RALEIGH, N. C ..

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

NEWS SUMMARY. THE speech of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, at Lancaster, Pa., on the 6th, was devoted to a de- of our government towards those afflicted fence of the policy of "reconstruction" as against by the late war is fully exemplified by that of "restoration." According to that distinguished leader, the only safety lies in Government treating the seconded States as conquered act of Congress approved March 3d; 1865. and alien, and in discarding the theory that they have never been outside the Union. They were combated during the war as foreign belligerents would have been-they themselves invited the contest on these terms; we are at liberty to avail ourselves of the privileges of victors. On no other principle of procedure can trial and punishment of traitors be had, since they would then be presented before civil courts in the the location of his Bureau. Circular No. States which were the scene of their treason .-Not otherwise can the trial of W1rz before a military commission be justified. Not otherwise even the action of the President is imposing conditions upon the conventions which are to'remodel the State governments; for this is reconstruction, not restoration, which must be full and impartial. This position fortified, Mr. Stevens advances to another: "The property of the rebels shall pay our national debt, and indemnify freedmen and loyal sufferers." To effeet this he would confiscate the 'real estate of 70,000 rebels, who own above 200 acres each, together with the lands of their several States. Realizing thus, from a small fraction of the population, 394,000,000 acres out of the aggregate of 465,000,000, he would divide this territory No. 5, May 30, contains rules and reguinto convenient farms, giving (say) 40 acres to lations for assistant commissioners, every adult male freedman, or 40,000,000 in all. The residue, 354,000,000, he would likewise divide, and sell to the highest bidder. An average of \$10 per acre would net \$3,540.000,- tled equitably for the colored men in the 000. The odds should go toward the payment of pensions and the indemnification of loyal men North and South; the billions, toward liquidating the national debt. Probably we shall hear ers and making voluntary agreements .more of this project in the House next Decem-

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 14th, 1865, has been published, in which the following statements ap-

brought large numbers to the city to-day. It is estimated that not less. than 10,000 persons attended the sale, two-thirds of whom were freed. men. The stock brought enormous prices, one team, six mule, selling for \$1,265-much hi her than previous to the war. Freedmen bid freely and bought largely. There were numerous conflicts between the two races, but I hear of no serious injuries. The former slave begins to assert himself in some cases too much

If, after a short half year of ignorant freedom, the "former slave begins to assert himself in some cases too much," what may be expected of the transportation of refugees except Anglo-Saxon people will melt like snowhim when he has received a decent education? Of course he won't work-at least thousands of Southerners say so-but some how or another he does work and gets money, by the use of Commissioner. Circular No. 10, July which he stands in the way of many.

The people of the South may as well recognize the fact now, as after a while, that the freedmen are honest, industricus and capable of transact- reports, and rosters of all officers and ing business in an able manner.

setts, presented in its choice of Vice Presidents two wonderful instances of the 'changes which have taken place in public opinion during the past five years. Benj F Butler, a man who was the head and front of the Breckenridge p: rty of the North during the Presidential campaign of 1860, sat by the side of the Rev. L. A Grimes, a colored minister of one of the Boston churches, both filling the office above mentioned. The man who, but a short time since, would have predicted such a thing would have been hooted at as a fool or a fanatic. Truly the world

THERE being no provision for the education of colored people by the State law of Mississippi, 15, Sept. 12, defines what is meant by and the colored people of Vicksburg having in a public meeting consented to assess upon themselves a fund for the support of schools in that city, Col. Thomas, Ass't. Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs of that State, has issued an order appointing a school committee for the purpose of collecting and properly disbursing the funds thus raised. Col. Thomas concludes his order by saying the movement is highly creditable to the colored citizens of Vicksburg, and it properly and cordially carried out, will be very

THE Freedmen's Employment Agency has been officially instructed that in disbursing supplies to freedmen in the District of Columbia, a discrimination be particularly made between the dependent and those who are natives or residents, in order that the latter may be required to look to the proper municipal authorities for aid. This action seems to have become necessary in consequence of the large number of colored men who think they are entitled to govern-

people to bury old personal prejudices and dis-likes, whether in the State or nation, and unite as one man to the support of the government and the building up of the State.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the effort in Connecticut to get rid of color-distinctions altogether, the people of Newport, in the adjoining State, have held by our government, the system in at last evercome their prejudices and thrown Cuba had strong backing up. But now open their schools to white and black children that it has fallen here, it there stands impartially.

