BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LIBERTY.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH!

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS!

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

GREAT UNANIMITY AND ENTHUSIASM.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

NORTH CAROLINA REGENERATED

The great Union Mass Meeting advertised for yesterday in our City transpired in accordance with the previous arrangements. It was a perfect success in every respect. Although the number present was not as large as many anticipated, we think the turn out was very creditable considering the attendant circumstances. Below will be found as complete a report of the proceedings as our limited space admits of.

THE CROWD

It is estimated that aside from the citizens of Raleigh and the large crowd of soldiers present, there were two hundred inhabitants of Wake County in attendance on the Meeting, and many others from remote portions of the State. Among the most prominent of these we noticed Dr. J. T. Leach, Dr. M. F. Arrendell, Ex Governor Swain, and C. H. Brogden, Comptroller of the State.

THE MUSIC

Col. Granger, post commandant, kindly loaned the Committee the use of his brigade band, and their efforts were well received. Their music was excellent and aided to no small extent the impression created by the proceedings generally.

A CHANGE.

The "State House bell" which called the assemblage together yesterday was used four years ago on the 20th of this month for the purpose of convening the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession and inaugurated the attempt to take the State of North Carolina out of the Union. Yesterday its peals sounded true and loyal, and thrilled the hearts of Union men with a joyousness in strange comparison with the feeling experienced by them on that occasion.

AN OLD MAN ON THE STAND.

Among those who had seats on the stand was Mr. David Royster, a citizen of this City, now nearly or quite ninety years old. He never had any patience with secessionists, and always clung with tenacity, openly and boldly, to the Union. He resides now in the house to which he brought his bride sixty six years ago. May he yet be spared long to enjoy liberty of the old flag he has always loved.

THE MILITARY INFLUENCE.

The influence of the military on the meeting was not felt in the least. Gen Schofield was particularly invited to take a place on the Speaker's Stand, but declined on the ground that he wished the affair to appear in every respect the free and unrestrained expression of the people and did not want to give croakers any opportunity, however slight, to make a charge of military restraint. While his heart was with the success of the movement, he did not deem it consistent with his position as a military man, to appear in person on the grounds. He rendered every assistance in his power in the way of preparation; but avoided all acts calculated to show a desire to lay out any especial plan or programme.

ENTHUSIASTIC

The bright, cheerful countenances of the loyal Union men in our streets and on the grounds, induced by the opportunity afforded them to freely express and interchange sentiments dear to their hearts and indicative of their true faith in the old flag, presented a marked contrast to the sour, gloomy and disconsolate faces of the few ultraists who represent the "conquered but not subdued" element in our midst. The former were greatly elated and frequent comparisons were made between the freedom of speech allowed yesterday and the terrible tyranny and suppression of public sentiment to which they have submitted for the past four years.

THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

The Speaker's Stand was erected in the Capitol Square nearly in the centre of the East front of the Park, and so arranged that the Capitol building cast a shadow on it and protected the Speakers from the scorching rays of the sun. It was constructed of rough, unplaned pine boards and the platform was raised about four feet from the ground. A roofing of canvass covered the stand.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At half past twelve the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. R. Richardson, and on his motion the following named gentlemen were appointed officers:

PRESIDENT.

COL. J. P. H. RUSS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

H. O. PARKER, A. F. PAGE,
C. M. FARRISS,

SECRETARIES.

DAVID WICKER, ALBERT JOHNSON,
JOSEPH D. HAYS.

Mr. Russ, on taking the chair, congratulated the meeting on the favorable auspices of the assemblage. The Confederate bayonets and office holders generally had prevented such a meeting for four years past. As American citizens we met again. He had been an uncompromising Conservative; some people had called him a Union man. He referred to peaceable secession and ironically spoke of the provoking of our Northern friends into a fight. The disenthralment of the people from the tyrannical government of the last four years also received its animadversion. The restoration of the flag to the dome of the capitol he referred to as permanent. He also spoke of his position and the consequent animosity of the rulers towards him. He had always said what he thought and thought what he said. The influences brought to bear on the people by designing politicians was rightfully denounced. He hoped that the effect of the meeting would be to consolidate and bring together the people on the right track. He referred to Gen. Lee as a brave man. He charged the leaders with the responsibility of the devastation of the South, and thought that they indirectly had robbed us of our sons, brothers and friends that had been lost in the army. He made the first speech after the fall of Sumter and then denounced the course of the leaders. Now, after losing everything but owned in the world, he held the white livered wretches, as he called the leaders, responsible. He endorsed President Johnson's policy of punishing the leaders.

