Mr. Johnson's sentiments with regard to secession may be gathered from the following extracts from a speech made by him on the subject on the 19th of Decem-

ber, 1860:—N. Y. World, SPEECH ON THE THREAT TO CHEROE THE BOR-

DER STATES INTO THE SECESSION MOVEMENT. What is the first threat thrown out? It is an intimidation to the border states, alluding especially, I suppose, to Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. They constitute the first tier of the border slave states. The next tier would be North in the South have complained of and con- three petty governments, with a little Union.

STANDARD

UNION. NOW AND FORE VER, ONE AND INSEPARA BLE."-DANIEL WEBSTER. "LIBERTY AND

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRI DAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

NO. 11.

demned the position assumed by the abelitionists. We have complained that their intention was to hem slavery in, so that, like the scorpion when surround d by fire least, the radiments of English, and cir if it did not die from the intense heat of cumstances threw in his way the opportu- the scorching fixmes it would perish in its own poisonous skin. Now, our sister, without consulting her sisters, without caring for their interests or their consent, lor's shop and read aloud from books or says that she will move forward; that she will destroy the government under which we have lived, and that hereafter, when she forms a government or constitution. unless the Border States come in, she will pass laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into her state from those states, and thereby obstruct the slave trade among the states, and throw the institution back upon the Border States, so that they will be compelled to emancipate their slaves upon the principle laid down by the abolition party. That is the rod held over us! I tell our sisters of the South, that so far as Tennessee is concerned, she will not be dragged into a southern, or any other confederacy, until she has had time to consider; and then she will go when she believes it to be her interest to do so, and not before. I tell our northern friends, who are resisting the execution of the laws made in conformity with the constitution, that we will not be driven on the other hand into their confederacy, and we will not go unless it suits us, and they give us such guarantees as we deem right and proper. We say to you of the South, we are not to be frightened and coerced. Oh, when one talks about coercing a state, how maddening and insulting to the state; but when you want to bring the other states gy and persistence which have ever char- to terms, how easy to point out a means acterized him. After working the usual by which to coerce them. But, sir, we do

to his educational labors. In the latter out, and tear this accursed constitution inpart of 1824, his term of apprenticeship to fragments, and drag the pillars of this having expired, he left Raleigh and went | mighty edifice down upon us, and involve to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, | us all in one common ruin. Will the Border States submit to such a threat ! No. If they do not come into the movement, the pillars of this stupendous fabric of human freedom and greatness and goodness are to be pulled down, and all will be involved in one common ruin. Such is the threatening language used: "You shall come into our confederacy, or we will coerce you to the emancipation of your slaves." That is the language which is

> "There are many ideas affoat about this threatened dissolution, and it is time to speak out. The question arises in reference to the protection and preservation of the institution of slavery-whether dissolution is a remedy or will give it a protection. I avow here to-day, that if I were an abolitionist, and wanted to accomplish the overthrow and sholition of the institution of slavery in the Southern States, the first steps that I would take would be to break the bonds of this Union, and dissolve this government. I believe the continuance of slavery depends upon the preservation of this Union, and a compliance with all the gnarantees of the Constitution. I believe an interference with it will break up the Union; and I believe a dissolution of the Union will in the end, though it may be some time to come. overthrow the institution of slavery .-Hence we find so many in the North who desire the dissolution of these states as the most certain and direct and effectual means of overthrowing the institution of

> -What protection would it be to us to dissolve this Union ! What protection would it be to us to convert this nation into two hostile powers, the one warring with the other? Whose property is at stake?-Whose interest is endangered? Is it not the property of the Border States? Suppose Canada were moved down upon our border, and the two separated sections, then different nations, were hostile, what would the institution of slavery be worth on the border? Every man who has common sense will see that the institution would take up its march and retreat, as certainly and as unerringly as general laws can operate; yes, it would commence to retreat the very moment the government were converted into hostile powers, and you made the line between them the slaveholding and nonslaveholding States the line of division.