GEN. GILLMORE and Gov. Perry have just arranged that the civil courts of South Carolina shall be restored, to their former jurisdiction, ex- in Spain, also works against the continucept in cases which involve the people of color, ance of slavery in the colonies. The Lib-which will be tried in courts of the provost mar-erals of Spain, like those of every Euro-

been transferred to the service of the Freed- Even in the Conservative party, the sys- are on our watch-tower. They will suf-

not yet been designated. Sam is strong enough to put them down, and is abolition, will, before the close of next will not stop to counsel justice or mercy.

"THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU."

The above is the generally accepted title of one of the most benificent organizations of the different departments of the United States Government. Its objects are charitable, and the generosity its operations. It was established by an under the title of "A Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." Major General O. O. Howard was subsequently appointed to its head, and his first circular is dated May 15. It announces his entrance upon his duties and 2, May 19, announces the scheme of subordination and official duty, in connection with the charitable, industrial and educational aims of the Bureau. Circular 3, May 29, orders the retention of abandoned lands then under cultivation by freedmen, at least until he growing crops are secured to them, and their labor fully of officers and teachers of freedmen in the Department of Washington. Circular among which are a provision for adjusting difficulties which would not be set- sas. courts, and a guaranty of the freedom of the blacks in choosing their own employ-Order No. 110 of the War Department, June 6, directs all officers of the Treasury and all military officers to turn over the abandoned lands in their possession to the Freedmen's Bureau. Circular No. sioners to make estimates of the supplies needed for the coming quarter, and allows teachers to purchase rations on the same terms as commissioned officers, in-

provided for. Circular No. 8, June 20. fixes the ration for refugees and freedmen. Circular No. 9, July 6, prohibits tained against you by your Christian where humanity evidently demands it. drifts on the mountain-side before the and then only by the requisition of the 11, provides for monthly reports of refugees and freedmen, for land and school civilians on duty. Circular No. 11, July THE late Republican Convention in Mas schu- 12, conveys instructions to assistant commissioners and other officers. Circular No. 12, July 14, directs the agents of the Bureau to co-operate with the Army and Navy Claim Agency of the Sanitary Commission, which desires to extend its gratuitous services to colored soldiers and their families. Circular No. 13, being prematurely issued, was rescinded. It mer masters boast that they will get is superseded by No. 15. Circular No. 14, Aug. 17, contains instructions to medical and other officers. Circular No. abandoned lands and what by confiscated. When any assistant commissioner is satisfied that the United States has acquired no title to land by abandonment, confiscation, sale, or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants. Accurate lists are therefore pistels on your defenceless bosoms, and to be kept, and monthly reports made of lands under the control of the commis- mies. If you will walk circumspectly sioners. As much of them is to be set apart as is needed for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, selecting these which most clearly belong to the ing your duty. If you do, you will get keeping of the Bureau. The steps for out of employment, and no good man recovering abandoned lands to be taken by those who are pardoned by the President are prescrited. Evidence of special Saxon. He is awfully alarmed at the

certain tenure. As long as the "institution" existed in this country, and was upalone, in execrable solitude, on the North you may know them wherever you may dustry, though at some personal inconve- and Winter trade of this section. American continent. The new power,im- meet them, it it be at the ballot-box, for nience; keep out of debt; work, if possiportance and energy of the Liberal party ance of slavery in the colonies. The Lib-BY AN order issued from the War Departsent, Brevet Major General Absolute Principles of the State of the St men's Bureau. The locality of his labors has tem has many foes; and it is not unlikely fer no stone unturned in their machinathat, under the influences now operating tions against you and your friends. - would came looking for you and offering THE Indians is the vicinity of Fort Laramie throughout the world in favor of emanci- Neither are they scrupulous as to what you fair wages, living wages. Finally are exceedingly hostile and have attacked and pation, the measures which have been in- kind of weapons they fight with. They murdered several parties of emigrants. Uncle augurated in Spain in favor of gradual are infuriated at your emancipation, and by-and-by be well to migrate, but not year, be pushed to their consummation. "Rule or ruin" is their maxim.

