The Walnut street Baptist Church is one of the famed institutions of Louisville, Kv. Its beautiful spire reaches toward heaven some two hundred feet or more, and the wealth of its congregation, if woven into Brussel carpet, would cover a large portion of God's footstool. For the last three months this church has been enlarging its borders mightily. A constant revival has been in progress, with success so remirkable that it seemed as if the wickedness of the wicked in that city would certainly come to an end very soon. A few evenings since, among a little company that called upon the past or of the Walnut street Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. C. Lariner, to express their desire to unite with said church, was a young lady who, for some time past, has engaged in teaching a freedmen's school in Louisville. She is of one excellent Quaker family in Pennsylvania, and was formerly a teacher in the State Normal School of that State. She is a Christian lady of culture, refinement, and unusual intelligence. Some three years ago she sought and obtained a position as teacher of freedmen, because she conscientiously thought she could be of more service to the Christian cause in that capacity than in any other. Having given the pastor a history of her religious experience, she was cordially welcomed. But the man of the Lord had not yet found out that she was teaching a 'nigger school,' and so when that fact came to his virtuous ear, he was of course startled, and felt it his duty to counsel the officers of the church before proceeding any turther in the matter. This was accordingly done, and twice putting off the young lady without an answer, after some perple xity and trouble of spirit, during which time a baptismal robe had been sent her, and all the necessary arrangements made for her baptism the following Sabbath, these holy men informed her that they could not receive her. No reason was given-none could have been given for their action except the fact that she had taught a freedmen's

POES A DISSEVERED HEAD RETAIN SEN-SIBILITY.

The British Medical Journal says: much has been written and many conflicting opinions expressed as to whether the head after decapitation retains any sensibility, and the question has been revived in Paris apropos of Lemaire's execution. M. Bonnafont gives the following account of an experiment on the dissevered heads of two Arabs, which will probably set the question at rest. He says: "I was in Algiers in 1833, where I met with a military surgeon, M. de Fallois, who asked me what I thought of the assertion of Dr. Wilson, of New York, that a dissevered head retaind its sensibility for two or three minutes. I maintained the impossibility of the asserted fact on physiological grounds; but M. de Fallois remained unconvinced. I heard that on the following day two Arabs were to be beheaded, and obtained leave to make some conslusive experiments on the subjects.

For this purpose I had placed on the execution ground a small low table, on which was placed a large shallow vase nearly filled with powdered plaster. I then went to the place of execution, provided with a small ear trumpet and a very sharp lancet. It had been agreed that the charus should place the head, immediately after it was cut off, upon the plaster of paris, so as to stop the bemorrhage. M. Fallois was to speak to the first head by name, placing the car trumpet to the ear, whilst I examined what occurred in the eves and the other features. This was done; but notwithstanding all the shouts into the ear I could not perceive the slightest signs of life. The eyes remained glassy and motionless; the face discolored. The muscles gave scarcely any sign of contraction under the influence of the lancet. We changed places when experimenting with the second head, and M. de Fallois convinced himself that death was undoubted and instantaneous. It could not be otherwise, physiologically speaking, for immediately after the division of the large arteries which conveyed the blood to the encephalon, a sanguinous depletion takes place, which must necessarily bring on syncopes"

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

Ex Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is still distressed about negro suf frage and the speeches of northern radicals in the South. He says:

"If left alone the negro will act in harmony with his master; every day by means of this radical agitation the negro will be less and less under the influence of his true friends and neighbors. At present, out of the towns and villages, the negro cares nothing about his right of suffrage, and knows nothing. Unless influenced by bad men he will not trouble himself to register or vote. This, however, will not always be the case. If, therefore, we are wise in the coming election, true to ourselves, and have the true interests of the negro-at heart, we may defeat the call of a convention, and save the State from radicalism and agrarianism, and a war of races in the future."

