

For the Standard.
Messrs. Editors:—Having no other object in view than the good of the people, and seeing the folly of further efforts on the part of those who have disposed of counsel and intensity of position to the present plan of restoration, I am honestly induced to appeal to them to dissipate their past and present prejudices, to accept the situation in good faith, and seize the opportunity now offered to restore the State to the federal Union in accordance with the congressional reconstruction laws.

I need not revert to the history of the past to prove to the mind of every sensible man the necessity of pursuing such a course, as wise, reasonable, just and healthful to the great body politic; for it can not be otherwise than successively, overthrown, and that the laws guaranty the conqueror the rights to declare, and if needful, to compel compliance with such terms as he may in his wisdom see proper to impose. This right has in no age ever been disputed.

Yet, although this great fundamental precedent of law stands recorded on the statutes of every civilized nation as a warning to all, the government in its present course, in its haste to extend mercy towards those who raised the arm of rebellion, and has borne with them and given them ample time to repent and forget, and return with loyal hearts to the government, instead of inflicting severe pains and penalties for their great crime. Its terms are just and liberal. The executive branch of the government, under the promptings of the present administration, has extended mercy to the supervision of the legislative branch in its final adoption. It was easy in its application, and broad enough to have given the friends of the rebellion every thing they could have asked. The friends of the Union supported the friends of the rebellion, and rejected it, and it failed. This failure created the necessity for action by the legislative branch, the only rightful authority to settle the difficulty. Its action was the article of amendment to the federal constitution, which measure was a compromise between the extremes to the controversy, and were the most liberal terms ever made to a defeated rebellious people.

The friends of the rebellion with a spirit of defiance and contumacy towards the government and its friends, refused to accept those terms, and sought to bring about a usurpation, and to lay the constitution under foot. The loyal millions, who had turned over their treasure to the government, and the brave men that had bared their breasts to the cannon of a thousand battles to save the nation, beheld this demonstration, and seeing that the leaders of the rebellion were adroitly seeking to achieve through diplomacy what they had failed to achieve by their arms, and there by bring odium upon the Union arms and the friends of the nation, demanded of Congress to impose such additional terms as would not only make the triumph of the Union armies honorable, but that would secure to the nation ample guarantees for its future safety, and the fruits of a successful triumph of principles, as well as justice to the characters of the loyal men South, both white and black. The issue is really political precedence as a reward for loyalty. This plan is before the people now. It is wise, liberal and safe. It is the only one that endorses who intend to hear allegiance to the government in protecting and defending the perpetuity, as well as the prosperity of the Union of the States. These terms can be made final if the people will it. But if rejected with a supercilious, dictatorial temper, it is already a settled question that the loyal element of the nation will never concede any point, which will compromise their honor, or that will bring disgrace upon the Union arms, nor upon that government whose policy is justice and equality before the laws. Congress will never debase the ashes of a martyred President, or stain the military and naval heroes who have chased, nor bring odium upon the dead and living heroes who crushed a haughty rebellion, by yielding to rebel sympathies and permitting that element to govern this nation, or even one of the States. It can never do so, whilst the millions of loyal citizens stand at their backs thundering their voices no! Until restoration is consummated giving full justice to the demands of a loyal people, military rule will continue—it must continue, it is the only hope of the nation until the work of reconstruction is completed, and the loyal men of the nation are in full possession of the government in its new established relations. To accomplish this desirable and peaceful condition of our national relations, it will require nerve and a steady firmness and close combination of the friends of the Union. Weak kneed, skulking, cowardly men can not be trusted, and all such should get out of the way. If the present plan of restoration is defeated by rebel influence over such two-faced men, a voice will be heard all over this land for additional terms to be imposed; terms, that will effectually and finally break the last joint of the very backbones of the present smothered spirit of rebellion. It must not be played with any longer. The issue being made it must be decided, and the nation interested and to the nation's honor, and to the saving and screening Southern loyalists from the insulting taunts, and scoffs of rebels in power. Let Cromwell marshal his hosts—but let Congress stand firm and the loyal millions indelibly united, and the nation may be entertained for the success of the legislative branch in its supremacy over the subject of reconstruction, or for the safety of the republic.

