GENERAL GRANT ON RECONSTRUC-TION .- A special dispatch to the Boston Advertiser says :

"There has been a good deal of talk during the past two or three days about General Grant's position on the reconstruction question. It will be remembered that some time last summer one Colonel Hillyer, formerly on General Grant's staff, wrote a letter to some body in Indiana, saying the General endorsed the President's policy, which allegation was met by saying that neither Hillyer nor any one else had authority to speak for him. The Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, it appears, thought a point for the President might be made out of the matter, and accordingly General Grant and Colonel Hillyer were summoned to give evidence in the impeachment inquiry. Hillyer testified that a long interview took place in February of last year between the President, General Grant, and himself, and that his letter as to General Grant's position was founded on what was then said,

"Hillyer had but recently returned from an extended tour in the South, and was giving some account of affairs down there. He spoke of the generally unsettled condition, and General Grant indorsed his report by saying he had discovered the same state of facts in his hurried trip a short time before. The President made some observation to the effect that matters would not become right till the States were restored to the Union, and that this ought to be done as soon as possible; to which both his hearers assented. General Grant was before the committee on two occasions, and his evidence was far enough from being pleasing to the gentlemen by whom he was called. He said in effect, as is understood, that he had not thought it his province to meddle in polities; that he had never been asked by the President for his advice or opinions on political matters; that in all he had said about the necessity for early restoration of the Union he had spoken as a military man and as a citizen, and not as a politician; that in his view military rule ought to cease as soon as possible consistent with jus tice and safety ; that the Southern peo ple themselves should be anxious for restoration of the civil authoriry; that he had always understood the President's work in the South as of a temporary character, and at most as but an aid to Congress in setting up the civil governments; that he had not sympathized with the President in his conflict with Congress; that he thought the fixing of terms of reconstruction was matter belonging to Congress; that in his judgment the South made a grave mistake in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered; that he stood firmly by the Congressional plan, and that he was anxious now, as he had been ever since the end of the war, for the early restoration of the rebel States to the privilege of representation in Congress."

OUR CHURCH IN RICHMOND, VA .-We are in receipt of a circular from Alex. H. Stephens on Davis and the Confederacy---Reminiscences of Rebellion.

A correspondent of the New York Times recently visited Alex. H. Stephens at his me at Crawfordsville, Georgia. We extract the following from an interesting letter published by him.

HOW A RAIN-STORM TOOK GEORGIA OUT OF THE UNION.

Mr. Stephens had wanted a convention of the people to be held about the 15th of De cember. He knew that Georgia would not secede, and he was also sure that South-Carolina, which had not yet seceded, would not, hot though she was, go out alone. But he could not effect this purpose. The elec-tion for delegates was ordered for the 1st of Jannary, which was after South-Carolina had taken the leap. "Well," he went on to say, "on the 1st of January, there was a rain-storm more violent than the oldest inhabitant remembered-not since the flood in the Yazoo had there been such a storm. The result was that the country people could not get out to vote, and this gave a prepondera-ting influence in the election of delegates to the towns and villages, where, you know, political epidemics are always stronger than elsewhere. We lost at least twenty Union members by this Even Rome, up in the Cherokee country, where the Union senti-ment was vastly in the ascendant, sent a secession delegate. I went over myself to the Courthouse yonder to vote, and the room was filled with dripping people, with wet saddles in their hands, who had come through the flood and mire with immense difficulty. I made them a little speech there, and I said then that I feared the rain would

lose us the election. And so indeed it did." GLIMPSES OF THE EARLY WAR-DAYS. The day before the adjournment of the Montgomery Convention the different dele gations had meetings at their rooms to consult in regard to the important question of a choice of Executive. Stephens was present with the Georgia delegation. It was there stated that South-Carolina did not wish to bring forward any name, and thought Georgia should have it. Mr. Stophens' personal choice was Toombs, whom he regarded as the most powerful intellect of the South. There was, however, some mention made of Stephens himself for the office; but he then stated that he " wished to be counted outthat even should he be chosen unanimously, he would not accept, unless he saw that he could form a cabinet that would agree upon the line of policy on which he thought the war should be conducted. Hitherto the name of Davis had hardly been mooted ; but at this point some member came in and said. he understood that four States had agreed to present Mr. Davis. This was something new; for Davis' aspiration had been to be at the head of the army rather than in the Presidential chair. It was proposed to send out and ascertain if the report were true.--The case was found to be as stated. The delegation then said they would wish Mr. Stephens for the second office, and to this he (being absent from the hall) was unanimous ly elected. "The office," he observed, "was not unpleasing to me; it was free from responsibility, and I thought might afford me

the means of doing good." In speaking of Davis he remarked that there was great popular misapprehension in regard to his character. "He was," said he, " not at all what people suppose-not at all a fire-eater ; and though he was of course a State-Rights man, he could hardly be called a secessionist."