Here is disclosed the clearly defined purpose of the rebel leaders to oppose reconstruction under laws of Congress, relying solely upon the ignorance of the negro in the rural districts for the power with which to defeat a convention. This is precisely the fact to which we have called attention repeatedly; and to overcome the obstacle we have proposed organization throughout the South, stating distinctly that it was only in the cities and towns that the masses

were informed. The warning we have so often repeated has to a large extent passed unheeded by the Republican party. But now that the plan is disclosed by the confession of the plan is disclosed by the plan is disc fession of a leading and obstinate rebel it is hoped that the warning will be effective. Speeches and documents for the South are well: they will do good; but they are useless for any practical result unless preceded by organization. And this organization must be so general as to include the masses of the people in town and country. Anything less will leave the rebel leaders in control just as Governor Perry says. The Republicans must recognize the fact,

that the reconstruction laws are to operate upon more than half a million of uninformed voters; and that unless those voters are informed they will certainly become the sport and tools of their masters, as claimed by Governor Perry. Organization then, general and thorough, is the first necessity. When that is accomplished it will be easy to instruct. Intelligence to some extent must precede reconstruction; or, as Governor Perry desires, ignorance must be permitted to defeat reconstruction. The Republicans can take their choice. The Governor is still harping upon the war of races, and proposes to keep the negro in ignorance of his rights to prevent such war. This in our judgment is the only sure way to produce such war. Inform the negro of his rights, and see to it that he is not prevented their enjoyment, and the cause of war on his part will be removed. It is to obtain right that men usually go to war. The rebels, however went to war to lose theirs, and they are now anxious to have the negro commit the sameb lunder .- Great Republic.

ORDER OF REGISTRATION BY GEN. SCHO-

RICHMOND, June 3.

Gen. Schofield issued an order to day for the instruction of the Board of Registration. After quoting the Reconstruction Act as to who are disfranchised, including Judicial and Executive officers, he says: "No one is disfranchised for participation in the rebellion unless he previously held some one of the offices above named. *

4. The following will be regarded as executive and judicial officers of the State of Virginia, within the meaning of the new law, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Judges of the County Court, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of any City or incorporate town, who are exofficio Justices, Coroners, Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour, and others commodities.

5. All persons who voluntarily joined the rebel army, and, all persons in that army, whether voluntarily or conscripts, who committed voluntarily any hostile act, thereby engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Any person, however, who was forced into the rebel army but avoided, as far as possible, doing hostile acts and escaped from that army as soon as possible, cannot be said to have engaged in the rebellion.

6. All who exercised the functions of any office under the Confederate Government or the Governmet of any one of the Confederate States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war or maintaining the hostile character of those governments, and all who voted for the ordinance of secession, engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

7. Those who voluntarily furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms," horses and mules or aid of any kind to the Confederate Military or Naval forces, or money, by loan or otherwise, to the Confederate Military or Naval forces, or money, by loan or otherwise, to the Confederate Government, or aided in any way the raising, organization, or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy and participated in the rebellion and civil war against the United

8. To give individual soldiers food or clothing enough to relieve present suffering or to minister to the sick or wounded are simple acts of charity and humanity and do not constitute giving aid or comfort to the enemy. A parent may give his son who belongs to the hostile army food and clothing for his own use. But if he gives him a gun, horse or other thing to be used for hostile purposes, he thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

9. Whenever, after the examination required by paragraph 12, of the regulations of May 13, the Board is still in doubt as to the right of the applicant to be registered as a voter, and he is then willing to take the prescribed oath, the Board will give to that oath its required weight and register the applicant as a voter.

10. In the lists of those who are registered after challenge and examination, and those who are rejected upon challenge, the Board will state in each case what office or offices the person held previous to the late war. and what insurrectionary or rebellious acts he committed, and what kind of aid or comfort he gave to those engaged in insurrection

11. The Challengers provided for in paragraph 12 of the regulations of May, 13, will be selected by the Board, from the most respectable and intelligent voters or the district or ward, those who have the most extended acquaintance with the people, those who are interested in securing a fair and just registration and who will be most likely to detect and expose any attempt at fraudulent registration. The challengers, may be changed at any time at the discretion of the Board. They will not be entitled to any pay for their services. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the Board in any case of contested registration which will be commenced in every county and city without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order.

