

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Will you please pub lish this letter, which will serve as an ans wer to many enquiries which I have received asking my opinion, as District Attorney, on the subject of taking the "test oath." D. H. STARBUCK.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 12, 1867.

## OFFICE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. SALEM, Sept. 12, 1867.

DEAR SIR :- In answer to your enquiry of the 29th of August, relative to the liability of a person to prosecution who was a Public Register during the war, and after the close of the same, accepted the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, and took the "test oath," of July 2nd, 1862, I shall avail myself of the public press, in order to embrace in one letter, answers to many enquiries of a similar character.

The only portion of the oath having any bearing on this case of Register and the numerous other enquiries of a similar import, is as follows :

"I. A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States ; that I have voluntarily given no aid, counsel, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility there-to; and that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

In order to arrive at the true construction of this oath, we must look to the intent of Congresss in its enactment, the then condition of the country, the evils complained of, and the remedy intended to be ap-

Rebels, claiming the right to secede, but involved the country in a terrible rebellion which was suppressed only by the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of treasure. Traitors filling many of the offices of the United States, who had taken an oath to " bear true faith and allegiance" to the same, either encouraged or took up arms in aid of the rebellion.

Congress was determined that thereafter all such disloyal persons, who stood ready to undermine and destroy the Government should be excluded from office, and the same should be filled with true and devoted friends of the Union, who could be trusted in their fidelity to the government. In a word, the purpose of the oath was to secure the service in office of true and loyal men. and to exclude disloyal men.

The term, office, used in this oath is intended to mean and embrace such offices as were made use of as instruments to aid the rebellion. The office of Register was no such office. The duties of its incumbent were not to aid rebellion, but to authenticate and preserve the instruments of title to property. This officer derived his appointment and authority from the county court. a tribunal not created to aid the rebellion. but which has been in existence in North-Carolina for a century. Its duties were to suppress and punish crime to preserve the peace, redress wrongs, award justice, and administer the public charities of the county, so as to protect its poor from starvation. If the court aided the rebellion, it did that for which it was not created, and the Public Register derived none of his authority from any such aid, nor was his office an instrument to aid the rebellion. In many of these cases, parties accepted or held such offices as Register, Clerk, &c., for the purporse of preventing themselves from being forced by conscription into the rebel army thus weakening instead of strengthening the rebel force. Therefore a public Register is not excluded from taking said oath, unless he gave aid to the rebellion outside of his office. The officers intended to be excluded by this clause of said oath, were such as held their appointments from the Confederate Government or from such other power or authority as was created to " aid the rebellion," or which by the general use of its functions, could be truly charged with acting in "hostility to the United States." It is sometimes urged that the taking of the Confederate oath by such officers as Public Registers, Clerks, Constables, &c., excludes such persons from taking the "test oath" on the ground that it was giving aid or encouragement to the rebellion. This is not necessarily so. It depends on the intent with which it was taken. "Aid or encouragement" to the rebellion must have been voluntarily and intentionally rendered, to exclude a person. It is conceded by all that one who was conscripted into the rebel army and fought against the Union is not excluded, while one who volunteered to do the same thing is excluded. Why this distinction ? Because the aid rendered by the one was not voluntary, while that rendered by the other was voluntary. So of one who was conscripted and furnished a substitute, or took a contract to furnish supplies for the Rebel army, in order to protect himself from being compelled to take up arms against the Union. Such person can, in my opinion, take the oath, because what he did was not done with the intent to " aid the rebellion," but was done under coercion, to save himself from having to fight against the Union. So of one who accepted or retained the office of Register, Clerk of a Court, Constable, or other such office, to keep from fighting against the Union, or to prevent some violent "war man" from getting the office, ecuted. who would exercise its functions to oppress Union men and to force persons into the rebel army. Such person thus accepting office under such circumstances and taking the Confederate oath, is not thereby excluded from taking the "test oath," because it was not voluntarily done with the intent "to aid or encourage the rebellion." But such person was compelled to take the office and the Confederate oath, too, or be forced into the rebellion, or suffer a rebel to fill the office who would force him and his friends into the army. But taking of the Confederate oath, if done with the intent to "encourage the re bellion," would in my opinion, exclude such person from taking the "test oath." How are we to know the intent of the party ?-Simply by his conduct and other "overt acts" during the war. Every man's neighbors knew his status, whether he was a Union man or a secessionist. If a Union man, he is not presumed to have taken the oath with the intent to aid in destroying the Union, which was the object of his affections; while if a secessionist, it is an equally strong presumption that he took the oath with the intent to "countenance or aid" in destroying the Union, which was the object of his hatred. No one will deny that where one voluntarily aided the rebellion by volunteering into the rebel army, or voluntarily furnished supplies to the army, that he is excluded from taking the "test oath ;" while if the same thing was done by one who was known to be a friend to the Union, to save himself from being forced into the rebel army, he

and other "overt acts" established among his neighbors the general character of a Unon man, or as such persons were often called tories or traitors to the Confederacy, any aid which such person may have rendered, an impartial man would at once say was not done of his own voluntary choice. While on the other hand, a man who was known among his neighbors, by his conduct, to have been heart and soul for the war, and rendered aid to the rebellion, it is equally as fair an inference that such aid was voluntarily rendered, and he cannot consistently take the "test oath."

