

Messrs. Editors.—Your correspondent was present last week at the annual commencement of this promising institution.

The first public exercises commenced Saturday evening, the 8th inst., with a prize course from the two Literary Societies; and the youthful orators so well sustained the reputation of their Societies, that it was with difficulty the judges awarded the prize.

The speeches on Monday and Tuesday nights were pronounced good, but those of Wm. Alexander, Esq., of Guilford, and of Elias Clarke, Esq., of Randolph, were especially complimented, the latter most handsomely and effectually exploding the popular aphorism that "where there's a will, there's a way."

At 11 A. M. Wednesday the annual Session was delivered by Bishop Pierce, from Psalms lxxviii, 7-7. We shall not attempt a comment. Suffice it to say, it was worthy of a bishop, and brought tears from eyes that had seldom or never wept, amidst from lips as unsexed to respond; and of that vast assembly of many hundreds, few went away without resolving to live better citizens and Christians.

At the close of the sermon, Rev. Dr. Craven rose and said, in substance, as follows: "As a fitting close to these exercises, I deem it not inappropriate to add that in 1855, at the annual Commencement held in this building, a young man graduated with distinction. In 1859, at the great Missionary meeting, the same young man stood here and bade you adieu, as a missionary to China, and you remember the prayers offered in his behalf—to-day he is again in this hall, after an absence of eight years. Let Rev. M. L. Wood, at least, rise up, that his friends may see his face once more. (Here Mr. Wood, thus unexpectedly called upon, arose in deep emotion, and stood but a moment.)

"And now let us all join in a prayer of thanksgiving for his preservation and safe return." After a devout prayer, by Rev. Dr. Cross, in which the congregation heartily joined, the services of the hour closed.

At 8 P. M. the Literary Address was delivered by W. Mac Robbins, Esq., of Salisbury. It showed profound thought and a thorough knowledge of the present age, and was replete with sound and excellent advice, most happily illustrated and well delivered.

At night the audience was entertained by speeches from the following, mostly members of the Freshman class: "The Pulsation of the Multitude"—by William Gasaway Gaither, Davie County. "The Dignity of Trade"—by James Monroe Williams, Guilford County. "The Telegraph"—by Archibald Zachary Taylor, Rockwell.

"Our Future Prospects"—by Franklin Louis Reid, Thomasville. "The Plains of Manassas"—by John Rufin Henderson, Guilford County. "Excelsior"—by John Watson Manney, Stanly County. "Accomplished Young Ladies"—by Julian Eugene Leach, Lexington.

"Destiny is in self"—by Wm. Alexander Flynt, Forsyth County. "The Immortality of the Soul"—by Saml. Sclay Jones, Hyde County. Where all did so well, it is hard to discriminate; but we cannot forbear adding, that we were especially charmed by the unrivaled distinctness of Williams, the splendid delivery of Manney, and the eloquent wit of Leach.

Thursday, 13th, was Annual Commencement day. At 10 A. M. the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes, the map was packed to its utmost capacity—many falling to secure standing room even on the stair ways.

The services were opened by Vocal Music, and prayer by Rev. President Stacy, of Charlotte, N. C. The following was the programme for the occasion: 1. VOCAL MUSIC. 2. PRAYER. 3. SALUTATORY—Latin—John Franklin Heitman, Lexington.

4. JAMES JOHNSTON PETIGREW—Charles Andrew Reid, Franklin. 5. CEMETARY AT THE RICHMOND—Robert Peck Dick, Randolph. 6. DEMANDS OF THE PRESENT—Joseph Haley Jones, Thomasville. 7. HOME—Victor Blackstone Swann, Caswell. 8. THE INFLUENCE OF A TEAR—Samuel Weldon Brown, High Point. 9. VIEWS OF FREDERICKSBURG—John Lee Davies, Trinity.

10. CHAINS OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN—Abel Joseph Fife, Guilford. 11. RELY UPON THYSELF—James Julius White, Randolph. 12. FETTERED HELLARDS—Greeek Oration—Richard Stokes Andrews, Trinity. 13. WOMAN—James DeJarnett Pemberton, Richmond. 14. FETTERED POWER—James Terry LeGrand, Richmond. 15. NATURAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ANTAGONISM—Alvin Hatcher, Guilford. 16. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE EDUCATED—William Kelly Gibbs, Davie. 17. THIS IS THE SUNNY LAND—William Aber Webster, Madison. 18. THE PATRIOTISM OF THE SOUTH—Thomas Richard Purnell, Wilmington. 19. THE NINE YEARS OF NATALITY—John Richard Webster, Madison. 20. GIGGLES WALKS ALONE—Columbus Franklin Siler, Randolph. 21. REPORT OF THE FACULTY—DEGREES AND MEDALS CONFERRED. 22. VALEDCRY—William Graham Woods, Person. 23. BENEDECTION.