Letter of an Arkansas Judge to a Colored Man.

MR. Brooks:-Heartily sympathizing in your enterprise to establish an organ for the colored citizens of North Carolina, I wish to send you, for my first contribution, the following plain-spoken letter from an honest Judge, and member of the Arkansas General Assembly, to James Alexander, an intelligent and wealthy colored citizen of Helena, Ark

The advice and counsel contained in it applies of course equally to all of his race, and is worthy to be followed. Rev. Mr. Butler, a South Carolinian by birth you. Being under an old and imperaand raised in the midst of the strongest live engagement to be on that day in pro-slavery influence, has not only always been a most staunch defender of the Union cause, but has long had a clear obliged to respond thus publicly to your perception of the true issue this war was bound to bring about.

His bold and dauntless advocacy of the inalienable rights of all mankind has drawn down upon him the bitter hatred of Justice and Humanity. I have for thirty in the rebellious States; but when it is of Rebels, and he suffered much in consequence during the war. May he live and justly remunerated. Circular No. long enough yet to see his sacred princi- live to see ours a free country. I now government, and who now hate it as much 4, May 29, is a special call for a meeting, ples triumph over all the powers of dark-ELIAS SMITH."

[From the Little Rock New Era.] HELENA, August 15, 1865. Dear Sir :- I feel it a duty and obliration to address you, and through you Ham's children in the State of Arkan- the Divine purpose. But for Northern

involves your highest and most sacred the feld as well as in the cabinet, the this right will be opposed as was your But for imbecility in high places and infreedom-your right to bear arms-your capacity, if not treason also, in the diright to be educated-and now, your rection of our armies, the rebellion would right to the franchise. In fact the dia- have been speedily suppressed without and degraded, but vicious, lawless, vagathrow you from the saddle of freedom, ibly with new concessions and guarantees and again resnackle you in the gyves of accursed Slavery. You must "watch as "A Government sale of horses and mues 7, June 13, directs the assistant commis-cought large numbers to the city to-day. It is signers to make estimates of the supplies to do your whole duty, for what would be a mountain in one of your mishaps would be but a molehill on the part of your white brother. So be watchful over your own acts, and act well your stead of receiving them gratis as hither- part, for in this all the honor lies. Be to. Transportation and quarters are also loyal as you have been to the Government; be kind, polite, reserved, honest, upright in all your doings In this way the mountain of prejudices now enterfire of a summer sun. You must aid in circulating such intelligence as will enlighten your countrymen on your claim | the branches are bound to wither and de-

> You have friends who will stand by and aid you in this hour of trial and sore conflict if you will do your duty to yourselves and country. Once you constituted a large umbrella for the lazy white man, for while you took the sun he took dollars or tall back on his own muscle. reduced to writing. Already your feryour labor cheaper than in the days of yore. Again I advise you to have as little to do with white men as possible .-Do not run about at night; stay at home and read, and learn to read. There are many white men with black hearts who to steadfast industry. You have had chance before a jury of white men.

I am speaking of such white men as robbed you during the war, with drawn such as are known to be your deadly eneyou will find Jordan an easy road to travel. You must work. You know how and what is work-the amount that constitutes a day's work, without dodgwill have anything to do with you .-Keep yourselves to yourselves, and mix now one of the chief pretexts for denying as little as possible with the Angloparden, er the prescribed oath of amnes- idea of negro equality. I hope that this ister to others' vicious appetites, no matter At a political meeting, held in Dinwiddies court-house, Virginia, last week, the Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Norfolk, a candidate for Congress, unade a speech, in which he asserted that he, as District attorney, has received orders to suspend all serious for confiscations. He appealed to the appealed to the appealed to the prescribed oath of amnessing of the two colors will now what is the temptation. Stand quietly admixing of the two colors will now what is the temptation. Stand quietly and respectfully aloof from all Whites who see fit to regard you as inferiors merely because of your color. Keep away, or does not forgive us, the devil will get admixing of the two colors will now what is the temptation. Stand quietly and respectfully aloof from all Whites who see fit to regard you as inferiors merely because of your color. Keep away, from all cities, unless you are does not forgive us, the devil will get agreed to the surrender of lands under cultivation is imposed as in circular No. 3.