Gen. Schofield has issued another order assigning commanders to the Military sub-Districts, Gen. Granger is assigned the Richmond District, Col. Franklin to the Shennandoah, Maj. Stewart to the Alexandria District, and Col. Johnson to the Fredericksburg District.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SICKLES. CHARLESTON, June 3. Gen. Sickles will publish, to-morrow, the

HD'QR'S, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,) Charleston May 30. General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the provisional government of North and South-Carolina .-All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Comman-

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists. All jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with com-mon rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dellars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other muni-

be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the mil-

itary authorities. 5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Com-

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper .-The number of such license shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or

other competent authorities. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished, where lands are leased, or let out tor hire or rent. Cotton, corn or other produce of the sale, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. And the cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, Provided, that any unsuccessful claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn or other produce baving preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of MAJ. GEN. SICKLES. J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

The evidence of a case on trial at New York showed that a coffee manufacturing firm in that city used black lead, sand, and rotten stone to give gloss and weight to their

A German in Belleville, Illinois, named Berthelinger, who has been in destitute circumstances, has just received the cheering news from Fatherland that he has fallen heir to \$3,500,000.

A man riding in a Wisconsin railroad car put his head out of the window, and had his ear cut off by a projection from a car standing on a side track

Your master at home? No sir, he's out .-Mistress at home? No sir, she's out. I'll step in and sit by the fire. That's out, too

Republican Meetings.

For the Standard REPUBLICAN MEETING AT G. E. ALFORD'S

At a meeting held at G. H. Alford's Mill, Wake County, Saturday, June 1st, 1867, on motion, Wm. Ballentine was called to the Chair, and J. C. Partin requested to act as

The meeting was addressed by Col. C. L. Harris and J. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to report resolutions for the meeting : Wm. Utley, Wm. Ballentine and Wash, Banks.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has passed bills for the better government of the late rebel States; and whereas, it is the duty of every loyal citizen to render cheerful obedience thereto; therefore, be it Resolved, That we accept heartily and cheerfully the terms proscribed by Congress, and pledge ourselves to make an honest ef-

fort towards their adoption. Resolved, That traitors should be made to take back seats, and loyal men receive that respect and consideration which is due to them as such, and them alone.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform of principles of the Republican party, adopted in Convention, March 27th. which are Union, Liberty and political and civil Equality for all men.

Resolved, That in this hour of the nation's trial, we feel that in returning to the fundamental principles of Republican government, that our feet are again established upon the rock of everlasting truth.

Resolved, That our colored fellow-citizens, having been invested with all the rights of freemen, should be so regarded by all loval men, and so upheld and protected by the government and its friends in every locality, that the exercise of their new privileges may prove a blessing to their race and an element of strength to the cause of Union. Liberty and Equality, which is their cause as well as ours.

Resolved, That we appeal to Congress to abolish the existing rebel Provisional government, believing that it is a burden to the people, a check to the growth of a sound public sentiment without corresponding

Resolved. That we reiterate our attachment to the cause of Liberty and to the Republican party, and in so doing feel that we express sentiments that find an answering the heart of every patriot and lover of free: institutions, because that party is the enemy, of traitors and treason, monarchical governsment and aristocratical institutions, and defends and maintains the rights of the nation. the poor thereof, and the down-trodden and oppressed of all the lands of earth.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. WM. BALLENTINE, Chm'n. J. C. PARTIN, Sec'y.

For the Standard. REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FLAGG'S HALL. RALEIGH, N. C.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday evening the 21st

of May, On motion of S. A. Wilson, Rev. Wm. M. Hayes was called to the Chair, and F. S.

Pearson, jr., requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was then ex-plained, after which, G. P. Rourke, of Wilmington, N. C., was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Wm. M. Hayes, of Wake. Mr. Rourke then addressed the people on the subject of public affairs, of about one hour in length, which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Rourke is a sound cipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Mag-istrates and Police officers, are required to him by the colored citizens of the City of

Raleigh. After the conclusion of Mr. Rourke's remarks, Rev. W. M. Hayes arose and responded to Mr. Rourke in a few appropriate remarks. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. A. B. Williams, Smith

and Bryant Lunn, of Wake. On motion of A. B. Williams, a vote of thanks was extended to the honorable gentleman from Wilmington, N. C. for the manner in which he so earnestly appealed to the people in his address to be careful how they vote and who they vote for.

