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NEW BERN, JUNE 15, 1867.

Reading matter on every page.

NEWS SUMMARY.

AMERICAN. The jury array in the case of Surratt has been discharged on the ground that it was illegally drawn, and a new array is ordered. There has been another Cabinet consulta tion on the action of the military commander in the South. It is said that the removals from office will be disapproved and reversed. Secretary Stanton dissents from the rest of the

The prize-fight between Colver and Aaron took place at Acquia creek on Thursday. Sixty-seven rounds were fought in one hour and fifty five minutes, resulting in the defeat of Colyer.

We regret to learn that Col. J. P. Foster, collector of customs at Wilmington, has been arraighed before the United States Commissioner upon the charge of malfeasance in office. He was bailed in the sum of \$50,000 to appear on the 27th inst.

Ninety-three suits have been commenced by claimants of Savannah cotton alleged to have been captured by General Sherman and sold in New York. The claims amount to about \$4,000,000 in gold, and the suits are authorized by recent acts of Congress.

The raft Nonpareil, twenty-six feet long. made of canvas air tubes, and setting out of stores health and appetite, with from one to two of his | the water only twelve inches, cleared for Europe from New York on Monday last. has three men on board for a crew.

Governor Brown delivered a speech at Milledgeville on Thursday, on the situation and prospects of the country. He took strong grounds in favor of re-organization under the military bill, as the only hope of restoration, and denounced the non-action policy of Gov. Perry and others who oppose reconstruction on the proposed terms.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th

El Commercio, of Matamoras, June 7, gives the following as extracts from a letter of the 2d, from Monterey: "Miramon has died of a fever which attacked him after he was wounded at Queretaro Mejia and several other generals have been shot. According to a letter I have learned from a creditable person in San Luis that the most profound silence is preserved as to what is to be done to Maximilian. The chief functionaries talk both ways. I have just been told that Mexico was taken at the close of the month. El Mexicano, the Imperialist paper published at Brownsville, pro-

San Luis Potosi. A Republican meeting was held at Richmond on Thursday evening last, which was addressed by Senator Wilson and others. Full harmony has been restored in the Republican

The New York markets, on Thursday even ng, were reported as follows:

Cotton firm-sales of 2,100 bales at 27 cts. Flour heavy—State \$7 90a11 30; Southern \$10 25a15 50. Wheat dull. Corn declined 1a2 cents-mixed Western, new, 98c.a\$1 04; old \$1 09a1 10. Provisions firm and steady. Mess Pork \$21 55. Rice firm-Carolina 114a 13 cts. Sugar closed active. Spirits Turpentine 61a62 cts. Rosin \$3 871a8 50. Freights

Stocks rather heavy. Money 6a7 per cent Gold 1371 TE NI SUNDIN TRADICTIO

THE "CONSERVATIVE" LETTER OF H. R. BRYAN, ESQ. AGAIN.

and could not have been put forth as it is wanting in that liberality, compre- edging allegiance to no sovereign but style and matter which could entitle it to

river, Craven county correspondents, to law-making and law-proclaiming reprewit: "Give us your opinion relative to sentative branch, to repent of your rebelregistering and voting under the present lion and treason, and return again to that circumstances of our country." He be- allegiance which you may have attempted gins-so unrepublican-like, so unlike the to withdraw upon any plea of States great exampler of epistolary writing, rights, or State sovereignty demand "Paul, the great Apostle of the Gentiles," This do, and you will be welcomed as whose spirit of boast that he was "born long lost but returned brothers, and de a freeman" he seemed to have caught in scendants of a common, glorious ancesthe beginning, and not his language or try-inheritors of a common blood and style, "we know of a truth," etc.-he, Mr. language and national glory. Bryan, begins his reply to his fellow- 191 This you must do, if you would be re- secure and preserve political power and

