For the Standard.

TRINITY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The annual Commencement at Trinity came off last Thursday. This College is situated in the north-west corner of Randolph County, the most loyal County, perhaps, in the State, but strange to say, the College people from the influence of bad training or some evil genius, never have been particularly troubled with loyalty. They are ardent Worth men and women too, and believe that their dear Confederacy is "not dead, but sleepeth." But they are not secessionists—never were; and think it very hard that they are not admitted to all the rights and privileges of American citizens. For lo! is not this our country? Why were you not there, Holden? They had a good time. Vance was there, and Gov. Worth, and other good disloyal men of less notoriety.

Vance, you know, is unpardoned, and owes to the clemency of the government the privilege of wearing his treasonable head for a day; but he, Zebulon, whom treason has made odious and whom traitors delight to honor, and Jonathan, who sold himself for the Governorship, were there in *personne propria*; and were listened to with rapt astonishment and delight by the Southern toad-eaters, who came from all quarters to hear them preach the funeral of their late loved and lost and lamented Confederacy.

"And still they gazed and still the wonder grew,
That two small heads could carry all they knew."

It was Vance's earnest conviction that the Confederacy and all its martyred followers had gone to paradise, where Union men and Yankees never go, with their reconstruction and peace principles. And this is *our* country and we ought to be in the Union.

Every thing signified a settled determination to sustain the right of secession and vindicate the rebellion. Vance advised the people to be submissive to the government, odious and contemptible as it is. When the maimed student arose to declaim, the President, Dr. Craven, observed to the spectators that that young man was wounded in the front rank at the battle of Rheim's Station, bravely charging the Yankee vandals; and yet this is our country, and that is our country's glory.

But the most significant thing occurred during the recess, and just before Vance delivered his speech. The large painting of Gen. Washington was taken down from the wall by a Confederate lady and that of Jeff. Davis hung up in its place. And this is our country, and we wonder why they don't receive us back in the Union?

While the power is withheld from traitors we don't apprehend any danger to the Union cause. Treason and conspiracy that could not be sustained by war can't succeed now; but people should have more regard for decency and propriety. Fools can tear down, but it requires wisdom to build up. If Jeff. Davis is released and rebels allowed to vote and hold office, then the Union cause is gone forever, and secession will be recognized as being right.

RANDOLPH.

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting, composed of citizens of Halifax, Edgecombe and Nash counties, was held at Union Hill, Nash County, on the 16th of June, over which Capt. J. H. Avent presided, and G. C. Battle of Edgecombe, and H. B. Barrett, of Nash acted as Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the considerrtion of the meeting: Dr. R. C. Marriott, of Nash, J. P. Tyree, of Halifax, P. H. Johnson, of Edgecombe, S. T. Williams, of Nash, and L. L. Moore, of Halifax.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolution nominating Gen. Ransom for Governor was received with hearty demonstrations of applause. The best feeling prevailed.

WHEREAS, It has been a time honored, memoriable custom of our people to assemble in public meetings for the purpose of deliberation and consultation on the affairs of the State and nation; and WHEREAS it is meet and proper in times of gloom and despondency, like the present, that all classes of our citizens should give expression to their views, and take counsel among themselves for the common good: therefore,

Resolved, That we witness with feelings of sorrow and deep regret the slow progress that has been made during the present year in the restoration of North-Carolina to the privileges and blessings of the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That the impediments which have been thrown in the way of the return of the State to the Union, so far as they are based on the disloyalty of our people, are purely imaginary and without cause. Having surrendered in good faith to the national authorities—having renewed an allegiance to the Government of the United States, we are true to our pledges, true to our obligations, and true to our common country.

Resolved, That we ardently desire the return of the blessings of peace, of quietude and of good order throughout the State. We believe the presence of the Federal forces and of the Freedmen's Bureau not only unnecessary, but productive of harm by evincing a suspicion and distrust of our sincerity and good faith, whereas we are fully convinced that our people can be safely trusted in the management of all their relations, whether individual, State or national.

Resolved, That the administration of President Johnson has been eminently wise, patriotic and statesmanlike: we accord to his policy our unqualified approbation and support; we hereby tender him the tribute of our grateful hearts for his noble efforts to uphold, maintain and preserve the principles of constitutional liberty, and we sincerely trust that his just and magnanimous measures to restore the Union may be crowned with success.