The orators acquitted themselves so well that had the President not informed us that all the classes were presented, we would have supposed them all Senior. Indeed, usually well, after four years close drilling; and we fully concurred with Bishop Pierce, who remarked at the close of his beautiful impromptu address in delivering the medals, that he had never seen on similar occasions, anywhere heard the speeches surpass those of even equalled. We heard many competent judges say the Valedictory was the best they ever heard.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon William Graham Woods of Guilford, and the degree of A. M. upon the following regular graduates of the institution: Messrs. C. N. Allen of Wake, E. F. Branch of Halifax, C. C. Hines of Georgia, J. W. Goslin of Texas, W. C. McFadden of Chatham, J. D. Pitts of South-Carolina, and W. W. Withers of Stokes.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. H. Lee of Ky., and Rev. A. R. Winfield of Arkansas. Among others upon the rostrum during the exercises, we noticed Rev. Presidents M. Jones, of Louisville, P. College; D. R. Bruton, of Thomasville do., A. G. Stacy, of Charlotte do., G. W. Hege, of Yadkin College, and Revs. Pell, Cunningham and Branson of the Raleigh Press.

It was estimated that not less than six hundred attended the Party Thursday night. Yet, unusual as it may seem, throughout the whole protracted exercises, embracing nearly a week, the most excellent order was maintained and general good feeling manifested.

The Marshalls and Managers performed their part with elegant firmness which marks perfect gentlemen who understand their duty and have nerve to do it. We did not observe a single untimely or awkward movement, but all combined to render the spectators pleasant and comfortable. The Salisbury Band was present, and its members fully sustained their reputation as accomplished gentlemen and thorough musicians.

ment this deservedly popular and growing institution to the friends of religious instruction and profound scholarship.

SPECTATOR. June 17th, 1867.

EXTREME SUFFERING IN WAKE CO., N. C. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard, and from numerous certified, official statements of Magistrates and other reliable persons, that in Wake County there are at least 3500 families, numbering 1,000 souls—mostly widows and orphans, and deeply afflicted men—who have not food to eat, nor clothing to wear, nor bread to eat, and the wasted forms of heart-broken widowed mothers are being worn down by spending sleepless hours trying to solve the cries forced by hunger from their children, and all she can give them is green salad, or sour berries or parched corn meal for coffee, or boiled corn for water for beverage, and some of these families having had no meat for weeks, no bread for days, no flour for months and no sugar and coffee for years, and many of them are now dying.

And many who may have a little poor rendered land, or even land of their own, being so reduced, are unable to plant, or to sow, or to raise, and the short crop last year and heavy rains now, with a family of 5 to 8 children and no meat or corn for man or beast, are at the point of despair. The crop is lost, and to stay at home with nothing to eat they can neither work or live long. They have no money, and have no hope, and they are trying to work—the mother and oldest children have cleared a little land, part of which is a poor neighbor's farm to get his horse or ox and plow one day on her's. Thus they are struggling in affliction and exhaustion, and their prospects in future, now most gloomy. They have left their homes at midnight and walked 20 miles to Raleigh, and got half a bushel of corn and 8 pounds of meat, saying, "I am not here, I am something for my poor, hungry children and now I will go to them;" and they returned carrying 10 or 15 children, and next morning walking 25 miles walked in 37 hours.

Seven widows traveled all night with a child along in a cart, who with their 3 to 5 children are in a suffering condition and nothing could be got for them here. In the drenching rain, and with only a blanket for cover, they were nearly frozen.

The Bureau has done a noble part in giving supplies to the needy, and I hope will do more, but it has nothing to give now. The Board and the people are doing all they can, but it is not enough, also what has been received from kind friends and associations North and Northwest—all of which have been used.

These sufferers do not expect meat, they scarcely think of flour, sugar, coffee and good clothes; but what they want and must have is bread, or some other food, and bread for starving, horse and perishing human. Corn can be bought here at \$1.40 per bushel, and meat at 13 cents per bushel, but the poor cannot buy it at 10 cents a bushel or 2 cents a pound.

