



LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. Thursday, July 25th, 1867.

Mr. C. W. HORNOR is authorized to make business contracts for the Standard office, and to give receipts.

Republican State Convention.

In accordance with the following resolution, passed after full consultation, at a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held in Raleigh, on the 8th of June last, a Delegate Republican State Convention is hereby called, to meet at Raleigh at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, September 4th, 1867.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that a Convention of the Republican party of North-Carolina assemble in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next; and that the people be requested to elect or appoint, through primary meetings, delegates thereto.

The object in calling the Convention, is that it may take such additional steps as may seem necessary and proper to add to the efficiency of the Republican organization in North-Carolina, and to secure the triumph of Republican principles and measures.

It is proposed that each County in the State send as many delegates, white and colored, as it may desire, and that when assembled in Convention the respective Counties shall be entitled to as many votes as they are entitled to members of the House of Commons under the present apportionment.

All who are prepared to act and co-operate with the Republican party, are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

The great and vital questions of public policy now at issue—the importance of insuring an early return of North Carolina to the Union, and the controlling influence the Republican party is destined to exert in the accomplishment of this result, render it important that the Convention should assemble with such a spirit as will insure harmony and concert of action.

With all the associations connected with the struggles and triumphs of the Republican party—its wise and patriotic record in peace as well as in war—its anxiety and power to preserve and perpetuate the Union—there is everything to inspire our friends, and to induce them to co-operate resolutely and vigorously in the work of restoring North Carolina to a loyal position in the government, thus hastening the return of peace and prosperity to her people.

W. W. HOLDEN, Chairman.

- C. L. HARRIS, THOS. SETTLE, JAS. F. TAYLOR, ROBERT P. DICK, DR. E. GRISBOM, DR. W. SLOAN, WM. A. SMITH, J. Q. A. BRYAN, LEWIS THOMPSON, W. G. B. GARRETT, DAVID HEATON, SAM'L FORKNER, C. B. THOMAS, E. WILLIAMS, E. L. PEMBERTON, R. W. LOGAN, DANL. R. GOODLOE, R. W. KING, ALFRED DOCKERY, JAS. H. HARRIS, ALEXIS LONG, J. W. HOOD, JAMES JONES, I. B. ABBOTT, G. W. BRODIE, H. EPPES, JOHN MAXWELL, T. A. STYLES, G. P. ROUBER, TONY GREEN, W. CAWTHON, R. SMITH, JOHN HYMAN, J. E. O'HARA, H. HUNTHANKS, ALFRED STOKES, Committee.

July 24, 1867.

Mr. Conway's Report—U. L. A.

The attention of our readers is invited to the report of Thos. W. Conway, Esq., to Hon. J. M. Edmunds, of his tour in the South in aid of the Union cause, and especially of that patriotic order, the Union League of America.

We are gratified to state that the League is making rapid progress in this State. It is destined to be of great service in the work of reconstruction. All the loyalists in this State, whether members of local organizations or not, are working together with zeal and harmony. They are all Republicans, having the same end in view, to wit, the restoration of the Union and the good of the State.

NEW BOOKS.

TREATMENT OF FRACTIONS, BY N. R. SMITH, M. D., showing the Anterior Suspensory Apparatus. It is a new book, well illustrated, and printed in good style. Price, \$1.00. June 27th, 1867. BRANSON, FARRAR & CO. 41-42.

The Romance of Beaucaumont. AN EPISODE, EXTRACTED FROM THE ROMANCE OF MIRIAM MONROE, by the author of the "Household of Bourville," just published and to be had, Price, \$2.00. June 27th, 1867. BRANSON, FARRAR & CO. 41-42.

MILL GEARING, MILL AND COTTON GIN, and Threshing Machine, Castings and Irons, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Foundry and Machine Shops. B. P. WILLIAMSON, & CO. June 18, 1867. 37-42.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. A NUMBER 1 ARTICLE IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER, and entirely new. For sale by H. & R. S. TUCKER. June 16, 1867. 36-42.

SOMETHING NEW! PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES. Stuart's Freeman's Manual. It is Davis a Tractor? Expeditions in Dr. Livingston's Travels in Africa, &c., &c. Illustrated. Dictionary of the Bible—Illustrated, &c., &c. All just to hand at Fentress' corner, our new Store. BRANSON, FARRAR & CO. 41-42. Raleigh, June 4, 1867.

SUGAR! SUGAR! ANOTHER LOT OF REFINED SUGARS, just received at UPCHURCH & DODD'S. RICE! RICE! 10 BAGS RICE, JUST ARRIVED AND FOR sale low, at UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Report of Thomas W. Conway, Esq., to the National Council, U. L. A.

The following report of the organization of the Union League of America in the South will be laid before the Union Republican Congressional Committee to-day by Thomas W. Conway, Esq., who has just returned from an extended tour through the late rebel States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.