Resolved, That while bearing the burdens of the government we should also enjoy its blessings. It is a cardinal principle, handed down to us by our ancestors, that taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and having fulfilled all the acquirements demanded at our hands as a people, we trust the time is not far distant when we will have a voice in the halls of the National Legislature.

Resolved, That as the time is drawing nigh when we will be called upon to elect a Governor, and being anxious to see political unity and harmony prevail among all our citizens, and without intending to disparage the claims of any other distinguished son of the State, we embrace the present opportunity to suggest to the good people of North-Carolina the name of Matt. W. Ransom, of Northampton County, believing him to be eminently fitted for that position by his ability, his untiring energy, his lofty patriotism, his ardent devotion to the best interests of the State, and the conciliatory, concervative and commendable course which he maintains towards the General Government. In presenting the name of Gen. Ransom, we are uninfluenced by any captious spirit, but offer to the people of the State a candidate to whom all true North-Carolinians can rally without any sacrifice of party feeling or principle.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Sentinel*, *Standard* and *Progress* for publication, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy.

J. H. AVENT, Chairman.

G. C. BATTLE, H. B. BARRET, } Secretaries.

A note from a Unionist of North Carolina imforms us that the loyal men of his section are "in a wretched condition controlled as completely by the Rebel leaders now as during the rebellion. More than 170 Union men in one county alone are indicted by the rebel Grand Jury for alleged offenses, mostly committed against the rebellion. Nothing will save us except a disqualification of the leading rebels to vote and hold office."—*New York Tribune.*

From the Memphis Post.

Sensible Remarks of a Southerner.

Here and there the truth is not only breaking upon the minds of leading and thoughtful men in the South, but they are given voice to utter it. Mr. Robert P. Dick, of Guilford, N. C., said to the convention now in session at Raleigh:

There are times when great questions are to be considered. North-Carolina is upon the verge of ruin. Rebellion has nearly wrecked all her hopes, and if rebellion is still to prevail she is ruined now and forever. Her reputation and principles are gone without a full and unequivocal connection with the United States. They can be nothing till relations are restored between the State and the General Government—until, in his opinion, the spirit of rebellion is entirely crushed in North-Carolina. They are the representatives of a people that expect them to do something. The high duty which they have to perform is fully understood. The position of affairs requires that they should rise equal to the emergency. They were now before the country. They stand before the bar of public opinion. The eyes of the Government and the people are upon their actions. They are closely watched, and they were not to allow themselves to be controlled by minorities—not to allow themselves to be controlled by selfish ambition or private interests. A new destiny is before them, and is to be determined by their action, whether it shall be for weal or for woe. They were placed in this position by the late rebellion, and to ameliorate their condition they must meet the re-ponsibility and the confidence imposed on them in a calm, dignified, liberal and conciliatory spirit. In the great duty they had to perform they were surrounded by many difficulties and embarrassments.—They were to examine as to what is the true position of North-Carolina. They must know that North-Carolina can never have peace, prosperity and happiness, or freedom, until she is again connected with the Government of the United States. This proposition can not be denied. She must take this position before she can enjoy the blessing and privilege of free government and equality among her peers.

Before the rebellion they had a constitution, handed down to them by their forefathers, which secured to the people all the rights and blessings of freedom. Then she had a public credit, and held a high position among the money markets of the world; then she had a system of good, wise laws, speedily and justly administered; then she had a school system, which was rapidly increasing and operating for the virtue and intelligence of her people, taking grand and making rapid strides in the march of improvement and progress of art and science; but, in an evil hour, controlled by inevitable circumstances and unwise counsel, she broke loose from this wise government, and for the last four years of her history involved herself in a series of misfortunes that have nearly cost her ruin, and sent fifty thousand of her best and bravest men to untimely graves. Their school-houses were closed; their magnificent colleges, founded by private generosity, were swept away, and her whole public credit is bankrupt. Her labor system is overthrown; her fertile soil no longer yields its accustomed treasures; while private fortunes, accumulated by years of patient and economical industry, lie in ruins. This is the condition of North-Carolina. They should meet the questions under the new order of things as patriotic men, and not as partisans. There is a great duty to perform, and upon their actions depends the issue.—What is this great duty to perform in order to restore the State to the Union? It is to restore peace at home; to commence right here; cease from quarreling; lay sectional prejudice aside, our own private claims and injuries, cease our political wrangling, our crimination and recrimination, dismiss party feeling and enter into the dignified duty of restoring the State to her full privileges to the federal government.