I do not think that politicians are sure of making money rapidly, and virginial and respectfully aloof from all Whites who see fit to regard you as inferiors merely because of your color. Keep away, from all cities, unless you are sure of making money rapidly, and virginial and respectfully aloof from all whites who see fit to regard you as inferiors merely because of your color. Keep away, from all cities, unless you are sure of making money rapidly. The case we have the color of the two colors will now what is the temptation. Stand quietly and respectfully aloof from all whites who see fit to regard you as inferiors merely because of your color. Keep away, from all cities, unless you are sure of making money rapidly. The color of the two colors will now that the color of the two colors will now that the color of the two colors will now that the color of the two colors will now that the color of the two colors. The color of the two colors will now that the color of the two colors will now that the color of the two colors will no quite ready to debate in favor of your tuously therein. Hold no voluntary rela-SLAVERY IN CUBA.—On various accounts, franchise; they think it is a Gibaralter tions to negro-haters, and bestow no patrock, and that their political bark might ronage on them, though this compel you strand on it. You must watch these men to go without comforts you might otherwho are now aspirants for office, and if wise enjoy. Trade with and patronize they refuse you aid in the hour of your friends, but, above all, each other .greatest need, never trust them. Put an Encourage your brethren who embark in unmistakeable ear mark on them, so that trade or any mechanical or other useful inthis box is your right by conquest, and ble, for men whom you esteem and trust; by emancipation as freemen-as citizens. and each of you become land-holders so Support liberally such papers as advo- soon as you can without running in debt. cate your rights, and see that they are Few know "how much land there is in an COME ONE! COME ALL!

This is a cause that requires work .-

Your right to the elective franchise Her climate is admirable; her soil better, will not be much longer withheld from than is supposed; her inland navigation, the following in the Nashville Daily you, and will prove a blessing to you water-power, timber, minerals, &c., &c., Union and our lacerated country.

Make the education of your children, the best wages offered by good men, next to your service to God, the chief you can save the means of employing end. Truly yours, JAS. A. BUTLER.

To James Alexander, Esq.

To the Colored People of North Carolina. selves independent and desirable customers are to hold a Convention at Raleigh on demand of enfranchisement can, if not the 29th instant, to ask for the Right of already granted, be no longer successfully Suffrage, and that I am among those in- resisted. Your friend, vited by you to be present and counsel Minnesota, I cannot be with you in North Carolina; and, having no address to which I may send you a letter, I am invitation. Let me, therefore, urge and them, as I have done, the serious discus-

entreat you to dom completed in a moment. Old wrongs smile. I hope that, for at least one year and abuses yield slowly to the advances to come, there will be no voting allowed years ardently wished, but, till very recently, dared not to hope, that I might have been laboring to overthrow our see it, and bless God for the wisdom and beneficence-so infinitely transcending much as they dare, and that those shall all human preconception-whereby the be denied who have been praying for it, weakness, infatuation, incapacity, disloyalty, treachery and general unworthiness of men, have been made to subserve subserviency, so enormous that they were The great issue of the day is one that justified in expecting to be aided by it in rights-that of ebon franchise. Of course slaveholders would never have revolted. polical scheme is to unhorse you and seriously affecting your condition-possto slavery. Looking back at the momentous history, the stupendous transformations of the last five years, we must reverently say, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes."-Let us unwaveringly trust that the great work will be prosecuted to its legitimate and logical consummation.