The meeting then adjourned. WM. M. HAYES, Chm'n. F. S. Pearson, Jr., Sec'y.

For the Standard. REPUBLICAN MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

According to previous notice, the loyal citizens of Gulley's District, met at Roxbury on the 1st. The meeting was called to order by H. Rabey, Esq. E. G. Hill, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. A. Muse, Saml. Avery, colored, acted as Secretaries.

Mr. Hill after having thanked the meeting for the honor, briefly explained the obect of the meeting and introduced Wm. A. Smith, Esq. The speaker is so well and favorably known that comment is unnecessary. He poured broadsides into the Conservatives of red hot shot which actually brought tears nto some of their benighted eyes.

Mr. Stewart Ellison, colored, of Raleigh, ollowed in a short, eloquent appeal to his orethren to stand by their flag and country. Mr. A. B. Williams, colored, next followed, detailing some of the tricks which the Conservatives are palming off on the colored people, conjuring them to work hard, save votes are cast at the coming election, and some excellent advice.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among he crowd which numbered between seven and eight hundred. Mr. H. Raby moved a committee be ap-

ointed to draft resolutions for the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following

named gentlemen a committee: James H. Ennis, H. Rabey, H. Barnes, colored, H. Boon, B. O'Neil, colored, C. E. Brown, B. Hicks, While the committee was out, E. Pou, Esq., of Smithfield, addressed the audience

in favor of Republican and universal suf-Capt. Curran, Agent F. B. of this county ollowed in a very neat and appropriate

The committee returned with the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by raising up the hands. This was a clincher to milk and water men, it was the turning point, but down it went.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the flag of the Union once more floats over the whole country, and we trust the day is not distant when secession and treason will be forever buried, and the Union restored on the broad basis of Liberty and Justice to all.

Resolved, That we are pleased with the acts of Congress to reconstruct the Southern States, and we are ready and willing as loyal citizens to do all in our power to give effect to those acts, but we feel bound to say from observation and experience that it is necessary in order to secure the reconstruction of this State on a thoroughly loyal basis, that the existing rebel State organizations should be abolished.

Resolved, That it seems hard that as loyal citizens we are taxed to support and keep in existence, as State organizations, through which rebels and persons disaffected to the government are permitted to rule over us, and at the same time to obstruct the work of reconstruction.

Resolved, That we hold that this govern ment ought to be administered by loyal men and loyal men only; and we believe that in a government founded on Liberty, Justice and Equality should be secured to all its citizens of rights; that class proscriptions are opposed to the spirit of free institutions and inconsistent with a democratic form of government.

Resolved, That we avow our warm and unalterable attachment to the Republican party and look to that as our only hope for liberty and good government in this country. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of the Republican Convention held in

Raleigh, on the 27th of March last. Resolved, That the course of the North-Carolina Standard in advocating the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the federal government and universal suffrage meets our most sanguine expectations, and we tender its able and fearless Editors our sincere and heartfelt thanks for their indefatigable exertions to maintain and perpetuate liberty and equal rights to all.

The meeting then adjourned and the U. L. A. met in the evening, where one hundred E. G. HILL, Chm'n. oined. SAML. AVERY, Secretaries.