During his speech he was frequently interrupted by remarks of approval. After the conclusion of his bold and praiseworthy effort, the band in attendance played "The Star Spangled Banner."

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Col. Russ then appointed the following committee on resolutions:

C. R. THOMAS, Chairman.

W. R. RICHARDSON, W. J. HOLDEN,
WILLIE D. JONES, CALVIN J. CRAIG,
R. C. BADGER, A. J. FORNEY.

The Committee retired, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Marshal in the Capitol Square, for convenience of hearing their absence, the band again favored the assemblage with some excellent music.

After a short absence the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, C. R. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee, and were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we hold, with Washington and Hamilton, that the Union is the political salvation of the Southern states, by which North Carolina stands ready to rally again the blessings of peace and liberty under the Constitution and the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That in addition to the great debt of gratitude which we owe to the Union for having secured to us our rights and liberties in the past, we hold it our duty and pleasure, for the future, to pay the tribute of gratitude to the country by freely giving our lives and treasure in defending the flag and the Union against the treason of the South, which has brought against us the united hostility of the civilized world, and has caused us to be classed as the last foe to human progress, and the only one left to battle against the flag which shelters the world from despotism and the lash, and which has given to the world an appearance of unity and harmony of purposes and objects at which the conscience and reason of men, and the inborn impulses of American freemen must revolt with horror and disgust.

3. *Resolved*, That as we are now enabled to act as freemen, it is the duty of every good citizen to co-operate promptly and energetically with the general government in restoring law and order, and in establishing a free and loyal government in the States.

4. *Resolved*, That we again pledge the unwavering and good policy of retaining a military force in the State until a State government is put in operation, and all armed resistance to the laws and the peace of the country is suppressed. But we desire as speedy action as possible to be taken to establish the civil authorities, and we think the best mode of effecting the same is to have an enabling Convention at the capital in the City of Raleigh, as early as practicable.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve the policy of the President, as indicated in his recent addresses, and we will aid him as far as possible, in carrying it out in North Carolina, that rebellion may be made odious, and the authority of public opinion established, and the legitimate authority of the government be restored, as the only means of preserving our liberties, securing the general prosperity of the country, and protecting the inestimable rights and privileges so dearly purchased by the blood of our fathers, and handed down as a special inheritance to their children.

6. *Resolved*, That we deplore the untimely death of President Lincoln, and regard his assassination as only equal in execration and nothing to be divided in world. That we unite with our countrymen generally in lamenting that he was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, when his course and his pledges gave so much promise of continued good to the nation.

7. *Resolved*, That we are gratified that the President, thus called upon, has proved equal, and we do confide in this State; and that we have confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Johnson, and in his devotion to the Constitution and Union of the States.

8. *Resolved*, That we would also express our entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of another native son of North Carolina; and, in the event of an election for the office of Governor, which we believe should soon be held, we cheerfully recommend as the first choice of the people, their fellow citizen, W. W. HOLDEN,—their great Conservative champion—whom they should delight to reward and honor.

The resolutions were received with almost universal applause and three cheers were given for Holden.

Mr. Thomas, in support of the resolutions, remarked that he was glad to be present at the rejoicings of the day. He had looked during the past four years for a similar outbreak, and felt that he had a right to be present. His last public speech had been for the preservation of the union of the States. He had done every thing in his power to prevent secession. As a member of the Convention he had done all in his power. He had obtained permission from the War Department to fire a salute in case Virginia concluded to secede, but he also recollected the discharge of the cannon at Sumter that inaugurated the fratricidal war. He asked if the citizens were prepared to endorse heartily the resolutions and return to their allegiance. He knew that they rejoiced at the return of peace, and that some of them were glad to return as citizens of the United States.