Therefore, any aid which may been given the rebellion by one whose well known status was that of a Union man, is presumed not to have been *voluntarily* done, and he has a presumptive right to take the "test oath;" while any aid rendered by one whose well known status was that of an enemy to the Union, is presumed to have been voluntarily done, and he is excluded from the right to take the "test oath."

Such is the true construction of the "test oath," and it has been so held by the highest authority in the United States. I refer to the United States Senate, in the admission in July, 1866, of Judge Patterson, of Tennessee, (son-in-law of the President) to his seat as a Senator. He had held the office of Circuit Judge in that State during the Confederacy, and had taken the Confederate oath; but he was well known among his neighbors to be a Union man, and he held the office not with the intent to aid the rebellion, but for the purpose, as he alleged, that he might be of service to the cause of the Union and to Union men. He took the 'test oath" and was admitted to his seat in the Senate, a majority of whom were members of that body in July, 1862, when said "test oath " was enacted, and are presumed

to know its intent and meaning. I have given this subject a thorough consideration, and in looking to the intent and purposes of Congress in the adoption of this oath, which is conceded by all lawyers to be the true key to the interpretation of the law, I am clearly of the opinion that holding the office of Public Register during the war does not exclude one from the right to take said oath.

I am further of the opinion that the Courts should take no cognizance of a case against any party whose status for loyalty, during the war, does not come in conflict with the intent and spirit of Congress in the adoption of the law.

I am further of the opinion that where the intent and spirit of Congress in the adoption of this oath is carried out, although there may be an apparent inconsistency in the party taking the oath, yet it is the dictate of public policy that the Courts should take no cognizance of the matter. In truth, no prosecution could be sustained, unless there is evidence that the oath taken was wilfully false and corrupt."

There have been many offences committed by parties during the war, who had prior ereto taken an oath to "bear true faith and allegiance to the United States." then violated that oath by making war on the Government, yet these were revolutionary times, and I have, as District Attorney of the United States, deemed it the part of public policy not to hold parties to the strict responsibility of the law for offences then ment could give to the friends of Constitucommitted.



"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster

RALEIGH, N. C. Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1867. Mr. C. W. HORNER is authorized to make

ousiness contracts for the Standard office. Republican State Committee.

The members of the Republican Executive State Committee of North-Carolina are requested o 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.

TO THE CONSERVATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEN OF WAKE COUNTY.

The undersigned, citizens of Wake Couny, friends of the American Union and supporters of the Constitution of the United States, being convinced that the incorporation of the Brownlow-Holden-Radical programme into the Constitution of the State would most surely embarrass, if not annihilate, all enterprise and all hope of recuperation, and would discourage all immigration, the investment of capital, and diminish or destroy the sources of employment to our laboring population, do most earnestly implore all Conservative cittizens of every County in the State, to hold meetings for the adoption of such plans as they may deem wisest and pest, for uniting and consolidating the Conservative influence in the State, to effectively prevent the success of ultra Republican

Radical rule in our State organization. The Congress of the United States has cut us off from all participation at present in national politics. Nothing is left us but the care of our State institutions, and this movement has nothing to do with National politics or with hindering or attempting to obstruct the operation of any law of Congress. It has simple reference only to the preventing of the incorporation of those Radical principles and measures into our State organization, which would place the control and government of the State in the hands of the gnorant, the vicious and the most unprincipled among us, which would certainly result in the destruction of the enterprise and vitality of the State. All the aid or encouragement, therefore, which this move-

Thinks the country will be ruined. Is cerustice and unfairness of these attacks, by which he is singled out as a special object tain it will be, if Gov. Graham is not adof rebel aversion, he does not deprecate or mitted to his seat in the Senate, if Gov. regret them. On the contrary, he expects Worth is not continued as Governor, and if them, and treasures them up as the best he is not made Governor after Worth. Hence proof that he is doing something to "in- be wants a rousing "Constitutional" meeting. crease the value and prolong the duration White folks only invited. Colored folks allowed the privilege of coming, if they want to. of American liberty." Wishes them well, if they will do as he tells We now call upon these signers to prove their statement that the Senior Editor of them. Thinks Gov. Vance the greatest man

this journal is aiming at any "Radical pro- that ever treated members of a rebel Legislature to blockade whisky when the article was gramme" not contained in the platform of scarce. Thinks all our young men ought to the Republican party. Prove it, gentlemen. Prove it, or bear yourselves the just imputa- imitate Gov. Vance. Thinks "the cause " tion of having wilfully misrepresented your is only apparently lost. Hence he wants a meeting, and sent "the young men " round fellow-citizen and neighbor.