II. Be patient. We may not win a full recognition of your rights directly; but the effort will never be abandoned until its success is assured. And we are no longer resisted by a vast, tenacious pecuniary interest-au all but omnipotent "vested right." Slavery the tree, whereof negro-hate and White prejudice of color are branches, has been cut down .--There is still vitality in the roots, but cay. Yet this is not the work of a day, and we must learn to labor, and [if need

nor provoked to resist lawful authority edgment. with lawless violence. Better suffer wrong in silence, or be worsted in invok- Lady's Own Store, the shade. But now he must cheat you ling the protection of the laws. You see or your children out of your hard-earned what the slaveholders have incurred by resisting authority by force. Let noth-You must be prompt, honest and true to ing tempt or swerve you from the ways your contracts with white men, make as of peace. If you are oppressed and abusfew as possible, and have them mainly ed, appeal to Congress, which will soon have been clothed by the pending Constitutional Amendment with power to Whichever among you resist the law gives a signal advantage to your enemies. Better suffer and trust.

IV. Be diligent. I am exhorting you will steal and have it charged to your enough of that. Not being fools, you account. Such are the prejudices against know that you have to work hard for all you that you would have but little you get, and probably for something more. There cannot be a hundred of you who do L A R not know that you are to work out your your own pecnuiary salvation or miserably perish. But you must be equally diligent in educating yourselves and your children, and must not grudge working an extra hour per day, if needed, to provide yourselves with books and teachers. It is indispensable that you all, or nearly all, acquire the rudiments of a substantial education at the earliest moment, and that you each keep on acquiring useful knowledge at every opportunity to the last day of your lives. Your alleged ignorance is you the Right of Suffrage. V. Respect yourselves. Refuse to min-

acre; and North Carolinians understand this less than most others. If you each had a cabin and four acres of land, you VI. Stay where you belong. It may

sources of unsuspected wealth. Work for yourselves; strive to win the respect and esteem of the better Whites and keep clear of the worse; and be sure that, whenever you shall, by your thrift, have made your-MY COUNTRYMEN: - I heard that you of merchants and others, your righteons HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Sept. 12th, 1865.

Shall the Colored Man Vote? "The question is being agitated in the nation now, Shall the negroes be allowed to vote? To one who has mingled with sions upon the propriety of it, were it not I. Be hopeful. Great reforms are sel- so serious a matter, would provoke a permitted, to say that those shall vote who as ever, and are determined to injure it as and weeping for it, and fighting for it, and now love it with true, loyal hearts, is too unreasonable to be seriously discussed .-To be sure, there is a large mass of negroes who are very degraded, and unfit to exercise the privilege of franchise, and I should assuredly hope for a qualification requiring the ability to read and write.-But this ignorant mass are no more unfit for voters than the large class of poor white citizens, who are not only ignorant ought to be, of course, applied to them well as to the negroes; and there is little doubt as to which will rise above it first In short, the qualification, whatever is may be, must be entirely irrespective of color in order to satisfy either the demands of justice or the interests of the

We extract the above from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Chas. Lowe, Sec'y of the American Unitarian -Association. The reverend gentlemen makes but one mistake, and that is in his phraseology merely. It would be fair from his language to infer that the whole South hate the government, whereas the truth is that there is a majority of the people here who respect it, and we know that respect engenders love. The love of Southerners may no be as deep as that of Northerners for our country, but with the great mass it is suffi-III. Be peaceful. Do not be seduced cient to demand an unqualified acknowl-

T. R. FENTRESS' OLD STAND.

No. 15 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

These goods were purchased during the recent fall of prices in Northern markets and consequently will be sold

They were selected with special reference to the Fall

Servants or children sent to the store with orders will receive the fairest treatment.

SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE CLERKS AT ALWAYS ON HAND TO WAIT ON CUSTOMERS. Sept 31-tf -