He referred to the order of Gen. Schofield announcing peace between the United States and the people of North Carolina in glowing terms. He said there were some classes of men who were not guilty in this rebellion, particularly those who had been misled. That class of men he would forgive and forget. But there were those, leaders of the rebellion, relying on the prejudices of the South and the institution of slavery; those men we can never forgive, at least never forget. He thought that they should stand aside in future. He spoke of the condition of the country, and was in favor of letting some of these men go and let the voices of thousands of their brothers crying from the ground punish them and pursue them Cain like throughout all their lives.

He also spoke of States' right, and said that he thought allegiance was due only to the general Government, the government of the United States. As an officer of the State of North Carolina he had taken an oath to support the Confederate States, and had been asked whether he would take an oath to the United States. After arguing relatively to this proposition he held that the binding force of the Confederate States oath merely required him to support the constitution of North Carolina. He held that he needed no oath of allegiance to the United States. He had been released from all obligation to the Confederate States by its failure, and now thought that his fealty to the United States government had returned. He also spoke of President Johnson's policy, and explained that the committee in endorsing this course intended only to give their approval to the punishment of the leaders not the masses. The retaining of military authority in the State was recommended only because it is essential until the civil government be established. The assassination of President Lincoln was deprecated by the speaker and the feelings of the people represented in meeting in their sorrow. Mr. Lincoln's successor might not be satisfactory, but he would administer the government wisely. In referring to Mr. Holden, the speaker said that he was well and familiarly known as a representative of the people, a self-made man of good habits and education; a friend to free schools and freedom to white and black; a man who would administer the government of the State as a liberal and educated patriot. He advised unity of purpose in the support of the free Democratic system of our government, purified by the fires of rebellion. He spoke of the removal of the cause of complaint between the South and the North—*i. e.*—African slavery, and advocated it strongly.

He thanked the soldiers of the Union army that they had preserved to the people of North Carolina, the institutions of the government, not by force of arms alone, but by the influence of the Conservatives of North Carolina. The speaker took his seat amid the applause of the meeting. The resolutions were read again and at this juncture Mr. Holden took a seat on the stand.

The band then played "Hail Columbia," and after its conclusion Mr. Holden was called for.

Mr. Holden, on appearing, and being introduced by the Chairman, said he had been taught to believe that he was not wanted. Could, he would be the last man to occupy the position he now occupies. He had allowed the privilege of this place to be conferred upon him, and he would remember that we are in a period of transition. He had been accustomed to the Conservative principles of the South and the position he now occupies in the South, he had been induced to the position. He had gone to see North Carolina again in the embrace of her sisters with New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. He had congratulation of joy in the countenance of the people at the hearthstones of all from the Sandy to the Big Ravo. He asked also to see reconstruction that shall be the whole "loyal" circle of the States. He asked if the people had hearted men who had fought for the rights of the South, who had labored for this end for years in the severance of the Union, and the original Democratic party and who have a right to be heard in reconstruction. The condition of the country required it, and the respect shown to the flag of home and country required it. He spoke of his position in the Secession Convention. His idea was that it was the duty of this State to preserve the old government. But he soon came to be found that "it was the object of some to destroy the Union and to establish a new Government in the cotton States. He had the honor to expose the movement, and did all in his power to prevent its success. He spoke of the promises of the leaders of the South, and of their failure to fulfil them. The promises in the Territories, and the promises of the Congress and their action in the premises, had led us in the war. Their action had resulted in the destruction of the institution. It is gone, and so far as I am concerned I acquiesce in the decision. They expected us to do so, and in truth, as honest men they were bound to comply with that promise that no partisan in power would yield itself in the administration of the new Government; but unless a man belonged to the secession school he was marked and proscribed. So marked was our attachment to the flag of our country, that we might well respect our loyalty to them. The shouting of the leaders from the front, and their crowding Union men into arms, were referred to. Jeff Davis in the name of God, who was and is he? I remember a few years ago his speech against passing the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi across the waters. I denounced his doctrine then, and declared that, if it was done so, I had no part in it. Look at him—what is he now? What has he not done to gratify his wicked ambition for place and power. He has bounded across year after year, turning a deaf ear to the entreaties. He knew that it was useless; as a man of ordinary sense he must have known it; but he had not purchased his thrones of plunder. He waited for the last cent of dollars and silver and gold from the misguided and misled children of the South, until he could put his hands on our specie. He has not only amassed all that we with let be our liberty but of sterling exchange across the water, for his benefit and Benjamin's, and has left a portion behind poverty stricken. First, a repudiator; second, a to center of bad feeling against the union of the States; third, a secessionist and traitor; fourth, a man of public, a flying robber; sixth, charged with the assassination of Lincoln. Such is his record.