Then he does not deserve to be counted with the conspirators -- with the Cobbs and Yanceys and Wigfalls." "Certainly not. He was opposed to se-

cession, but did not have the courage to come out against it. His course was simply the result of timidity, of the desire to keep the inside track and step into the shoes of Calhoun." Then among other points Mr. Stephens mentioned that Davis was very averse having Fort Sumpter fired on, and only yielded after it was known that a fleet with reinforcements and supplies was off the harbor. "That, we regarded, after the promise made, as the beginning of hostilities, and held, therefore, that it was not we that commenced the war." It was universally thought that the war would be a brief holiday affair. "Most of the prominent politicians, when we got through the work of the convention, hastened to enter the army, fearing that if they did not get in quick they would lose the opportunity of making some capital for the future !" "Mr. Davis," he went on to say, "observed to me soon after we got established at Montgomery, that it would now be a question of brains who should win, and the remark was so just that I thought there must be a great deal where that came from. But there was manifested from the start a wonderful lack of statesmanship, and even of mere ordinary good, sense." I asked him to give me some illustrations of this, Well," said he, "there is the subject of finance-the sinews of war. Never was a people in position to start with so magnificent a basis of credit as we. They said cotton was king. Nonsense! It was indeed a commercial king, but no political king. I always regarded the prevalent notion that England would intervene in our behalf on ount of cotton as the most chimerical of fancies ; and I told them at the time that the dation we had for credit, which Chatham calls the 'plumage of the bird.' I proposed to take all the cotton—say four million bales —at ten cents, paying for it with eight per cent, gold interest bearing bonds. By ship-ping it to Liverpool, (which we might readi-be base done for there was no block do ly have done, for there was no blockade to speak of during the first year.) and holding it there till it rose to fifty cents, we would have had \$800,000,000. Well, I carly called Mr. Davis' attention to it, but he told me he knew nothing of finance, and said 'go to Meminger.' Meminger and I talked it all over one day, and we were to have another meeting two days afterwards, but in the meantime he came out in the newspapers with an article showing the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, and I never went near him on the subject afterwards.— But had we acted as I have indicated, we might readily have bought fleets in Europe, and might even have hired mercenaries to fight our battles. I proposed to have fifteen iron-clads constructed in Europe, and to have three out by the following March. We might in this way have kept at least one or two ports open, and if the portal system is kept open the organism can live. A man will live if he can breathe through a quill even; but when, one after another, we lost all our ports, even to Wilmington, the game was up.

with the view of opening negotiations cessation of the war, and that he desir cessation of the war, and that he desired to be allowed to visit Mr. Stovens. "I got this letter in April and immediately wrote to Richmond, asked that he should be permit-ted to come up and see me. In reply I re-caived word that an officer would be sent to But this ascertain what Caball had to say. But this was never done, and in June I received an-other letter from Caball, stating that he was dying and begging intercession on his be-half. I sent an indignat protest to Rich-mond, but heard nothing further of the mater till July, when I got word from the commandant of the post at Andersonville that Caball was dead !"

THE CONFEDERACY A DESPOTISM.

I had, in the course of our talk, many interesting revelations of the inner workings of the Richmond government, and of its civil military polity. Its war measures, especial-ly, were animadverted on most severely; and prominent among these conscription, which Stephens regarded as an enormus blunder, and a flagrant violation of the very principle on which the war was waged on the part of the South. "The result was," he observed, ' that as the war went on, desertion, absenteeism, assumed prodigious proportions. Mr. Davis, in his Macon spech, stated that there were 150,000 deserters from the army. Now the men had not grown lukewarm in the cause.

"But they found a new cause ?" "They found a new cause. They had se-ceded for State Rights ; they found a centralized despotism, aiming at a dynasty.-Long before the end, thinking men began to realize that there would have to be a revolution within the revolution. As for the manner in which supplies were raised by impressment, that was mere robbery, and was attended with the most gigantic corrup tion the earth ever saw."

"And you had arbitrary arrests, too ?" "Oh, of the most shameful, shocking kind. Why, when I came out to Georgia in 1863, I found 1,100 persons in prison up here in Atlanta, without shadow of law." Then recurring to forced conscription, he added : "It was a satire to see free citizens dragged in chains to fight for liberty !"

"Do you think, then, it would have been ossible to have conducted the war purely on the voluntary, laisses aller principle

"Most assuredly. If it was not a free will war it was a crime. Before Casar cross ed the Rhine, when he was about to enter the wilderness, he put to his soldiers wheth-er they would follow him, and only wanted such as were willing to go. The result was that though the great body of the army had been proposed to the expedition, yet scarcely one refused to go. It is one thing in such enterprises to coerce, and another, while really commanding, to seem to follow the popular impulse. All statesmen understand this; and war without statesmanship and diplomacy is mere stupidity."

A SCENE IN THE SENATE. In December the proposition came up for a second suspension of habeas corpus. Af-ter a protracted debate in the Senate it Senate it came to a tie, and it remained with Mr. Ste phens, who, as Vice-President of the Confed eracy, was President of the Senate, to decide the matter by giving the casting vote.