For the Standard REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ASHE COUNTY. At a meeting of the citizens of Ashe County, N. C., held at Dunn's Mill, in the Long Branch District, on the 16th day of May, 1867, on motion, Rev. Reizin Jones, Joseph Graybeel and Eli Ham were appointed to prepare a set of resolutions expressive of the feeling and sentiments of the Union portion of the citizens of the surrounding vicinity, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Silas Creek Church-

louse, on the 24th of the month. According to appointment the committee prepared the following preamble and resolu-

WHEREAS, Ever since the late rebellion commenced in this once happy government all those who have held Union sentiments and were opposed to the cruel war, that is just passed, have been proscribed, insulted and abused, and even since the surrender they are stigmatized as Tories, Traitors, Bushwhackers and the disturbers of the public peace by that party which brought the war with all its calamities upon us, and which by the way, now would have the world believe that they are the only Union men that are entitled to consideration from the authorities of the government; therefore, injustice to ourselves and for the purpose of making our true position known, be it

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Republican party in Congress, and cheerfully accept of the provisions of the military bill and are willing in good faith to accept of said provisions, together with the proposed Constitutional

Resolved. That it is the interest as well as the duty of all the loyal citizens of North-Carolina, to unite their efforts as one people and one party, and lend their aid to the Republican party North to consummate the great work of reconstruction commenced by the National Republican party, and thereby regain our political rights in the Union which were wrested from us by the foul work of secession and all its concomitant

last rebel Legislature of North-Carolina givdarkest hue, merits and should meet with the just reprobation and execration of all party in our State in the work of restoration. just and honorable men, and that all similar | urging the necessity of reconstruction upon acts and laws is but carrying out the dirty work of secession, and is only calculated to invite danger and delay the restoration of the seceded States to their relations in the would afterwards result in working out a federal Union.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the North-Carolina Standard.

The foregoing resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the citizens of Piney Creek District, in the county of Ashe, in public meeting assembled, on the 24th day of May, 1867. REIZIN JONES, Chm'n. S. F. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CHATHAM.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of people assembled at Haywood, Chatham County, N. C., the 1st day of June, 1867, when on motion, W. C. Thomas, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thomas Taylor and Thomas Gunter, colored, were appointed Vice Presidents, and J. K. Gibson, white, and Thomas Blackwell, colored, appointed Secretaries.

A committee of ten, five of each color, was appinted to draft resolutions for the meeting, viz : Silas Burns, W. T. Gunter, James Womack, J. H. Blount, J. B. Masimore, whites, Daniel Blacknell, Sanders Smith, Willis Byrd, Elias McKay and Richard Barnes, colored.

The meeting was then addressed at considerable length by Messrs. J. R. McDonald and G. P. Moore, of Chatham and Jas. H. Harris and James Jones, of Raleigh, and W. J. Barrett, of Moore. They all avowed their warm attachment to the Republican party. After which the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which was

unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, An awful crisis of affairs has arrived in our country, many of our public men having long since turned traitors to the government, and in addition to the general devastation which they have already brought upon us, they are determined, it seems from their present course, to sink the country deeper into ruin, destruction and despair; and whereas, nothing short of the most powerful, prompt and vigorous exertions of the men of the great National Republican Union party can avert the impending storm can save us from unutterable and irretrievable ruin: therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the highest and most olemn duty of every patriot, of every Union loving man the State over, to arouse himself and buckle on the armor of truth and justice, and make one mighty, one powerful effort to redeem his country from the very jaws of oppression, and place North Carolina once more in the glorious old Union upon a safe, a firm and lasting foundation.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and accept with delight the various acts passed by Congress, the law-making power of the nation, looking to reconstruction, civil rights,

universal suffrage, &c. Resolved, That although we endorse and are highly pleased with the acts of Congress to reconstruct the recently insurgent States, yet we feel it to be our bounden duty as loval men to say from every day's experience and observation, that, before we shall be restored on an unmistakably loval basis, the present rebel State organization must be abolished.

Resolved, That it is disheartening and hard for us as Union men to be taxed and oppressed to keep in existence a disaffected State government through which traitors and disloyal persons are permitted to and do rule over us, throwing at the same time every conceivable obstacle and obstruction in the way of reconstruction which the ingenuity of the ignoble brain can invent.