Will not those of our more favored citizens give according as they may be able to their relief? Let each one act with the truth of God encouraging him. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Yours, W. J. W. CROWDER, Superintendent Charity Supplies. Raleigh, N. C., June 18, 1867.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BETTIE. On the 8th day of June, a Republican meeting of the colored people of Bertie County was held at White Oak Church. Mr. Peter Mountain was chosen Chairman, and W. J. Coggin, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. York, Pugh, Speller, Sandling, Davis, col.; and Coggin, white, which met with great favor. Messrs. Bell, white, and Mountain, col., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: Resolved, That we endorse the platform of principles laid down by the Republican Convention, which assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 27th March last, and that we are proud of doing battle in the ranks of that party on whose flag is inscribed Union, Liberty, Equality.

Resolved, That the great work in which we are engaged in restoring the old Commonwealth to the sisterhood of States, is fully appreciated by us, and we pledge ourselves to use the powers we receive from the Congress, in such manner as to convince our friends that we are worthy of enjoying liberty and exercising political rights.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of W. W. Holden, that in him we recognize a true Republican, that bears his bosom to the storm of disloyalty in defence of the friends of the National government, and we request the Congress to take steps to remove the disability from him and other prominent Union men, excluded under the Constitutional Amendment.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Standard for publication. The meeting adjourned with an understanding that there would be a large meeting at Cashie's Meeting House near Windsor on the 10th day of July next.

PETER MOUNTAIN, Chairman. W. J. COGIN, Secretary.

THE ANDERSONVILLE LEAGUE. DAVIS TO BE KILLED IF FOUND ON UNITED STATES SOIL. A Washington correspondent of the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch writes us as follows, which he says he can testify to: "A man was to go on bail, a matter which every one knows to be upon as a virtual discharge, the excitement among the veteran soldiers knew no bounds. The result had been published days before, and half expecting it, a meeting was held on the day set, at which some six discharged soldiers were present, who bound themselves secretly together under the name of the 'Andersonville League,' every member subscribing to a solemn oath that if justice failed in its duty they would take justice into their own hands."

This brotherhood no man was qualified to enter but those who had suffered either from wounds or imprisonment in the rebel pens during the war. It now extends to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. While the bail was being arranged by the court at Richmond on the day set for the trial, a paper was handed in to Davis' counsel, Charles O'Connor, of New York, warning him of the existence of such league, and naming two men in the court room as members.

The men were seized, as soon as they left the room on a mock charge, and taken to jail, and were not released until the day when Davis was in New York. It will be remembered that Davis arrived in New York during the night; that he kept secluded as long as possible while at the New York Hotel, no one being admitted but those who were personally known to some of the party; that he was suddenly removed one night from the hotel to Brooklyn, where he remained until his departure; that he left New York alone, and in disguise for Montreal, his party and family following only when he had telegraphed to them to be safe arrival. When it is understood that the brotherhood were upon his track, and that he was conscious of it, this strange conduct is easily accounted for. According to the oath, as long as he remains on foreign ground he is safe, so it is hardly probable that he will again set foot upon the soil of the United States; at least not until he feels easier in his mind than at present.

Freedom is the essential condition for the development of Republican Institutions.



RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, June 22, 1867.

Mr. C. W. HOBNER is authorized to make business contracts for the Standard office, and to give receipts.

POLITICAL REACTION.—The signs still thicken of a recoil of the public mind from the North from the extreme tension to which it has been so long subjected, and of a return of reason and sound principles. A recent election in Illinois shows a still more marked change in public sentiment than the latest in Connecticut. We find in an exchange the returns of an election just held for Judge, in the second grand division of the State. The result shows a majority for the Democratic candidate of 4,230, in a district which last year gave 3,044 majority for the Radicals.

General Longstreet's letter is greatly relied on to stop such movements as these. Why was not the man asleep?—Richmond Enquirer.

We find the above from the Richmond Enquirer copied into a recent number of the Sentinel. It is fair to infer that the Sentinel, in copying the above, looks with favor on the views it contains.

The Enquirer and Sentinel, and those of our people who agree with them, will wait in vain for the promised "recoil in the public mind of the North." There is no escape from the Sherman act; and the recent ill-advised action of the President in procuring the opinion of the Attorney General in condemnation of the wise and firm course of Generals Sheridan, Sickles, and other commanders, renders it almost certain that more stringent measures than the Sherman act will result from the July session of Congress.

If such should be the case, the people will see and bear witness that whatever additional burdens may be laid upon them will not be justly ascribable to the Republicans, who are honestly laboring to carry out the Sherman act in good faith.