"I rose to announce my vote, and stated that I felt it to be my duty to explain the reasons that influenced me in what I was going to do, when a Senator objected to my "speaking-" "They all knew you were going to vote

"Ob, yes! They had heard me a hun-dred times speak in private against the sus-pension of habeas corpus." The Senator objected to Mr. Stevens speaking because he was Vice-President, and, after some spar ring, another Senator arose and declared his to change his vote to the which would have carried the bill phens ruled against his so doing, seeing that the debate was concluded; but the members appealed from and overruled his decision and passed the bill.

For the Standard. MASS MEETING IN WARRENTON-LETTER FROM D. B. GOODLOE, ESO.

MESSRS. EDITORS :-- A grand mass meet-ing of the citizens of Warren was held at the Court house on the 20th. Some four thousand persons were present, most of whom were colored.

were colored. The meeting was organized by calling Al-bert Burgess to the Chair, and appointing Prof. Jas. H. Foote, white, Jao. Hyman and Wm. Cawthorn, colored, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Cresar Johnson, colored, Prof. Foote, Rev. J. B. Solomon, whites, James H. Harris and Rev. G. W. Brodie, colored, and Dr. Mat. Williams. This was the largest assembly ever met in Warrenton. The speeches were all well re-ceived and appropriate. But I must say the address of Mr. Jas. H. Harris was one of the best political speeches I ever heard; fair and best political speeches I ever heard; fair and logical, and delivered in a most eloquent and logical, and delivered in a most eloquent and graceful manner. He took strong grounds in favor of the restoration of North-Carolina and the other rebellious States according to the acts of Congress—advised all to aid the great Republican party in support of these acts—gave the Democrats of the North some hard heks—interspersed his speech with beautiful illustrations, and was frequently combended. Mr. Harris is certainly a fine applauded. Mr. Harris is certainly speaker. I think Warren is all right, and will vote, when allowed so to do, almost uani-mously for the Republican ticket. I wish I had time to give you a synopsis of the dif-

ferent speeches. The Hon, Dan'l. R. Goodloe was invited to be present and address the meeting, but was prevented from doing so on account of official isiness. I herewith enclose a copy of his admirable letter, which I hope you will find room for in the Standard. This large crowd dispersed late in the evening without one instance of disorder.

Yours truly, JAS. H. FOOTE, See'y.

Warrenton, July 22, 1867.

RALEIGH, July 17th, 1867.

MY DEAR STR :--- I learn from you, and also rom our friend William Cawthorn, that I am expected to be present at the meeting on Saturday. I very much regret that the pres-sure of my official engagements will deprive me of that pleasure. At the recent term of the Circuit Court, indgment was rendered in nearly one hundred and fifty cases; and it being my duty as Marshal to see that the executions are served, I find my attention drawn to nearly every corner of the State, in rapid succession, lest something may wrong. I have at the same time to m go out my semi-annual returns, and to edit the Register ; so, between these various and pressing duties, you can imagine that I have very little leisure. It happens that I am compelled to leave here in the morning, in order to be ready for the boat on the Black-water on Friday; and I should feel that I had committed a serious breach of duty if I were to stop in Warrenton. I have thus frankly stated in detail, my reasons for declining to be present on the occasion, and I hope they will be satisfactory. In a few weeks I shall be relieved from the pressure on my time, when I propose to return to Warrenton to spend some weeks. In the mean time I shall address the people from week to week, through the columns of the *Register*, so that through the columns of the *Register*, so that there will be no mistaking my position. I have at great personal inconvenience, and with no hope of making money, undertaken to edit the paper, in order to spread before the public the principles and views of public policy which I feel to be of vital importance, and indeed essential to freedom, peace and restoration. If I could be present at the necting on Saturday, and were gifted with powers of utterance equal to those possessed by many gentlemen who will be there, I

free as that of Vermont; and under it we will have equal laws, equal advantages and opportunities in life. Then every man must opportunities in life. Then every man must rise or fall according to his merits. Thus, my dear sir, you have the substance of what I would like to say to the people of Warren on Saturday, if I could spare the

time from my official engagements. I am, very faithfully, your friend, DANIEL R. GOODLOE. Prof. JAS. H. FOOTE, Warrenton, N. C. -----

For the Standard. REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BENTONSVILLE. JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- According to previou notice a very large portion of the people both white and colored, from Johnston Wayne and Sampson, met at Bentonsville on the 17th July, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the present state of the country. On motion of Thomas D. Snead, Esq., of

Johnston the meeting was organized by ap-pointing Bryant Williams, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. Joseph Stafford and Capt. Benjamin Williams, Secretaries.