Then, what remedy do we get for the institution of slavery? Must we keep up a standing army! Must we keep forts bristling with arms along the whole border? This is a question to be considered, one that involves the future; and no step should be taken without mature reflection. Before this Union is dissolved and broken up, we in Tennessee, as one of the slave states, want to be consulted; we want to Mexican war question, the tariff of 1846, know what protection we are to have; and a homestead bill. In 1851, Mr. John- whether we are simply to be made the son was chosen governor of Tennessee, outposts and guards to protect the property of others at the same time that we sacrifice and lose our own. We want to un-

derstand this question. Again, if there is one division of the States, will there not be more than one? I heard a Senator say the other day that he would rather see this government separated into thirty-three fractional parts than to see it consolidated; but when you once begin to divide, when the first division is made, who can tell when the next will be made! When these States are all turned loose and a different condition of things is presented with complex and abstruse interests to be considered, and weighed, and understood, what combination may take place no one can tell. I am opposed to the consolidation of government, and I am as much for the reserved rights of the States as any one; but, rath-Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas We er than see this Union divided into thirty-

prince in one, a potentate in another, a little aristocracy in a third, a little democracy in a fourth, and a republic somewhere else-a citizen not being able to pass from one State to another without a passport or a commission from his government-with quarreling and warring among the petty powers, which would result in anarchy-I would rather see this government to-dayproclaim it here in my place-converted into a consolidated government. It would be better for the American people; it would be better for our kind; it would be better for humanity; better for all that tends to elevate and ennoble man; than breaking up this splendid, this magnificent, this stupendous fabric of human government, the most perfect that the world ever saw, and which has succeeded thus far without a parallel in the history of the

And again on the 5th of February, 1861:

SPEECH ON THE MISSION OF PEACE FROM VIR-

As far back as 1833, when I was a young man, before I made my advent into public life, when the controversy rose between the federal government and the State of South-Carolina, and it became necessary for Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, to issue his proclamation, exhorting the people to obey the law\* and to comply to the requirements of the Constitution, I planted myself upon the principles then announced by him, which I advocated on the 19th of December last. I believed that the positions taken then by General Jackson, and those who came to his support, were the true doctrines of the Constitution, and the only doctrines upon which this government could be preserved. I have have been uniformly, from that period to the present time, opposed to the doctrine of secession or of nullification, which is rather a hermaphrodite, but approximates to the doc trine of secession. I repeat, that I then viewed it as a heresy, and as an element which, if maintained, would result in the destruction of this government. I maintain the same position to-day. I then opposed the doctrine of secession as a political heresy, which, if sanctioned and sustained as a fundamental principle of this government, would result in its ovefthrow and destruction; for, as we have seen already, a few of the States are crumbling and falling off.

I oppose this heresy for another reason. not only as being destructive of the existing government, but as being destructive of all future confederacies that may be established in consequence of a destruction of the présent one; and I availed myself of the former occasion on which l spoke, to enter my protest against it, and to do something to extinguish a political lieresy that ought never to be incorporated upon this or any other government which may be subsequently established. I look upon it as the proliffe mother of political sin; as a fundamental error, as a heresy that is intolerable in contrast with the existence of the government itself. I look upon it as being productive of anarchy; and anarchy is the next step to despotism. The developments that we have recently seen in carrying this doctrine into practice, I think admonishes us that this will be the result. But, Mr. President, since I made that speech on the 19th of December, I have been the peculiar object of attack. I have been denounced because I happened to be the first man south of Mason and Dixon's line who entered a protest or made an argument in the Senate against this political heresy .-From what I saw here on the evening when I concluded my speech-although some may have thought that it intimidated and discouraged me-I was inspired with confidence. I felt that I had struck treason a blow. I thought then, and I know now, that men who were engaged in that treason felt the blows that I dealt out on that occasion. As I have been made the peculiar object of attack, not only in the Senate, but out of the Senate, my object is to meet some of these attacks, and to say some things in addition to what then said against the movement.

And again on the 2d of March, 1861: REMARKS ON PEACE: CONVENTION PROPOSI-

Mr. Johnson proceeded with his speech. He said he thought he might talk about treason as the fathers of the country had talked about it. The Constitution defined treason as levying war against the government, and aiding these who did so. Show him (Mr. Johnson) those who make war on the government and fire on its vessels, and he would show you a traitor. If he was President of the United States, he would have all such, arrested and tried and if convicted, by the eternal God he would have them hung. Mr. Johnson then referred to the action of Tennessee in regard to secession. It seemed as if the Senator from Oregon had not heard the news.-Mr. Johnson referred to the votes on the resolution of last session, when the Senator from O regon voted against the resolution, that it was necessary to protect slavery. But that was before a Presidential election. Six States have gone out of the Union—but the people have not passed an ordinance of secession. Conservative men have been overpowered, and usurpation has trim aphed. The stars and stripes are changed, and the palmetto, the pelican, and the rattlesnake run up in their

place. Mr. Johnson closed with an elo-

quent appeal for the flag of the Union,

expressing the hope that it might wave

over the land of the free, and declaring

that Tennessee would ever remain in the

son was confirmed by the Senate as military governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier general. The acceptance of this office necessarily led to the vacation of Mr. Johnson's position as Senator .-His administration of affairs in Tennessee was characterized by decided severity, and among the most disagreeable features was the establishment of a peculiarly rigorous test-oath, which was made the text for much angry discussion during the late Presidential campaign. The Republican Convention at Baltimore nominated Mr. Johnson to the Vice Presidency on the 8th of June, 1864. To his election and inauguration it is quite unnecessary to allude. On the occasion of the reception of the news of the capture of Richmond Mr. Johson made the following remarks to a meeting held in front of the War Department, April 3:

Being unexpectedly called on by this large audience here to address them in reference to the victories which have been announced by telegraph, it is a sincere pleasure to me to have it in my power to mingle with those congratulations which are incidental to triumphs of this character; and perhaps I should content myself with this acknowledgment of my gratification in being called, on this anspicious occasion, to mingle with you in your rejoicings in this the hour of our country's triumph. But it may not be entirely out of place for me to state that at the commencement of this iniquitous rebellion I was one who entered the service, not as a three months, a six months, a twelve menths, or a three years man, but as one enlisted for the war or during the struggle for the suppression of the rebellion; and I trust it will not be considered egotistical for me on this occasion to allude briefly to what was my position at the beginning of the rebellion. In the Senate of the United States, when the conspiracy was matured, and Senators were retiring from their seats, when I was called upon to say what I would do in the matter, my reply was that General Jackson, while President of the United States in 1832 and 1833, declared that traitors should be hung as high as Haman's gallows, and then put his foot upon it and crushed it out. That old man now sleeps in the tomb, and were it possible to communicate intelligence to the dead, and he could be made to know that traitors and treason were rampant in the land, it would cause the old man to turn

over in his coffin and burst its lid, and rise from the tomb, and shake off the habiliments of the dead, and again reiterate that memorable sentence, that "The union of the States must be preserved." When asked what I would do, I said I would arrest them as traitors, I would try them as traitors, commit them as traitors, and hang them as traitors. And in this connection I will say that, taking into account the persecution, oppression, and banishment from all that is sacred and dear to men, that the traitors-that is, the leading traitors, who have deceived and involved the nation in this diabolical rebellion-I should say that their reward should be the halter and the gallows. I repeat, that conscious, intelligent, leading traitors should suffer the penalty of death. And, on the other hand, to the people who have been deluded and misled, I would extend leniency and humanity, and an invitation to return to the allegiance they owe to the ountry. We have the gratifying intelligence to-day that the outpost of the Southern Confederacy has been taken .-In addition to that, the gates of the citadel have been entered by our victorious forces. May we not infer that it is a rebuke of Divine Providence against a proud and imperious class when we see that their city was entered by colored troops? In this great cause of human freedom it is

the pride of my life that I have been permitted to participate in labors that have, under God, tended to achieve this glorious result. And while I have been laboring to remove this disturbing element from the country, I trust I may be permitted to say. I have labored equally well for the emancipation of the white man as for the sable sons, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and obedience to the law. We have intelligence by the telegraph that our flag waves in triumph over the dome of the Confederate Capital. May I not be permitted, on this occasion, to indulge substantially in the language of another, in referring to the Stars and Stripes of our country, which now waves in triumph, that it may continue to rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in his coming, and may departing day linger and play upon its ample folds. But I did not intend, gentlemen, to speak or occupy your time half so long as I have. and I will now, in conclusion, tender you iny sincere thanks for this manifestation of regard, and respect that you have displayed in calling upon one who so little expected it on the present occasion. But permit me, in conclusion, to propose three cheers for the President of the United States, his cabinet officers, and the gallant officers, and especially to the soldiers, who. have fought our battles and achieved the victories out of which comes this day's rejoicing. I would say, in this connection, that while the functionaries of our government have done much in carrying out the

war, that it is the people who have consti-

tuted the former, and through their func-

tionaries have put down this, the most gi-

gantic rebellion the world has ever seen.

My opinion is, it is the work of destiny,

and I am compelled on this occasion to re-cur to the old ad captandum saying, or,

so considered by some, that "the voice of

the people is the voice of God," and that

their voices being reflected through the

On the 4th of March, 1862, Mr. John- | proper channels, that has saved and pre served, and will perpetnate the government through all time. I repeat, I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind manifestation of your regard and respect.

> Incidents in the Life of the Late President. Washington, April 16 .- It was some weeks ago scertained from a personal friend of the late President that he had received several private letters warning him that an attempt would probably bemade upon his life, but to this he did not seem to attach much if any importance. It has always been thought that he was not sufficiently careful of

his individual safety, especially on his late visit to

Virginia.