For the Standard.
REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CLAY COUNTY.
On Saturday the 7th day of September, 1867, a meeting of the Republicans of Tusculum and surrounding settlements took place at the School-house near Howell's Mill, and was largely attended by the good and respectable citizens of Clay County.
On motion, Zebedee Barnes, Esq., was called on to act as Chairman, and S. Hicks was appointed Secretary.
The meeting then unanimously adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That we endorse the platform of principles as enunciated by the Republican party, in mass meeting in the city of Raleigh the 27th day of March last.
Resolved, That we approve the holding of the late Convention in the city of Raleigh, and trust that nothing will occur in it that shall not meet with the hearty approval of the loyal people of the State.
The meeting was addressed at considerable length, and with great force and eloquence by Gen. R. M. Henry, of Macon.
When the following resolutions were passed:
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville Pioneer, and the North-Carolina Standard, and other Republican papers.
Resolved, That the meeting do now adjourn, hereby tendering our thanks to the Chairman and Secretary for the impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties. ZEBEDEE BARNES, Chairman.
S. Hicks, Secy.

For the Standard.
REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ROBESON COUNTY.
Messrs. Editors:—A large body of the Republicans of Robeson County, numbering about 1,200 persons met in Lumberton, on Saturday the 14th inst., and ratified in full, the proceedings of the late State Convention. The meeting was addressed by E. A. Howell, Esq., E. K. Proctor, Esq., and Rev. James Sinclair. Harmony, enthusiasm and an invincible determination to stand for the principles of the Republican party and by the reconstruction policy of Congress were the leading characteristics of this meeting. The Republicans of Robeson are a unit. White and colored men, together, in the assistance of the spirit of the people, it is proper to mention that though the colored element is largely in excess of the white in the party in this County, the former preferred to nominate white men for the Constitutional Convention; taking the ground that capacity not color entitled a member of the Legislature to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. During the meeting, the members of the County Convention, then present, in order to elicit the opinion of the people, as to their choice of candidates for the approaching Convention, submitted several names for their consideration, whereupon the Rev. Jas. Sinclair and O. S. Hayes, Esq., a merchant and a lawyer, respectively, were chosen by acclamation to represent the County of Robeson in the Constitutional Convention.
The County Convention met on its own adjournment in the afternoon, and nominated the above named gentlemen as the candidates of the party in the coming campaign. Mr. Hayes was chosen to represent the section of the County in which he resides, and will secure many votes for the party that would otherwise go to the Copper-Johnson's, or reptile party.
In the interval, between the adjournment of the Mass Meeting in the morning, and the meeting of the County Convention in the afternoon, a few of the members of the Convention, numbering present in all about 600, marched in procession through the town. I am happy to state here, that notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for the last two or three weeks to provoke the colored people to retaliate some of the insults which were heaped upon themselves, and upon their friends, the day and its proceedings passed off pleasantly and peaceably. So sure were the reptile party of their success in provoking a collision between the races on this day, that they sent to Col. Frank for military force to come to the aid of those who fervently hoped would arise. Having done all they could to bring about trouble, they invited the commander of the Post to help them put it down, not at all expecting that the Colonel would accede to their request, which he did not, but for the purpose of covering up from the public eye their own nefarious purposes. To their chagrin and disappointment, however, the colored people carefully avoided every snare that was set for them, and left the town after discharging their duties they had come to perform, as they had entered it in the morning, soberly and peaceably. These "high-toned gentlemen" must try some other method of bringing about a Memphis or a New Orleans saturnalia. They are laboring to bring about this state of things very earnestly, and as they think very secretly, but their machinations are properly watched, and will be frustrated, and have reached the required stage of development for the strong arm of the military to interpose, they will be dragged forth to

the gaze of the public and receive the recompense to which their deeds entitle them. In this also Dominick "mean whites and negroes" have some few rights which even the "high-toned" are bound to respect, see Declaration of Independence, Andrew Johnson's proclamations, amnesties, and Jupiter Binckley to the contrary, notwithstanding. Republicans are struggling for their rights on the line which Congress and the nation have marked out for them. They will neither be bullied nor cajoled from this line, and they feel that they will be fully sustained by the people of the United States.