These feelings are by no means inconsistent with the feelings of true patriotism, and he said there as he would venture to say in the halls of the Congress of the United States, or in the presence of the setting sun, he loves North Carolina better than any spot it shines upon; at the same time he claimed to be loyal to the Government of the United States. In the formation of their laws they must adapt their constitution to the exigencies and requirements of the times; they must not be constrained by personal feelings nor by the hallowed memories of the past. They must act equal to the present time; they must see that laws of both General and State Governments are enforced and obeyed. They were to adopt a good system of laws—they must stimulate industry, go to work in earnest. They have lost everything except the grand storehouses God has given them, out of which their fathers dug their wealth. To set the State in order they must invite foreign capital and industry; they must build up the waste places of the country—they must give men—yes, and Northern men, a cordial welcome; accord them full protection under the laws and recognize them in society. If we do these things we will rescue the State, now bowed down in sackcloth and humiliation. We can raise her from the dust to the proud position she has occupied among her sister States. If they do their duty as men, citizens and patriots this work can be accomplished, and before another decade North Carolina will be a memorial of sincerity, honor and fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

Do not these sentiments find some response in every truly patriotic heart? Could the South stand up as one man to this declaration, and show a corresponding effort, how soon mutual confidence, and consequent harmony and peace, would be restored. Every noble purpose prompts it. All classes of interests urge it. Only prejudice, passion and folly oppose it. Men who trust the fleeting hopes inspired by their feelings may gain some momentary advantage, but no permanent good. The great cause can afford their loss. It ever sings the song of the brook:

"For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever."

THE REBEL DEBT.—The President today sent a message to the House, in response to a resolution concerning the provisions of law and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt, so-called. The following facts are gathered from the papers inclosed: On the 19th of October last, the North-Carolina Convention passed an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all debts created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion. In the Legislature of South-Carolina, in December, a resolution reported by the committee on Federal Relations, was passed to the effect that they had not the necessary information to enable them to act advisedly in relation to repudiating the debts incurred in support of the rebellion. They called on the Comptroller General to furnish it, and until it should be forthcoming they could make no definite recommendations on the subject.

The Georgia Convention in November, passed an ordinance rendering null and void all debts created for purposes of carrying on the late war against the United States. The Legislature, besides, passed an act prohibiting in any way the payment of the money.

The Convention of Alabama passed an ordinance forbidding the assumption of any part of the rebel debt.

The Florida Convention, in November, declared the debt null and void. The Mississippi Convention in August repealed the ordinance of secession, and the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the Treasurer from paying any debt until authorized to do so by that body.

From the papers in possession of the State Department it does not appear the treasurer has been ordered to pay any part of the debt.

From the Pioneer.

PENITENTIARY.

MR. EDITOR:—I furnish you a copy of Senate Bill, No. 60, session of 1865—'66, to establish a Penitentiary in this State, which I hope you will publish in the *Pioneer*, and that the other papers n the State will please copy, in order that the attention of the people throughout the State may be called to that subject.—The principal objections urged against the passage of the bill were, want of means, and that the question had not been discussed before the people. Therefore, members hesitated about voting on the subject without some instructions from their constituents.

The bill was prepared to obviate the first objection, so far as it could be done, by requiring most of the labor to be performed by convicts themselves. This Communication and publication of the bill, is designed to relieve members of the next Legislature from the other objection, by calling on their constituents in all parts of the State to speak out on that subject either for or against a Penitentiary. I do not propose to argue the question at this time, one way or the other, nor claim any particular merit for this particular plan, but merely to direct public attention to a subject that I regard as of vast importance to the whole State, hoping that if this plan is not practicable, that some better one may be devised by the wise men of the State.

Although I have promised not to discuss the question, I am scarcely refrain from suggesting to those who doubt the propriety of a State Penitentiary, that if they will examine the State dockets for true bills and presentments made by the grand juries for a single term of the court, they will agree that we need something to restrain our people from crime. Then the punishment for crime might be better graded. I believe a man is subjected to 39 lashes on the bare back, for stealing a pocket knife, and the same punishment for stealing a horse. If we had a State Penitentiary, I presume the punishment for horse stealing would be for a much longer service than for that of a pocket knife; and so of manslaughter, and almost all crimes have their grades, and could be punished more equitably, and more humanely, and generally with better results, by confinement at labor, than by branding and whipping, as is now done in this State.