It would have been well had the writer tion of the government in so far as by ever you are in doubt," follow no "white become more clear as he proceeded to the results of war and essential changes plume," "cockade," or conservative ban ward the height of his great argument. in the condition of the people, and the ner or other banner than that of your Instead of following his star of blunder, relations of colored and other citizens national government, "the United States

direct loyal steps in the radical and right over all, but the will of its people, as exing on wings of liberty and equality be- tion, or race or minority of that people fields of national peace, justice and mercy. wherein he might have gathered historical and political knowledge less tainted with the smell of the lamp of secession and less biased by the party and educational prejudice against his colored countrymento) teibodrall moment on

May this good angel yet visit Mr. Bryan's Bay river friends, and guide them out of the "evil times upon which they have fallen"-by their own folly and passion and pro-slavery blindness and give them to see that the mercy of our victorious and magnanimous nation, the primary embodiment of the sovereignty of the American people, is not "clean gone forever;" that the way, the common highway for white men and black men, out of their wilderness of revolution, lies right strait across the "Reconstruction Measures," which are "the requirements of Congress," and measures of "justice to all, regardless of color." And may our country cousins" adopt these measures in good faith, in order to be relieved of any and all military rule, temporary or long, "mild" or otherwise, and be restored to full, final and complete constitutional relations with the national government, which they, or some of them, sought to dismember.

Be still, our cousins, and hear: "Let us all strive to do what is right and just, and vote for the best man that may be offered-go to the polls with patriotism and brotherly love in our hearts, on the day of election-each man voting at his own precinct and with his own neighbors," colored as well as white, radicals and all, "and all will be right."

Such was the language of your adviser near the conclusion of his long epistle; and surely some good angel must have, in pity or mercy for his previous errors of opinion, sectional hatred, and caste prejudice, have inspired Mr. Bryan to give you so good and altogether "radical" and loyal advice.

Let us invite attention more particularly to your request as to how you shall "vote under the present circumstances of our country." We shall give you, all our nounces Maximilian's proclamation a forgery; Bay river countrymen, without respect says it originated with a burlesquing paper at to color or antecedents, good advice as we know or conscientiously believe-the very advice of loyal and wise men. We shall volunteer you some suggestions for the cause of our country and national Union of States, without fear of treading ourselves, or leading you-"in these times of gleaming bayonets," &c,-to trend on disloyal or sectional ground.

Mr. Bryan would lead you to believe that "the government of the United States "-our government-" has been converted into a mighty engine of oppression," and that "you, whose fathers were instrumental in framing it, are denounced as rebels and traitors." Not so. This great, free, representative government of ours, impelled by the wicked proslavery passions and mad ambition of a The letter from Henry R. Bryan, Esq., portion of its citizens, who sought and life or in death we are inseperable memwhich appeared in the columns of the fought to continue it an engine of op-Newbern Daily Journal of Commerce pression to four millions of human beof the 12th inst., may deserve something ings, now your fellow-citizens, has re- ment. Any other sentiment springs more than a passing notice. It is in some moved from its complex machinery every from hearts which are as "whited sepul respects an extraordinary letter-breath- wheel of oppression as to them, and now ing the party spirit, betraying the excited invites you to have removed every disasectional feelings and animosities, and re- bility which has been imposed upon you flecting the sentiments and opinions of by your own action, and to work harmothe writer's political, Conservative friends. niously and willingly, to the end that it law do so, and vote "vote for the best It was evidently designed to have influ- may be run without interruption and man that may be offered-men who are ence over the local party politics of the jarring, again. It is a free, great and determined to comply with the require-County of Craven and City of New Bern, powerful nationality-sovereign over you ments of Congress, and do justice to all as individuals and over States recogniz- regardless of color." This is Mr. Bryan's State paper, for the public good, because ing no superior on earth, and acknowlhensiveness and nationality of taste and God and Law. This government, we trust, powerful enough still to crush, if contains the "reconstruction measures," have been so considered and intended by need be, all enemies, foreign and domes- prepared, advocated and to be secured have been so considered and intended by the writer.

