asked witness to examine and see if it was loaded. Witness said "all right," but did not examine it. There were two or three other pistols drawn in the crowd. Witness was frightened, as he thought that Sheriff Hardie had been killed. Saw Tolar have on a pistol, but did not see him have it out; it was in his belt. When witness said "all right" to Phillips, he (witness) turned around to look at the pistol, but Phillips put it behind him under his coat. It was a large pistol. Soon after, witness heard Phillips offer to show it to some one else. Saw Tolar after the pistol fired; he stood about the market house a little while and then witness lost sight of him. Witness then went up town. Had been summoned as a witness in this case, and when witness arrived in Wilmington, on his way up here, he was told that he was going to be arrested, and he came up to Raleigh and reported to Gen. Avery, and was turned over to the officer of the day.

Cross-examined: Made no agreement with others to attend Bebee's trial; heard of the attempt on Miss Massie, Sunday evening, maybe before. Know of no combination to kill Bebee, and did not expect it. Witness father told him not to go as the blacks might attempt to rescue Bebee; not to get into any fuss. Has not seen Tolar in eight or ten days before; he had been absent. Tolar frequently stopped at witness' store. Never has had Tolar's pistol in his hand, thinks it was a large pistol; has a navy pistol at home, it is about the size of the one exhibited.

Heard Maltsby say, he had come to stand Bebee's bail; if Bebee was innocent, he (Maltsby) was Bebee's friend, but if guilty he would have nothing to do with him.

Heard him ask Bond if Archy was guilty. Witness and Maltsby were then near Becky Ben's stall; saw Bond and others at the carriage with the ladies; Tom Powers talked with them. Don't think Tolar went to the carriage. Tom Powers was weeping and seemed completely overcome. Did not see Sykes or Oliphant there. Did not hear anybody say, "rally boys," but heard some one say, "here comes the rascal." "Monk" had a knife and said "if they would let him, he would like to fix him." Saw Tom Powers grasp Bebee under the arch; heard Sheriff Hardie say "go away Tom, the prisoner is mine." "Monk" had an ordinary knife, and was not pushing up when he talked about "fixing him." The negroes outside seemed much excited.—Heard somebody say "fix him," or "kill him," while on the pavement; heard some one say, "there, he is trying to get away." Saw the pistol fired; saw the muzzle of it when it went off. Tolar was close to witness when the pistol fired; the person who fired it was to the left and front of witness. Saw three or four pistols there.

Witness admits that he told nothing of Philips' pistol to the Coroner's Jury; is not positive he told Mr. Fuller about Phillips before yesterday. Saw John Armstrong before the pistol fired, about sixteen feet from Tolar; after the pistol fired he was near the same place. Witness went to the market house after Tolar was arrested and stood in the same place and thought over the occurrence, position, &c., to refresh his memory.

To the Questions of the Court:—Am a Mason; Capt. Tolar is a Mason.

Re-Direct:—Nothing was asked witness at the inquest about Philips.

Court adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

Henderson Locking, sworn: Live in Fayetteville. Was at the market house when Bebee was killed; saw Bebee brought down stairs. Heard Tom Powers demand the prisoner. Saw "Monk" with a knife.—Bebee was upon the pavement when shot; saw smoke and heard report, but did not see who shot. The smoke arose about four or five feet from Bebee and near the edge of the pavement. Saw Sam Phillips have a pistol immediately after the firing; saw no other pistol that day. It was a repeater, about ten or twelve inches long. Did not see Capt. Tolar then or afterwards, that day. Know of no agreement to kill Bebee.

Cross Examined: Rose early that morning. Heard of the attempt on Miss Massie that morning. Jordan Branch told me about it; others also told me. Did not hear that an attempt would be made to kill Bebee that day. Had no reason to expect it. The carriage was about twenty or thirty feet from the east end of the market house. If Tolar or Powers went to the carriage, witness did not see them. Saw no signs of violence on Miss Massie; saw her crying. As Bebee came down, witness heard no cries of "there he comes," or "there he is," or "there is the damned rascal," or "rally boys." Saw Powers grab at Bebee and demand him, but saw no knife in his hand. Heard Sheriff say "stand back, gentlemen." Did not see Sheriff grab Tom Powers' wrist. Powers was in the midst of the crowd when he made his demand.