Resolved, That we favor and do recommend that a system of free schools for the benefit of all children without regard to race or color, should be guaranteed by constitutional and legal form. Resolved, That we heartily and cordially

endorse the platform of principles as set forth by the Republican Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 27th of March, 1867. Resolved, That the North-Carolina Stanlard, that reliable and never-flinching Re-

publican journal in its untiring and unceasing efforts to maintain Liberty and Law, Truth and Justice and equal rights to all, meets our approval. Resolved, That the proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of the Standard for publication, requesting the Salem Observer, New-

bern Republican, Hendersonville Pioneer, and other loyal papers to copy. After which W. T. Gunter requested all the Republicans to hold up their hands, when nearly all present did so, after which the meeting adjourned with the best of feeling.

W. C. THOMAS, President. THOS. TAYLOR, THOS. GUNTER, Vice Presidents.

J. K. GIBSON, Secretaries. THOS. BLACKNELL,

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN GUILFORD. Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of he Republicans, of both races, of Guilford and Randolph counties, assembled at Fairfield Church in Guilford County, on Saturday, June the 1st, 1867.

On motion of Dr. Pugh, the Rev. Nathan Robbins was called to the Chair, and Rev. Quinton Holton requested to act as Sec-

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to report by resolutions matters for the action of the meeting. Whereupon E. T. Blair, Γ. Marsh, S. Fountain, Rev. D. L. Frazier and Dr. Conner, was constituted as said committee. After they retired the meeting was addressed by Dr. Pugh and J. A. Blair, Esq., in a few timely remarks in support of Republican principles, and urging the necessity of unity in the Republican ranks, when the committee returned and reported through their chairman, S. Fountain, the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we do cheerfully accept the reconstruction measures passed by the 39th and 40th Congress, and will use our best endeavors to carry them out faithfully and promptly in our State,

Resolved. That we protest against the continuance in power of the present rebel State organization which taxes the people, and is burden upon their shoulders without corsponding benefit, and whose officers are olling in luxury, while the masses of our loval citizens are almost reduced to beggary

or starvation. Resolved. That it is the sense of this meetng should Gen. Sickles use the power given him by Congress in the reconstruction act. to remove the present rebel State organization and place the civil powers of the State in the hands of loval men only, as it would enable the truly loyal voters of the State to carry out effectively the Congressional plan within the meaning of the reconstruction

Resolved, That we request Gen. Sickles to make no appointment of register of voters but such as are truly loyal Union men, and that were so from the beginning of the rebellion and remained so to the end.

Resolved. That we will ever adhere to the Constitution of the Union of the United States, and the principles held in the Declaration of Independence, and will support all measures in reference thereto, passed by Congress, the only law-making power under our form of government in war or peace.

Resolved, That we heartily enderse the platform of principles of the Republican party of our State adopted on the 27th of March last, in the City of Raleigh. The meeting then became general, when

Resolved, That the late law passed by the speeches were made by S. Fountain, E. T. Blair, N. Robbins and Q. Holton, in support ing amnesty and pardon to criminals of the of the Republican cause and the importance of concentrating the entire strength of the a strictly loyal basis in order to establish absolutely the fundamental principles of rethorough educational system in our State. On motion, it was ordered that a report of the proceedings be sent to the Raleigh Stan-dard for publication, with a request that other Republican journals copy. On motion the meeting adjourned.

N ROBBINS, Chm'n.

QUINTON HOLTON, Sec'y. The remarks of S. Fountain, Esq., will appear in our next. |- EDS, STANDARD,

Tri-Weekly Standard.



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

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6th, 1867.

Great Mass Meeting in Raleigh. There will be a Mass Meeting of Republicans n Raleigh, on the 4th day of July, 1867. Distinguished speakers from a distance may be expected. Let the people of both races come up by thousands, to aid in the great work of reconstruction. Our motto is "Union, Liberty, EQUALITY."

May 17, 1867.

Special Notice. Government officers of all kinds, who may nave advertisements to publish, should bear in mind that the advertisements are required by act of Congress to be inserted in the North-Carolina Standard or Hendersonville Pioneer. This is

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE BY THE STATE AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE OF HIS FATHER, JACOB JOHNSON.

The President's Movements, and the Movements of other People.