The city and county work-houses that this bill proposes to authorize, is already disposed of by the passage of the county work-house bill is reported by the Commissioners on the Freedman's code. The question of a Penitentiary or no Penitentiary for the State is what I wish to call public attention to at present, disconnected with party and party politics altogether.

Yours, &c.,
L. S. GASH.

P. S.—This bill failed to pass the Senate by only two majority against it.

WHAT IS LOYALTY.

The Daily *News*, in a leader in general approval of the late pro-secession speech, in Congress, of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, says:

"It is of no avail *now* to insist that the right of secession is one of the attributes of the political system under which exist the United States of America. That question has been submitted to the arbitrament of arms; and, so far as the mere influences of physical force can determine it, it has, *for the time being*, been determined. The South accepts the results, in respect to its present practical application; but that acceptance does not imply any abandonment, in thought, of the principle upon which the secession movement was founded."

It is of the gravest consequence that the people of the United States should clearly understand each other on the question mooted. We say nothing as to the past: Let bygones be bygones. But does an ex-rebel, in now swearing allegiance to the Constitution and Union, *swear to be faithful only till his State shall see fit again to secede?*

This is an eminently practical question. Its right decision is of momentous, vital import. Could a State formerly absolve her citizens serving as officers in the army or navy of the United States from the obligation of the solemn oath of fidelity exacted of them on entering that service? If she could rightfully do this once, can she now?—Does the oath *now* mean, "I will bear true and faithful allegiance until my State shall secede from the Union?"—Let us have a clear understanding on this head before we educate any more Lee's and Stonewall Jackson's at West Point. We cannot afford to be trifled with.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The above contains matter for serious thought and sober reflection. An oath taken and subscribed, with a mental reservation on the part of the person taking it, is not worth the paper on which it is written. The *News* says, "The South accepts the result, in respect to its present practical application; but that acceptance does not imply *any abandonment* in *thought*, of the principle upon which the secession movement was founded." Now, what does this mean? Does it not plainly imply that the Southern people have taken the oath with a mental reservation—with a purpose only to observe it so long as they are obliged to and no longer? If so, then the conclusions to which Congress have arrived, are corrrect, and the extreme measures which they demand are not injudicious. We cannot believe that the *News* correctly represents the Southern people, and yet, when we take up Southern papers and see such almost universal commendation of this Harris speech, we are almost driven to believe that we are mistaken. One of two things is true beyond the possibility of contradiction, either the *News* and Mr. Harris are misrepresenting the Southern people and doing them great injustice, or they are disloyal to the government, for no loyal man can take an oath to support the government, while, at the same time, he harbors a secret purpose to overthrow or rebel against it whenever a favorable opportunity offers.—*Newbern Times.*

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, is at Washington. He reports that the people of that State are less loyal than they were one year ago.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, - - JUNE 26, 1866.

The Convention.

The North-Carolina State Convention adjourned *sine die* on Monday last, after a second session of some thirty days.

Judge Reade, the President, delivered a brief but very impressive and touching valedictory on adjourning the Convention.

Our Junior has taken full notes of the debates on Saturday, the last day on which business of importance was transacted, and would have reported them in full for this issue, but for indisposition. He hopes to be able to write out the report in full for our next issue.

A very animated debate took place on Saturday evening, on a proposition to authorize the Counties to borrow money to aid the suffering poor, in which Messrs. Howard, Odom, Ferebee, Settle, Harris, of Rutherford, Bryan of Wilkes, Grissom, and others took part. Mr. Grissom moved so to amend as to prevent the Counties from levying taxes to pay any of the County rebel debt. The whole matter went upon the table on Saturday evening, but on Monday morning the ordinance, with Mr. Grissom's amendment, was taken up and passed. The Counties are, therefore, bound by an ordinance of the Convention not to levy taxes to pay any part of this debt.

The Convention which has just adjourned was one of the ablest and soundest bodies that has ever assembled in the State.

In addition to a through revision of the Constitution, it passed a number of useful ordinances.

We shall publish the Constitution in full at an early day, as well as the most important ordinances. The stay law will appear in our next issue.