"Monk's" knife was small; did not see the knife strike Bebee. The crowd pressed on Bebee, from the time Powers demanded him until he was shot. Heard no cries or blows by clubs.

Witness thinks the day was tolerably still. Was not looking particularly at Bebee when the shot was fired. Saw Sam Phillips with a pistol just after; did not see any smoke come from it; did not see him take a cap off or rub it. Thought then that Phillips did the shooting; told his wife so. Told James Atkinson about it two or three weeks ago, since he heard that Sam Philips had turned State's evidence.

Was summoned Monday. Is not a Mason. No particular acquaintance of Tolar's; brother-in-law of Atkinson's.

After shooting, left immediately. Heard no one say Tolar did it.

Sebastian Arey, sworn: Was present at the market house when Bebee was killed, saw a large crowd there. When Bebee came down saw an attempt made by the crowd to take him away from the Sheriff. Saw the crowd rush towards Bebee and heard Sheriff say "stand back, gentlemen." Saw a hand with a knife in it; can't say whose it was. When out on the sidewalk, Bebee tried to get away; saw him struggle and fall. Hardie was at his back. Saw Phillips have a pistol about that time.

The crowd pushed, and some cried "shoot him," "kill him." The pistol Phillips had seemed to be pointing towards witness.—Witness jumped and just then heard a pistol fire; saw smoke; can't say who fired the pistol. Pistol was five feet from Bebee's head. Bebee fell with his head West and feet East, one foot off the pavement. Witness talked about it there, and was told he had better not say anything about it. Did not see Tolar that day.

Cross-Examined: Went there before Bebee was brought from the guard-house. saw the ladies come down; saw Hollingsworth there, with a belt and pistol on. Told about this to Ichabod Davis, three or four weeks ago. Told no one else, except Mr. Fuller. Did not hear knife fall on the pavement; heard "kill him," "kill him." Saw the pistol in Sam Phillips' hand; it had a square barrel; saw it presented in direction of Bebee, but not *at* Bebee; it was cocked. Thinks the day was cloudy, still and pleasant. Did not see Captain Tolar that day; saw no weapons except as above.

Questions by Court: Did not observe the coat of Phillips; can't tell the color or whether he had on an overcoat; nor color of pantaloons, or whether he had on gloves.

Court adjourned to Friday, 10 A. M.

The evidence above is unavoidably much condensed. The testimony given in on yesterday (Friday), being of an important character, will be reported more at length. —REP.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1867.

John W. Mullins, sworn:—Has lived in Fayetteville all his life. Was at the market house the day Bebee was killed. He was brought down stairs about a half an hour after witness got there. Went to hear the trial but was not allowed. There was nothing particular in the crowd before Bebee came down that attracted my attention.—Saw Tolar, Powers, Leggitt, Maltsby, "Monk" and E. P. Powers before Bebee came down; did not see any whispering tween them. We were all disappointed at not being allowed to hear the trial, and many so expressed themselves. Saw Miss Massie and mother go to the carriage with Mr. Bond; saw Mr. Taylor, Cashwell, Mitchell and John Maltsby go to the carriage; did not see Tolar or Tom Powers go to it. About the time the carriage drove off, Bebee came down stairs. Witness was standing on a bench, near Becky Ben's stall, when Bebee came down. Thinks Tom Powers was on the bench with him. John Maltsby was not on the bench; up to that time nothing occurred in the crowd. Just as Bebee was going out of the main eastern arch, witness heard some one say, "I demand the prisoner," and heard Hardie tell the police to use their clubs, and heard several blows. Witness followed out and saw "Monk" with a knife cutting at the prisoner. Somebody kept "Monk" off.—About that time witness turned to go off; just then Bebee made a struggle to escape and fell down; when he rose up Wemiss was on his right, Faircloth on his left and Hardie behind him with his hand a-hold of his coat; almost at that moment a pistol fired and Bebee fell. Sam Phillips was standing to the left and rear of Bebee with a pistol in his hand, just a moment before the pistol fired. Witness saw Phillips draw the pistol and point it out through the crowd and, about where that pistol was held, witness saw the flash and the smoke. Saw Phillips recover his pistol. Tolar at that time was near the main arch. Phillips' was the only pistol witness saw that day.