He was only the sun around which lesser systems and satellites revolved. They obeyed him and although free from this horrid complicity, they are equally responsible with him for the original sin of secession. I have no hate nor malice towards any one, but I do cherish and shall cherish as long as I live, the strongest possible political repugnance to the men who ruined the man. I believe with President Johnson that while the masses of the South should be treated considerately, the leaders in this rebellion and ultra war men ought to be held and should be held, in so far as the courts and government may do it, to a strict and condign punishment. We owe it to a coming generation. Treason must be made odious and a coming time. He thought that the geographical condition of the State should be considered; with a saddened and stricken spirit he signed the ordinance of attempted secession in 1861. But he was people, or strangers, might have seen marks of fleetness in the countenance of Union men and secessionists. The latter retired with hats off, shouting and cheering, and the former with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts. One of the results of the war has been the extinction of African slavery. It is an accomplished fact, and it remains for the people of this State to declare and time the status of this emancipated race. I am willing, in so far as this race is concerned, now that war has struck the shackles from their limbs, that the school book and bible be placed in their hands; to recognize the marriage relations to reach down and lift up the race and breathe into them the spirit of well regulated freedom and the right to reside among us so long as the governing race shall allow it. The sovereign States have a right to control this matter. We need not look into the future for new evils, but this race must have the sympathy and aid of the white man else it will be extinguished. I am prepared to extend that sympathy.

He referred to the Civ. Freilighysen, etc., emancipation project, and thought that it was entitled to the gravest consideration now, and looked to the wisdom of the people of the South in convention assembled to define their status and regulate the relation of the whites and blacks.

He referred to the financial ruin and to the debt of the State before the war, $7,000,000, and since then $10,000,000 in the State and counties. Some of the banks will be good, others will fail to meet their obligations.—We have lost 50,000 men; a portion of the State has been devastated. It requires industry, nerve, confidence to meet the future and it should be met, and I believe that the old government will grant any reasonable boon, and the first duty that we owe after reorganizing will be to make provision for the public debt, also to aid our people to resume their industrial pursuits. All these things will be attended to. The time is not distant when these important matters will be attended to.

Let us take new hope to a proper appreciation of the destiny of North Carolina. She is yet determined to be a great State. He referred to the difference in the growth of population between North Carolina and New York and thought that it was so ordained for by the existence of African slavery, and not on account of the thrift. He also referred to the immense resources of the State, its mineral, its agriculture and mines. He invited our brethren of the North to settle among us and bring them industry, intelligence, muscle and wealth. We come now that your possessions will descend to your children, for the stars and the flag will never go out and the sun never set on the old flag will never go down.

Mr. Holden finished his speech with a recitation of that beautiful piece of poetry, "E Pluribus Unum," and an appropriate quotation from Webster's reply to Hayne.

The band then played "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Holden then read the following letter:

RALEIGH, MAY 10TH, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for your kind invitation to remain in Raleigh and address the Union meeting to be held on the 11th instant, but I greatly regret my inability to comply with your request. But it is one of those occasions without a parallel in my life, when duties and engagements elsewhere. It would give me great pleasure to be with you and to participate in your proceedings. I hope that all of our people have sufficiently seen the folly and madness of secession, and are thoroughly satisfied that there can be no peace or liberty except under the laws of the States established by our fathers. The expression of this feeling in public is right and proper, and it would be well for such meetings to be held as early as possible, in all the counties of the State. The free expression of public opinion having been suppressed during the late disturbance, and a false impression created as to the real sentiments and wishes of the people of North Carolina, they should now speak out, and by all other means in their power aid the general government in establishing law and order, that the State may take its place in the Union, and the blessings of liberty and free government be secured to us and transmitted to our posterity.