PETER PINEYWOOD.
THEIR MOTHER'S VOICE.
HOW A WOMAN FOUND HER LONG LOST CHILDREN.

Since the prevailing Indian troubles commenced, an Indian camp was captured, together with a number of prisoners, including squaws and some half a dozen white captives, boys and girls, from five to twelve years of age. Word was sent throughout the country, inviting those who had lost children to come to the camp and identify, if possible, their children, as none of them could give any account who their parents were, or where they were taken from, and some were taken captive by the Indians. Numbers went to the camp—many more than were children—and of course many returned with heavy hearts at being unable to find their lost ones.

Among the number who went hundreds of miles to the camp was a mother who lost two children—a boy and girl, one three and the other four years of age. Efforts were made to persuade her not to go, and so long a time had elapsed it was certain she could not identify her children: even if they stood before her. But she could not rest—she must go, and go she did. On arriving at the encampment, she found the captives ranged in a line for inspection. She looked at them first from a distance, her anxious heart bounding in her bosom. But she did not see her children—at least she saw nothing in the group that bore the slightest resemblance to her baby boy and girl as they looked when playing about her door-step. She drew nearer and peered deep into the eyes of each, who only returned her look with a stony gaze, yet anxious one—they too hoping to see something in her that would tell them she was their mother. She looked long and steadily at them, as her heart began to sink and grow heavy in her bosom. At last with tears and sobs, she addressed them in the broken accents of a mother who had been so long parted from her children, and she exclaimed, "Mamma—mamma!" The mother went home perfectly satisfied she had found her long-lost children.

RAILROAD—SOME VERY STEALTHY OPERATIONS SOMEWHERE.—We have just been shown a letter from a prominent official of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, which contains the following sentence: "While in Charlotte I called on many of the merchants and gave them the points in regard to shipping to Goldsboro'. I found some of them had ordered their goods via Raleigh, but some had been received and marked that way entirely without their knowledge or consent." (Italics are ours.)

Another—A few days ago a lot of Pork, purchased in Baltimore by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, came here "stencil marked" via Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and it was done after they left the store of the seller. These facts need no comment. The public will judge of the morality of such operations.

We submit the first months' figures, showing the receipts by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company on freight that passed via Goldsboro' in the month of August, the first after the new route was in operation: W. & W. R. Co. proportions, \$4,640 25 N. C. R. R. Co. " " " 3,093 50

Total received to the State Railroads, 7,733 75 more than would have been received by these roads had the new arrangement not been inaugurated, and at almost no additional cost to these companies. Had the order of the Stockholders been fully carried out this month's gross profit, came here nine thousand dollars. The people of North Carolina will watch these operations with some interest.—Wilmington Journal.

Cotton Regulations.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.
The tax on cotton, produced in the United States, is 24 cents per pound. Cotton property assessed and taxed for the year ending September 1st is subject to 3 cents per pound. Cotton removed under bond, prior to September 1st, is taxed 3c. The tax or lien on the cotton until the tax is paid.
Class A: Cotton upon which tax is paid.
Class B: Cotton removed from district of purchase and sold to the consumer.
Class C: Cotton removed from point to point in that district where produced, before payment of tax.
Cotton must be described by these designations on bills of lading, way-bills, manifests and permits.
The use of metallic tags in making cotton will hereafter be required in all cases; the tags to be furnished Assessors by the Department.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 19, 1867.
The first bale of cotton of the new crop was brought in yesterday. It was grown by Dr. W. R. Miller, near Wake county, N. C., and was sold to-day at thirty cents per pound. It is an established usage in all the cotton markets to pay a premium on the first bale, and it also commands several cents more than the market price. The premium is paid by the commission merchant to whom it is consigned. In this case Messrs. Pugh & Co. were the consignees, and they presented Dr. M. with a beautiful silver cup. The cotton also brought about twenty-five dollars more than it would have sold for at the current market rates.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.
Gen. Sheridan is summoned and will testify before the Paymaster Fraud Committee. It is expected that his evidence will throw some light on the Lowenthal complications.
The Star says it learns that Sickles has a letter from Gov. Orr, expressing gratitude in behalf of the people of South-Carolina for what Sickles did for them during his rule.
Receipts for customs during the week, ending 15th, \$3,843,000.
Federal Court processes are regularly executed in the Second District.
The Star says it is understood that Hancock will not assume command of the Fifth Military District until the 15th prox.