Cross-Examined: Has been posting books for Clarke and Barns during the last year in Fayetteville. Witness has no particular place of residence, or particular place of sleeping; has slept under the market house; has slept in an omnibus; at Mr. Monagle's store sometimes with Mr. Hearne; has frequently slept in Dr. McDuffie's office. First told, three or four weeks ago, about this affair to James Dodd and James Kendricks, one Sunday, in the market house. Told Mr. Fuller about it after witness came up here.

Witness intends to teach school this fall. Has had no money or other thing of value for coming up here in this case, and no promise of anything. Has no particular interest in this trial. Has no dislike for Sam Phillips or any particular friendship for Tolar.

While witness was standing on the bench, under the market house, Tom Powers stood on the bench with him. Saw Sam Phillips there while Bebee was up stairs. Tolar and witness had on shawls; can't say whether Phillips did or not. The weather was very cool. Witness can't say he saw Tolar, Leggitt, Powers and Lutterloh together talking.

Witness did not see any weapon about Capt. Tolar that day. Saw Bond come from the carriage and go up stairs again, and thought he went back again to the carriage. About a hundred and fifty people were in and around the market house.—Witness dropped his blanket about the time Bebee went out of the arch, and jumped down off of the bench to pick it up; then followed the crowd behind Bebee.

After witness turned to leave the crowd, he saw Tolar, Leggitt, Powers and Lutterloh together on the pavement, in front of the main eastern arch. Witness heard no cries of "kill him," or "shoot him," but heard a shuffling of feet, and turned around and saw Bebee struggling; heard a blow and heard something like a knife fall on the pavement. The pavement is about seven or eight feet wide. As witness turned around, he saw Capt. Tolar and the others with him. Just as Bebee rose up, witness saw Sam. Phillips draw a pistol and present it; did not see him cock it; saw the smoke rise about the spot where he held the pistol; the pistol was pointing towards Bebee. Witness was seven or eight feet from Phillips. Phillips was four or five feet from Bebee. The pistol did not have a round barrel. Witness thinks it was a Remington pistol, because they are larger than a Colt's but has seen a Colt's Navy larger than a Remington. Can't say who was nearest man to Phillips; there were several nearer than witness. Saw Phillips draw back the pistol. Did not see Tolar afterwards, but once, and then saw him standing against the arch.

Witness knew about the Corner's inquest, but did not think it was his duty to volunteer his information; did not volunteer his information to *this* Court. Has not received pay from any one for coming here. Swears, before God, he has told the whole truth about the matter. Did not see John Armstrong there that day. Saw Simmons after the shooting. Bebee, at the time when shot, was opposite the S. E. corner of the market house. The pistol must have been two or three feet from his head. Witness' attention was drawn to Sam Phillips by his having a pistol; as he drew it back he said, "if the negro is dead, I did not kill him;" did not see him put it up.

Re-Direct: Witness would not undertake to give the position of Tolar, Lutterloh and Leggitt, while on the pavement. Witness has no doubt about seeing Samuel A. Phillips with the pistol, as he has above described. Has been in better circumstances than he is now; does any honest work that he can get, and pinches himself when he is out of work.

Questions by the Court:—Am not a Mason. Did not hear anybody cry out in the crowd that anybody shot Bebee.

[The Court then took a short recess.]

James W. Atkinson, sworn: Live in Fayetteville. Went to market house about 2½ o'clock the day that Bebee was killed. Got there before Bebee was brought from the guard house. Wemiss, Faircloth and McGuire brought him; they came in the Eastern arch, and went up stairs. Witness went down to Clarke's store and returned again in a few minutes. After he got back, it was about half an hour before Bebee was brought down. The crowd contained about a hundred persons. When Miss Massie and mother came down stairs, witness was under the market house, about seven feet from the main arch; saw them go to the carriage, accompanied by Mr. Bond. Saw Tom Powers and Cashwell go to the carriage. Saw Capt. Tolar only once that day, and that was before witness went to Clarke's store.

