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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the University, after a protracted meeting adjourned on yesterday. Very important business was transacted, which will meet the approval, we trust, of the friends of the Institution.

It was decided to make a radical change in the course of instruction, by adopting the plan of independent schools called by some the "University system."

Much more prominence is given to English studies and the Natural Sciences while the classics and mathematics are allowed their due weight. We will take pleasure in laying before our readers the report of the committee appointed to frame the scheme, and, also, the leading features of the system.

It was found impossible to put the new scheme into operation in the middle of the Collegiate year. Hence it will go into operation in June next at the commencement of the next year. At that time a President and Professors will be elected to fill the various chairs.

In the mean time President Swain and the other members of the Faculty are requested, and will consent to remain at their posts during the next session, while Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, with the advice and consent of the Board of Literature, will give a complete course of Lectures in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology to the Senior Class. The chair of Metaphysics will be temporarily filled by the Executive Committee. An Address will be issued to the people of the State by that Committee.

The Trustees are determined that the University shall be all that such an institution ought to be, and for one we say, God speed.

THE CONGRESS.

The proceedings of this body, so far, indicate no very decided action upon any subject until the holydays are over, beyond the action on impeachment.

The Reconstructionists in the House have pledged themselves to take no back step. Mr. Stevens has offered his bill looking to an advance in Radical severity upon the South, and showing a purpose to gratify his own vindictiveness and that of Southern Disunionists and Loyalists, against the true white people of the South. Our impression is, that hardly anything worse will be effected than that proposed in Mr. Wilson's bill, which, however, must encounter, if debate is allowed, a pretty severe conflict with the two edged sword proposed by Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. Stevens' new bill is constructed upon his assumption, that in the matter of reconstruction Congress is acting entirely beyond the Constitution, that the Southern States and people are entirely at the mercy and under the independent control of the Radical Congress, and sets at defiance not only the Constitution, but the other coordinate branches of the government. The proposition to empower the State Conventions, called as they have been without the authority of law and in disregard of all justice to the Southern white people, to remove the present State officials and to appoint others to their liking, who shall hold control in the event of the rejection of the new Constitutions by the people, and to supersede the military, is an abandonment of the Reconstruction Act, and a fuller assertion than any which has yet been recognized by the Congress that the States are simply conquered territories, having forfeited all rights and therefore must go back as new territories and new States.—We doubt if the Congress is ready to go that length, but it will risk, in the face of the utter abortion which has been made of reconstruction, the carrying out of the Reconstruction Acts.

It will be seen that Mr. Garrett Davis, of Ky., has moved an investigation into the actual cost of the Freedman's Bureau since 1865. This proposition so wise and dictated by ordinary prudence, will be resisted by the friends of the Bureau, or if a committee is allowed, care will be taken in its composition and impediments will be thrown in its way, so as to prevent any report until after the Presidential election. If it be possible, however, to obtain [illegible] accurate information both as regards its pecuniary cost and its evil workings, it should be done, and any attempt to continue the institution should be defeated, until the disclosures are made.

The tenor of the debate on the bill repealing the cotton tax after the crop of 1867, exhibited the real animus of those who were not favorable to its adoption. Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., could not avoid an unseemly bitterness towards the South, in opposing its repeal. His charge that the South had shown a disposition to concern itself more about its political rights, its representation in Congress, than its pecuniary condition, is wholly unwarranted by the facts.

Good for Virginia.—It is announced that the Auditor of Virginia remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, on Saturday, upwards of fifty thousand dollars in Gold to pay the five per cent interest due by the State of Virginia. Besides this, the State paid 2 per cent interest on her State debt at home last July, and it is said that the cash will be on hand to pay 2 per cent. more in January next. This is highly creditable to the Old Dominion, but how it has been done, while she is taxed heavily both for State and Federal purposes, we cannot understand. We should indulge an honest pride if our dear old State could do so well.

SALES OF LANDS.

