills, which [illegible] facilities mentioned, under proper [illegible] could be worked with a most [illegible] numerous other placers [illegible] cality would indicate [illegible] mines as any already opened. [illegible] this fine water power is now [illegible] to account by Messrs. Boyd, Lightner [illegible] the reduction of ore. Their [illegible] holes near at hand. Their mill [illegible] running in a few weeks. Other enterprises will find ample room. [illegible] the nearest central point [illegible] there is one now in progress that will [illegible] within twelve miles of this [illegible] We want to see our prolific counties [illegible] and we feel assured that if the [illegible] metals of this section were properly [illegible] that end would soon be achieved.

For the [illegible]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I [illegible] things through the columns of [illegible] not that I am simple enough to [illegible] my opinions are of any [illegible] but simply to gratify a freak of [illegible] and furthermore, because I [illegible] sent the views of the Union [illegible] claim to have been a Union man [illegible] during the war, but perhaps not [illegible] consistent one. I have no inclination [illegible] sake the practical purposes of [illegible] enter the arena of politics. [illegible] have acquired an aversion to political [illegible] like patriotism much better than [illegible] I conceive that there is as great a difference between a politician and a patriot, [illegible] is between a mountain and a molehill. [illegible] one will make great personal sacrifices for the good of his country, the other sacrifice his country's good to accomplish [illegible] own selfish ends.

The war party of the South [illegible] if we were defeated in the struggle [illegible] dependence, that general confiscation would take place. I didn't believe it, [illegible] The Government, *as yet*, has shown a little more magnanimity towards us than we [illegible] men anticipated; but at the same [illegible] *so much* as true Union men expected [illegible] you see that while the Secessionists [illegible] ceived as to the result, the Unionists [illegible] I believed the Southern States would be received back as prodigals; and that by act of kindness our Northern brethren would heap "coals of fire" upon our heads, thus making us ashamed of our evil deeds and attaching us more firmly than ever to the Union. But while I am somewhat disappointed at the course of Congress, I am much more disappointed at the course of certain Southern men, styling themselves "Southern loyalists." They are becoming better Union men (?) than the people in the Union even. Like the Indians they are becoming *so straight* that they lean over. They seem to have more bitter and malignant feelings than Northern Radicals even. "Southern loyalists" are anxious to confiscate than "Northern radicals." Why is this? Is it to revenge the secession for oppression, real or imaginary, or is it to get office outside the State? The [illegible] tive is as improper as the other. [illegible] should seek office outside of his State, and if Union men were oppressed during the war, is that a reason why they should [illegible] iate, now that they *think* they have the Government to back them? Is such a course of conduct noble? Is it manly? Cannot these accord honesty of purpose to their secession neighbors, at least to those who went into the breach and fought for the principles? The man who cannot do this, becomes subject to the charge of bigotry himself. Why not say to their secession neighbors, "Sir, you trampled on my feelings during the war because of my Union principles. I now have the advantage of you. My principles have triumphed, I can return good for evil. I extend to you the hand of fellowship and good feeling." If the Secessionist has a spark of nobleness in his soul, he will feel himself whipped, humbled. If he has not the nobleness to appreciate such conduct, there will be none the less a noble action performed.

But, Messrs. Editors, I must question the Union record of some of the "Southern Loyalists." Did not some of them hold office under the Confederate Government? Are not some of these men who went with the tide rather than stem the current? Are these the men to denounce as disloyal, and in league with secessionists, such men as Johnson, John Baxter and Bond? *They* were Union men in "times that tried men's souls." I feel I will be in good company with my Union friends, [illegible] ding I *do not* part with my Union principles. Let Union men, *every* where, throw aside party spirit and revenge, and with magnanimous souls, obeying the teachings of our Divine Master, do good unto [illegible] and glory in the opportunity of so doing. If secession is glorious, let them [illegible] way ground, and if peace [illegible] not restored, let the fault lie with those while we are trying to get back the Union, let us have a Union of States as well as a Union of States.

Brownlow, of Tennessee, has [illegible] Mr. C. M. Stewart, of Dexter, [illegible] of Registration to be [illegible] that he had registered [illegible] to demonstrate that he had been a Union man, and that his [illegible] the Federal service. It much [illegible] Brownlow, disgusted [illegible] to receive his pay [illegible] found out that a majority of [illegible] votes were [illegible] small-pox. [illegible]

Ex Gov. Wells, speaking of poison from office rattlesnakes, [illegible] the following incident [illegible] true. An acquaintance met him [illegible] street, and inquired how he was [illegible] military powers, had terminated [illegible] good humoredly replied, [illegible] ly. I held the four aces, but [illegible] an Arkansaw hand—four jacks [illegible] knife—and I had to cave."