These signers say they are "supporters of with a paper to get it up. Regrets that Mr. the Constitution of the United States."-They want their constitutional rights. They will not get them until the State is reconstructed and restored, and this can be done only by the Republican party of the State. President Johnson declared in his first proclamation, dated May 29th, 1865, that this rights." State, by rebellion, had lost its constitutional relations to the federal government. If the State has no "constitutional relations" his rights. to the government, it has no Constitution .--The State is just where it was in 1865. President Johnson has not restored these lost relations. He has no power to restore them. This can be done only by the law-making power. It follows, therefore, that these signers have no constitutional rights. They can not "support the Constitution of the United law.

P. Cowper .- Avowed secessionist. Main-States," save in the abstract. They are still. tained his principles for four years with the as they were in 1865, under military governutmost fierceness, in the shade. ment. They will have no federal Constitu-J. Brown .- Does not know what to think tion, and no State Constitution until the State is admitted to the Union. Nor is it of it. Signed the paper to oblige Mr. Pell. true that the " Congress of the United States | Thinks hardware and cutlery dull, and has a well-settled opinion that Mr. Pell's meethas cut us off from all participation at present in national politics." The very reverse ing will improve them.

J. A. Moore .- Wants his rights. Would is the case. Every thing is at present nahave fought for them, if he had not been tional. Nothing of a local or State characsure "the Confederacy" would succeed .-ter can stand, or is worthy of consideration. We are immersed in national politics. Our Too late to fight after Lee surrendered .--Writes good poetry, and gives down weight whole and sole business is so to act, under in trade. Wishes "the negro" well, if he national laws, as to get the State back to the Union. We participate here in these poli- will vote with him. Dislikes him very tics for a brief and necessary season, so as to much if he will not.

be able to take part in them permanently at B. F. Cheatham .- Merchant, and good the national capital. Nor has Congress rebel. Thinks he will get all the colored "cut us off" from representation. We cut trade as soon as the white man's party is egourselves off in 1860, and we have been so tablished. Colored people don't think so. rebellious since that Congress has not deem-J. M. Blair .- Wants a State Convention ed it safe or expedient to restore us to repevery week. Keeps a hotel. resentation. It will never restore us, if such

T. McGee.-Fought desperately for "the men as the Rev. William E. Pell are to lead Confederacy" in the shade. Wants his rights. in the work of reconstruction. Does not exactly understand what they are. But mark the spirit of the getter-up of W. A. Blount.-Good secessionist and this call. The Sentinel, in the very issue that

rebel. Went to war for his slaves, got hit in the wrist, and stopped fighting. P. Babcock .- Thinks it genteel to be a

" We say that no sound Conservative Constitutional Union man can endorse the Reconrebel. Signed the paper because

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Sherman was entering Raleigh. Can not ap- party. Not a single colored name appears preciate the situation. Never will. Too old. on the call, and no colored man will take Prime rebel.

H. W. Husted .- A regular sucker. Suck- people because they will not vote with them ad five doilars a day from the State for a and they are preparing to aid a recreant long time, in auditing rebel accounts that President in the bloody war it is expected will never be paid. A rusty rebel. Thinks he will head against the white and colored the whole world a malicious joke. Is one Unionists of the country. We hope the himself. Would smoke another man's cigar Chronicle and Tribune will notice these facts with much complacency over the federal fling and not permit this despatch of the Associ trampled and the Union rent in a thousand fragments. "When the wicked rule the na-

tion mourns," J. P. H. Russ .- Curses his Maker. Curses the Saviour that redeemed him. Curses the government as a plunderer and robber .--Wants pay for his "negroes." Would like Thinks it would have been complete with to have a war of races, with some safe place Thos. R. Fentress .- He'll be dod derned mouthed rebel. Thinks every body as bad as himself. One of Mr. Pell's favorites. J. C. Marcom .- A very little rebel. Little, but loud. Hates the " yankees and niggers." Got no better sense. Wants his rights .-Fought for them as Quartermaster Sergeant

in the shade at Camp Holmes. "Would'nt take \$5,000 for his experience as a soldier." Commonly known as "bob-tail." J. H. Kirkham .- Oh, Jacob!

Theo. H. Hill .-. "Hesper, and other po ems." Good friend to Mr. Pell. Told him

he could not go for him for Governor, but would for Sheriff. Mr. Pell replied he would have no pleasure in being Sheriff since whipping has been abolished. Bent on Governor. "Hesper" to be Poet Laureate and Private Secretary.