The writer are the writer are the writer and the writer are the writer and the writer are the writer ar

countrymen, "I hardly know how to be- lieved of military government which you rights to the free men of color, further have rendered necessary to a reconstruct and longer distract and imperil. "When-"the lost cause"—wandering over low the government needs to be reconstruct of America." Vote for the men who sectional grounds, which had been over- ed. And, mark you this, the allegiance bear this banner. These are they who

kind of do pressed or implied in their written constitutional law, and amenable to no sectutional "rights," or advantages, now, it member that we are in a revolutionar condition as a people by our own act and will, and then "under the prese circumstances," &c., we are seeking the way to be restored to all these, whether forfeited or madly thrown away, or howsoever, otherwise lost, and

Mr. Bryan is a bad adviser again in this that he seeks to revive in your minds the exploded and dangerous political dogma of seperate State sovereign-The little learning which he displays in reference to this subject, is familiar learning, but calculated to mislead you, No man ought to dream that the States as separate and distinct local governments, were ever "sovereign and independent, to act as they please," as Mr. Bryan imagines he has found some authority for advising you. North Carolina was first a colonial government, dependent upon Great Brittain as her sovereign, then a revolutionary government, acknowledged by no nation as sovereign or independent, then a state of the "United States of America," under the Articles of Confederation in which she had expressly agreed to exercise no essential power incident to a sovereign State, as "to levy war," "enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance," &c.; to

send any embassy to or receive any from, &c., any King, Prince or State, &c., &c." During the period from September 17th, 1787, to November 21st, 1789, while the State withheld its assent to the ratification of the constitution of the "United States of America," no nation or State, or King, or Prince ever regarded her as "sovereign or independent." From necessity as well as choice the State adopted, as did Rhode Island the Federal constitution, and had these States persisted in

withholding their assent it is due to the

men and the history of the times, to say,

that assent would have been disregarded

and their union forced or coerced. The

affected so touchingly as Mr. Bryan seems to have been at the false idea that "the handful of political albinos that infest born, strangers among the graves of your ancestors, and powerless to protect your can citizen, colored or white, radical or albino, is "to the manor born." Their ancestors are your ancestors. The time honored customs of these, so far as they are American, are your customs. In bers of the same glerious body which our fathers framed, the national governchres" filled with the dead bones of treason and all manner of sectional hatred and false pride, and hypocrisy. With this sentiment, register all who may by advice-it is also the advice of all radicals, "albinos," republicans and "niggers." This is the republican platform which "time-honored customs," not as Mr. Bryan and his conservative friends advise "none of us approve them, that they are harsh and uncalled for," &c .but because it is proper, right and neces-

sary "under the present circumstances

of our country" to adopt them in order

to do justice to all and restore that coun-

try which conservatives so-called, would

out of a rebellious spirit and stiff-necked

grown with weeds of prejudice against which you should renew, or which you bore that banner amid sorrow and peril their fate. They

struction plan, it will be the duty every elector to vote upon the prop for or against a convention. The question whether a convention will mee at all, is then to be settled.

Under all the circumstances, we should regard a verdict against holding a con vention as a great political calmity. sentiment is universal among republican that the only true solution of our prese political difficulties" is in carrying ou fally and faithfully the provisions of the reconstruction plan. No step can course be taken in this direction, unless it is decided at the polls, a convention shall meet. Should it be determined to hold no convention, then we will again be adrift, without chart or compass. The political horizon will appear more uncertain and gloomy than ever. Business, in our judgment, would receive a new and disastrous check; the influx of immigration and capital would be rendered still more doubtful, if not entirely brought to a

The step would naturally be received by the majority in Congress as stamped with intended hostility and animosity while the advocates of confiscation would were present. We appeal to them, or any of them, to answer the following questions: receive new encouragement and never rest until their purposes were consum-

We trust, therefore, that there may be a decided majority in favor of a Conven-

GENERAL LONGSTREET A REPUBLICAN.