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEWS BOYS .- We find

For several years past our citizens have doubtless noticed, amongst the newsboys of Nashville, a slender, dark haired and dark eyed little fellow, who was ever actively and industriously plying his vocation. He was the earliest to be seen in the morning, and the latest at night.— Neither the heat of summer, nor the cold, and ice, and snow and rains of winter deterred him. It often seemed a mystery to us how one so delicate could endure so much. His calls were regularly made at all the Nashville newspaper offices, where his reputation for honesty and promptness, made him a most welcome visitor. He also sold Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York papers. A more diligent and indefatigable trader, in his line, we never knew. He possessed remarkable business talent, and seldom made an investment that did not pay. He made money, and what is better, took care of it. A full share of it be spent upon his mother, and the remainder of the family, but his was casting bread on the waters and always returned to him, sooner or later, with interest. Well, this noble lad, is about to retire from the business. He has purchased a house and lot with the profits of his industry, and has a balance left with which he proposes to educate himself. So the sharp little trader, will for several years after this, be a school boy. Of course he will be a-zealous determined student. He has learned in the school of experience the value of time and steady application, and his training will avail him in the school house. When he graduates and bids adiou to the school room, he will then be fitted for any kind of business, and we doubt not will again enter on a career of justice in some useful calling .-Who will not join us in wishing prosperity and happiness, so long as he may live, to Charley Griffith.

To boys of every color and class, the above brief statement of the result of close and economical application to business, is filled with importance. We expect that several large fortunes will be made by the juveniles of this State in the sale of the

President Lincoln's Views on the Suffrage

A New York dispatch, or Sept. 25th, says that the Southern Advocate, of Sept. 12, publishes the followgextract from the late President Lincoln's letter to Jeneral Wadsworth, who fell at the battle of the Wilderness. The letter, which is of a private charicter, is to be sent to Gen. Wadsworth's family. It shows that Mr. Lincoln, who desired the bestowal of be elective franchise upon the blacks, was also at an early day in favor of granting universal amnesty.

access in the field, the same being followed by a aval and cheerful submision on the part of the South, f universal amnesty should not be accompanied with iniversal suffrage; and now, since you know my rivate inclinations as to what terms should be granti to the South, in the contingency mentioned, I will ere add that, if our success should be thus realized, llowed by such desired results, I cannot see, if universal amnesty is granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting, in return, universal uffrage, or, at least, suffrage on the basis of intellience and military service. How to better the conlition of the colored race has been a study which has sttracted my serious and careful attention; hence think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall oursus in the premises regarding it. A religious duy, as the nation's guardian of these people, who have o heroically vindicated their manhood on the battlefield, where in assisting to save the life of the Repubic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to he ballot, which is but the humane protection of the dag they have so fearless'y defended.

FREEDMEN'S BUSEAU .- The Bureau has received on official report from Dr. M K Hogan Surgeonn-Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Caroina He had personally visited and inspected the amps, barracks, hospitals, &c., at Beaufort, Newbern and Roanoke Island.

There are two settlements near Newbern. "Trent settlement" contains a out five thousand freedmen; is pretty well located across the Trent river from Newbern; is built as a town, with streets, &c. There are only about eleven hundred receivng Government rations

On Roanoke Island there are about thirty-five hundred; twenty-two hundred of whom are receivng rations being under fourteen years of age. Near Beautort there are two small settlements, named respectively New Town and Hamm cks, containing from three to five hundred persons.

Surgeon Hogan says that, as general thing. the people live in good comfortable log houses, but a large p rtion of those r siding near Newbern and on Roanoke Island are suffering from the various torms of intermittant and remittant fevers The on y medical attendance the people in the several localities have ever received has been that casually, b t entirely inadequate, supplied by the medicas officers stationed near by Four medical officers to ttend to the se per ed for, and will be forwarded by the bureau.

NUMBER OF NEGRO TROOPS .- The whole number of colored troops mustered into tue service of the United States since the commencement of the war is 180,000. Of . these no less than 50,000 either died or were killed in battle; a proportion of casualities far greater than among the white troops. Sixty thousand have recently been mustered out, leaving 70,000 still in the service. A very considerable army of itself.

A paper was picked up in the State House at Raleigh, N C., which purported to be a bill entitled "An Act to permit persons of African descent to choose their own masters and become slaves." The beneficent plans of the projector of the bill seem to have been defeated on the question of reading it a third time. The document was sent to Adjutant General Schouler.

THE Alexandria, (Va.,) Journal, referring to the late decision in the County Court that by the Bill of Rights negroes were entitled to trial by jary, shows that by the same Bill of Rights negroes have the right to vote, quoting the words that "all men showing sufficient evidence of common interest in and attachment to the community have the right of suffrage."