On motion, Green Flowers, John Cole and W. A. Langston, whites, and Charles Eason, William Cole and Needham Sasser, colored, was appointed a committee to draft resolu-

tions for the action of the meeting. While the committee was absent, Wm. A. Smith, Esq., of Johnston was called upon, who spoke in his usual style for one hour and who spoke in his usual style for one hour and a half, showing who were responsible for the war and who were responsible for our present situation, showing clearly that the secession-ists of the South and copperhead Democrats of the North were the guilty parties. This was done to the satisfaction of all present, except a few ignorant secessioni and traitors from Wayne. He further said the trators from wayne. He further said the present action of Congress, and its acceptation in good faith by the people, was the only hope of the loyal people of the South, and advised every one who could vote under the acts of Congress to register and vote for a Convention, and vote for none but *true* Re-multiment to that Convention. He will publicans to that Convention. He said there would be a great effort by intimidation and otherwise to keep the loval people from registering and voting, but they must stand firm, and register and vote at all hazards; and if forced away from the public places by mobs of traitors, to apply to the nearest military Post for protection, and it would be granted. It was true that traitors to the government of the United States, held nearly all the offices under the State government, and were allowed to carry arms to enforce the laws, which gave the opponents of the reconstruction measures great advantage over its supporters, as he feared those arms might be used as they were in those arms might be used as they were in New Orleans to slaughter Union men. He, therefore, hoped Gen. Sickles would remove all disloyal men from office, and put none in office but loyal men to the government, and who can take the oath of office of 1862. The committee through its chairman Green Flowers, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which wer Unanimously passed : WHEREAS, according to the existing or-

lers, all men of North-Carolina are prohibited from carrying arms, except public offi-cers of the State; and whereas, a large ma-jority of these officers are as hostile to the Inion and Union men, as in the days of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and whereas, we who live in the interior of the country, far from any Military Post, have no protection from maranders and traitors, and whereas, we feel insecure with men to rule over us with arms in their hands, who are enemies to us and the Government, and whereas, we are taxed to up keep a government which is opposed to the reconstruction acts of Congress, which we look upon as the only means of our protection in the future : therefore, Resolved, That we respectfully ask Gen. Sickles to remove all officers of the State who cannot take the test oath of office of 1862, passed by an act of Congress of the United States.

that paragraph. Not that I but that I love Rome less. h. Not that I love Cazar more July 23, 1867.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CLAY.

The Republican party of Clay County, pursuant to previous notice, met at the Church, on Shooting Creek, the 4th day of July, 1867; and, on motion, John Gallaway, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. H. Hogshed was called on to act as Secretary, when the following methods when the following resolutions were offere and unanimously passed : 1. Resolved, That we endorse the princi

ples of the republican party as enunciated in the resolutions of the meeting in Raleigh on the 27th of March, and that we will give to une 27th of March, and that we will give to our friends elsewhere in the State and in the Nation a cordial support in elevating Re-publican principles and men. 2. That we do appoint Allen Shearer, W. M. Davis, N. S. Bell, John Patterson,

W. M. Davis, N. S. Bell, John Patterson, and W. H. Hogshed delegates to represent the County in the Republican convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th day of Sep-tember next; and should our delegates fail to attend said convention, we appoint Gen. R. M. Henry, of the County of Macon, to represent the Republican party of this Coun-ty in said convention. Earnestly indorsing the call made for the convention and anxi-

the call made for the convention, and anxi-ously desirous of being represented in said convention, we most respectfully request our delegates, or a part of them, to attend the said convention.

ald convention. 3. That the Secretary be requested to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the Standard and Piencer, and request their publication in the other Republican papers of the State.

4. That the thanks of this meeting are ereby tendered to Col. W. T. Crane, of the State of Georgia, and Gen. R. M. Henry, of the County of Macon, for the very able and eloquent addresses delivered to the large concourse of citizens of Clay and Georgia that have met here to-day to pay their horage to the altar of freedom and liberty, on this the noted day of American Indepen

5. That the thanks of the meeting are ter dered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

6. That the meeting do now adjou JOHN GALLAWAY, Ch'm'n W. H. HOGSHED, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN GASTON COUNTY At a meeting of the citizens of Gasto and Cleaveland connties, held at King's Moun-tain, on Saturday the 18th July, on motion, Alexander Bryant was called to the Chair and K. J. Kenedy, white, requested to act as

Secretary. The object of the meeting was them ex-

plained by James Rhyne, colored, in an able and eloquent manner; after which, upon motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Alexander Bryant,

sense of the meeting, viz: Alexander Bryant, Stanford Whitworth, Caleb Roberts, Ed-mond Bracha and Tilmon Bryant, all colored. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Samuel Hunter, colored, in an able manner, who gave much good and timely advice; and also by Longe Dhane and the same able to the same black. by James Rhyne, colored. Mr. Rhyne set forth the right and duties of the colored people in their new condition in an able and atisfactory manner and dealt some heavy blows to secessionists.

The committee returned and reported the ollowing resolutions which were read by the secretary and adopted : WHEREAS. The situation of affairs in our

Whereupon the undersigned members of then Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ar-State demand immediate action on the part of every loyal Unionist to restore the State to its former position in the American Union; kansas in behalf of the

(From the Arkansas State Gazette.) ARKANSAS STATE LEGISLATURE.

GER. SMITH'S MAFUSAL TO ALLOW IT TO BE.

ASSEMBLE.

ASSUMPLE. On the 8th day of July, (the day fixed by joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, for the meeting of the two Houses,) the following members of the Senate and House of Representatives, convened in Little Rock, to wit: Hon J. R. Fellows, of the Senate, and Hor. J. R. Eakin, R. C. Newton, F. J. Cameron and R. S. Modlock, of the House of Representa-tion.