W. H. Jones .- Sudden call. No time to think, or hear from Gov. Graham. Signed at a venture. Devoted to the "lost cause" and the "National Intelligencer." Thinks there will be no proper or agreeable hereafter without some such journal.

P. F. Pescud.-A pious Apothecary. good Samaritan. Has no politics. Never had any. But always on the rebel side, the dear good man. As meek as Moses, as faithful (to the aristocracy,) as Abraham, as redo- son. lent of goodness as the skirts of Aaron with

the sacred oil. Thinks nobody will be hurt if the government should not be reconstructed. Was anxious to have Mr. Davis (sainted man,) so cast his cannon balls that they would kill without hurting. Wants his rights, but would not hurt any body for the

world. Let us all pray. L. W. Peck .- Noted rebel on a small scale Fears "negro equality." Voted without taking the amnesty oath, or asking for his pardon from Mr. Johnson. Thinks the Uni-

R. C. Badger .- Oh Richard !- is it possi- of the national government, and who are not only ready but anxious for a war of races Charles Manly.-Wanted to fight just as They are seeking to organize a white man's part in the meeting. They hate the colored ated Press to place the Republicans of this

State in a talse light before the country.

Since the above was written we have received the Washington Chronicle containing the following. Mr. Goodloe used to write for the Chronicle. It will be seen that that paper repudiates him. We know he has to be in to watch it. A most profane, foul- lost the confidence of the Congressional Committee and of the leading Republicans in Washington.

> A False Statement Corrected. To the Edttor of the Chronicle :

The associated Press, with an enterprise more widespread than honorable, has taken every occasion it could find to despatch such items as the following to the press of the country, with no other object in view, apparently, than prejudicing the minds of people against the policy and principles of the Republcan party :

The Raleigh Register, the recognized organ of the Republican party of this State, (North-Carolina.) denounces the Radica convention in bitter and scathing terms, and excommunicates Holden and his coadjutors. Recognized by whom ? Not by any thorough Republican in the State, we will venture to say. Not by the Radical convention it so boldly denounces, we are sure. Not certainly by the Union League, State or National, composed of the tried Union men --Not by the Congressional committee in this city, nor any of its agents in the field. Not by Congress, which has given the public patronage to the paper owned and conducted by Governor Holden. In short, not by any other well-authenticated Repblican so-

ciety or club in the State of North-Carolina or the country. The article in its spirit is barren of truth, and only calculated to deceive unsophisticated Republicans and flat ter the pardoned friends of Andrew John-REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Starbuck's Opinion.

We publish to-day, from the Salem Press, an interesting and able opinion of Mr. Starbuck, the District Attorney, in relation to the test-oath.

We think Mr. Starbuck has taken the true ground on this subject. His reasoning can not be successfully met by those holding contrary views.

BAPTIST CHURCH .-- We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the members of the Baptist Church in the base nent room of the Church to-night, (Thursday.) A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be transacted.

pression that it was to raise more troops for the Confederacy." No time to attend to politics. G. M. Whiting .- A young gentleman poet, who devotes his leisure hours to the

their names.

I took charge of the duties of this office in November, 1865, when there were large amounts of property, held by those who had rebelled against 'the Government, liable to seizure and confiscation, yet there has not been instituted the first proceeding to confiscate the first dollar's worth of this property. There are now large amounts of properliable to confiscation under the act of August 6, 1861, which is not relieved by the President's Proclamations; and notwith-

standing *imformations* have been filed with me against some valuate portions of this property, yet I have forborne taking any proceedings to confiscate the same, because such was not the government's policy, and the interests of the country would not thereby be subserved. The same reasons will most certainly apply with equal force against the prosecution of the loyal officers of the Government of the United States, who, in their desire to aid the Government in the enforcement of the laws, have taken said oath but in no violation of the spirit and intentions of the same.

There are many influences brought to bear to thwart the laws of the United States. The Internal Revenue Laws bear heavily on the tobacco and liquor interests. While the Revenue Officers are endeavoring to enforce these laws and bring to justice transgressors, parties in these interests, and disappointed office seekers, together with many disaffected persons, who hate the government and Union men, make a common cause, to bring into contempt the Laws of the United States. and prevent the execution of the same by threats of prosecution against loyal government officials, for having taken said oath. While I am District Attorney I am determined, so far as in my power lies, to see that

the laws of the United States are enforced. and that those lawless persons shall not be permitted to evade the laws of the national Union by subterfuges of this kind. I by no means intend to include in this

class a large number of high-minded and honorable persons, who did what they could for the Confederacy, but who accepted the result of arms and the re-establishment of the national authority in good faith, and who now desire to see the laws faithfully ex-

I am, very respectfully, &c. D. H. STARBUCK. U. S. Dist. Attorney.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. There were five cholera deaths at Omah yesterday.