The idea is perfectly crushing for our land holders to be compelled to have their lands forced into market at the present time. So great is the scarcity of money, that lands sold now at auction, unless there are interested parties present to buy them up, will scarcely bring one-tenth of their value.

We are informed that the sale of property belonging to the fine estate of the late Seth Jones, of this County, was astounding, because of the meagre prices at which it sold. The plantation at which Mr. Jones resided, and which on several accounts was considered very valuable, sold for a little over $2 per acre. In other sections we hear of similar sales. Under such circumstances, it need not be wondered at, that our people delay payment and resort to every other possible means to raise money to pay debts, rather than have their lands exposed to public sale.

The consequence is, that confidence is destroyed, no one being capable of judging what he is worth or what he can pay, when forced to pay. It is for this reason that we have advised every person who knows he is bankrupt, to go at once into bankruptcy.

Would it not be far better, for poor men of families, instead of crowding into the towns and cities, where labor cannot find ready and profitable employment, where rents and wood are so high as to constitute one half the expense of a family, to go into the country and rent or buy lands and go to digging. The entire wealth of the South must be dug out of the soil, and the sooner more of us go to digging, the better.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, gives the following views of the Democratic members of Congress:

"The Democratic members of the Reconstruction Committee have attended the meetings regularly, not with a view of participating in the business of the Committee, but to keep posted as to the purposes and designs of the Radical leaders. These Democratic members express themselves in strong opposition to the Southern people taking any part in elections or other proceedings under the Reconstruction laws and they urge that the Southern whites shall simply protest against the whole proceeding and withhold any assent to anything which is done, as they predict the time is not far distant when Congress will pronounce all these elections null and void, and will restore to the States their old Constitutions. Such is the firm impression of the leading Democratic statesmen here, and they are anxiously looking for the address to be issued by a committee appointed by the late Conservative Convention of Virginia. They express the hope that this address may be a simple appeal to the white people of the North to save them from negro supremacy unmixed with any constitutional or other issues, and they declare their belief that the whole North will rise *en masse* and rally to the rescue. The Radicals on the other hand, defiantly declare their purpose to stand firm in defence and prosecution of their plan of Africanizing the Southern States, and the outside impression in Washington is that Congress will not vary its policy one iota."

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

From every quarter the accounts are most gloomy. The following is extracted from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

"From several letters received here by a prominent republican Senator, it appears that the prospect for the winter before the white and colored people in Alabama and Mississippi is terrible to contemplate. One intelligent planter estimates that there is hardly enough provisions in the whole South to last over four months. He had himself already given notice to one hundred of his negro laborers that it would be necessary for them to leave before Christmas, as his supply of corn and bacon was nearly exhausted, and he had no means of providing for them. A number of planters had served a similar notice on their hands, and the result is that thousands of negroes will be left in a starving condition very soon. Bread riots are anticipated, and possibly bloodshed. A planter in Alabama writes that not one in a hundred of his class will be in a position to continue the cultivation of cotton next year. He states the utter ruin that prevails cannot be adequately conceived. The present low price of cotton, the enhanced cost of its cultivation, the export tax of two and half per cent, and the high rate of interest charged on borrowed capital have left five sixths of the planters in Alabama, Mississippi [illegible] Southern Georgia almost penniless. But it seems the burden of the misery will fall on the unfortunate negroes, unless the Freedmen's Bureau applies its large surplus fund to their relief. A wail also comes up from Virginia. In the Southern section of that State destitution prevails among the farmers to an alarming extent. On the Peninsula, unless relieved from some source, a good many negroes will perish through the winter for want of food and clothing."

Gen. Ord.—Gen. McCardle, the editor of the Vicksburg *Times*, having been arrested by Gen. Ord for his articles in the *Times*, publishes a card, in which he concludes as follows:

"I do not regard Gen. Ord as the Emperor of this country, and as I believe that President Johnson and Gen. U. S. Grant are his official superiors, I shall apply to *them* for relief and redress. If *they* cannot, or will not, strike from my limbs the fetters which have been placed upon them by the commander of this military district—if *they* cannot, or will not, remove the shackles which he has imposed on the *Times*, then the liberty of the press, the most cherished right of a free people, must be classed with those things which "perished in the using."