We now hear of the discovery of new revenue frauds and whisky frauds in Boston with ramifications to Buffalo. It is to be hoped that the business of searching into these revenue frauds, which evidently exist all over the country, and which have deprived the Treasury of a large proportion of revenue, will be prosecuted without any regard to the parties who were the consignees, and by revelations, or without any regard to their political effect. When once such frauds are found to be difficult and dangerous, and when once it is found that the legal penalty for violating the law is rigidly enforced, there will be some likelihood of swindling coming to an end. But not until then.—N. Y. Times.

Our Weekly Standard.
"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Tuesday, Sept. 24th, 1867.

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

Republican State Committee.
The members of the Republican Executive State Committee of North-Carolina are requested to meet in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 5th of October, 1867. It is important that there should be a full attendance.
W. W. HOLDEN, Chairman.
Republican press of the State please copy.

"Northern Adventurers."
There is no cry more nonsensical, ridiculous, or childish, not to say wicked, than that raised against "Northern adventurers." It is well remembered that in 1865, at the close of the rebellion, the eyes of all our people were turned with deep interest to the Northern States, with the hope that thousands and tens of thousands of the Northern people would speedily come down here, with their money, their muscle, their intelligence, and spirit of enterprise, to aid us in building up the State. Firms were established to promote this desirable end, and large amounts of landed property were freely thrown into market, and advertised, so as specially to reach the eyes of the Northern people. But a change occurred. The President's plan of restoration was voted down by our people. The spirit of rebellion was re-aroused. Seeing and feeling this to be so, thousands of the Northern people who were preparing to emigrate hither, hesitated, and the longer they hesitated the more forbidding the prospect seemed to them, owing to the increasing spirit of rebellion. Still, a considerable number of the more enterprising ventured to come down and settle among us. They brought with them money, machinery of various kinds, books, knowledge, with which to build up and improve the country. They have come hither for good purposes. They bear no malice towards any. They are not merely willing, but anxious to live on friendly terms with our native people of both races. THEY ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS. They are descendants, as many of the Southern people are, of those glorious demigods who fought under WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, and GREENE for American liberty. And how, for the most part, are these American citizens received, when they come among us?

With the exception of those fire-branded Unionists who have minds and hearts large enough to appreciate our true condition, these enterprising Northerners are met with coldness and reserve—the doors of a spurious and decaying aristocracy are closed in their faces,—they and their children are taunted in bitter tones with "YANKEE, YANKEE," and at last, even the politicians have taken up the subject, and our people are warned against "Northern adventurers," who, it is alleged, have come here to monopolize all the offices and govern the State. Where is the evidence that such men as Heaton, and Abbott, and Laffin, and Paul, and Dewesse, and Cook, and Estes, and Brink, and Menninger, and others who might be mentioned, have come here for office? Mr. Heaton is no office holder. Gen. Abbott is no office holder. Gen. Laffin is no office holder. Mr. Paul is no office holder. Dr. Menninger is no office holder. The most of them are farmers and manufacturers. Those who hold office do so mainly because other suitable persons could not be found who can take the oath. But they are looking for office, is the reply. Who knows? But what if they are? Is a person to be tabooed and rejected with the silly cry that he is a "Yankee" and an "adventurer"? Do not grown men—men of sense, put such things on the ground of merit? If a citizen Northern born is worthy of office, bestow it on him. If a native citizen is worthy of office, bestow it on him. Any other view is selfish and contemptible. Let the people decide. It is for them to say who shall and who shall not serve them. The truth is, not to put too fine a point upon it, the very three gentlemen (connected with the press) who are raising this cry against "Northern adventurers," are themselves as much "adventurers" as any. They left their State.—They remained away for some time. They came back here from the North, at the close of the rebellion, but they did not do so until each one had strapped a good fat office to his back! And yet these gentlemen, heaven save the mark!—these gentlemen are distressed because "Northern adventurers" are about to monopolize all the offices and honors in the State!