A special from North Platte says that the Indian affairs are as threatening as ever. Revenue to-day \$281,000.

Sheridan had a prolonged interview with Grant to-day. The Consul at Malaga writes that the Spanish Government has declared the whole

U. S. Government foul with yellow fever and cholera. All vessels arriving there are quarantine:

Gen. Hancock is serenaded to-night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated and blazing with fire-works. It is expected that the President will speak. Hancock said he intended to operate, not for partizan purposes, but for his country, and, he trusted, for the benefit of the people entrussted to his care.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, M. Mr. Mallory, late Secretary of the navy of

----Yellow Fever.

where, would be simply incidental. We, therefore, urge all Conservative Constitutional Union men of the County of Wake, holding these views, to unite with us in holding a meeting at the Court-house in this city, on Friday evening, the 27th of the present month, at half past 7 o'clock, to effect the above named object, and we urge our fellow-citizens of the several registration precincts in the County to unite with us, or

ional liberty and free gover

hold meetings in their several precincts. Wm. E. Pell, T. R. Fentress, T. V. Moss, C. B. Allen, O. D. Lipscomb, T. M. Fleming, R. T. Bishop, B. F. Park, Jas. M. Betts, P. C. Fleming, J. B. Gayle, S. T. Grissom, Joe 2. Pittman, Henry Pace, E. Burke Haywood, G. M. Whiting, P. Cowper, J. Brown, Jas. A. Moore, B. F. Cheatham, J. J. L. McCullers, J. M. Blair, T. McGee, R. W. Haywood, W. A. Blount, P. Babcock, F. J. Haywood, R. H. Whitaker, D. W. Whitaker, A. J. Clements, Thos. W. Lee, N. W. West, Jas. S. Harwood, J. G. Carter, R. T. Bosher, J. G. Hester, J. J. Guthrie, Jr., W. H. Moore, Thomas Bragg, Sam'l. C. White, Chas. W. Bevers, E. T. Hall, R. Dobbin, L. S. Perry, J. C. Palm

er, J. Q. DeCarteret, J. J. Litchford, J. J. Overby, J. F. Miller, J. Q. A. Crane, Geo. L. Hines, Wm. P. Bragg, M. Kelly, J. T. Moore, J. B. Jordan, D T. Bunch, J. V. Wilson, J. F. Jackson, T. B. Terrell, John Utley, W. M. Boylan, W. Little, W. R. Miller, Sylvester Smith, Wm. Grimes, E. B. Thomas, Moses A. Bledsoe, W. H. Jones, E. B. Freeman, James D. Royster, Seaton Gales, R. C. Badger, H. E. Orr, R. G. Lewis, P. F. Pescud, Chas. Manly, R. H. Battle, Wm. Simpson, H. W. Husted, R. W. Young, L. W. Peck, T. N. Ramsay, J. T. Morriss, J. G. McGuire, Wm. men, and none others." Quirk, J. H. Separk, D. E. Clements, F. W. Stevenson, G. W. Alley, J. B. Collins, F. K. Strother, R. F. Jones, J. D. Primrose, John S. Bryan, C. Hutchings, J. M. Towles, J. P. H. Russ, B. C. Manly, S. V. House, S. E. Allen, Wm. E. Pell, Jr., James C. Marcom, W. G. Brown, E. E. Harris, M. Harrison, W. P. Burt, J. B. Franklin, M. T. H. Peoples, J. A. Jones, T. H. Hill, J. H. Kirkham.

The above is a call, gotten up and circulated by the Rev. William E. Pell, for a rebel meeting to be held in this City on Friday night next. This call is based on false pretences, and those who signed it deliberately have made themselves parties to these false pretences. These people have assumed that there is a "Brownlow-Holden Radical programme" in existence, to be forced on the people of this State. Therefore they have signed this paper, and called this meeting. In reply, we say Gov. Brownlow has no personal connection with the politics of this State : and Holden is bound by and stands upon the platform laid down by the September Republican Convention. If "Radical principles and measures" should be " in-

corporated into our State organization"-as they certainly must be, or the State can never be restored to the Union-this will be the work, not of Brownlow or Holden, but of the loyal people of the State. It is, therefore, disingenuous and cowardly to charge measures and results on one man-Holdenwhich will flow from the action of the great

struction Acts, or Howard Amendment, as wise, or safe, or best, or Constitutional." Do all the signers endorse the above ? Is

contains the call, says :

it true that they profess to be for reconstruction, and at the same time pronounce the reconstruction acts neither "wise, nor safe, nor hest, nor constitutional ?" Are they indeed such hypocrites? But what have some of them sworn to do ? The Rev. William E. Pell, when he registered his name as a voter, solemnly swore as follows : ' I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do." Is he obeying the laws in good faith, and encouraging others so to do, when he pronounces them neither wise, nor safe, nor Constitutional?