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, December 12.—Chief Justice Peters, of Kentucky, in conformity with the law of the State, has issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held for Governor on the first Monday in August next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Governor Helm.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

It is often remarked, that one "must leave home to get the news," and we have often wondered at the remarkable success of many of the Southern correspondents of the Northern papers, in getting hold of facts which are well founded, among many that are not true.

The following Raleigh Correspondence of the New York *World* will surprise many of our readers, both in town and country.

Of Dr. Vogell we know nothing, from personal acquaintance, but W. R. Pool, Esq., is one of our aged and most respected citizens, whose varacity and integrity we have never heard called in question.

From the N. Y. World of the 16th.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GLOOM AND DESPONDENCY OF THE SOUTH—EFFECTS OF RADICAL RULE AND THE DECLINE IN COTTON—W. R. POOL—H. C. VOGELL—FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, &C.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Raleigh, Dec. 12.

The condition of the country, as represented by your several correspondents in Alabama, Mississippi, and the other Gulf States, is in accordance with my observation and experience in this State. A wide spread gloom and despondency, like the pall of night, hangs over the people. Two years of Radical tyranny and Negro dominion has done far more to disorganize society and render men indifferent to the present and reckless of the future than the five long years of their unsuccessful warfare. The failure of the cotton crops and the great decline in cotton has also brought pecuniary embarrassment, if not ruin, on nine-tenths of the planters. There is no emigration to the South. Real estate cannot be sold for half of its value. Trade and commerce are almost entirely suspended, and as a necessary consequence, your merchants must not calculate on prompt remittances for goods already bought, or a revival of trade in the spring. It will require more than one season of abundant "seed time and harvest", to repair the waste places of the farmer. Nor is this all of this sad but truthful picture, for go where you will, you encounter hundreds of lazy, lawless, vagabond negroes wandering about, ostensibly in quest of work, but in reality seeking whom and what they can devour. Daily reports come from all quarters telling of their robberies at one, and sometime murders, nor is there any "to molest or make them afraid" of their deeds of darkness and blood, for their "L. L." masters whisper into their willing ears the Radical morality of plundering, and it needs be, murdering their "rebel" oppressors," while the F. B., without the trouble of investigation often defend and encourage them in their diabolic acts. While your correspondent could enumerate many cases in support of the above charge, he will only cite one, vouching for its correctness. A few weeks ago, William R. Pool, Esq., one of the most respectable citizens of this county, had his cotton gin, with his cotton crop, burned by some sable desperadoes.—Soon after twelve or fifteen of his fattened hogs mysteriously disappeared, and still more recently several of his already reduced stock of hogs "came up missing." Provoked and exasperated by these repeated depredations, he called on several of his neighbors to aid him in ferreting out, if possible the guilty parties, and, accompanied by a civil magistrate, they soon discovered where one or more of his hogs had been slaughtered. Following the trail of foot-prints and traces of blood, they were led to a cabin not far distant, occupied by an old negro wench and her son, known by the name of Albert Hinton; the cabin was searched and portions of a newly killed hog were found concealed in the old woman's bed. She stated to the magistrate that her son brought it home a night or two previous; he stated that he had purchased it from a wagon on the public highway, but there being other abundant proof to justify his guilt, he was indicted for hog stealing. The next day, however, the negro hastened to this city and prefers charges against Mr. Pool before the Bureau, when the following insulting order was immediately issued and duly served on Mr. Pool:

"Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Office of Agt Sub Dist. of Raleigh,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1.

W. R. Pool: Albert Hinton complains that you charge him with stealing meat. Mr. Pool, things have come to a strange pass if a colored man cannot buy meat from a wagon in the road without incurring the charge of stealing. You had better look further than this man's house. Perhaps your "fine tactics" will enable you to get on the right scent. You might come to market and seize every piece of meat you find on the stand, on the same principle on which you charge this man of stealing. You will please call at this office and explain this matter. These men shall be protected in what is just.