We had thought that the Enquirer and Sentinel were disposed to accept the Sherman act, and that they would hail with pleasure the aid of such men as Gen. Longstreet, who has recently written an excellent letter on the subject. But it seems that the Northern Copperheads, as they are called, are looked to, to occasion such a "recoil" in the Northern public mind as will defeat the act, or at least postpone its execution; and Gen. Longstreet is censured because he has frankly and honestly committed himself to the work of reconstruction in accordance with the act. If these inferences or assumptions are not correct, will the Sentinel inform us?

We agree with the Wilmington Journal, that "It is the solemn duty of those gentlemen in the State, whom the people have long honored and whose opinions now have great weight with them, to throw aside the present reserve and silence, and give the voters to see the people the benefit of their experience and wisdom. The very fact that they are not seeking office, and are not allowed even to vote, will have its proper influence. If such men will come before our people, now when their advice and ability are more needed than ever, the effect will be wonderful in arousing them to the performance of their duty. Let the old time leaders, the men who all North Carolinians respect and honor, speak out, and their advice will be heeded."

We, too, want to hear from these "old-time leaders." We believe the people generally would like to hear from them. We know that such men as Pool, Dockery, Dick-Thompson, Settle, Thomas, T. R. Caldwell, A. H. Jones, Sloan, C. J. Cowles, Bedford Brown, Starbuck, Henry, Grissom, and others well known to our people, are in favor of the act; but what say such "old-time leaders" as Worth, Bragg, Giddens, Vance, Clingman, Craig, Scales, Reid, McLean, Lane, Dortch, Rencher, Mebane, Howard, Biggs, and others who might be named? If for the act in good faith, and anxious to see it carried out promptly and cheerfully, let them say so. Such a declaration from these gentlemen would at once dispel all doubt as to the return of the State to the Union. If they would unite to make this declaration, and would then sustain it by suitable advice to their friends, the State would march into Congress by the 1st of February, 1868—the Union would be restored so far as our people are concerned—the military would be removed—emigration and capital would begin to pour in, and our people would be speedily lifted from their present suffering and depressed condition into the sunshine of prosperity and happiness. But if these gentlemen are against reconstruction under this act—if they are waiting for the "recoil" in the Northern public mind referred to by the Enquirer, or if they are simply indifferent to reconstruction, let them say so. The people will then know what to depend upon; and the Unionists or Republicans of the State will then address themselves to the work with renewed zeal and energy, for the work must be done, whoever may oppose it or be indifferent to it.

We publish on our first page to-day an interesting and instructive dialogue between a white Republican and a colored citizen, showing the position of the Republican and Democratic parties in relation to the colored people. This document has just been issued by the Republican Congressional Committee, and should be in the hands of every citizen. Republican speakers in the Southern States could effect much good by reading this dialogue from the stump to the colored people. Let it be read on all occasions in their hearing, for it contains facts and arguments which will thoroughly set and fix them in their views and principles as Republicans.

CONSERVATIVE.

The President and Mr. Seward.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his account of the President's visit to this State, says: "Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, until they experimented, were evidently not confident with reference to the character of their reception, or assumed that they could with the utmost safety travel among the repentant rebels of the South. Their minds had been clearly injected with the extravagant belief which prevails at the North, that pilgrims from that enchanted region periodically have their whippers severed, the most horrid manner are then suspended like so many sepulchral sign-posts at the country cross-roads."

More than one person thought so at Raleigh, when the President stepped forward upon the balcony of the Yarrowburgh Hotel to address the assembled multitude. He was greeted, gazed upon by a colored man who was instructed to jump up and down energetically and gymnastically, and otherwise employ his avoirdupois and imperil his valuable existence, in testing the strength of the structure which was to sustain the great head of the Executive Republic.

Others thought likewise at Chapel Hill, when the students gathered at the mansion of Ex-Gov. Swain to welcome the distinguished guests, and in the innocence of their hearts—poor fellows, they had forgotten how to cheer—gave the Presidential party the same old-fashioned Confederate yell they used to utter in the days of the rebellion. It is needless to dwell on the amount that the party of the President, and the abundant evidence of unwelcome power, this close following upon his heels of twenty or thirty officers and soldiers in blazing uniforms, which, I believe, deterred hundreds of citizens, and especially ladies, from paying their respects to Mr. Johnson and his staff.

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There may have been Radicals educated in the Holden, Brownlow or Kelley school who would have gladly used the dagger of the assassin; but in the hearts of our own people there beat but one sentiment—that of welcome, and of respect for the man who has taken to the great constitution the great waters of the army tide that is now sweeping over the South."