Whereupon, previous to entering upon any business, in order to preserve the peace and avoid unnecessary conflict with milita-ry authority of the Government of the Uni-ted States, the following communication was addressed to Gen. Smith ecommanding sub-district of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8, 1867.

10 o'clock A. M. GENERÁL: The General Assembly of this State, at the Winter session, adjourned to re-convene on the 8th of July. 10 o'clock A. M.

Since the adjournment an order was issued from the Commanding-General of this District forbidding it to reasemble.

Subsequent to this order the Attomey. General of the United States had publisher an opinion declaring that military officers are not authorized to vacate civil offices, except upon trial and conviction of occupants.

pants. The undersigned members of the General Assembly of Arkansas respectfully desire to know whether the assembling of the Legis-lature will be prevented by you, as military commander of the State, should its members attempt to convene according to adournment.

There is much unfinished business materially affecting the interests of citzens, which they deem it their duty to complete. They do not desire any conflict, however, with the military force, nor any breach of the peace: inasmuch as the Legislature is a mere civil body, with no powers of resist-

Hence we have deemed it advisable, in behalf of the Senate and the House of Repbenair of the Senate and the House of Rep-resentatives, which branches respectively of the General Assembly it is our duty to keep alive by adjournment from day to day, and by sending for absent members until a quo-rum may be had, to ascertain from you if

our pacific efforts to that end would call forth military interference. If convenient, an answer is requested by twelve o'clock M., the hour fixed for meet

Respectfully, John R. Fellows, Senator Twenty-second District; John R. Eakin, Representative Hempstend County; F. J. Cameron, Representative Dallas County; B. J. S. Dedlock, Representative Saline County; R. C. Newton, Representativo Pulaski

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. H. Smith commanding, &c., Headquarters. Which communication was shortly re-

turned with the following indorsement

H'D'QR'S SUB-DISTRICT OF ARK., LITTLE ROCK, July 8, '67.

Respectfully returned. In the absence of other instructions, the order of Brevet Major General Ord, commanding Fourth Military District, forbidding the reassembling of the Legislature of Arkansas, will certainly

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Smith.

and of one

Samuel M. Mills, First Lieutenant, Adjutant Twenty-eight Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Rev. James Mitchel, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Richmond, with a very strong indorsement by Governor Peirpoint and Judge Underwood, setting forth the great need of a church edifice for our denomination in that city. Respecting the necessity of the case, the circular forcibly observes that it becomes absolutely necessary to occupy the great centres of influence once held by us in the South; for no seceding branch of Methodism can do the work of the parent body or carry an independent and untrammeled gospel to the families of the land. This has become matter of painful experience.

Governor Peirpoint remarks : "There is great need of the church building above referred to; it is one of the ne cessities of the times at this point .-The spirit of the southern pulpit is the spirit of the southern purph is thoroughly disloyal, active in the propagandism of rebel sentiment, and in cherishing a hope that 'the lost cause' may be gained by the destruction of a Republican govercment in this country. I regard the establish-ment of loyal churches throughout the South as the great means of counteracting this influence."

And Judge Underwood characteristi cally says:

"The fashionable pulpits of this city have all been false to their trust and to the claims of humanity, and as a natural result the general conscience is almost paralyzed. Poverty and sin abound. Quite independent of these political and social considerations, or placing them in a position altogether secondary we are fully satisfied that our Church has a mission in the South, and especially in such a place as Richmond which should not be left unfulfilled and for the accomplishment of that work at that place, a suitable house of worship is necessary. Mr. Mitchell, therefore, appeals for " material aid, which, we trust, will not be withheld .-New York Christian Advocate.

The "bomb-proofs" and others who "snuffed the battle afar off," are abusing Gen. Longstreet for his letters in favor of reconstruction under the military bills. This calls forth the following bitter piece of irony from an exchange :

The Israelites have been much pitied because the rascally Egyptians com-pelled them to make bricks without straw; but the Southern editor who boldly stayed at home, flung metaphorical flags to the breeze, charged in the abstract, vanquished theoretically, wrote without brains, printed without ink or paper, published without adver-tisers or subscribers, and stood magscribers, and stood maghanimously in the gap when the very devils had deserted—this is the man for laurels and complimentary liquor while living, and for a stately monu-ment when dead.

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND .- The Maryland farmers are threshing their wheat, which, in the upper counties, promises a fair crop; in the lower counties the prospects of the crop are indifferent. Corn promises well. To-Tobacco prospects are very unfavorable; the season is altogether too wet.

FATE OF A PEACE MISSIONARY. In connection with the peace question and the reluctance of the Richmond authorities the reluctance of the Richmond authorities to give any countenance to efforts looking in that direction, Mr. Stephens told me a strange story, which I believe has never been published, of the fate of an unfortunate peace emissary from the North. It appears that in the spring of 1864, a person named Caball, from one of the Western States, was taken prisoner at the battle of Olustee or Is-land Pond, in Florida, whither he had gone for the purpose of being taken prisoner and for the purpose of being taken prisoner and thus gaining admittance within the Confed-erate lines. On his capture Caball was taken to Andersonville, from which place he wrote a letter to the place he wrote a letter to Stephens, who was then at his home here, setting forth that the writer had come, after consultation with the leading peace men in the West and in Washington, WILLIAMS' MILL, Chatham County,

July 20, 1867. W. W. HOLDEN & Sox :- A Republican mass meeting was held at the Freedmen's School-house near Williams' Mill. on Friday the 19th inst., which was largely attended.