Yours respectfully,
H. C. Vogell,
Agent Bureau R. F. and A. L."

Comment is unnecessary. I will merely add, that this Albert Hinton is a lusty negro of the most abandoned character. W. R. Pool, a gray headed old gentleman, long a director in the Bank of the State, and for many years the presiding officer of the county court, and H. C. Vogell, United States Army Surgeon, pseudo Baptist preacher, negro radical of the Sumner type, and the dignified "Agent Bureau R. F. & A. L.;" and this is the courtesy and justice often bestowed on the best white men of the country—the sympathy and protection often lavished on the worst black scoundrels in the land, by the agents and officers of "the best government in the world."

Permit me to ask how long should a stricken but law abiding people submit to such unjust and degrading *official* acts, inflicted by such negro worshippers as this fellow Vogell, "agent Bureau R. F. & A. L." —and the cry goes up from hundreds of thousands in all this southern land, as the voice of one man, how long will their brethren of the North submit to paying *millions* of taxes (see Grant's reports) to be squandered in building negro churches and school houses, and running the Freedmen's Bureau, thus pampering and supporting hundreds of Vogell's whose sole mission it is to make money, lord it over the white man, teach and preach negro equality, and thus gain political favor through negro supremacy?

M.

COTTON TAX AND THE COTTON CROP.

No fact, perhaps, connected with the [illegible] Congress, has shown, more clearly, the lack of statesmanship in that body, than the tax imposed on cotton and tobacco. These two articles have formed the chief exports of the country upon which commercial men relied for preventing the drain of coin to meet balances in Europe. It is, therefore, plain, in our condition, that these two articles needed all the stimulus possible to increase their production. Instead of that, a heavy direct tax was imposed upon them, the tax upon cotton being, perhaps, the highest ever known, which operated directly as an *incubus* upon the home producer and a *stimulus* to the foreign producer. Moreover, the tax upon cotton and tobacco, was imposed upon the most impoverished people, (compared with their former condition) in the world, and operates directly to discourage the industry and labor of the black race, who [illegible] the means of support [illegible] their labor.

Whatever may be [illegible] in other respects [illegible] the want of real money [illegible] ships in that [illegible]. [illegible] remove the tax at once. [illegible] crop makes this [illegible] exacted on the present crop [illegible] and meat out of the means [illegible] cers, who are, to that extent, [illegible] ble to buy food and impose [illegible] the days of privation [illegible] and suffering. But why [illegible] an enormous expense to the [illegible] pay the collectors, when [illegible] must be paid back in rations [illegible] to the indigent and suffering, [illegible] ing the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau or some other agency [illegible] of the government.

The New York *World* has the following observations on the bad effects of continuing the tax:

In considering the question of repealing it behooves Congress to reflect that during the war which virtually put an end to our trade in this channel the whole rank of which was relinquished to competing nations our stiffest rivals were not idle. Every sinew was strained to improve to the uttermost our absence from the coveted markets and to so effectually weaken our hold there as to prevent our future control of the trade on the termination of the war. No stone was left unturned, no plan untried. Government patronage, public and private enterprise, combined and individual efforts, heavy aggregation of capital, the stimulus of deep national jealousy and a general complete appreciation of the incalculable importance of success in the undertaking, were among the influences that were at work against us, to say nothing of the intense zeal that was certainly imparted by the realization that it was *then or never* with them that we might never again be so entirely and so long [illegible] out of the great commercial arena of the world. And what was the result of all this [illegible] and capital? The result was that England, which sent from her shores in 1860 cotton goods valued at two hundred and [illegible] millions, exported in 1863, of these goods two hundred and thirty seven millions' worth; in 1864, two hundred and seventy-four millions; and in 1865, two hundred and eighty-six millions, showing an increase of seventy-six millions in five years, at our cost, mainly. Retain the tax and you lessen the cultivation of the product in this country, and impart, of course, appreciable stimulus to cultivate elsewhere. India, Egypt, and Brazil are all experienced in the production of the staple, and possess large facilities therefor, and the chief reasons why the American growth was used in preference to that of these other countries was [illegible] price, better start in the goods [illegible] [illegible]tation of machinery to its [illegible]. Let America burden her growth with excessive tax, thereby increasing the cost, [illegible] rivals more room, and [illegible] of machinery to suit other growths [illegible] own, and no more could be [illegible] most exacting of her competitors. Trade bulletins show that in 1860 [illegible] the Liverpool market [illegible] eleven [illegible] cents; Brazilian, fifteen and a half; Egyptian, the same, and Indian [illegible]. In 1864, in the same market American [illegible] sold for fifty-five cents; Brazilian fifty-six; Egyptian, fifty-five; and Indian forty-four. In 1864, England paid [illegible] hundred and twelve [illegible] against two hundred and [illegible] in 1860. Nine tenths of the [illegible] Great Britain in 1860, [illegible] tenths of the quantity used for the rest of Europe, was American; while in 1864 we were last on the list of suppliers. [illegible] Congress would know [illegible] stewardest England [illegible] in the fact, [illegible] for this country [illegible] dies more than [illegible] millions for cotton in 1864, and Egypt over sixty-six millions; and that six of these *countries received* [illegible] *year preceding the* [illegible].

The prompt repeal of [illegible] ed by every consideration for the interests of the country and [illegible] of sound political economy.

The Civil Rights Bill works [illegible] ously in California, according to a [illegible] cial interpretation. It [illegible] Judge Niles, of [illegible] cannot be [illegible] timony. The [illegible] is, that under the [illegible] man cannot be [illegible] man's testimony [illegible] bill gives the [illegible] privileges which [illegible]. So a negro arrested for the murder of a Chinaman has been set free from custody. The California law [illegible] injustice for the [illegible] foreigners, no matter how they are maltreated [illegible] establish the fact if none but their own countrymen are present. Yet we believe the law was due to the reckless disregard of the obligations of an oath shown by our Oriental neighbors.—*Wash. Express.*

Breckinridge has gone to Egypt and the Holy Land.

FROM ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Dec. 16. The *Advertiser* [illegible] information of the arrest [illegible] Shorter, negro, of this city, who [illegible] the recent insurrectionary [illegible] in Bullock county. The negro Shorter claims to be from Illinois or one of the Northwestern States, and says that he was sent by the radicals of that section to [illegible] government in the South. The [illegible] information of his whereabouts and he was captured by the whites and [illegible]. When the deluded negroes of the [illegible] plantation heard of it they [illegible] and clamored for his [illegible] to them for summary punishment. [illegible] persuaded them to [illegible]. Shorter was [illegible] the death of Jerry, the [illegible] Revolution [illegible] Shorter's in possession of the civil authorities, and the whole [illegible] with the evidence of the blacks' [illegible] will expose to the country [illegible] radical plot to organize the [illegible] the whites. He, however, [illegible] "I drop you a few lines [illegible] take Jerry [illegible] Don't [illegible] Perote, Bullock county, Ala. [illegible] Shorter.

[illegible] Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at [illegible], has the keys and [illegible] passes not signed by proper authority. His action is severely condemned.

At a Sheriff's sale to-day, real estate, railroad stock, &c., sold at remarkably low figures. Land sold from five cents to ten cents an acre, railroad stock at ten cents on a dollar.