Hon. J. M. Edmunds, President of the National Council of the Union League of America: Sir: About the first of April last you informed me that the National Council of the U. L. A. desired me to proceed Southward for the purpose of promoting the cause of the Union throughout the non-republican States, by the organization of Union Leagues and the delivery of popular addresses.

Ready for any service that I could render in promotion of so laudable an object as that of the salvation of the Republic, I accepted the mission assigned me, and on the 21st of April I departed from this city, bearing in my hand a letter of instructions signed by you on behalf of the National Council of which you are President. This letter set forth the facts concerning the present deplorable condition of the Southern region of country, and the several political and industrial reforms necessary to the future peace and prosperity of that section were named as the incentives which moved the National Council to enter vigorously upon the enterprise of extending the leagues as the free agency for the accomplishment of the great ends in view.

I was instructed to join my efforts to those of the patriotic citizens of the Southern States who should be found already organized and at work in the same cause which I was sent forth to promote, and to use my best efforts to bring to notice any injustice or oppression upon any citizen by public officers, or individuals, in an orderly and lawful way to secure, if possible, full reparation to the injured. And furthermore, it was enjoined upon me, in all cases where loyal citizens, members of the league, should be found unable to read or write, to use my best efforts to have them properly instructed.

Furthermore, the letter of instructions which was placed in my hands set forth that "the civil and political equality of citizens should be fully acknowledged and taught as cardinal principles, and employed in industry, obedience to the laws, and the general education of the people, should be insisted on by all members of the order, and their suffrages should be given only to men who earnestly advocate, and in private or public positions faithfully support these principles and measures." In conclusion, the letter stated that "it is and will be made a cardinal principle of our order to act vigorously in the advancement of material interests, and to recommend and adopt the most judicious and effective plans to promote the pecuniary welfare and common thought of all the people." With these instructions and those others relating to the modus operandi of the organization, I felt that my mission to the South was as much that of a philanthropist as of a politician. A report of my tour through eight of the Southern States and of the work accomplished under the auspices of the National Council, and in accordance with your letter of instructions, will not be without interest at this juncture.

I. AS TO THE ADAPTATION OF THE UNION LEAGUE TO THE PRESENT WANTS OF THE SOUTH.

The want of organization among the Union men of the South was the most alarming of all. It is so now in all places where there are any Union men, and the success of the cause of the Union. In many cases I ascertained that colored men, in going to or coming from political meetings, either in the daytime or in the night, were waylaid by ruffians who hid themselves in ambush waiting to attack with pistols, stones, clubs, or other weapons. It was found that in many places political information could not be openly imparted to the large number of citizens in the South who are yet untaught and unlearned, who desired to aid the cause of the Union intelligently, without the certainty of incurring the violence of the mob, or the persecution of the law. Therefore many were deterred from attending meetings. Much trouble has been experienced in this way, and it terminated in most places only when, by the organization of councils of the Union League, a conviction of security and strength was imparted. This conviction has now become almost universal among the Union men. It matters not whether the parties are white or black, they feel alike secure from attacks of organized mobs whenever they deem it necessary to meet together to devise any plans. They know that the enemy, ever ready to frustrate their plans, either by open or secret plots, cannot enter their councils, and that as a consequence, they must remain in the dark as to what may be their intention or how the pending political campaign is to be conducted.

Long and intimate experience with the work of organization of bodies of men convinces me that the Union League of America is the only organization which is working in the South, in the only means by which we can successfully win a glorious victory for liberty and the Union in the South; and I am furthermore convinced that this opinion is shared by the most distinguished and able citizens of the Union League in existence. I went to work and established State councils, which proceeded at once with the work of establishing subordinate councils, and now, in each of those States, as well as Texas, the good work moves along with most encouraging speed. Between one and two hundred subordinate organizations have been organized in view in these States within the last three months.

With suitable assistance from our loyal friends in the North we will have, in less than four months more, five hundred councils of the League in these three States. From the best sources of information within my reach, and from my own observation, I should judge that in all the States of the South there are at this time 2 and 3 hundred thousand members. Some of the councils in the South have, to my own knowledge, taken into their ranks between one and two hundred new members for six successive weeks.

We can, within the next six months, and with suitable aid, have in every county in the South a thorough organization, and then we shall have not less than seven hundred thousand loyal voters on whom we may surely rely upon in the coming year. They will be in a condition then to receive information with great ease, and to be easy of access to their friends in the North.