On motion, Mr. John Smith was called to the Chair and J. R. Clements appointed Secre-tary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting. A committee of five consist-ing of Burbin Holland and J. R. Clements, whites, James Mason, Henry Bailey and Haywhiles, James Mason, Henry Daney and Hay-wood Scott, colored, were appointed to draft resolutions which were cordially endorsed by the meeting. The Chairman then introduc-ed Mr. J. B. Hutchings, of Raleigh, who gave the Freedmen some very good advice. The next speaker introduced was Maj. R. W. York, of Wake County. He stated that h did not come prepared to give any advice, that be did not expect to be called on. He had charity for all and malice towards none. He spoke at some length on the subject o Education. Mr. Jones, of Raleigh, was next introduced, but it will take an abler pen than mine to give his remarks the justice they de serve. He was greeted with rounds of ap-plause. The next speaker introduced was Mr. Gunter, of Chatham. He spoke to the point and gave the secessionists what they well deserve. Every thing passed off quietly The speaking was interrupted for a short time by a beavy fall of rain, which was badly needed in this section of the country. At night a Council of the U. L. A. was opened and forty-one initiated.

Very respectfully, JOHN R. CLEMENTS, Sec'y.

Enclosed I send you the following resolu ions : Resolved, That we heartily and cordially endorse the preamble and resolutions adopt-ed at Haywood, in this County, on the 1st

day of June last. Resolved, That the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses, for their determined efforts to restore the rebel States to the Union on a thoroughly loyal basis, well descrives the commendations of every patriot throughout the State, and we a portion of the people of Chatham County, North-Carolina, in a public meeting at the Freedmen's School house, near Williams' Mill, assembled this day, do hereby extend to that patriotic body our heartfelt and unreserved thanks for its noble endeavors in our behalf.

Resolved. That we commend the action the State Executive Committee in calling a Convention to meet in the City of Raleigh

on the 4th of September next. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to W. W. Holden & Son for publication, requesting every paper in the State friendly to Republicanism-equal and equal and exact justice to all-to copy.

WHITE AND COLOBED CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION IN ALABAMA.-Montgomery, Ala., July 22.-Gen. J. H. Clanton, as chairman of the executive committee of the State Convention that appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Johnson Convention last year, has issued a call for a convention of conserhas issued a call for a convention of conser-vatives of Alabama, to meet at Montgomery on the 3d of September next. The colored people are invited to participate. The pro-posed Convention is warmly endorsed by the anti-reconstruction journals.

## Appointment by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, July 28. The term of Sheriff Dent, of Columb having expired, Gen. Sickles has issued an order appointing F. M. Green to succeed him, and requiring the latter to take the test

to the white people that the no escape from the present state of things-from military rule, from disfranchisement, and from the paralysis of industry, except through the gate of reconstruction, offered by the acts of Congress. Opposition to those acts, whether active or passive, will be equal-ly unavailing. Failure to form a State government will remit the control of affairs entirely to the hands of the military, or to those of persons who can take the test oath. On the other hand, reconstruction under the

acts of Congress will immediately restore five-sixths of the people to their rights un-der the Constitution, and will render easy and certain the restoration of the remain der

To the people of color I would say, I rejoice that you are free. It is a consummation my heart has yearned for from my youth up. I desired that it should come peaceful-ly, with the consent of the white people; and I have from my early manhood devoted all the energies of my mind to the work of convincing white men that black men have equal rights in the sight of God, and should have equal rights before human tribunals with themselves. And now that you are free, and also citizens and voters, I take the liberty of advising you to live on the very best terms with your white neighbors, and with those who formerly held you as slaves. Listen to no man who whispers the word confiscation in your ears, or disfranchisement, or injury in any form to your law-abiding white neighbors. Remember that if you were born slaves, the white people were born slaveholders, or were brought up amid pre-judices, and under unjust laws, which exis-ted before they were born. We are all more or less the creatures of circumstances; and as custom under the old order of things procustom under the old order of things pro-duced unjust prejudices against you, so cus-tom under the new order of things will change prejudices and opinions, and turn them in your favor, if you are true to your-selves. For, as Shakespeare says, he who is true to himself will be false to no man.