CAN GRANT SAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Thurlow Weed has the astuteness to perceive and the candor to admit the miserable straits to which the Republican party is reduced. Gen. Grant's name, he says, "is an especial providence to the party, for the effect and responsibility of the action of its leaders are pressing the party so hard that no other candidate can save it. If the present Congress fails to meet the necessities of the country and the expectations of the people, the question will be, when the Republican National Convention meets, not whether Gen. Grant shall be nominated, but whether *can Grant can be elected*." Nor does Mr. Weed stop with merely giving expression to this doubt. He exhibits the grounds on which it is based. The Republican party, he says, have already lost Connecticut, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. To the assumption of the Radicals that these [illegible] may be compensated by the votes of reconstructed Southern States, he replies: "But the means resorted to to obtain the votes of the rebel States may cost the Republican party the votes of the other Northern States. Indeed," he says, "it is absolutely certain that, with the rebel States under negro rule in the Union, and Chase, Wade, Colfax, or Butler, the Republican candidate, we should witness the anomaly of a united South voting for and a united North against him."—The steps taken to attract the South, repel the North. Already blind, besotted universal negro suffrage in South Carolina, Georgia, &c., has deprived intelligent colored men in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Ohio of suffrage. But this, says he, Chase and the *Tribune*, is of no consequence, as here we do not need negro suffrage, while at the South the Republican party is nowhere without it. They are indifferent to the question so far as the colored man is concerned. His rights and interests of no account. It is only important as it affects the party. The negro, in this respect, is as much a chattle now as when he was a slave."

THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The resolution offered by Mr. Magoffin in the Kentucky House of Representatives on the 6th instant, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, was as follows:

"Kentucky, as a sovereign State in the Federal Union, and as deeply interested in the common weal of the whole country, has not only the right, but it is her solemn duty to declare her [illegible] upon all questions of [illegible] of Kentucky [illegible] in the peace, harmony and prosperity of the whole country, and the [illegible] State is involved in that of [illegible] and prosperity depends in a very great measure upon that of every other portion of the Union of which she forms a part. [illegible] citizens to all the political and civil rights and privileges [illegible] any other State. [illegible] their homes, and the restoration of all [illegible] with all her other [illegible].

[illegible] Norfolk County Ferry [illegible] between Norfolk and Portsmouth is offered for sale. The Committee will receive bids until the 10th of January next. We judge that this offers the best chance for good investment, of any property we have seen offered.

From the New York World.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

The prudence and patriotism with which Gen. Hancock is administering the affairs of his department attest the wisdom of President Johnson in placing his predecessor, General Grant's intemperate remonstrance was more creditable to the [illegible] his friendship than to his soundness of judgment. When Sheridan was [illegible] the department was never [illegible] some officer resembled the [illegible] people [illegible] have good neighbors. [illegible] under a constant necessity of doing wrong acts, and the process against his removal was [illegible] that his department was so full of turbulent, mutinous spirits that only his vigorous hand could hold them in subjection. But when he left the rebellious spirit [illegible] with him, as the peace of a neighborhood is restored when the [illegible] family that always has bad neighbors moves away. General Sheridan's removal, which it was asserted, before it took place, would make him the next President, is much more likely to confer that honor upon his successor, if Gen. Hancock continues to evince the consummate civil prudence he has thus far exhibited. It [illegible] place him among the small number from whom the Democratic candidate will be selected, while Sheridan's supposed claims have gone into a total eclipse.

For our part, we hope that a statesman of large civil experience may be run by both parties. We are not likely to need military [illegible] it we should, the Presidential mansion is not a fit place for the headquarters of a fighting army. Great measures of civil policy and administrative reform [illegible] in the foreground under the next President. There is no fitness in [illegible] mere military man to discharge duties requiring great civil experience. But if the Republicans attempt to sway the canvass by the *eclat* of a military name it may be expedient to neutralize the effect by putting a popular military name into the other scale. If this necessity should be forced upon us, an accidental advantage may result from the Republican reconstruction scheme by affording a field to test the civil capacity of one of our most admired and meritorious soldiers.