On Monday evening a large concourse of tingly of the Associated Press; Messrs. Fairthe citizens of Raleigh assembled at the field, of the New York Herald, and Ed. P. Depot to see President Johnson, who was Brooks, of the New York Times, are in the expected by the Northern train. This large | City. The President's daughter, Mrs. Stover, and respectable assembly was more than two-thirds composed of colored citizensthe other third being made up of military, State and municipal authorities, and white

A company of the 8th U. S. Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry and the band of the 40th regiment were drawn up as military escort. We observed that Gen. Sickles. Gen. Miles, Gen. Avera, Col. Bounford and other distinguished officers, and Gov. Worth. Ex-Governors Graham, Swain, Manly, and Bragg, Judge Reade, B. F. Moore, Esq., dants of the friends of his childhood came. and Mayor Haywood, were present on the Those who would have crushed through a occasion.

excitement manifested; and, when the Presi- not there. On the whole we think it was dent was escorted from the car to the pres- proper that they stayed away .-- we applaud ence of Gen. Sickles, Gov. Worth and others, their sincerity-we do not complain-only it. one little boy in a tree hallooed three cheers is a fact, and we note it as such. for Johnson. This was faintly responded to, and that was all the cheering done for the with the Commanding General and staff, the

talities of the City in a brief address, when Pres. Johnson replied, returning his thanks and expressing his gratification at the kindness of the citizens of his native

town, who had known him longest and best

and who thus honored him. In the meanwhile some that were present pumped the Presidential elbow vigorously, ed to commemorate. Sec. Randall under the short ribs. Here the exercises were opened with prayer by &c., illustrated and expounded. We further on the monument, and Gov. Swain deliverobserved that the colored people stood afar ed an address, after which benediction was off and said nothing. These observations pronounced and the President returned to

open vehicle, the others being accommodated and Randall, and Gov. Worth, Gen. Sickles and the military procession formed, the and others. whole moved up to Hillsboro street and In the afternoon, the party visited the thence around the Northside of Capitol Asylums, in the City and vicinity, and Pres. square, to Fayetteville st., and the Yarboro Johnson took supper with Mr. James Litch-House. We observed on these streets some ford, an old acquaintance of many year's cold demonstrations of welcome and a great deal of curiosity. Pres. Johnson kept bowing at imaginary individuals, who were waving star spangled banners, cheering enthusiastically, and blockading every avenue and doorway. We saw some hats lifted and handkerchiefs waved, but beyond that there were no demonstrations of joy-all the gazing and crowd-gathering proceeded from mere curiosity.

When the distinguished guests alighted at the Yarborough House, a large audience of the colored people and male white citizens assembled and stood in silence for the space of half an hour. Then the door of the President's room opened, and a little colored boy jumped out on the balcony to see if it was staunch, and none of the timbers sawed in twain. Then Gov. Worth, with a crooked handled hickory stick, and the President appeared for a moment in the door, when a slim shout arose from the crowd, and two or three called out "speech from Johnson."-A few moments afterwards the President and Governor reappeared, when the latter introduced Mr. Johnson in a broken address of about five minutes, in which he expressed the opinion that everybody was now a Unon man. After beating the railing once or twice in a nervous manner, with his crooked handled hickory stick aforesaid, he stepped Mr. Johnson began to speak, evidently op-

pressed by the cold bath of Gov. Worth's eloquence, which chilled as it fell in crystallized syllables. The President returned his thanks for this reception by his native city; he said that he could not affect indifference amid the scenes of his boyhood. Where were the triends of his childhood ?-Echo answered where are they. Forty one years ago, poor and penniless, he had left the City of Raleigh to make his way in the world. It was for others to judge if he had succeeded. But he had ever loved his native State, and though she had not been to him a cherishing mother, nevertheless she was his mother. He would not discuss political matters, but invoked all men to stand by the Union and the Constitution .-Throughout his life he had followed such principles only. He further addressed the young men of the City and bade them labor to make themselves men of learning, distinc- Gen. Sickles, and loyal men appointed in tion and power.

Secretary Seward was now loudly called for. After being introduced by Gov. Worth. Mr. Seward made a laughable talk. He was speaking now where he could not have spo. ken in times past; it was not his fault then. and if it so happened again, it would not be his fault the next time. He expressed kind feelings towards all, and retired amid much applause.