Though unable to be with you in person, I be assured that I cordially approve your movement, and that I am with you in sentiment and purpose to preserve the Union and to uphold the Constitution and laws of our common country.

Yours with much respect, &c.,

JOHN POOL.

To Messrs. J. P. H. Russ, W. R. Richardson, and others.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite and kind invitation to attend and address a public meeting of the citizens of Wake County, proposed to be held this day in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of giving expression to our feelings on the occasion of our restoration to the Union and to the protection of the flag of our common country, has been received, and I most cordially thank you for the compliment. I deeply regret, however, my inability to be present, as I am compelled to hasten to my home in the Western Counties on important business which cannot be postponed. I shall nevertheless be present with you in sentiment and in sympathy, and no one of the many spectators who will attend the meeting will hail with more delight than I do, the advent of peace and the deliverance of our people from the iron rule of tyranny and oppression. Let us all, then, with one accord, as good and loyal citizens, respect, aye reverence, the glorious stars and stripes which are emblazoned upon our country's banner.

Let us cherish it as our benefactor and deliverer from a worse than Egyptian bondage, and as a protector from insult and injury, both at home and abroad; let us return to our peaceful avocations determined to cultivate feelings of amity and brotherly love toward the people of all sections of our country—to stand to and faithfully abide by the Union, the Constitution and the laws; and to stamp forever with the seal of our disapprobation, the miserable heresy of secession, which has been the prolific source of so much distress and suffering to a once happy and prosperous people.

Very truly yours,

TOD R. CALDWELL

After the reading of the letters the Chairman ordered the music to the front and the band played a quickstep and melody.

Col. Granger, post Commandant, was then introduced and delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens and Fellow-Countrymen!—It is entirely unnecessary for me to assure you that the honor of addressing a few words to you is very gratifying. In justice to myself let me say that this is the first time in all my life, I ever undertook to make known my views to a body of my fellow-citizens. I did not trust myself to make known my views *extempore*, and, therefore, noted them down.

The occasion which calls us together, (fellow-citizens of a common country, is by no means unimportant or insignificant. It is strange and unusual, and one that ten years ago, from one point of view, low would have prognosticated. Many who are now here would have thought it highly improbable—Yet here we are to-day, the citizens of the South and the soldiers of the North, assembled beneath the glorious folds and ample protection of *our flag*—the regenerate emblem of civil and religious liberty throughout the world—and assembled as citizens of a common country, for the purpose of making a public expression of our devotion to the glorious and indissoluble Union, which has withstood the test of time and the disorganizing influences of an internecine war.

And we stand here to-day as friends, as brothers, as it were the children of one common parent, in being the citizens of one common country. We are assembled as I have said—this day, over to be remembered in Raleigh, to express our devotion to the Union of our fathers, and to take such counsel together, that the Union may be recemented, and that there may be, not a mere forced confederation of States, but a Union of hearts, sympathies and *sentiments*. As such is our purpose we should rise superior to any party, personal or sectional feelings, long wing, and forgetting, as far as possible, the past except in lessons of experience, and striving by all means in our power, instead of exciting and keeping alive by taunts and personal abuse the sentiments of anger and bitterness, which are always the necessary sequence of civil war, to allay and remove the irritation and feverish excitement of feelings. Such a course would be noble and generous, and statesmanlike, and would bring to us the natural and not the artificial flows of peace and Union. But I need not paint the terrible picture of anger and revenge, retaliation and unhappiness that will as surely follow an opposite line of policy.

To the mere politicians, my friends, we are indebted to-day for the almost ruin of our beloved country. Not to the sections of the great masses of our people. The people's hearts, even during the hour of the greatest trial, have always retained a name love for our dear national emblem, the glorious stars and stripes. The love for that could never be entirely erased from their hearts. It was the flag for which their fathers had fought and bled and died to establish, and whose honor they themselves had striven to maintain on the land and the seas, for which in how many instances the blood that circulate in their veins had been shed upon the plains of Mexico? The hearts of the people could never forget the old flag.