The standing electioneering calumny of the Republicans, that every man who disapproves of their negro policy is rebel at heart, recoils against its authors when levelled at so bright a reputation as General Hancock's. For loyalty, gallantry, zeal, activity, and the solid value of his services, there was no officer in the Union army, who, with equal opportunities, left so shining a record. If he had ever had a separate command, he might have acted a more prominent, but he could not easily have acted a more brilliant part. Separate commands were lavished on officers of a different school of politics. The Republican Banks had a separate command both in the Valley and in Louisiana, and he acquired everything but honor in both.—The renegade Democrat, Butler, had separate commands, and made himself a butt of derision. Pope had a separate command, and his incompetency was demonstrated by the second Bull Run. Burnside had a separate command, and the result was his useless slaughter of our troops at Fredericksburg. Hooker had a separate command, and the result was his disgraceful defeat at Chancellorsville. The Conservative Meade was promoted to a separate command by accident and a necessity. He won the great victory of Gettysburg and was again subordinated. Democratic officers, who were not servile enough to renounce or dissemble their principles, had no fair chance in the army. The crushing of Gen. McClellan by political malice was a warning which disclosed to ambitious army officers a fatal rock in the channel of promotion.

Although General Hancock never had a separate command while the war lasted, there were but few directors of armies who [illegible] into such distinction as this brilliant subordinate. The Army of the Potomac, in which he served, always ranked as the first of our armies, and Hancock is one of its brightest ornaments. His purity of character, [illegible] modesty, and [illegible] [illegible] a reputation [illegible] never [illegible] one worthy [illegible]. When [illegible] [illegible] conservative politics are [illegible] with vigorous, devoted loyalty, [illegible] cient reply to point to General Hancock, the esteemed and gallant representative of [illegible] Democratic officers, and thousands [illegible] thousands of Democratic soldiers. The [illegible] of the Army of the Potomac [illegible] a wreath [illegible] [illegible] the colder [illegible] [illegible] kindled, and the people [illegible] [illegible].

General Hancock has thus far proved himself as judicious in peace as he was brave and brilliant in war. Under his administration there have been no New Orleans riots; no insubordination in civil officers to give him trouble; no disaffection to his person, though he fills a most unwelcome office. He resorts to no strong measures because the considerate equity of his administration [illegible] lent and rebellious population which it was said that no hand less formidable than Sheridan's could control, and which he hardly succeeded in controlling by his constant acts of rigor and summary dismissals, is so spontaneously orderly and quiet under Hancock that, to all appearance, he could govern as effectually without an army as with. This contrast, so creditable to Hancock, illustrates the superiority of the Democratic method of dealing with the South. If General Hancock, who is sent to execute an odious law, can govern with so little friction how easily might loyalty be maintained in the South if the policy of the government as well as its officers were conciliatory!

To illustrate the temper of General Hancock's administration, and his scrupulous fidelity to law, we copy the following statement from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

"On Saturday night a father and son, known respectively in this community by the names of Simon M. Frank Walsche and Edmund F. Walsche, who for several months past have been proprietors of the sash and planing mills, called the Marqueza Mills, on St. Joseph street, were arrested by the police, under a warrant issued by Governor Flanders, who had received a requisition for them from the Governor of the State of New York, they being indicted in the City of New York, it is alleged, with obtaining goods from merchants there, about eighteen months ago, to the amount of $100,000, by false pretences.

Saturday night Judge Cotton, counsel for the accused, sued out, before Judge Theard, a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. It appears, however, that General Hancock learned late to-day, of the simple fact of the issuance of the writ by a court of competent jurisdiction, and of the probability, under peculiar attendant circumstances, that the writ was not to be respected. He at once went in person to the office of Chief of Police, about 6 30 o'clock, and told Major Williamson that he had learned that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, and that owing to some illegality it was probable that it would not be obeyed. 'I will hold you responsible in this matter. Those persons must be produced. I believe you will produce them, but I will myself take the necessary precautions that they be produced. I have issued an order that the writ of [illegible] shall be observed and it shall be. I [illegible] protect the dignity of government and the rights of the people [illegible] and property, no [illegible] I am a power [illegible] respected. I know [illegible] about this case [illegible] what these men are [illegible] it is sufficient for me to [illegible] to know, that a writ of [illegible] has been issued, and that writ shall be respected. I will sink the boat in the middle of the river with cannon that takes these men on board, and intercept any train that carries them. If the law is not observed, who and what is safe? [illegible] taken away, you may be, any of us may be. Justice must be upheld, I hold you, therefore, Mr. Chief of Police, responsible for the delivery of these men before Judge Theard, in obedience to that writ.'