There are eminent men in Congress, and in the Northern States, who have talked loosethe Northern States, who have talked loose-ly about a general confiscation of the pro-perty of the Southern people. I am sure they have no real conception of the fearful calamities they would produce if their pol-icy were carried out. They would ruin the black people as well as the whites; the loyal as well as the disloyal; for they would de-stroy all credit and confidence all enterwise stroy all credit and confidence, all enterprise and effort, and thus make it impossible to give employment to laborers. All house ser-vants, field hands, and laborers of every kind vants, field hands, and incorers of every kind would lose their places if those who have pro-perty are to be deprived of it by confiscation. No crops would be raised; and starvation every where where would follow, as it has tol-lowed in the track of the great armies which lowed in the track of the great armies which contended against each other in the South. If confiscation should take place, I warn the colored people against indulging the hope that they would get anything by it. I know the thing will never happen, and that it is morally impossible; but if we suppose for a moment that it is undertaken, we may be sure that it will call forth, cr produce the most heartless and corrupt set of officials that ever existed, and that they would steal everything. heartless and corrupt set of officials that ever existed, and that they would steal everything, squander everything, and leave nothing for the government or for the colored people.— But be assured that nothing of the kind is thought of by any considerable body of men in Congress. Demagogues may come among you and tell you otherwise to deceive you, and to secure your votes; but they are as little your friends as they are the friends of the white people. If you doubt it, ask them how long they have been the champions of your rights. In ninety-nine cases out of a hun-dred you will find that such men would have sold you to the sugar planters and cotton planters of the far South at any time before

you were set free. To whites and blacks I would say, let us cease talking of the past. We can never agree as to the ments of the great controver-sy. But in the future there is but one course left open. We will make a constitution as

Resolved, That we respectfully ask Gen. Sickles to issue an order prohibiting the Rebel Legislature of this State from meeting again. Resolved, That we endorse the action of

the Republican Convention held at Raleigh on 27th March last.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power as good citizens to aid Gen. Sickles in carrying out to the *letter*, the recent action f Congress. Revolved. That the proceeding of this of Co

neeting be published in the Standard, and other Republican papers are requested to copy. BRYANT WILLIAMS, Chairman,

JOSEPH STAFFORD, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Secretaries, vierod mis ne.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS :-- I have by accident picked up, at the room of a friend, a copy of a rebel sheet published in the city of Ra-leigh, and dated July 18th, 1867. The folowing paragraph attracts my notice: "The fourth of July orator at Elizabeth

City (who we will guarantee is a candidate for something) went a bow-shot beyond any

of his cotemporary "gloriflers" meulogizing Mr. Lincoln," &c. I had supposed that old Bro. Pell had consented some time ago to repent and be-come a good man. The hearts of some of your correspondents were touched about the date of his recent affliction, and they with-draw their fire, supposing that just visita-tion of Divine Providence would serve as a warning and lead him to consider and amend his ways. But as it seems to have failed. they may find it necessary to deal with him

they may find it necessary to deal with him again, and a little more severely. Do you suppose he has any such great ven-eration for the character of George Washing-ton as to be troubled at his disparagement? His heart was wandering, when he wrote, after the gods of the Confederacy. Suppose the name of Jeff Davis had been used where that of President Lincoln was would Bro that of President Lincoln was, would Bro Pell and his readers have been displeased No one is likely to convince our people of the sincerity of his attachment to the "father of our country" while he manifestly hates er of our country" while he manifestly hates the national government, dishonors the na-tional birth-day, and so far as he dare, flouts the national flag. What right have they who sought to destroy the country of Wash-ington—who at heart detest the nation whom his valor, and skiller and goodness established—who riddled with bullets on the battle-field, the flag beneath whose folds Washington and his brave compatriots fought—what right have they thus sacrileg-jously to mention his name i There is not iously to mention his name i There is not a foreign nation, but that loves the flag and country of Washington more than Bro. Pell and his political school. It is truly refresh-ing to hear brazen-faced traitors prate of

ing to hear brazen-faced traitors prate of statesmanship and patriotism ! The name and memory of Washington will always be revered by the true and loyal of this country. For his many sterling traits of character, he stands peerleas upon the pages of history. Washington fought to se-cure the liberties of his own countrymen, and to maintain the principle that all men are created free and endowed with the ina-lienable right of liberty. Jeff Davis and his followers deviced the principle and fought to fasten the chains of alavery on millions.— Abraham Lincoln will be forever honored Abraham Lincoln will be forever honored and loved by the good and true triends of human liberty for his unselfishness in break-ing off the shackles that bound a race-not of his own color and blood, as in the case of Washington-but a down-trodden and help-less race, and in ushering them into light and freedom.

It was no love for Washington, but hatred for Lincoln and the government, an oppor-tunity to let off a little rebel steam and a personal pique, that caused Bro. Pell to pen

herefor Resolved, That we cheerfully concur in the reconstruction programme of the Con-gress of the United States, which after trying the effects of gentle means and failed,

K. J. KENEDY, Sec'y.

Washington News.

out testimony. He admits all in relation to the attack on Seward and the intended at-tack on President Johnson, as a part of the same transaction that resulted in the murder

of Lincoln. The testimony of Surratt shoot

ing Union prisoners was admitted as show-ing malice. The evidence as to Jacob Thompson's complicity was ruled out.

Revenue receipts yesterday, \$755,000.

for meddling in politics.

kansas, in benalt of themselves and of each of said Houses, and of the people of Arkan-sas, their constituents, do most solemnly protest against such military impediment to the discharge of their duties, under the Con-stitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, have had to resort to a more severe method and the Constitution of the United States; and do insist that the General assembly has to reclaim the erring people of the South. Resolved, That we hold that all men are the right to convene now, or at any time hereafter when said impediment may be recreated free and equal and should enjoy equal rights and privileges under a republican form of government. moved.