The people of the State will vote on the Constitution on the first Thursday in August next; and on the 18th of October they will elect a Governor and members of the Legislature.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

We publish to-day, by request, the proceedings of a public meeting at which Gen. M. W. Ransom was nominated for Governor. Our paper is open to the proceedings of public meetings, and when sent to us, and when they contain nothing offensive to Union men, it is our custom to publish them. We would have published the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Franklin County, which we were requested to do, and at which Gov. Worth was nominated, but for the rude manner in which our offer to support that gentleman on certain conditions was repulsed by his organ, the *Sentinel*.

We do not know whether Gen. Ransom will be a candidate or not. Gov. Worth is certainly before the people for re-election. His main dependence for success must be in the faction known as the Vance Destructives. His declaration, made in private, that he is a devoted Union man, and his public committals against the doctrine of secession, do not at all commend him to the original secessionists, though he acts with them, and now and then appoints one of them to office with the hope of securing their votes. As between Gov. Worth and Gen. Ransom the secessionists would not hesitate. They would vote for the latter, simply because they would prefer the real to the spurious article. Deprived of his secession strength, Gov. Worth would not be able to poll more than ten thousand votes in the State.

There is much cogitation and casting about by the Worth faction for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The Fayetteville *News*, whose treason to the national authority is as ardent as its Worthism, urges Robert Strange, of New Hanover, as a candidate with Gov. Worth; a writer in the Asheville *News* urges B. S. Gaither, an unpardoned rebel; and the Greensborough *Patriot*, an echo of the *Sentinel*, nominates and presses for this honor D. D. Ferebee, Esq., a pardoned rebel. The communication over the signature of *Yadkin*, published in the *Patriot*, in which Mr. Ferebee is nominated, was no doubt gotten up in Raleigh. The *Sentinel* responds promptly and warmly to this nomination, and says, "*we endorse without qualification*, what *Yadkin* says in regard to the fitness of Col. Ferebee for the office of Lieutenant Governor." This settles it. It is known in Raleigh that Mr. Ferebee is the choice of Gov. Worth and his friends for Lieutenant Governor. The ticket will, therefore, be Worth and Ferebee. Mr. Ferebee is one of the most stubborn and defiant rebels in the State.

We trust the Union men of the State will stand to their guns and "bid their time."—Let them maintain their principles and their organization, and avoid all committals and entangling alliances. They owe this to themselves, to President Johnson, and to the Congress, which, with the President, has been so arduously engaged for months past in the work of restoration. They (the Union men referred to,) are the truest, if not the only true friends the government has in this State. They are the same in fair weather and foul. *They keep their eyes steadily fixed on the Union;* and though things may not always go to suit them, and though they may apprehend at times that the future is more gloomy than it really is, yet they hold fast to their principles under all circumstances, and confidently look for the time when they will triumph. Their motto is, *The restoration of the Union on the best terms that can be obtained, as the highest good of the Southern people.* All else is delusive and dangerous. There is no solid ground in any other direction. Continued disunion is fraught with every evil. The Union, come to us in what form it may, is by far the lesser evil when compared with anarchy, sectional hate, disintegration, and civil war. That is our judgment, and we intend to stand to it even unto the end.

Outrages in the Western part of this State, in the way of horse-stealing and the like, are reported to be quite too common for the peace of society. We learn that some days since some rogues stole some horses from Mr. J. C. Garland, of Yancy County, and that Mr. Garland pursued them to recover his property, and was shot by one of them, from which he died. Mr. Garland was one of the worthiest citizens of that County.

"DID YOU EVER SEE A TADPOLE TURN TO A FROG?"—Mr. Ferebee, who is on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor with Gov. Worth, was once tadpole, (Union,) but he is now a full-grown frog. He changed so slowly that the transformation could be marked at every stage. Our worthy Governor, also once tadpole, (Union,) is changing slowly. He is part tad and part pole. He will poll badly in October. *Chorus*—"Did you ever see," &c. Mr. Ferebee is now amphibious, and can live either on land or in water. He can jump and croak. But our worthy Governor is obliged to "take water" now and then, as he is not quite sufficiently changed to live on land. One peculiarity is, the tadpole becomes a frog, but the frog *never* turns to a tadpole.—MORAL—The Unionist who finally falls, falls to rise no more.