The General then took his departure, and we felt as though we had listened truly to the defender of law and dignity of government. We don't remember of ever having witnessed a more impressive scene."

The procedure in this case of requisition may be [illegible] regular and the grounds of the arrest [illegible]. These are points on which General Hancock need have no opinion. But it is important that citizens of [illegible] and I feel that they cannot be dragged from their homes on criminal charges and taken to a distant State to be tried, without good reasons. All that the *habeas corpus* will accomplish is to secure an examination of the grounds of arrest before an upright judge. If the arrest is warranted by the facts and papers, he will restore the prisoners to custody. But the firmness with which General Hancock sustains the writ, assures every innocent man in his district that innocence will insure protection at the hands of the local courts. What General Hancock establishes is a government of law, not of arbitrary force.

The Post Commandant and the Freedmen's Bureau.—There were rumors prevalent upon the streets yesterday regarding a conflict of authority, said to have occurred between Col. Frank, the Post Commander, and Gen. Rutherford, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in relation to General Order No. 145, from District Headquarters, which vests the authority of officers of the Bureau in the Post Commander. On inquiry at Headquarters we learned that there had been no conflict to which importance could be attached.—Col. Frank, in compliance with the order alluded to, had directed the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to turn over to him all the books, records, and other papers pertaining to the office. This Gen. Rutherford declined doing, as he said he had been verbally directed by Gen. Miles to pursue this course should this demand be made, as he (Gen. Miles) was on his way to Charleston at the time to have this Order No. 145 revoked. Not deeming the affair of sufficient importance to call for prompt and speedy action, and preferring that the records of the Bureau should remain where they are for the present, Col. Frank has laid the matter before the Commanding General at Charleston, giving a full statement of the case, and asking for further instructions. These instructions he awaits before proceeding further in the matter.—*Wil. Journal.*

Grant and Stanton.—A Washington dispatch explains, in part, why Congress has been so quiet about the "outrage" on Stanton involved in his suspension from office by the President. We give what is said:

"The [illegible] of Congress on the subject of Stanton's removal is explained by the fact that a question of veracity has sprung up between Grant and Stanton as to Stanton's consent. Grant says he did. Stanton says he did not, and points to the 'superior force' item of his letter in proof of it. Stanton blames Grant for the readiness with which he came to Johnson's rescue; and Grant says he only did so to prevent some one more obnoxious to the Republicans from getting in. It is feared that if Congress commences a war about Stanton's ejection, this controversy may come out in bold relief, to the damage of either Grant or Stanton—it is not known which."

The friends of Sambo are disposed to ignore his claims for promotion, and the evidence of this accumulates every day. The other day a resolution was introduced in Congress to send colored diplomatic representatives to [illegible] Hayti and Liberia. One [illegible] that this was the very thing desired by the Radicals; but no! "General Schenck rose to a point of order and objected that no question of race or previous condition should be mixed up in our diplomatic service." The speaker sustained him, and so the resolution for elevation were disposed of. Now, we should like to know how it happens that "color and previous condition" cannot be brought up in Sambo's favor for promotion abroad, when in domestic [illegible] we have heard of nothing but "race, color, previous condition" since the starting of the Sentinel.—*Virginian.*

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the Republican party would do as well not to insist upon Gen. Grant's committing himself to specific courses of policy until the party [illegible] what policy it will adopt. [illegible] says, "never formally [illegible] the policy of Congress, in which [illegible] part, and, therefore, it would not be wise [illegible] committal by Gen. Grant [illegible] to question the [illegible] Congress to lay down a policy for the party [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] not heresy, in the [illegible] of all that is sacred to party politics, we should like to know what is.

Change of Name.—At a meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee, held in Washington, last week, Governor Ward, of New Jersey, who presided, moved that the name of the party be changed from "National Republican" to "National Union" party. When thieves find that they are about to be overtaken by their crimes they always change their names!