And now, let us look a little at the other side. Since the close of the rebellion the federal government has fed and clothed hundreds of thousands of our suffering poor of both races. Northern communities have expended, and are now expending hundreds of thousands of dollars for education and to support the poor. Our merchants, at the close of the war, found the houses North to which they owed money, not merely liberal in their settlements, but kind. They find them liberal still, and they can buy goods to any reasonable extent on credit. Since the close of the rebellion at least one hundred thousand Confederates have visited the Northern States, and there is no instance of this vast number of even a slight having been put upon these Confederates. And yet we hear "Yankee, Yankee," and "Northern adventurers." For shame! Let the manhood of the State rebuke this vicious medley of bad manners and childish malice with which Northern gentlemen are received in our midst. Let us rather welcome Northern men to our State. Let us encourage them to

come, to buy property, to settle among us, and to aid us in lifting our State from the dust of poverty, and in making her in the future what a good Providence designed her to be, and what she will be, if we are true to ourselves.

We remember some "Northern adventurers" who came here on the 13th of April, 1865. They were headed by Gen. Sherman, and there were about 75,000 of them. They came by way of Atlanta. They were long looked for, and when they came they were cordially welcomed by all true men. Foremost among them, lowering by the side of their noble chief, were such men as Logan, Geary, Howard, Slocum, Schanz, Cooper, Schofield, Terry, Kilpatrick. On that eventful morning we first saw Estes and Brink.—The latter dashed to our residence under special orders with a guard, and the former waited upon us with the compliments of Kilpatrick, and a request that we would meet him on Hillsborough Street and shake him by the hand. We did so with much pleasure. Think ye now, oh ye selfish howlers about "Northern adventurers," with fat offices on your own "Northern" backs, that we could be induced to assail such men as Estes and Brink? They delivered us in our hour of peril, and we thank them for it. They and their gallant compatriots suppressed the rebellion and saved the nation, for which let the laurel bloom for them while they live, and the marble speak when they are dead. "Northern adventurers!" For shame, gentlemen, for shame! Take it back. Blot it out.—Tell the public it was a slip of the pen. Say you regret it. Declare to the world that your motto shall be sacredly kept, which, reminding us of the olden days, perpetuates charity and good feeling like a golden thread in the woof of time. Hear it again, and let us all keep it while we live, and keep it equally with our Northern and Southern brethren:

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to love like brothers."

Conventions to Nominate Candidates for the Convention.
It will be seen, by a communication we publish to-day, that Rev. James Sinclair and O. S. Hayes, Esq., have been nominated for the State Constitutional Convention by the Republicans of Robeson County. These are excellent nominations. We entertain no doubt of the triumphant election of these gentlemen.

A Convention was to have been held in Asheborough, on Saturday last, to nominate candidates for Randolph. Also, at Pittsborough, on the 23rd, to nominate for Chatham.

A Convention will be held in Greensboro' on the 5th of October, to nominate for Guilford. In Smithfield, on the 12th October, to nominate for Johnston. And in Roxborough on the same day, to nominate for Person.

In reply to inquiries we would state that it is not necessary that Republicans should wait for the action of the State Committee. The State Convention laid down a plan of organization, which is intended to apply in Counties where proper plans of organization "do not now exist." Let the good work go on. Let the Conventions be as full a possible. Let them be called by the people, and let their action be final. No man can be a good Republican and refuse to support the nominees. The ambitions and the views of the few must give way to the good of the many.

Honest men are willing that all their movements should be known and seen in broad daylight.—Ed. Sentinel.
How was it, gentlemen, when you belonged to the Know Nothings? Were you not "honest" then? Did you not meet in secret places, late at night, and take divers big oaths? Then the country was in no danger. Now it is.