The secession or rebel papers are eagerly catching up and copying the recent treasonable speech of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, delivered in the House of Representatives. This affords one of the most striking evidences of bad feeling among the war people of the South. The Danville *Times*, for example, says, "this speech is particularly soothing to our Southern feelings, and it is, moreover, calculated to do good at the South," The "good" referred to must be to unite the South, so-called, still more against the national government. The speech can have no other effect. This was no doubt its object. We tell the Congress it will not do to make light of such speeches. They produce a most injurious effect among our people, and may lead in the end to bloodshed. Outspoken, defiant traitors ought not to be tolerated in Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* states that Ex-Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has been nominated by the President as Minister to Venezuela. His nomination will be sent to the Senate in a few days.

Maine Union Convention.

The following were the resolutions adopted at the Maine Union State Convention, held at Bangor, June 21, a brief abstract of which was furnished by telegraph yesterday:

Resolved, That the Union party of Maine plant itself upon the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and that we hold that all men, without distinction of color or race, are entitled to equal civil and political rights.

Resolved, That the joint resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, recently passed by the two houses of Congress, receive the emphatic endorsement of the Convention of the loyal people of Maine.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Union Republican majority in Congress; that we recognize them as the true representatives of the loyal sentiment of the country; that we heartily approve the measures of reconstruction thus far adopted by them, and that they deserve and receive the earnest thanks of the loyal people of this State for their steadfast adherence to the great principles of liberty, justice, and equal rights, which should be the basis of a restored Union.

Resolved, That the services and sacrifices of those who formed the late Union army and navy, and the important consequences which have resulted therefrom, impose upon the country for all time an obligation of gratitude and regard for the living as well as the dead, never to be forgotten or overlooked; and at the same time we acknowledge our indebtedness for the all important services and generous contributions of the loyal men and women of the country who aided so much in carrying the nation successfully through the war.

Resolved, That in Genral Joshua L. Chamberlain we recognize the brave soldier, the gallant officer, the accomplished general, who, in the different and important positions which he has been called upon to fill, has shown himself possessed of those qualities which eminently fit him for the highest executive office of the State: and we unanimously pledge to him our support, and that we will use all honorable efforts to secure his election by an overwhelming majority.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—Enormous prices were realized by the recent tobacco sales, both at St. Louis and Louisville. The former took place on the 16th inst. The *Republican* says:

The hogshead which took the first premium, weighing, net, 660 pounds, brought $555 a hundred, and was purchased by Turner, Van Horn & Co., of Illinois. That That which took the second, weighing 400 pounds net, brought $215 per hundred, and was bought by Mr. Roddy, of St. Louis.—There was put up a package weighing 245 pounds, raised by James M. Ming, of Franklin County, and which was purchased by George W. Rucker for $601 per hundred.

This sale was certainly profitable to one individual, who was rewarded for his labors as a cultivator so enormously, that he might well have yielded to some excitement as he saw how generously the fruits of his toil were appreciated. This fortunate individual was Mr. Jacob Detweiler, who had consigned his tobacco to Chiles & Basset, and was awarded the first premium. His crop of six hogsheads was grown in Franklin County, on four acres. What the growth of those four acres brought may be seen in the following statement:

Hhd.	Pounds net.	Price per 100 lbs.	Total
1	660	$555 00	$3,663 00
2	260	153 00	397 80
3	780	131 00	1,201 80
4	270	81 00	218 70
5	620	132 00	198 40
6	1,090	21 00	2,190 90
Total			$7,690 60

If any one will take the trouble to divide this snug sum by 4, to represent the acres cultivated, he will find the average produce of each acre to be $1,92[illegible].50. Pretty fair farming this!

In the annexed account of sales it will be seen that the hightest price paid was $601 per hundred. One hoghead brought $600; one $555; one $285; two $215; one $200; one $185; one $175; one $172; one $160; two $151; one $153; two $151; fifteen between $100 and 141; fourteen between $50 and $100, and thirty-five over $00. The sum of the sales, averaged, show the price per hoghshead to be $61.24.

The work on which various American writers are now engaged is thus noted: Bancroft is at work on his 9th volume; Prof. G. W. Greene, of Rhode Island, is writing the biography of his grand-father, Gen. Nat. Greene, of the revolutionary army; E. G. Squier is preparing a work on the antiquities of Central and South America; Pierre Irving is collecting the scraps and shreds of his uncle, Washington Irving's writings, heretofore never put in book form, and will probably make two or three volumes of them; Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown, is writing his elaborate history of that town; William Swinton, first historian of "the Army of the Potomac," is next to prepare a volume on "the Twelve Principal Brttles of the War."

DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH TO BE SUED.—The Postmaster General has instituted suits against a number of delinquent postmasters in the Southern States for balance due at the close of the war. We learn that all of this class are to be prosecuted.

SYMPATHY FOR REBELS.—If Union men, smarting under injuries inflicted by traitors, take it into their heads and hearts occasionally to chastise the guilty parties, or cause them to leave the country without sufficient time to adjust their private affairs, a terrible howl is raised—exaggerated statements are published in all the rebel papers of the South—doleful accounts are given on board of the cars—abusive epithets are piled upon the Union party—false statements are sent to Washington—and whining and villaninous appeals are made to the civil and military authorities to correct the alleged outrages.

During the dark and bloody days of '61-2-3 and 4, no such deep concern was felt or manifested for the suffering Union men and families by any of these parties when the rebel authorities gave all Union men forty days to turn traitors in or leave the country! This was all right, and the confiscation of their property as a means of aiding the cause of treason, was all marvelously proper, and openly advocated by these same sympathisers! Nay, some of them were *enrolling* and *confiscating officers!* Right here, in loyal East Tennessee, Union men were thrown into jails by hundreds, without regard to age or innocence. They were marched out of these jails to the several depots, with their arms pinioned and bound with ropes, and shipped to Richmond, Macon, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, where they starved, suffered, lingered and died, with no kindred hand to wipe the cold sweat from their emaciated faces. Others were taken out and hanged; others were shot down in cold blood upon our streets, and upon the public roads of the country; and others were tied to wagon wheels and trees and whipped upon their bare backs, some fainting and dying under the operation! Innocent and unoffending females were taken into their own yards, tied up and whipped or hanged, to make them tell where their sons, husbands and brothers were, that the conscripting officers might capture them, and force them to fight against their country! Their houses were robbed—their stock taken—their fences destroyed, and many of them reduced to poverty and want, because their proprietors were fighting in the Union army, or hiding out in the mountains, rather than make war upon the old government. More and worse than this transpired right here, and it was all approved by these rebel villians, who are insolently claiming protection from the Courts of the country, and from the civil and military authorities of the nation. Nay, it was openly and everywhere proclaimed by these scoundrels, that if they achieved the independence of the Confederacy that no Union man or family should remain in the country—at the same time avowing that if they lost they would leave for parts unknown.

We are not astonished that some acts of violence should occur, growing out of these rebel cruelties, but we are, and have been, all the time, surprised that *so few* of the guilty parties have been made to suffer. It can only be accounted for upon the ground that our people are the most patient and forgiving race of men on earth. Certainly those who were prominent in these acts of oppression, murder and robbery, have no right to complain when they are made to atone for their sins. To be allowed to live at all, is all they have a right to ask, and they should be willing to live in *other lands*, "over the hills and far away."

Gentlemen who acted with the rebels—took no part in oppressing Union men—acquiesce in the overthrow of the rebellion—stand by law and order—and behave like gentlemen and patriots, we are opposed to see treated otherwise than as gentlemen and patriots, and we will come to the rescue of all such as vigorously as any other man. And we are pleased to know that there are many such. We would to God they were more numerous—there would then be fewer complaints of outrages.—*Knoxville Whig.*

TENNESSEE.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BROWNLOW.

Special Session of the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—The *Press and Times* will to-morrow publish the following proclamation by Govenor Brownlow, reconvening the Legislature:

"*To the members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:*

"GENTLEMEN: For more than five years the State of Tennessee has been deprived of her privileges in the Union of our fathers. By the treason of our people we have fallen from our high estate as members of the great American confederacy. For more than a year past the loyal people of the State have been trying to place her in position, and to prove her worthy to be recognized and admitted to all her forfeited rights. Our Senators and Representatives have lingered for many months at the threshold of the Government, asking to be reinstated in the national councils. In view of the rebellious conduct of so many of our people, and treachery of those who controlled her action, Congress has deemed it necessary to require of us certain conditions precedent as guarantees for our future loyalty. To do this it has been deemed necessary that the State Legislature should ratify certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which may be briefly stated as follows: "1. Equal protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.

"2. That class who are disfrancised without crime shall not be taken into account in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

"3. That certain persons who have proved themselves dangerous to the peace of the country shall not be eligible to office.

"4. The validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, while all debts incurred in aid of the rebellion are illegal and void.