We are indebted, I observed, not to the acts of the masses of the people, but to the intrigues of a horde of selfish, ambitious, time serving politicians, who to advance their own petty, personal interests as is their nature, for the ruin of the country. They dragged that country down, that in its ruin they might elevate themselves and make a name in history. And such a name as they have made—*a name of obloquy and disgrace!*—Mere politicians might make use of the present unsettled condition of affairs to advance their personal ambition. This is perhaps not the most contemptible thing one could do; but if selfish aims are made disgustingly prominent at a time like the present, and unhandsome means are made use of to bring about the desired end, the politician justly becomes the object of public and made opinion. I think I but echo the honest sentiments of every sensible and honest man North and South, when I say that *I despise the mere politician*, but honor the patriotic statesman who labors that all can see his hand and heart, and soul and interests to be his country's, and not his own. He is a man who labors for the interests of all. He casts his eyes over the broad expanse of our whole land, influenced by no bitter sectional or personal feeling. He *indeed* knows no North, no South, no East no West—but his whole country, one and indivisible.—There are many selfish and unprincipled persons in our country to-day, who would be pleased to build themselves upon the ruins of a portion of our people, making themselves wealthy and happy by stripping *others* of all their possessions and swelling ruin and misery broadcast over our land. Such sentiments are horrible, and ill become a generous and patriotic people.

I believe that the leaders in this most unholy rebellion should be punished, but a ruin should not come from casting ruin upon an entire section of our country. The people of the South under the powerful influence of their leaders have made a *great* mistake. They are now in their hearts convinced that such is the case, but it is asking too much of a people to say at once, "I was mistaken in the course to which I have devoted my life, the life of my children, and embarked and lost my fortune. The change of public sentiment must be gradual, it will surely come in time. The country is tired of civil war—it will never occur again among us. The South has fought nobly, bravely, but in a mistaken cause. The North has fought nobly and gloriously for the preservation of our common country, and the establishment and perpetuation of the great principle that a free people can rule themselves in a republican form of government, that great principle of civil and religious liberty so long and earnestly contested by the thrones of Europe, by whom the success of our beloved country has always been predicted, and looked forward to with the deepest anxiety as the last anchor of hope. Their last hope has been dashed to pieces in them by the successful termination of the war, and thrones begin to totter, and ere long those upon the throne of a tyrant's power, and a groaning people, the wretchedness and tears, will have forever disappeared from the face of the green earth, and free institutions, bright wings will spread their protecting pinions over land and over the whole earth; open the doors of the green doors and let the oppressed go free, carrying joy and gladness everywhere to all."

And in this connection, my fellow citizens, I wish to express, in a few words, my deep sense of gratitude and obligation to our noble monarchy which has done so much, notwithstanding her interests lay in another direction, to aid and assist our dear country during her dark and terrible days of struggle and trial, and to encourage us in our just and holy efforts to perpetuate the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. I believe it is not necessary for me to add that I allude to England. Indeed how deeply are we indebted! What a satisfaction we owe her! Why but the other day we thank, that our commerce has been swept from the seas, and thousands of citizens are now ruined—to whom but her shall we extend our thanks for the many insults so generously offered to the nations we fight for, at a time when we were powerless to resent? And whom else shall we credit the influence which has caused the dangerous and contemptible sentiments of a monarchical form of government to become so widespread through a portion of our country? A sentiment whose parent is the bondage of a people, and whose only legitimate and successful result can be the ruin of our common country. England, thou paragon of pride and selfishness, how would'st thou have wept for joy over the fulfilment of thy predictions and the shattered fragments of a once happy country.

The policy of England has always been contemptibly selfish and unprincipled, and her jealousy of a republican form of government very apparent. This it was that caused her to pursue with a hellish purpose of vengeance the highest intellect and as pure a heart as the world ever saw at the head of a nation. This it was that caused Napoleon Bonaparte to drag out a miserable existence upon a lone barren island, and die a wretched and obscure death—cruelly separated from all he held most dear. This it was that caused her but recently to enunciate the selfish policy to her American provinces that they must protect themselves, unaided by their mother country.