Bebee was brought down about ten minutes after the ladies. The crowd was about one hundred and fifty or two hundred at that time. Saw Bebee come down with Hardie and others. Heard no cries of "rally boys," or the like. Saw John Maltsby half an hour before; saw Tom Powers in the market house. Heard Maltsby and James R. Jones talking. Maltsby told Jones that "he came there to bail Archy, if he was not guilty, but, if he was, let him go." Heard no cries before Bebee came down. Noticed Miss Massie's neck scratched. When Bebee got to the edge of the Eastern arch, about four feet from witness, Tom Powers demanded him, saying, "give him up to me;" heard Hardie say "go away;" heard Wemiss say "Monk, go away;" saw police use their clubs.—Witness moved out with the crowd and stood on the side-walk, opposite the Southern corner of the main Eastern arch, and about three feet from the market house wall, about five feet from Bebee. Witness saw "Monk" cutting at Bebee with a knife. Saw Bebee stoop or fall down. Just as Bebee rose up he was shot; at that time he was about the Southern edge of the small Eastern arch.

Witness was to the rear of Bebee then, and about four feet from him; had moved his position. Hardie and Wemiss were with Bebee. At that time the pistol was fired to witness' left and front. Samuel A. Phillips presented the pistol, *fired it*, drew it back, held it up a moment and returned it to his breast. Witness saw the pistol fire; saw the smoke and swears there can be no doubt about Sam Phillips shooting it; that his conscience is clear on the subject. Witness told this to Mr. Fuller before Phillips had been arrested, after Tolar had been. Heard that Fuller was Counsel for Tolar, and witness' conscience hurt him about keeping this back and he went to Fuller's office, found him in his front room talking with a gentleman; witness asked him to go into the back room, and there he told him all about it, excepting the name of the man. Said it was a man who had been a friend of Mr. Massie's before the war. One who had been an old constable with him.

Cross Examined: Works at McKethan's shops. Had heard of a trial being held by the Coroner's Jury. Told Mr. Fuller about this about the 1st of July; was subpœnaed on the 21st. Was summoned as a witness before Sam. Phillips turned State's evidence. Have never talked with a Rev. Mr. Tucker about swearing in this matter; has never told or said anything about an oath before this Court not being binding; witness thinks it would be binding. Mr. Thomas Lutterloh has loaned witness six dollars, and sent him a draft for twenty-five dollars, since witness has been here.—Witness has said something to Nixon about it. Heard of this outrage upon Miss Massie after two o'clock the day Bebee was killed.

When the carriage was at the market house, witness saw the ladies and Mr. Bond go to it, Tom. Powers and Mr. Cashwell, and no one else. Witness saw scratches and bruises on Miss Massie's neck; thinks others must have seen them. The crowd showed some signs of excitement at that time. Bebee passed within four or five feet of witness when he went out. Bebee was just out from under the main Eastern arch when Powers grasped him. Witness knows nothing of a combination to kill Bebee between Sam. Phillips or anybody else. Very soon after Powers demanded Bebee, witness saw "Monk" after Bebee with a knife; saw him strike with a club; policemen said "keep back."

Bebee was about two feet from the edge of the pavement when he was shot; when the ball struck him he was not standing straight up, but rather stooping to the front. When witness first saw Sam Phillips, he was in the act of firing; he fired and then drew back the pistol and returned it under his coat in his pocket. Witness cannot tell anything about Phillips' clothing; did not hear Paillips use any expression immediately after. There were two or three persons between witness and Phillips when the latter fired; but witness can't tell who any of them were. Has no animosity against Sam Phillips, and no particular friendship for Capt. Tolar. Have never talked with anybody about this, except Mr. Fuller, Counsel for defence. Has never told a Mr. Pepper that witness did not know who shot this pistol.

Witness swears before Almighty God *that Sam. Phillips shot the pistol that killed Bebee*, and that there can be no doubt about it.

Witness told Mr. Fuller from a sense of duty. Was summoned before Phillips was released; has expected to testify as he has done, from the first.