But it seems this is to be a white meeting. The colored people were deliberately neglected. The Sentinel says :

" The young men who have had charge of the list did not present it to any of our colored triends to sign, simply for the reason, that while many of them are known to be opposed to violent and ultra measures, yet they have not publicly announced themselves Conservative Constitutional Union men .-All such, therefore, are invited to co-operate with us, who feel willing to do so. The invitation to the meeting makes no distinction as to color, but simply invites the co-operation of all conservative Constitutional Union

That is, the whites are specially invited and the colored people will be allowed to come, if they wish. "The young men who had charge of the list,"-what hypocrisy ! Does not every one know that these young men were directed and controlled by Mr. Pell ?

The object is, therefore, to have a white man's party, and thus array the whites against the blacks. This is the programme. It is not radical, it is simply murderous. It is a part of the policy to get up a war of races, and such a war is inevitable, if such as the Rev. W. E. Pell are permitted to control the work of reconstruction and control these States after they are restored to the Union.

Now, let us see who these gentlemen are that have come forward to obstruct reconstruct tion-who declare that it is neither "wise safe, or constitutional" to return to the Union under the present acts of Congress. They have singled us out for a target; let us see how they will bear a shot or two. They have held us up as an enemy to the State; let us see who they are, and what they have been doing. The names are of record. We have

copied them all, so as to have them in our files when they may be called for. If the State does not get back to the Union under for them during the rebellion. A "Red the present acts, punishment for continued treason will be certain to fall somewhere, with him. and these signers will be lucky if they escape,

and the Republican party and cause of probody of the loval people themselves. Hol-William E. Pell.-Preacher, politician, M. Kelly .- "Coffee Kelly." Let him be unanimously against it. Nor is it true that gress and liberty in New Hampshire owe the Confederate States, is pardoned. much to his services. We observe the Coos den has no power outside the Republican editor. Once Unionist. Then a violent roasted for his folly. the Republican party of the State is divi-Sick les, Hancock and Sheridan were sere Republican mentions him as having been party. He would be but a feather in the Vance rebel. Prayed that the good Lord W. M. Boylan .- Thought the rebellion a ded. It is a unit, and will remain so. naded last night, to which Sickles responded present at the Republican convention at at leng th, and Hancock and Sheridan briefly. wind, should he resist that party, or throw would blast "our enemies" and save slavegood thing, but fired no shot for his "ne-It will be seen that this telegraph Agent, Richmond recently, and endeavoring by his Hanc tock will not assume command until himself in its way. He is with that party ry. Prayers not answered. Admitted he groes," Put the wool-hat boys in to die for who is a rank rebel, couples with his exultacounsels to harmonize diverse interests. Mr. he arrives in the Fifth District. both in principle and conscience. His achad done wrong in not surrendering in 1863, them. Seemed to repent and got his par-Tullock has carried his service to a broader tion over Mr. Goodloe's course the state-Thad., Stevens' health still improves. tion is not constrained, but voluntary. He field than when in the performance of his by advising Governors Graham and Swain don. If he succeeds in defeating the reconment that the " Constitutional Union men" political duties in this State. His indefatibelieves that the only hope of restoring the to meet Gen. Sherman twelve miles below struction acts we would not give a picayune of Raleigh are about to hold a meeting, and is not excluded from taking the "test oath." The right to take the "test oath" mainly gable and systematic labors cannot fail to be State to the Union, and putting it once Raleigh, and surrender in April, 1865. tor his titles to his lands According to the Republican's figures, the whole nu more of deaths from yellow fever NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21. that" all the most influential and prominent productive of good. We cannot conclude without endorsing depends on the status of the person during more on the high road to peace and prosper-Very humble when Sherman got here. Very William Grimes-Ditto. citizens have signed the call." This " Conthe war and his intents and purposes, and is the above sentiment, and adding that his la ity, is in and through the Republican party : humble for several months. Felt and said M. A. Bledsoe .- Ditto. stitutional Union meeting" means a meeting from the commencement, to Saturday mornof rebels and enemies to the government of the United States; and we do not hesitate to say that the course of We Good of We Good of We Schulment, and adding the adding bors here have been duly appreciated, and already point to a certain and complete re-sult.—Wash. Chronicle. in a great degree a matter of conscience, and he would, therefore, be untrue both to that "God had done it." Forgot federal ing the 2 1st instant, were 1.204. Deaths for E. B. Freeman .- "Superfluous lags the (with the exception of a few officials who filled offices, heretefore referred to, created or used in the main for the express purpose of aiding the rebellion. Persons filling these last named offices are excluded by this his State and to the Union if he did not magnanimity and kindness, and began to be twenty-fo ur hours up to Sunday morning, veteran on the stage." Means well, but is 79; this morning 77; it being the largest dedicate all his energies to the service of rebellious. Led by Graham, fed by Worth, Martyrsto Carelessness.----If all the teeth involved by the appeals of his friends. Did to say that the course of Mr. Goodloe's paper number for any two days since the epidemic. and encouraged in his treason by Andrew that party, and resist every effort, no matter not think he injured his country by signing has encouraged and stimulated these rebels that have been ruined by neglect could be strung from what quarter, to distract, divide, or em-Johnson. Wants things as they were .---Miss Fi'ay, the original of Dicken's crazy little Miss Flight, in Bleak House, is said to have come into the possession of a large property at last near Knighton. the paper. But he did. Let him take his with the hope that a division would occur clause of the oath which excludes from office together, they would neach thrice round the barrass it. If Holden were to consult his such as "held office under any authority in hostility to the United States.") Where it Wants to be Governor. Wants to run name off. Why should he persecute Holin the Republican ranks, by taking advanworld. There may have been some excuse for own ease, or pride of section, or the passions hostility to the United States.") Where it depends on the intent of the person, every man knows his own heart, and whether he any aid which he may have rendered was voluntary and of his own choice. And where a man by the course of his conduct for Governor as the white man's candidate, den ? tage of which they expect to be able to conthis havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard againt dental decay in exisand prejudices of the hour, his course would Wants "the Constitution." Let him take Seaton Gales .- Forfeited his parole by trol the work of reconstruction in this State. the Confederate Constitution until he can characterizing the laws of the United States tence, but there is no apology for it now. FLAbe different; but as a public man he soars The names referred to have been published. A re -married war-widow in New Bedford GRANT SOZO DONT, the world-renowned an isepabove all such considerations, and addresses get the genuine article. Thinks "the ne- as peither "wise, safe, or constitutional," and is bothe, ed by the spirit of her departed husband, which tra aps about the house, slams the doors, and wanifests great ghostly Some of them formerly possessed influence tic dentifrice, as costainly protects the teeth. himself solely to the best means of saving groes" are very wicked, because they will by taking part in an obstruction meeting .-among our people, but they possess none against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting,and building up his impoverished and ruinnot hear him preach. Wishes them well, if Liable at any moment to be arrested. Let rebels who would rejoice at the destruction Sept. 24th. now. They are, for the most part, desperate ed country. But while he exposes the inthey will do as he tells them. Feels badly. Col. Bomford look to it.