It is known that on frequent occasions he would start from the Executive Mansion for his summer country residence at the Seldier's Home without the usual cavalry escort, but the latter often huried on and overtook him before he had proceeded far on his journey. It has always been understood that this escort was accepted by him only on the importunity of his friends as a matter of protec-

The President; before retiring to bed, would when important military events were progressing, visit the War Department, generally alone, passing over the dark intervening grounds, even at a late hours. On repeated occasions, and after the warning letters had been received, several close and intimate friends, armed for the emergency, were carefel that he should not continue his visits without their company. For himself, the President seemed to have no fears.

The above facts have heretofore been known to the writer of this, but for prudential reasons he has

not stated them until now. As everything pertaining to the last hours of the esident must be interesting to the public, the incidents of the last days of his life have stained from several sources. His son, Capincoln, breakfasted with him on Friday mornsaving just returned from the capitulation of

, and the President passed a happy hour listening to all its details. While at breakfast he heard that Speaker Colfax was in in the house and sent word that he wished to see him immediately in the reception room. He conversed with him nearly an hour about his future policy as to the rebellion. which he was about to submit to the Cabinet .-Afterward he had an interview with Mr. Hale, Minister to Spain, and several Senators and Represen-

At 11 o'clock his Cabinet and General Grant and important Cabinet meetings held since his first inauguration, the luture policy of the Administra tion was harmoniously and unanimously agreed on. When it acjourned Secretary Stanton said he felt that the Government was stronger than at any prerious period since the rebellion commenced.

In the afternoon the President had a long and pleasant interview with Governor Oglesby, Senator Yates and other leading citizens of his State. In the evening Mr. Colfax called again at his request, and Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago Convention of 1860, was present. To them he spoke of his visit to Richmond, and when they stated that there was much unessiness at the North while he was at the Rebel Capital for fear some traitor might shoot at him, he replied ocularly that he would have been alarmed himself if any other person had been President; and gone there, but he did not feel in any danger whatever. Conversing on a matter of business with Mr. Lincoln, he made a remark that he saw Mr. A., was surprised at, and, immediately, with his well known kindness of heart, said, "you did not un derstand me, Ashman; I did not mean what you inferred, and will take it all back and apologize for it." He afterward gave Mr. Ashman a card to admit himself and friend early the next morning to converse further about the matter, which was the last writing of his life. Turning to Mr. Colfax, he said: "You are going with Mr. Lincoln and I to the theatre, I hope?" But Mr. Colfax had other engagements, expecting to leave the city the next

He then said to Mr. Colfax: "Senator Sumner has the gavel of the Confederate Congress, which he got at Richmond to hand to the Secretary of War, but I insisted then that he must give it to you, and you tell him for me to-hand it over."-Mr. Ashman alluded to the gravel which he still had which he used at the Chicago Convention, and the President and Mrs. Lincoln, who was also in the parlor, rese to go to the theatre. It was half an hour after the time they had intended to start, and they spoke about waiting half an hour longer, for the President went with reluctance, as General Grant, who had been advertised as well as himself to be there, had gone North, and he only went because he did not wish the people to be disappointed. At the door he stopped and said: "Colfax, do not forget to tell the people in the mining regions as you pass through them what I told you this morning about their development when peace comes, and I will telegraph you at San Francisco." He then shook hands with both gentlemen with a pleasant "good bye," and left the Executive Mansion, never to return to it alive!

Rev. Mr. Isaac Fenton, (colored) preached a decidedly original sermon Sunday afternoon, at the church, corner of Metcalf and Johnson streets. He took his text from the book of Genesis, but the sermon was mainly a eulogy on the late chief Magistrate of the Nation, Abraham Lincoln. The preacher, after dwelling upon the persecutions endured by the children of Israel, made a good point in comparing Moses to Abraham. "Moses," said the speaker, "was permitted to conduct the children of Israel within sight of the promised land, and was then taken up. and so with Mr. Lincoln." "When the light in the East was discernible, and the day about breaking God took Father Abraham up." He proposed that a splendid monument should be raised, to be paid for by colored people only. Some of the worthy minister's expressions were odd, but were certainly well meant.

He is unfriendly towards rebels, and stated that if he had a drop of rebel blood in his veins he would "give a doctor five dollars to pull it out." He believed that treason should be punished and that "we must kill the uits to kill the lice."

it cannot be described .- Newbern Times.

get married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the marriage ceremony; but by mistake he committed to memero the office of baptism for those of ripe years; so when they asked him in church:

"Wilt thon have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" The bridegroom answered solemnly; " I

remounce them all."