Re-Direct: Witness' subpœna directed him to appear here July 25th. It was after Phillips had left Fayetteville for Raleigh that he received it.

Questions by the Court: Witness heard the report, at the same time he first saw it.—Saw the pistol the instant before it fired. The pointing of the pistol attracted witness' attention; or, rather, he couldn't say which, it was done so quickly; he saw the trigger pulled.

The Court adjourned to meet on Saturday at 10 o clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1867.

The Court met at the usual hour; but, on account of the absence of expected witnesses, adjourned, without taking further testimony, until this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1867.

[We were in error in stating that no witnesses were examined on Saturday. The following proceedings were had:]

James H. Murover, sworn:—Am editor of the Fayetteville News. Went to market house at three o'clock the day Bebee was killed, to hear his trial. Was not allowed to go up stairs. Arrived there before Bebee was brought from the guard house.—There were about one hundred persons there. There was no particular excitement there while Bebee was up stairs. Saw Tolar and "Monk" there; noticed something peculiar about "Monk's" manner. Also Hall, Ed. Powers, Leggitt and Lutterloh were there—the latter not until Bebee was killed. Hall was talking to witness when Bebee came down, and remained with witness until after Bebee was killed. Witness then went to see Bebee's body, but Hall did not go with him.

Cross Examined: Saw Bebee as he was brought down stairs; saw Faircloth and Hardie with him, but don't recollect the names of any others; saw no violence to Bebee as he came down stairs. When he got down, saw the crowd rushing up. The crowd from the outside rushed up to the arch. Saw a negro woman running about, crying "they will kill that man."

Thinks Miss Massie went up stairs after Bebee. Saw Capt. Tolar, while Bebee was up stairs. Witness has told all he knows about it.

To questions by the Court: Answered that he was attracted by "Monk's" singular appearance on that day, and his manner, which caused witness to inquire who "Monk" was.

Matthew Morgan, (negro) sworn: Was tendered by the defence to the prosecution, who declined to examine him.

Pending a discussion relative to the matter, the Court adjourned to Monday.

[The name of the witness published last Saturday, as Henderson "Locking," should have been Hendeson "Lockeny."—*Rep.*]

The Alleged Frauds in the Treasury.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The Sub-Treasurer here authorizes me to say that Mr. McCulloch, in the course of a few days, will lay before the public a detailed statement concerning the alleged frauds in the Currency Printing Bureau, which will put at rest the allegations of Mr. Dunbar and his Globe newspaper. The document is now in course of preparation, and it is of a character which will leave no possible room for complaint as to its lack of specific facts and figures. Dunbar's allegations will be met point by point."

Additional Postal Money-Order Offices.

The following new money-order offices have been established, to commence on Monday, September 9th. The charge for orders for amounts not exceeding $20 is ten cents; for those over $20, and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents. No single order for more than the latter sum will be issued. Persons desirous of remitting larger amounts, however, can do so by purchasing additional orders:

North Carolina—Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Greensboro', Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, and Tarboro.

From the National Intelligencer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the President and Gen'l Grant—Gen'l Grant Objects to Sheridan's Removal—The President Replies.

We publish this morning the correspondence, about which so much curiosity has been expressed, between the President and General Grant, in relation to the removal of General Sheridan, and for the present leave it to speak for itself:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Cumberland. Also, your note of this date, endorsing these instructions, saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers." I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge—earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people, who have sacrificed hundredsof thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order should not be insisted on. It is unmistakeably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them. The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan. General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
General U. S. Army,
and Secretary of War *ad interim.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1867.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my unofficial note of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons, affecting the public interests, which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply. You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that it "is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that in the opinion of the nation he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion, and sterling patriotism; he has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of Gen. Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. These affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government, or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress; for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact within his jurisdiction a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by "the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them," for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedants of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services. General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able, and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the Department which he will leave is a complicated one, I fell confident that under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise, and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle. In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land;" and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is, indeed, a Republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires "he shall take care that the law is faithfully executed." Believing that a change of command of the Fifth District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence, and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath, the Executive is solemnly bound, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. Although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequence to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection of life, limb, or property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people, in violation of their combined and expressed will. In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary," or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance, I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he faithfully executes the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order from General Grant with Regard to the Change of Commanders in the Second Military District—Revenue Receipts—General Grant has an Interview with the President and Backs Down from the Position he Assumed in Relation to the Removal of District Commanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—P. M.