others signed it. Thinks Mr. Pell is making himself ridiculous.

Samuel Rowland and Mr. W. W. Woodell,

the City dogslayer, did not sign the call .--

if he don't intend to have his "constitutional

T. V. Moss .- Fought tremendously for

'the Confederacy" in the shade. Wants

E. Burke Haywood .- Physician-very

good one. Signed the paper under the im-

F. J. Haywood,-Physician-very good one. Wanted a war for a long time to save his "negroes." While the war was going on, had two pair fine carriage horses. "Confederacy" wanted one pair. Refused to give them up, and appealed to Secretary of War. Secretary gave him his two pair, and took Holden's one pair. Got mad with the Quartermaster, because on personal grounds he was not disposed to oppress Holden. Wrote to Secretary to turn Quartermaster out, for the reason, among others, that he lived within forty rods of Holden, and was seen the morning after Holden was mobbed with his hand on Holden's shoulder. Intended to fight when Sherman reached here, but fled, Came back. Holden got sorry for him, and procured his pardon. Knows no mcre about politics than a Thames oyster does about the Bishop of London, but is ready to join in every crusade against Holden. Queer, is'nt it ?

J. J. Guthrie, Jr.-Wants his rights. Did not begin to fight till after Lee surrendered. Writes romatic dispatches for the Associated Press, and shows temper because he is not permitted to sit in Convention with col ored delegates. Loves Mr. Pell.

Thomas Bragg .- Ex-a-good-many-things Left his seat in the Senate to engage in the rebellion. Thinks he will be relieved some day of his disability. Mistaken. Persecuted Union men during the rebellion. A good rebel.

L. S. Perry .- Retired tooth-carpenter .-Writes a juicy advertisement. Thinks " the Constitooshun" should be restored, especially the Confederate one. Wanted his rights. but too feeble to fight for them during the rebellion. Expects a large trade from the colored people as soon as he gets his white man's party under way. Colored people don't think so.

J. Q. DeCarteret .- Is of the opinion, judgmatically enunciated, that Quintillian was correct when he observed that wisdom would die with just such young men as himself .--Tried repeatedly to fight for his rights, but the regiments he joined left him without due notice. Thinks Mr. Johnson will supply the deficiency. Would like to be in some safe place on Mr. Johnson's staff. Thinks Mr. Pell is a goose, but tolerates him on account of Seaton. Will be a good Republican in less than twelve months. Means no harm by signing the paper.