The "Old War Horse" All Right.
Col. Forney, writing to the Philadelphia Press, under date Sept. 17, says: "I am convinced that the people of the United States have never had more abundant reason for gratitude to Gen. Grant, and for reposing the fullest confidence in his intrepid patriotism, than they have at the present moment."
This is just what we expected and believed. Gen. Grant will stand by the nation. He will sustain the Congress. The President may plot and threaten, but he is powerless for evil.

Colored Men as Jurors.
It will be seen by an official Order from Maj. General Canby, in the Standard to-day, that the Governor of this State has been "authorized and empowered"—that is, ordered—to see to it that no distinction is made in summoning jurors for our Courts. The property qualification for jurors "is hereby abrogated." What is our Governor going to do about it? He is sworn to obey the Constitution and enforce the laws of North-Carolina. These laws provide a property qualification for jurors. Gen. Canby has very properly abrogated this qualification. If Gov. Worth obeys Gen. Canby he breaks the oath he has taken to enforce the law; if he disobeys, "off with his head!"—so much for Buckingham.

What is our ancient and amiable friend, the Governor, going to do? Is he going to keep his oath and lose his office, or break his oath and keep his office? If he should be able to split the difference between these alternatives he will liken himself in adroitness and skill to Dean Swift's feminine lightning, who threaded invisible needles with invisible thread. Verily, as Mr. Van Buren said on a memorable occasion, the Governor and his friends may well say just now, "our sufferings are intolerable."
The Editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce has abandoned all his Whiggery and turned Democrat. He makes the confession openly and frankly. He likes the Democrats because they fought during the rebellion side by side with the Whigs. He likes them now, because they are continuing the rebellion by their stubborn opposition to the reconstruction acts. The Editors of the Sentinel, both formerly Whigs, and Governors Graham and Worth, are also very good Democrats. Truly, "misery makes strange bedfellows." Who would have thought that these gentlemen would ever give in their adhesion to the Democratic party?

When you hear a Man Say
He is a Conservative, do not trust him. He is an enemy to the Republican party.
When you hear a man say he belongs to the party, do not trust him. He is an enemy to the Republican party.
When you hear a man say he is a Unionist or Republican, and at the same time he says he will not serve the Republican party or submit to its organization, do not trust him. He is an enemy to the Republican party, and is preparing to betray it into the hands of the rebels.
When you hear a man say he is for a white man's party, and that a war of races is about to take place, do not trust him, for he is a murderer at heart. There can be no war of races unless the rebels begin to shoot the white and colored Republicans without provocation, as they did in Memphis and New Orleans.

Trust no man unless you know he is a Republican. A Republican believes in and endeavors to secure the equal political and civil rights of the white and colored. A Republican stands on the reconstruction acts, and sustains the Congress. A Republican stands on the platform of the State Convention, as adopted in March and September, and does not attempt to take from or add to that platform. A Republican does not assail or abuse such sterling patriots as Thaddeus Stevens. A Republican does not attempt to make friends among rebels by deserting his own party friends.—A Republican does not apologize for the traitor, Andrew Johnson.
If a man tells you he has a good record as a Republican, say to him you are glad to hear it, and that you hope he will sustain his record by continuing to act in good faith with the Republican party. The Jews boasted to the Saviour that they had Abraham for their father; but he answered them thus: "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham." Judas Iscariot was so trusted that he was treasurer to the Saviour and his disciples, but this man, with so good a record, betrayed his master with a kiss, and sold him for thirty pieces of silver. Benedict Arnold was honored as the best and bravest officer under WASHINGTON, until, in an evil hour, he took the bribe of British gold and sunk himself in infamy forever. Records in themselves are nothing. If a man be not now a Republican and thoroughly with his party, he is not to be trusted.