The following was issued by General Grant today in connection with the Executive order relative to the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles:

In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major General Canby will, on the receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, to relieve Major General Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Major General Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York city and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

By Command of General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adjutant General.

The order regarding the 5th District had not been promulgated up to three o'clock to-day.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day reached five hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

General Grant had a prolonged interview with the President this morning.

During the interview to-day between the President and General Grant, matters were adjusted, and General Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn. Subsequently the order relieving General Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that that affecting the 5th District will be promulgated to-morrow.

Views of Gen. Hampton on the Situation.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 28—P. M.

General Wade Hampton having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina, in reference to re-organization under the military bill, replies in a very long letter, arguing against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the proposal measures. Although anxious for restoration, he prefers military rule to the proffered terms, and instances how reconstruction works in Tennessee. He also refers to the rejection of the Kentucky representatives, and says if the people accept the situation they have no guarantee that the State will be re-admitted, unless Radicals are elected, who will not represent the views of their constituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States, and counsels justice to the blacks and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register and vote against the Convention.

Markets.

NEW YORK, August 29—Noon.

Stocks dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold 141¼. Sterling Exchange 109¼@110¼. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 112¼. Virginia Sixes, new issue, 50. Tennessee Sixes, new issue 65½.

Flour 15@20 cents lower. Wheat dull. Corn one-half cent better. Rye quiet. Oats steady.—Pork lower at $23. Lard and Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull at 27 cents. Spirits Turpentine 58½ cents. Rosin firm and in good demand—common $3 87½@$4.

STATE NEWS.

JUDGE LITTLE—CONFIRMATION OF HIS NOMINATION.—Gen. Sickles, on Wednesday, communicated to Gov. Worth, by telegraph, the following Order, confirming the nomination, by the Council of State, of Alex. Little, Esq., of Wadesboro', as a Judge of the Superior Courts of the State, *vice* Hon. A. S. Merrimon resigned:

HEAD'QRS 2ND. MIL. DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, Aug. 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 131.

The resignation of A. S. Merrimon, Judge of Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina, is hereby accepted.

Upon the recommendation of the Governor and Council of North Carolina, Alexander Little is hereby appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina, *vice* Merrimon, resigned.

The officer herein appointed will, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed in the Act of Congress, passed July 2, 1862,—a copy of which will be forwarded to these Headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. & A. A. A. G.

SERIOUS FRESHET.—Advices from Weldon, N. C., state that there is an unprecedented rise in the Roanoke river, resulting from the late heavy rains. The water had risen over twenty feet, and had entirely submerged the lower grounds, and in some instances destroyed whole crops of the most promising corn.—Goldsboro' *News.*

REVIVAL.—The nightly religious exercises at the M. E. Church, Rev. H. T. Hudson, pastor, are growing more and more interesting. Last night ten or twelve inquirers were at the altar and deep feeling pervaded the congregation. The services will be continued to-night.

Raleigh *Progress.*

LINCOLN SUPERIOR COURT.—This court was held last week by Judge Gilliam. With the exception of the trial of several rather insignificant fighting and stealing cases, nothing of importance was done. The case of Bill Owens, for murdering Benj. Withers, was removed to Gaston county and will be tried this week.

For the first time in our life we saw negroes on the juries. Two were drawn on the Grand Jury and two on the Traverse Jury.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