England has in every way wronged the South since the commencement of the war. Who is pretending to be her friend, she has granted her no substantial benefit, but has simply used her as a tool of friendship to rob and ruin her. England had no in secret in the South, she had no one in the North, her deepest wishes were to enrich herself and hasten on the ruin of our land. She has robbed the South and swept our commerce from the seas, did she not unite against her? She cannot withstand a united North and South.

I long to see some adequate punishment meted out to England, her commerce swept from the seas, her power destroyed, and her throne overturned. It will be done. And I pray God, I may live to see the day, and to be a party to it myself.

I observe that the desire is to witness the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, in the immediate expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico, is gaining strength day by day North and South. It is becoming a very popular idea, but I beg leave to say, I think it is very impolitic. It would be the most unwise policy in the world to interfere with Maximilian. Maximilian is a small potatoe.—He is of no particular account. He is a dead failure, an unsuccessful experiment, a contingent remainder, with the contingency beyond the shadow of a contingency impossible. He could only be a success upon the ruin of country. The country will not be ruined, and Maximilian will go home to his mother. He is simply an insignificant excrescence upon the glorious and thriving tree of liberty, and he will soon fall to the earth of his own weight and pass into a rapid and merited oblivion. But if we endeavor to enforce the Monroe doctrine during the present excited condition of affairs, we shall have not only France and England, but all the disaffected in our own land to contend against. We cannot unite the South with us against Maximilian. But ignoring him in the future, as we always have done in the past, we can cause every heart in this land to beat as one in a contest against England, our country's oldest, *bitterest* enemy.

With regard to the negro I wish to say a few words. By the proclamation of our late great and good President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose recent murder by the hand of a cowardly assassin has appalled our land, the negro is made free. The proclamation will be law, and in a short time will be ratified by the government of every slave State. This will slay the worm that has been gnawing slowly at the very root of the tree of liberty and Union. Throwing the fat rest of the negro out of question, this change will be for the benefit of the country, and even of the slave owners themselves, since they can do a more profitable business by hiring the negro than by owning him. This question will work itself out in time.

With regard to the question of reorganizing the State governments of the South, I can say but little. I hope in a short time to see the State governments reorganized, and the people of the South quietly pursuing their usual avocations, with an able and honest man at the helm of each State.

In conclusion, fellow citizens and brother soldiers, I would excite your pride and admiration for our country. What a great and glorious future lies before us, as a firm and united people! A future which no land beneath the bright sun in Heaven is capable except our own. With natural advantages of harbors, rivers, lakes and climates, with our magnificent resources of every description, with a race that possess all the excellencies of every nature in the world, and with an ardent and idolizing patriotism, we combine all the elements of a mighty and powerful nation. Let us resolve that we will stand the first among the nations of the earth, and dictate a generous and liberal policy to the whole world.

The Chairman then paid a well merited compliment to Col. Granger, by referring to his administration of affairs in Raleigh and Wake county, and the satisfactory reception of his general course since he has been among us.

Mr. Bartholomew F. Moore then took the stand. He referred to his recent trip to Wilmington to see Chief Justice Chase, and others. He promised that the resumption of civil authority would soon occur. During his travels of late he had met only one man who was a secessionist. There was no necessity for Union Meetings. We are all Union men. I have always been a persistent and consistent Union man. He thought that he might be charged with committing sin in cursing the leaders of the rebellion, but he felt so much rejoiced on this occasion that he was almost willing to forgive them. He thought they had but followed the instincts of their nature, and their course was but the natural result of their education. His remarks tended generally to a conciliatory course towards some of the leaders, whom he was willing to bring back to aid us, we need their assistance in bringing things to rights. He wound up by an appeal for charity. In the name of God let us have charity.

Col. Heaton, Supervising Special Treasury Agent of the Department of North Carolina was called on but did not respond.

Mr. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, was then introduced. He hailed all present from California, Ohio, Maine, and North Carolina as fellow-citizens. He leaved his politics from Webster. Like him he could say he knew no North, South, East or West. His heart was large enough to embrace the whole Union. He is a poor patriot whose love for country knows nothing beyond his State lines.—Like Mr. Moore he had always been a consistent and persistent Union man. When on the electoral ticket of the Bell and Everett party, he heard a distinguished man say that he owed no allegiance to anything save God and North Carolina, and had been trying to disrupt the gov-

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