These are times to try men's souls. The country is in great peril. The liberties and the lives of the true Union men of North-Carolina of both races, are trembling in the scale. If the so-called Conservatives with Andrew Johnson at their head, should prevail, these liberties will be lost. The white Unionists will be degraded to the level of the former free negroes of North-Carolina, and the colored people will be trampled under foot and treated like the beasts that perish. Let the Republicans every where be warned in time. Let them work incessantly to reconstruct the State and carry it back to the Union on a loyal basis. No man is their friend who is not openly and thoroughly with them. In order to secure success they must maintain their organization, and to do this they must strike down disorganizers and malcontents as fast as they show their heads. The Great Army of Freedom must not be embarrassed by croakers against discipline or fomenters of discord among the rank and file.

Finally, when you hear a man say he is for the proposed rebel State Convention to be held in this City on the 16th of October, put him down as an enemy to reconstruction, as an enemy to the colored race, as a tool of the President, and as a traitor who only awaits an opportunity to resist the authority of Congress by force of arms, and thus involve the people in another bloody war! Of such beware!

Extract from the Raleigh Register, Mr. Goodloe's Paper.
"We reject the Standard's idea of the obligations of partisan causes, State or national. That journal says: 'We cannot serve the party and at the same time add to, or take from its platform. And we say we have no intention to "serve" a party.' * * * We repudiate the 'plan of organization,' as an insult to the intelligence of the people. It is a cunning device to parcel out offices among the Ring men; and we predict it will bring nothing but ridicule to its authors."
The Raleigh Radical Convention was the most disgraceful and disorderly political assembly ever congregated together before, and the atrocious sentiments enunciated by many of the speakers, both white and black, would better suit a pandemonium of lost spirits, than a Convention called for the apparent purpose of discussing the political issues of the day. The presence of a few hitherto respectable white men but made the contrast more vivid, and the complete overthrow of their fairer exteriors in favor of moderate sentiments but displayed in more odious colors the devilish feelings actuating the great body of mean whites and negroes then assembled.

Much as we dislike to bring the issue before our people, we can no longer disregard the signs of the approaching storm, and the insolent overbearing disposition displayed by the negroes at Raleigh and elsewhere, clearly forebadows an absolute determination on their part to bring about as speedily as possible a war of races, and to meet this will call for the undivided exertions of the whites. Our moderation and forbearance has met with just such return as might have been expected from the base-born minds of the negroes, and any further concession to their insolent demands would be doing gross injustice to every Southern white man.—Tarboro' Southern.

We are gratified to know that the Conservative Republicans, as evidenced by the course of the Raleigh Register, will act with those who, with blind fury, desire to see our beloved State controlled by the ignorant masses of the blacks, led and directed by designing demagogues, to gratify the personal ambition, and ultimately to seriously injure and ruin the deluded negroes. The supremacy of the negro race cannot be tolerated now, and never until all the natural instincts of the white people of the South and the North are utterly exterminated.—Tarboro' Southern.

Comment is unnecessary.
Our thanks to A. L. Longon, Esq. for a basket of delicious Scuppernon Grapes, from his farm in the eastern part of this County.

John G. Saxo says it is a common notion in Boston that, if a person is born in this city, it is unnecessary for that favored individual to be "born again."

Registration Returns.
We give below the registration returns in this State as far as received. We shall keep the table standing until completed by the full returns from the State. No County must be regarded as completed unless it is so stated.

County	White	Colored
Alamance	1,333	775
Alexander	398	86
Beaufort	1,333	889
Burke	903	396
Brunswick	587	656
Bladen	777	1,204
Chatham	830	743
Chowan	545	632
Cabarrus	1,128	725
Caldwell	250	40
Catawba	371	118
Carteret	823	609
Craven	1,822	2,940
Cumberland	804	1,028
Cleveland	268	78
Currituck	446	230
Duplin	1,373	1,038
Davidson	936	430
Edgecomb	728	1,474
Forsyth	965	427
Franklin	1,227	1,131
Gaston	813	365
Granville	583	720
Guilford	1,581	730
Hertford	660	743
Harnett	509	263
Haywood	259	20
Henderson	423	178
Johnston	707	495
Lenoir	1,465	557
Lincoln	813	1,014
Mecklenburg	1,742	1,620
McDowell	789	206
Madison	692	40
Moore	563	233
New Hanover	4,474	2,717
Northampton	462	844
Nash	955	788
Orange	890	731
Polk	562	441
Pasquotank	473	892
Robeson	779	599
Rowan	1,947	1,047
Rutherford	1,423	467
Lincolnton	1,178	198
Richmond	529	737
Sampson	490	448
Surry	782	163
Stokes	1,246	396
Wake	2,438	2,260
Warren	753	2,190
Wilson	885	878
Yancey	1,272	1,190
Wilkes	1,480	192
	46,301	41,312