GRASS GROWING CONVENTION.—This Convention met at Teat's Bridge, Edgecombe county, on last Saturday week. E. D. McNair, Esq., acted as President, and Capt. Wm. Biggs, of the *Southerner*, as Secretary. D. Barlow, Sr., Esq., was elected President, and F. D. Battle, Esq., Vice President; and Jas. L. Battle, Esq., Secretary for the ensuing year.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 33 @ 35		LIME, ⅌ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00	
BEEF CATTLE,		From store 1 80 @ 2 00	
⅌ 100 lbs. 7 00 @10 00		MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon,	
BRICKS,		Cuba.....45 @ 50	
⅌ M.....10 00 @15 00		Sugar house.45 @ 47½	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., cash.		Syrup.....60 @ 1 00	
2nd hand..3 00 @ 3 50		NAVAL STORES,	
New.....4 00 @ 4 25		Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs	
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.,		Virgin.....0 00 @ 3 30	
Tallow.....18 @ 20		Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 30	
Adamantine. 20 @ 23		Hard.....0 00 @ 1 65	
Sperm.....50 @ 55		Tar, ⅌ bbl.0 00 @ 2 20	
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.,		Tar, in ordr 2 25 @ 2 50	
Java.....38 @ 40		Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 50	
Laguayra....28 @ 30		Rosin, pale 5 00 @ 6 00	
Rio.....22 @ 24		do No. 1..3 75 @ 5 00	
St. Domingo.21 @ 23		do No. 2..3 12½@ 3 25	
COTTON, ⅌ lb.,		do No. 3..0 00 @ 3 00	
Ord. to Mid'g 21 @ 23		Spirits Turpentine,	
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 24		⅌ gal..... 52@ 52½	
COTTON BAGGING,		NAILS, ⅌ lb.,	
Gunny, ⅌ yd 00 @ 28		Cut.....6 75 @ 7 00	
Dundee.....20 @ 00		OILS, ⅌ gallon,	
Rope, ⅌ lb...11 @ 12		Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00	
CORN MEAL,		Linseed....1 75 @ 1 90	
⅌ bushel..1 50 @ 1 55		Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50	
DOMESTICS,		Kerosene.....50 @ 55	
Sheeting,		PEA NUTS, .0 00 @ 0 00	
⅌ yard....16 @ 17½		POTATOES,	
Yarn, ⅌ 5 lbl 90 @ 2 00		Sweet, bush0 00 @ 0 00	
FEATHERS,		Irish, ⅌ bbl4 00 @ 4 50	
⅌ lb.....70 @ 80		PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.,	
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,		N. C. Bacon.	
Mackerel,		Hams.....20 @ 21	
No. 1...20 00 @21 00		Middlings....16 @ 17	
No. 2...19 00 @20 00		Shoulders...15 @ 16	
No. 3...15 00 @16 00		Hog round..16 @ 17	
Mullets... 6 00 @ 8 00		Western Bacon	
Herring,		Hams.....19 @ 22	
East.....5 00 @ 7 00		Middlings....16 @ 17	
N.C.roe,10 50 @12 00		Shoulders...15 @ 15½	
do cut, 7 50 @ 8 00		Lard, N. C...17 @ 18	
do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00		do North'rn 13 @ 16	
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb 9 @ 10		Butter, N. C.20 @ 30	
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Northern		do North'rn 30 @ 35	
Family...12 50 @16 00		Cheese.....17 @ 20	
Superline. 9 00 @10 00		PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.,	
Fine..... 8 50 @ 9 00		City Mess 26 50 @27 00	
GLUE, ⅌ lb..20 @ 25		Thin " 00 00 @25 00	
GUNNY BAGS.35 @ 45		Prime,...23 00 @24 00	
GUANO, Peruvian,		Rump....00 00 @00 00	
Per ton. 00 00 @ 90 00		SALT,	
LAND PLASTER,		Alum, bush.0 60 @ 62½	
⅌ ton.....18 00		Liverpool, sack, groun	
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,		cargo ...0 00 @ 0 00	
Corn.....1 25 @ 1 30		from store 2 30 @ 2 40	
Oats.....00 @ 90		SUGAR, ⅌ lb.,	
Peas, Cow.1 75 @ 2 00		Cuba.....12½@ 14	
Rice, rough2 25 @ 2 50		Porto Rico..14 @ 15	
Carolina,....12 @ 12½		C.....15½@ 16	
East India...11 @ 12		B.....16½@ 17	
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,		A.....00 @ 17½	
Green.....5½@ 6		Crushed.... 00 @ 18½	
Dry.....13 @ 14		SOAP, ⅌ lb.	
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.,		Northern,... 9 @ 13	
Eastern..