J. J. Overby .- Is afraid of "negro equality." Wants his rights. Neglected to fight String." Forfeited his obligation by signing the paper. The Grand General should deal

potism. Would like to see some one resist it, but declines to take the risk himself .--Wanted to fight frequently during the rebellion. Had to be held. Broke loose repeated

ted States government an unmitigated des-

ly, and excited the liveliest alarm by his preparations for departure. Changed his mind. Thought it useless. Felt sure that "our Rocky Branch. Heard Kilpatrick's bugles-Returned in good order. Got home. Got in a

big chest, gimlet in hand, bored holes for air, and staid there as long as he pleasedhis great "Confederacy" dwindled to these poor proportions. As soon as he heard there would be no hangings, came out .--Submissive for a time, but got saucy as the troops withdrew. Wants his rights. Intends to have them, and if necessary to secure them will repeat his campaign to Rocky

Branch. And so we might proceed to the end of the chapter. The proposed meeting will no doubt be a rich one. Let no one disturb it. Let it meet, and sit, and sizzle, and subside. The world will spin round as usual. Nobody will be hurt. The Union will be reconstructed, and these people will be saved tion acts, which became haws in the manner from themselves. In no other way can they be saved, and if they do not see it now they will hereafter.

North-Carolina.

REPORTED DIVISION AMONG THE REPUBLI-CANS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20 .- The Raleight Register, edited by Daniel R. Goodloe, and the recognized organ of the Republican party of this State, denounces the recent Radical Convention in bitter and scathing terms and excommunicates the Holden co-adjutors. The party is certainly hopelessly divided. The Constitutional Union men hold an immense mass meeting next Friday, the 27th. All of the most influential and prominent citizens have signed the call.

The above is a sample of the dispatches sent from this place for the Associated Press, by Mr. Guthrie, the Agent. There is not or relieved, as he should have been. one word of truth in this dispatch. We find it in the New York Tribune and Wash-

ington Chronicle, Republican papers. We call the attention of these papers to the gross imposition practiced upon them .--Such dispatches are intended to injure, and do injure the Republican party.

The Raleigh Register is not "the recogniz ed organ of the Republican party." It is more an organ of Johnsonism than of Republicanism. The three hundred members of the late Republican Convention unanimously condemn its course, and it is our opinion that the Republican State Committee is also

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM,-We learn that the winter session of this institution, Mr. W. J. Palmer, Principal, has brave boys" would whip the "Goths and opened under promising auspices. There Gorillas." Became absolutely ungovernable | are eighty to ninety pupils, and the instituas Sherman approached Raleigh. Started tion is filled. Mr. Palmer is very zealous to fight. Reflected, and came back to wait and faithful in the discharge of his duties. till he could get "the enemy in a good place We hope to see this noble charity increase away from his gunboats." Started again in usefulness. We learn that arrangements under a heavy sweat of courage. Got to are on foot to provide for the education by this institution of the colored deaf and dumb and blind children of the State.

> Conflict between Gen. Pope and a Georgia Judge.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 23 .- Judge Reese, of the superior court, writes Gen. Pope that he cannot carry ont his recent jury orders, the same being violative of the laws of Georgia and the constitution.

Judge Reese claims that registration is entirely optional, not compulsory, and because a man who may be otherwise loyal and does not register, it is no reason why he should be excluded from serving on the jury. Gen. Pope replies that the military bills give him the right to set aside any law of the State which comes in conflict with the military bills. Orders 53 and 55 were issued by virtue of the power vested in him by Congeress. He considers the jury orders necessary to the execution of the reconstrucprovided by the constitution. As the question of constitutional ty has been presented in the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has

decided that it had no jurisdiction, the further consideration of that question by a subordinate military or judicial officer is scarcely admissible. Gen. Pope concludes by requiring Judge

Reese to carry out his orders. Judge Reese, in his second letter, goes over

similar ground, and arrives at the conclusion that he cannot conform to Pope's orders, but shall continue the duties of his office as heretofore till prohibited.

Gen. Pope then requested Reese to resign, which he refuses to do, but considers his letter as a positive prohibition against the further exercise of his judicial powers.

Reese is a plucky Judge. He sticks to Georgy. He is honest. He does not intend to break his oath. He has been suspended

## Hon. Thomas L. Tullock.

We are pleased to notice the following well-deserved compliment to the able and efficient secretary of the Union Congressional Committee in the New Hampshire pa-Ders:

The Republicans in Congress are learning

-what their brethren of like faith in New

Hampshire ascertained several years ago-

that when labor requiring patience, care,

and exactness is needed, no person surpasses

Hon, Thomas L. Tullock, of Portsmouth .-

He is permanent secretary of the Congress-

ional Committee for organizing the Repub-

lican party in each of the non-reconstructed

States. Mr. Tullock is an efficient worker,