Orange County.
We are indebted to Mr. Thomas R. Adams for the following returns of the 1st Board of Orange:

County	White	Colored
Miles's	68	36
Cedar Grove	140	116
Nichol's	111	87
Turner's Mills	151	77
Midway	168	168
Hillsboro'	450	875
	1088	799

Orange will probably register 3,000 voters.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent writes as follows:
Gov. English of Connecticut has been here for the last two days. He has had several interviews with the President, who has made a great deal of fuss over him, and had him in consultation with other prominent Democrats who form the kitchen Cabinet at the White House. It is said that Gov. English favors a change of at least two Cabinet officers.
It is a curious fact that as yet the President's proclamation about civil supremacy which has been distributed in nearly all the Departments here, has not been sent to Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, for distribution among his many clerks. The General is known to be one of the bitterest of Radicals, and it was thought he would be the first to receive the proclamation.
Senator Thurver left here to-day on stamp Ohio for the Radicals. He says he will tell the people that he has official information that President Johnson intends committing the overt act of revolution.

The Markets.
New York, Sept. 21.
Cotton declining; sales 700 bales at 24 1/2.

Flour firm and unchanged.
Amber state wheat 2.50.
Corn heavy; western mixed 1.34@1.25.
Mess Pork, \$33.75@34.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.
Cotton, and coffee unchanged.
Flour—Howard street family 12.75.
Wheat firm; prime red 2.50; choice 2.70.
White corn 1.25; yellow 1.33.
Mess Pork 35.

SPRITS Turpentine steady at 84c.
Rosin steady at 32.50@33.00.
WILMINGTON, Sept. 20.
Turpentine is in demand and receipts light. Sales of 167 bbls. at \$3.50 for virgin and yellow dip, @ 280 lbs.
Spirits Turpentine.—Market firm. Sales of 325 bbls. at 53@53 1/2 cents @ gallon, as to quality of packages.
Rosin.—Sales to-day of 1,078 bbls. at \$3.20@3.25 for strained, \$3.20 for strained and No. 2, \$3.27@3.30 for No. 2, \$3.62@3.65 for No. 1, \$4.37@4.50 for Pale, and \$5.50 for window glass.
Tar.—117 bbls. changed hands at \$2.90 per bbl.

State Councils of the Union League of America may be addressed as follows:
Samuel G. Baker, 74 Wall street, New York.
Thomas F. Gwinn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. B. Thomas, Newark, New Jersey.
Charles H. Gatch, Baltimore, Maryland.
Henry Washburn, Richmond, Va.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, North-Carolina.
S. Pillsbury, or Charleston, S. C.
Wm. Marham, Atlanta, Georgia.
A. A. Knight, Lake City, Florida.
John C. Kaffer, Montgomery, Alabama.
A. Mygatt, or Vicksburg, Miss.
James Dugan, Nashville, Tenn.
G. H. H. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.
V. Dell, Fort Smith, Ark.
H. C. Dibble, New Orleans, La.
Geo. H. Harlow, Springfield, Ill.

A man is under arrest in Washington for stealing a house. He took the parts (it was a frame dwelling) to pieces and carted them away to set up, in another part of the city.
Words are not ideas. The dictionary is not a renegade or an editorial. Preachers when they sermonize, and orators when they talk, fail when they leave ideas and descend into the mere chaff of words. Much of our conversation of society, which goes on in our ears and out at the other, is mere words, and often partly that.
Manchester was yesterday the scene of a bloody riot, a mob of Fenians were to be transported to Dublin. The police were overpowered and the prisoners liberated,