It was most extraordinary that the President and Mr. Seward considered themselves in any personal danger while in North-Carolina. No portion of our people, except when under coercion by Mr. Davis and Gov. Vance, have ever been guilty of murder or assassinations under Confederate rule. Citizens of the United States were shot and hanged, prisoners were starved to death, and even women were roped and hanged until the blood gushed from their mouths; and these horrible things have come to an end, and there is no danger now, under Federal rule, that murders and assassinations will be renewed and repeated in this State. The best joke of the season is that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward imagined themselves so loyal that they were in personal danger from the rebels. Will these gentlemen never learn that these rebel leaders regard them as their last and only hope? Would they "go about to kill" their only hope? What nonsense! It seems to be generally understood, however, that these dignitaries imagined them, selves in constant peril. Even the popping of a champagne bottle is said to have startled them. They were in no danger. Those who had them in charge regarded them as their last stake in the game which is being played to divide the Republican party, and thus destroy the country; while the Republicans, though the victims of outrages of all kinds in the past, are not disposed to retaliate. Least of all would they think for one moment of offering even the slightest respect to persons occupying such eminent positions. The correspondent of the Mercury, who charges the crime of assassination on "Holden, Brownlow and Kelley," no doubt himself, with thousands of others, rejoiced at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, as they had previously starved Union prisoners, shot conscripts, and tortured women and children. One of the best evidences of the mercy and forbearance of the Republicans is, that such creatures are not scourged out of the country which they pollute and disgrace by their presence. They can remain here as long as they wish, but the Republicans will see to it that assassins, murderers, women-whippers, and torturers of Union prisoners are not permitted again to bear rule in these States.

Heavy Rains and Freshets. The cloudy weather continues, and the prospect for the wheat harvest is gloomy.—Some Spring wheat has been saved, but the great breadth of wheat is still uncut.

We hear from all directions that the freshets, or rather floods, have destroyed large quantities of the growing crops of corn, wheat, oats and cotton. In many places the soil has been washed out, leaving only the clay, and the corn and cotton swept out by the roots. In other places the crops have been drowned and killed by standing water. It will soon be too late to replant corn, and in many places, the ground is so wet that this cannot be done for a week or so to come. The destruction to bridges and fences has been great. The prospects of our farmers, which were bright a month ago, have been overcast with gloom. We trust, however, that the damage to the crops is not as great as represented. A week or two of dry, hot weather, for which every one is anxiously hoping, would greatly improve the prospects of the farmers.

We agree with the writer of the following, taken from the New Bern Republican: NEW BERN, N. C., June 18. MR. EDITOR.—The effect of Attorney General Stanbery's opinion of the President and Congress should accept it, would be to establish for the South what they fought for four years.

The sympathy of the Attorney General with the States Rights, or to call things by their right name, rebel element, is so apparent in every paragraph, that no thinking man could possibly accept it as having any tendency whatever to bring about either a conservative course of action, or a speedy and just manner of reconstruction. There fore men of conservative views must go into the extreme radical party to hasten a restoration of the South to her rights as an element of the governing power.

Registration in this State. We learn from Mr. Brodie, who has just returned from Charleston, that the Board of Registration recently in session there, has prepared Rules on the subject which will soon be printed.

There will be three Boards of three each to the larger Counties; two Boards to the Counties of medium size; and one Board to each of several small Counties. A Board will consist of two white men and one colored man.

The Boards of Registers in the various Counties will recommend to Gen. Sickles suitable persons to act as poll-holders or inspectors of the elections.

CONSERVATIVE.

The Meeting of Congress.

The indications now are that Congress will certainly re-assemble on the 3d of next month. This has been rendered especially necessary by the recent extraordinary opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Stanbery. It is taken for granted that the President will act upon this opinion, and unless the Congress shall promptly and sternly interpose, all the good fruits of the reconstruction measures of that body will be lost. Governments provisional in their nature, and merely tolerated for the time being by Congress, Mr. Johnson assumes exist in full vigor as a part of his plan, and he will continue and exalt them over the heads of our loyal people, thus holding us under rebel rule, and destroying all hope of sound and healthy reconstruction. This must not be. We entirely agree with a distinguished Republican member of Congress, who writes us under date June 18, that

"Never has it been more important to secure a session of Congress. It is now plain that the work of reconstruction can not go on under the lead of Mr. Johnson. Congress must again and constantly assert its power, or the South will be given up once more to the domination of those who ruled during the war, and after the war, previous to the legislation of last March. The opinions of the Attorney General have robbed the legislation of Congress of all its honor and healing fruits. It is due to the South and the North that such perversity in law and morals should be controlled by the legislative department of the government."