"As to the disloyal portion of our people, these terms are mild in the extreme. It is hoped that there is nothing in them repugnant to the sentiments of the loyal, or if there be, that all objections will be yielded upon the altar of our common country.

"Therefore, I, Wm. G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, in consideration of the premises, and viewing the present as an extraordinary occasion, do issue this my proclamation, convening the General Assembly, in extraordinary session, to consider the aforesaid amendments to the Federal Constitution, and do call upon the members thereof to assemble in the State Capitol on Wednesday, July 4, 1866, when and where the purposes for which they will have been convened will be more fully stated to them."

NEW AUSTRALIAN BIRDS AND FISH—A Melbourne (Australian) paper says: A very remarkable looking bird was killed a short time ago at Allansford. It had the neck of a heron, short thick legs, web-footed like a duck, portions of its coat like a sea gull, but of great length. It is supposed that the bird is a Plotus—a species of darter—but is seldom seen on the coast. A very remarkable fish was also netted in the Hopkins. It was about thirty inches long, had a head like a calf, with a spike about two inches long, running out from the snout and terminating in a soft piece of flesh or lap hanging down. The fish in question is known as the chimera Australis, is a deep sea-fish, but is unfit for food.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.—A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Evening Express* says: "There is no likelihood of Mr. Davis' immediate release from prison by bail. The President deems it a court question, at least for the present."

WHISKEY! WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

10 BARRELS CORN WHISKEY, OF GOOD quality, which we will sell low.

June 2—tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

The Constitutional Amendment.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

HIS APPROVAL WITHHELD.

The President sent into Congress yesterday the following message and accompanying papers in relation to the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th instant, respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States.

It will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had, on the 16th instant, transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th instant, proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

When in ordinary times any question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the national capital by Senators and representatives, who have applied for, and have been refused admission to the vacant seats.

Nor have the soverign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves. Grave doubts therefore may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether State Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment.

Waiving the quertion as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval of the recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, an enlightend public judgment may, at this time, well suggest a doubt whether any amendment, to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 22, 1866.

To the President:

The secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress of the 18th inst., in the following words: "That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States of the United States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed June 13, 1866, respecting citizenship, the basis of representation, disqualification for office, and validity of the public debt of the United States, &c., to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment, and that he request the Executive of each State that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification," has the honor to submit the following report, namely: That on the 16th instant the Hon. Amos Cobb, of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, brought to this department and deposited therein an enrolled resolution of the two houses of Congress, which was thereupon received by the Secretary of State and deposited among the rolls of the department, a copy of which is hereunto annexed. Thereupon the Secretary of State, upon the 16th instant, in conformity with the proceeding which was adopted by him in 1865 in regard to the then proposed and afterwards adopted congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States concerning the prohibition of slavery, transmitted certified copies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the several States, together with a certificate and circular letter. A copy of both of these communications is hereunto annexed.

Respectfull submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 20, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

June 16, 1866.

To his Excellency, Governor of the State of—:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the subject are required by law to be communicated to this department. An acknowledgement of the receipt of this communication is requested by

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

The accompanying paper is the certificate of a true copy of the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

COTTON.—Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, yesterday received several very superior samples of cotton from California and the Pacific islands, grown from Sea Islands seed. A sample from Tahiti, Society Islands, taken from plants two years old, is in staple equal to the bests Sea Island cotton, and 200,000 pounds were shipped last year to England and France. A sample of upland cotton, grown at Fort Tejon, Los Angelos county, California, is considered equal to the best upland cotton produced in the Southern States. These samples are on exhibition in the agricultural museum.

The condition of Bishop Early has so greatly improved, that his removal has become practicable; and to-day it is expected that he will take his farewell of the family of Mr. Brummell who have cared for him so kindly since his wounding, and be conveyed to the dwelling of his long-attached and intimate friend, William Gray, Esq., of this city, with whom he has always made his home when visiting here. It is with great pleasure that we record this tangible evidence of his rapid improvement.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Captain Alfred Taylor, commanding the U. S. steamer Susquehannah, dated June 22d, in which he states that while at Rio, a Brazilian steamer arrived from Para with Professor Agassiz and lady on board. The Professor has completed his exploration of the valley of the Amazon, and speaks in the warmest terms of the kindness and attention shown him by the Emperor of Brazil, by placing at his disposal a government steamer and such other facilities as enabled him in a few months to finish a work that, otherwise, would have required years to accomplish.