The astonished minister said, "I think you are a fool. To which he replied: " All this I steadfastly believe,"

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CALENDAR FOR 1865:

Head-Quarters, Pest of Raleigh, N. C. APRIL 26th, 1865.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY. Col G F Granger, Commanding 3rd Brigade, 2d Division

Licut H S Sanford, 115th New York Volunteers, A A General and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Missouri Volunteers, A Ad Gen.
Lieut Col S M Zent, 15th Indiana Volunteers, Provost

Marshal.
Lieut Wm K Norton, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers Assistant Provost Marshal Lieut George S Dailey, 8th Maine Volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal

Capt Chas F Weeks, 8th Missouri Volunteers, A A A M. Capt Geo C Almy, C S. Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th New York Volunteers,

Capt E R Mosher, 169th New York Volunteers, A D C. Lieut Ed Vanduzee, 69th New York Volunteers, A D C. Officers of 115th Regiment N. York Volunteers.

N J Johnson, Lieut Col Commanding. E L. Walrath, Major. Nicholas De Graff, Acting Adjutant. Martin McMartin, Quartermaster. Lieut A Collier, Lieut C L Clurk, Capt Wm H Shaw, Capt E B Savage, Lieut M McIntosh,

Officers of 9th Maine Volunteers. Jezeph Noble, Lient Col Commanding. George B Dyer, Major. Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.

George S Hay, Quartermaster. Otis P Rice, Assistant Surgeon Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A. Capt L F McKenney, Capt Geo W Brown, Capt Benj J Hill, Capt J C Beal, Lieut W F Denning, Lieut S A Doten, Lieut A H Chase Capt Geo S Colbath,

and Staff and Company Commander, pre ent in 4th New Hampshire Volunteers. John-H Roberts, Captain Co D. Commanding Officer. Geo W Huckins, Captain Co K, Regiment Quartermaster

Nominal List of the Actual and Acting Field

and Company Commander. Alfred Marland, 1st Lieut Co H, Awaiting Muster, Act-

Joseph Wingate, Co A, Awaiting Muster, Acting Coin-L A Gay, 1st Lieut Co B, Commanding Co B. L McD Hussy, Capt Go C, Commanding Co B.
Wm S Barker, Capt Co E, Commanding Co D.
C M Whiting, 1st Lieut Co E, Commanding Co B.
C L Chapman, Capt Co F. Commanding Co F.
P Howd, Sergt Co G, Commanding Co G.

B Frank Fogy, principal Musician Co H, Commanding

G F Quimby, Capt Co I, Commanding Co I.
Geo W Huckins, Capt Co K, Commanding Co K.
John H Roberts, Capt 4th New Hampshire Infantry,
Commanding Regiment. Officers 13th Indiana Volunteers.

J H Lawrence, Major, Commanding. A H Baily, Quartermaster.

N A Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon.
Siles Clark, Capt Commanding Co A. W H Lowe, Capt Commanding Co B. Wm A Ketchum, 2d Ligat Commanding Co C. R J Graham, Capt Commanding Co D. W T Stepp, Capt Commanding Co E Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut Commanding Co F.

Cair Carey, 1st Lieut Commanding Co G.

Officers of 169th Regiment N. York Volunteers. J A Colvin, Lieut Cot Commanding, Joseph H Allen, Major. John Knowlson, Surgeon E W (hurch, Acting Adjutant and Quartermaster. Lieut Ed Jacques, Commanding Co A. Lieut J B Foot, Commanding Co B.

Capt J H Warren, Commanding Co C. Eleut B McGuire, Commanding Co B. Cant H Mulhall, Commanding Co E. Capt E R Smith, Commanding Co P. Lient E Van Santword, Commanding Co G. Lient C G Francisco, Commanding Co H. Capt J H Dunn, Commanding Co I. Lient J H Straight, Commanding Co K.

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Also, the song "LEE ASTONISHES THE WORLD" This song proves that Lee not only atenished the world, but he astonished himself. It is a wall known fact that the Confederate government received considerable specie

England when Lee had astonished the world by gaining the independence of the Confederate States. These songs can be had of GEORGE C. LANSON, Co. C., 45th Illinois Vol , 8d Div., 1st Brig., 17th A. C. 15 cents each. Liberal allowance will be made to those who want 190 or more.

April 25, 1865.

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A MOUNTED OFFICER'S SWORD, iron scab bard, flowered brass hilt, and a few inches short, an ignorant fellow, who was about to et married, resolved to make himself per-

163d Ill. Vol's, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps. April 24, 1865

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