We are not surprised at the report that Gen. Sickles has asked to be relieved. Every General in command has been grossly reflected upon by the President through Mr. Stanbery. They are held up as usurpers, as having trampled on Constitutions and laws, and as to one of the Generals it is charged that he has set himself up as "The State." It is true, the poor concession is made that they are honest in their intentions, but they are lectured in this Cabinet pronouncement as blunderers and usurpers. The effect must be, in the absence of further action by Congress, the defeat of the reconstruction measures, and the continuance and increase of distress among our people, with the prospect of anarchy and confusion in the future.

The latest news is that in Cabinet meetings held on the 18th and 20th, the opinion of the Attorney General was approved, and instructions will accordingly be issued to the Generals commanding the Districts. The President submitted the matter to the Cabinet, and after their decision sustaining the opinion unanimously with the exception of Mr. Stanton, he announced his purpose to act accordingly.

Here, then, is work for the Congress. Let it meet, and let it act promptly and firmly. The destiny of the country is in its hands.—If it should hesitate, or do half-way work, the perils that environ us will increase, and the end may be disastrous in the extreme.—The President has pluck. Let Congress be firm in the right, and the country will be saved.

Lieut. John T. Dewesse, 8th Infantry, A. C. S., advertised, at Salisbury, for sealed proposals for fresh beef for the troops from 1st of July next. We observe that Judge Brooks has appointed John T. Dewesse, Raleigh, the Register in Bankruptcy for this District. Is this one and the same person? We presume not, as an officer of the army is ineligible from holding civil office at the same time.—Sentinel.

L. Dewesse resigned some weeks since, but the service would not permit the acceptance of his resignation until very recently. Meanwhile he was appointed Register as above stated, by Judge Brooks. Mr. Dewesse is a member of the bar, and has intended from the first to settle in Raleigh.—In addition to his peculiar fitness for the place, he was appointed because he can take the test-oath, which few if any of our lawyers can do.

During "the Confederacy" some of the Sentinel's favorites were shingled over with offices, and many of them now hold places over the heads of loyal men from which they ought to be ejected. The Sentinel does not like Mr. Dewesse because he has earnestly advised our people to reconstruct the government. He will doubtless continue so to advise them, and the Sentinel will find after a while that one Dewesse is more than it can handle.

Tennessee. Many lamentations are heard in rebel quarters over the assumption—not the fact—that "Radical rule" is so rigid and bloody in Tennessee that many of "the best people" are leaving the State; and it is predicted that if Gov. Brownlow should be re-elected a general exodus of "good people" from the State will take place.

There is no truth in these statements. Tennessee is quiet, and is prospering under Republican rule. Money is abundant in the State, and every interest is flourishing. Tennessee has established an excellent system of Common Schools. She is paying the interest on her public debt; and she is reviving her system of internal improvements, and knocking through one of her railroads at the Western door of North-Carolina. These are facts which none can deny. "The tree is known by its fruits." The fruit of this Republican tree in Tennessee is good. Office-seekers who are not Republicans, and who are, therefore, excluded from office in Tennessee, are raising a pious howl over this prosperity in that State, simply because they are not fed and clothed from the public crib. Let them howl, and let Tennessee prosper under the benign influence of Republican principles. The defeat of Gov. Brownlow would be a great calamity to the people of Tennessee. We trust he may be re-elected by a majority so large that he will get tired counting it, and that other Southern States may soon place themselves in a condition to prosper as Tennessee is prospering.

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CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. Stanbery's Opinion.

The New York Herald, in an able article on the subject, says: "We are to have a deliberative piece of legislation put forth from the Executive Chamber—an 'order in council'—an imperial decree or ukase nullifying absolutely the reconstruction laws passed at the last session of Congress, and declaring that the President's policy still lives and is paramount to the law. We might the President have believed his own declaration that Congress had no legitimate power in the Government, since we see that in fact it has none, and that it only wasted the words in which it expressed the people's will. Attorney General Stanbery used no idle expression in the Supreme Court when he declared that his sympathies were on 'the other side.' Between the President and his lawyer and the stultified Cabinet that agreed to the President's vetoes and now agrees to one more veto, we see the defiant State-rights doctrine again rising to trouble the nation with its law. 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