Post Master General Randall was next called out. Mr. R. eulogized President Johnson, encouraged other young men to persevere as he had done, &c., and after clo.

Gen. Sickles, being invited by the crowd came forward. Gen. S. thanked the citizens for their good conduct, and assured the President that order reigned throughout North-Carolina.

All these addresses were frequently ap. plauded.

The meeting then dispersed. During the evening the band of the 40th Infantry discoursed sweet music.

The accommodations of Mr. Blair for the distinguished guests were of the first order and the street in front of the hotel was gloriously overshadowed by the folds of a large and beautiful national banner.

The military in attendance enlivened the scene, and by their pleasing manners and martial bearing gave unusual zest to the oc-

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in good health. He is a man of great physical power-his mental abilities are known to all

The party accompanying the President consisted, in addition to the Secretary of State and the Postmaster General, of Col. William J. Moore, his Private Secretary: General R. O. Tyler, Chief Quartermaster of the District; Basil Morris, Surgeon United States army : W. S. Mitchell, Usher at the White House; Col. J. R. O'Brien, United States army; and Colonel A. H. Seward. United States army, son of the Secretary, Messrs. C. A. Gobright and George Mat-

On Tuesday, the President gave a public reception in the Common's Hall. Hundreds. of people, white and black, passed in, shook his hands, then those of the two Secretaries -and passed out in an orderly manner.

contrary to expectation, did not accompany

Gen. Sickles and the military were still in-But few of the aforetime uppertendom of this aristocratical City came to grasp the tailor boy's hand. Only the friends or the descen-

thousand in the attempt to reach the hand When the train arrived, there was some of Jefferson Davis, "our" President, were At 11 o'clock, the President and his suite,

State and municipal authorities, and Gov. Mayor Haywood now tendered the hospi- | Swain, orator of the day, repaired to the City Cemetary. Here a large audience was assembled, a stand had been erected, and the monument to

Jacob Johnson, the father of the President,

stood. Of sand stone, with neat inscription; and but little ornament, it was in keeping with the character of the man it was intendhobnobbed with Mr. Seward and tickled | The President and party being scated, the was harmony, reconciliation, my policy, &c. Rev. Dr. Mason; then the cap was placed

were cut short by a movement towards the the Yarborough House. Here at 3 o'clock a splentfid dinner was The President, Mayor Haywood, Sec. served by Mr. Blair. The President was Seward and Gov. Worth being seated in an seated at the table with Secretaries Seward

standing. The President left on Wednesday morning

for Chapel Hill. Republican State Committee.

The Committee assembled this (Wednesday) in the Commons Hall in this City, a majority being present: W. W. Holden, of Wake, was called to the

Chair, and J. E. O'Hara, of Wayne, was ap-

pointed Secretary. The Committee, after an interchange of views, adjourned to five o'clock, P. M. The best feeling prevails. It is more than probable that a Convention will be called, to be held in August or September next. Full proceedings in our next.

MEETING AT MR. TUPPER'S CHURCH .-On Tuesday evening last, a large and enthusiastic concourse of our colored citizens assembled in Mr. Tupper's Church-which building, by the way, is fast becoming

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. C. L. Harris, who introduced Rev. Mr. Ellsworth, of Newbern, who was followed by Messrs. Thomas and Carpenter of the same City. Their addresses were received with warm manifestations of approval; and really deserve more notice than our short space of to-day will allow. We trust that Republican Newbern may come to see us at Raleigh

over and often. Mr. J. H. Harris closed the meeting in a short address, when the doxolgy was sung, benediction pronounced and the large audience dispersed much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Fish Dam post office has been remov ed to C. J. Rogers' Store in Wake County, Anderson Philpott, Post Master. The name of the office is unchanged.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a club of twenty odd subscribers, gotten up by Mr. Rogers in that neighborhood, for which our thanks are thus publicly tendered.

The Mayor and Commissioners of Payetteville, in this State, have been removed by their place.

Rev. Mr. Warwick was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. Cawthorn, of Warren, chosen