Some weeks since we made allusion to the circumstance of the personal attendance of the famous rebel General, Longstreet, at a Republican meeting addressed in New Orleans by the Hon. Henry Wil-

It seems the brave and heroic man lis tened attentively and without prejudice to the important political truths then and supreme law of self preservation would | there uttered by the honorable Senator, have justified to the civilized world the and the effect has been most salutary.

act, as it has justified the late resort to We now call the attention of all our force to suppress your rebellion in order readers, especially the attention of those to maintain and perpetuate the govern- who are in the habit of indulging in conment. Let this national sentiment be stant and indiscriminate denunciation of fixed deep in your hearts, that your at the objects and purposes of the Republilegiance is due first, always, and every- can party, to the frank and really patriwhere to your government, "the United otic letter of General Longstreet, which States of America," and you will not be appears in another column of to-day's

When we find the most conspicuous Generals who lately marshalled and led this county, or I should rather say this the rebel hosts upon the "red and rent town, are taking control of everything, field" of battle, such as LEE, LONGSTREET and leaving you who are to the manor and BEAUREGARD, houestly and unreserv edly accepting the real situation, and advising a full compliance with the recon "time honored customs." Your whole struction plan and policy of Congress country is the manor, and every Ameri- how utterly insignificant in comparison appears to be the bitter assaults, narroy flings, complaints and accusations of va rious unreconstructed editors and politi

> There is food for deep reflection on th part of every candid Southern man in th able letter of General Longstreet. Lik a wise and sagacious man, he arrives a the truthful conclusion that the Republ can party has been misrepresented and misunderstood. As that party is the onl reliable and national party in existence and evidently destined to control the go emment for many years to come, he b lieves in giving it a fair opportunity test its measures and principles.
>
> As old and deep-seated prejudices gradually give way and sink out of sight, the

grand designs and patriotic objects of the Republican party loom up and stand or in stately proportions.

What Mr. Thomas says is strictly true. The bers went as far as they dared, in voting for Mr. Badger's ordinance, which asserted on the right of revolution; and in voting subsquently to submit the ordinance to the peop opposition to any government that would secure and preserve political power and rights to the free men of color, further and longer distract and imperil. "Whenwe were you are in doubt," follow no "white the star of the Union, but the ward star slent more than any their near their nea

some of the safeguards of liberty. He we after his own had been rejected, life one a great public question might be attribu personal pique. If Mr. Badger had against Mr. Craige's ordinance, as at one time it was his purpose to do, Mr. Thomas and the writer of this would certainly have voted with him. We cannot speak for others It is frequently asserted by the rebel pre-

writer of this broke faith with the Confed eracy. There is no truth in this as few evenings after the ordinance of sec was signed a meeting or caucus of the Unio members was held at the house of the write Gov. Graham presided. The meeting was held with locked doors and closed window blinds, on a hot night in May. One of the members present—Mr. Gilmer—raised his voice during the discussion, when he was reminded by Gov. Graham that if be did not lower his tone he might be heard by some one on the pavement.
The Confederate despotism had already thrown its dark shadow over us. Some lifty members 1. Were we not drifting with the curren

because we could not help ourselves?

2. Did any of us have any confidence 8. Were we not determined to resist and thwart the secessionists to the last, by every means in our power?

4. Did any of us believe that if Southern in dependence could be secured, it would worth 5. Was it not our fixed purpose, though not expressed in so many words—for no record was kept—to avail ourselves of the first occa-

sion to take the State out of the association into which she had been ferced, and carry ber back into the Union? 6. Were any of us trusted by the secession leaders? Did they not regard us and treat us as traitors to the Confederacy, no matter what we said or did? Did they not atte fasten an odious test-oath upon us? If that test-oath had been adopted by the Convention, and we had refused to take it, would they no have confiscated our property, as the Ordi-nance provided, and then scourged us out of

the country? Was it the custom to regard and treat "good Confederates" in this way? So far as breaking faith is concerned. "the who became war men in 1863, and would fight it out, in the vain hope of saving their slave property—they are the persons who have brokthe writer of this, and thousands of others who night be named. We have preserved our inegrity. We have been true at heart to the Union from the very first, our enemies even being judges, for they never saw the day from the commencement to the close of the rebellion.

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