And further, the clerk and Secretary of Resolved. That we sincerely exult in the the House and Senate, are requested to spread upon their respective journals a copy of these proceedings and protest; and that fact that as a nation we are now absolutely a nation of freemen, and that the sun in al its course over our wide spread country ne longer shines on the brow of a slave; with copies of the same be transmitted to the President of the United States, to Congress out reservation we heartily endorse the great measure of civil rights impartial enfranchise and to Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Fourth Military District; and that a copy be furnished His Excellency, Isaac Murphy, Governor of the State of Arkausas, with the ment without any property qualification con-ferred without distinction of color, and that we are ready to unite in the early practical attainment of these inestimable privileges. request that the same be filed in the office of attainment of these inestimable privileges. Resolved, That as the most potent and ef-ficient means by which the South can speed-ily regain her lost prosperity, we carnestly advocate a spreading of knowledge and ed-ucation among all men, and that to the at-tainment of this great end, we demand and shall persistently and firmly insist upon the absolute right of free discussion and free speech on all subjects of public interest. Denied Theorem in the speech of th

the Secretary of State. A true and complete copy of proceedings and correspondence. E. P. LINZEE.

Attest : Assistant Clerk House of Repres

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR, INT. REV.,

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR, INT. REV., FIFTH DISTRICT, N. C., Greensboro', July 16, 1867. Distillers are hereby notified that the order of Maj. Gen. Sickles, in relation to distilled spirits, has no reference whatever to the dis-tillation of Peach or Apple Brandy. Parties wishing to distil Brandy will ob-serve the following rules : I. Make application to the Assistant As-sessor of their parametive divisions for permit speech on all subjects or public interest. Resolved, That we will support no man for office who does not stand fairly and squarely upon the platform of the Republican party. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the North-Carolina Standard for publication, with a request that all Repub-lican papers of the State copy. ALEX. BRYANT, Chin'n.

essor of their respective divisions for permit

to take out license. II. File bond with Collector and take out II. File bond with conector and taken in a license to distil. In no case fail to pay the special tax. Bonds will not be taken in a less sum than five hundred dollars. WASHINGTON, July 28. The testimony in the Surratt case closed and the arguments commenced yesterday.— Judge Fisher ruled upon the motion to strike

less sum than five hundred dollars. III. Have brandy assessed and make  $\pi$ port every ten days if it is the intention  $\psi$ pay without placing the spirits in bond. If the intention is to bond the spirits, they must first be inspected and then placed is

the intention is to bond the spirits, thy must first be inspected and then placed is bond where the assessment will be made. IV. Keep correct record of amount distil-led each day, amount of material used, list of for whom any spirits may be sold, and for whom any distilling may be doae. V. Parties situated in neighborhoods where large quantities of brandy will be dis-tilled, and who are desirous of having a bonded warehouse for the storeage of spirit-uons liquors, will make application to this office at once; said application will be favor ably considered. The application should state in fall the location of the premises proposed to be used

Thompson's complicity was ruled out. Mr. Carrington made the opening speech, addressing the Court on the five legal points submitted. He spoke three hourse and will continue his remarks to the Jury on Mon-day. He will probably occupy the whole day. Bradley and Merrick will follow for the defence. Picrpoint will close. The speeches will occupy all of this week. location of the premises proposed to he used as a bonded ware house, description of

The remaining portion of Table Rock, Niagara, was blown away yesterday. premises, &c. A faithful compliance with the law is all that is required. Every encouragement will be given distillers of Brandy by all officers connected with this office, and all leniency which the law allows will be extended. [Signed,] JNO. CRANE, Collector. It is reported here that 3,000 Coolies ar expected to arrive at New Orleans, under contracts made by a Commissioner of the Celestial government, with certain planters in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

It is reported that Gen. Sickles has arrest Mone EXECUTIONS IN MEXICO. —Gen. Vid-auri was shot on the 12th inst., at 8 in the morning, having been found in a house on San Camillo-street, having disguised him-self with a pair of false mustaches, and was well provided with funds, over \$5,000 being found in his possession. Marquez has not been fourd yet, and Lacunza also is still hid somewhere. Gen. O'Horan was found in a box which a carman was taking outside of the rity when the populace threw themselves ed several military officers in his department Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, d parts on leave of absence next month for home. He has been on duty here eight years. Wilmington Newspapers.

WILMINGTON, July 25, P. M. The Daily Dispatch has been sold to a company of Northern men. It will be con-ducted after August 1st under Republican the city, when the populace threw themselves on him and hacked him into pieces. Dos Pedro C. Negrete, Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonics under Maximilian, was caught on the 2d at the Paso del Marho.

W. H. Bernard has announced his inten-tion of starting a new daily paper here at an early day.

Rev. T. W. Conway lately found a broth-er of Fred. Douglas in New Orienns. He not his family have since arrived at Rochester, New York, where Fred lives. They had not One of the richest men in New England Augustus Heneway, of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000, is confined in an insane asylum. 

bide state in hart

met for forty years. Superstanting of the second to second