V. DANGERS OF DEFEAT.

I warn our friends throughout the North of dangers of defeat in many places in the interior of some of the States of the South. I will mention Mississippi, especially, the Louisiana and Texas. Of these three States Louisiana is in the best condition, but were it not for the vigilance of General Sheridan in promoting good order in that State it would be nearly as bad as Mississippi. The latter State is in a condition of Egyptian darkness. We have hardly fifty loyal white men in the whole State, and the colored men have had so much to contend with, both from the State and Federal officials, that they are unable to do anything more than the right to vote; and thousands more yet do not yet know more of freedom than simply heard that they were free. I have met many

of them who have not received a cent of wages since the collapse of the rebellion. Unfortunately, both the district commander, Gen. Ord, and the commander of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. Gillen, appear to have no more interest in the blacks, or even in the cause of loyal reconstruction, than the simple to do as little as possible. Some of the colored people living within a short throw of Gen. Ord's headquarters, hard dare say that their souls are their own. The military commanders in the State need reconstructing themselves, and it would I well if Gen. Grant would practice the same sagacity in that State which he has done elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. THOMAS W. CONWAY.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—Why is it that colored men cannot get any of the public work when they are required to pay taxes? Why is it that they are not allowed to be an instance of a colored man commencing to work, but being afterwards turned off because he was colored. How is that? Is it just? Raleigh, July 23, 1867.

[From the Great Republic.]

E. L. A. SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND NAT. COUNCIL CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1867.

It being alleged that a traitor in Tennessee has divulged the National pass-word of the order, and that some other portions of the order will be promptly made in the same. Until such change is communicated through the authorized agents of the order, each State and each subordinate council will, by order of its president, adopt a special local pass-word, to be given only to members who are known, or vouched for as truly loyal men.

We take this occasion to say, that the principles and purposes of the Union League of America are before the public without restriction, and are consequently submitted for the approval of every patriot. The secret work so-called and the pass-words are used for the purpose only of keeping the enemies of the Order out of its councils.

The Order does not in the least feel embarrassed by any pretended exposure. The better its objects are known the more will the organization be appreciated. The pass-words will be changed. The work of the Order will go on without interruption, and the traitor, whoever he may be, will have injured no one but himself. Papers friendly to the organization and desirous of promoting the triumph of the great principles vindicated in the contest for the preservation of the government, are requested to copy this notice.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Pres. of National Council, U. L. A.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CLAY.

The Republican party of Clay County, pursuant to previous notice, met at the Church, on Shooting Creek, the 4th day of July, 1867; and, on motion, John Galloway, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. H. Hogshed, Esq., was appointed to act as Secretary, and the following resolutions were offered and unanimously passed:

1. Resolved, That we endorse the principles of the republican party as enunciated in the resolutions of the meeting in Raleigh on the 27th of March, and that we will give our friends elsewhere in the State and in the Nation our cordial support in elevating Republican principles and men.

2. That we do appoint Allen Shearer, W. M. Davis, N. S. Bell, John Patterson, and W. H. Hogshed delegates to represent the County in the Republican convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th day of September next, and should our delegates fail to attend said convention, we appoint Gen. R. M. Henry, of the County of Macon, to represent the Republican party of this County in said convention. Earnestly indorsing the call made for the convention, and anxiously desirous of being represented in said convention, we respectfully request our delegates, or a part of them, to attend the said convention.

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

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

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

6. That the meeting do now adjourn.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Chairman.

W. H. HOGSHED, Secy.

FALL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Judges of the Superior Courts in this State have arranged their ridings for the Fall term, as follows:

- 1st Circuit, Judge Barnes. 2nd " " Ship. 3rd " " Gilliam. 4th " " Mitchell. 5th " " Warren. 6th " " Fowler. 7th " " Merrimon. 8th " " Buxton.

Military Matters.

The wheat field is larger than it has been for many years. The corn crop is abundant. The recent rains have secured the older corn, while the younger promises finely. Cotton is from three to four weeks late. The weed is good and is bolting well. The prospects are favorable.

Gen. Pope orders the enforcement of General order No. 10, which prohibits civil officers from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking a part in the reconstruction of the State Government under the military acts.

Registration.

The Board of Registration in the 13th Senatorial District orders employers to notify employees of the presence of the Board for registration. In any instance where the order is not enforced by the employers, they will have the extent of the law entered by the Military Commission.

It is right and proper that both sections should remember that slavery is a national sin. The North is as much responsible for its introduction here as the South. The North had the good sense to get rid of it, while the South was silly enough to try to perpetuate it. The sin was national, and the suffering has been so too. There is no good reason now why the two races should be at enmity, but many reasons why they should be friends. Our common interests demand it, and I trust our hearts feel it. Surely slave owners can entertain no unworthy prejudices against a people who remained with them faithful to the last and forbore to participate in a struggle which after 1863 was avowedly for their freedom. After that period they knew that one army was fighting for freedom and the other for slavery. And yet they remained faithful kind obedient slaves, protecting and feeding the families of those who were fighting to perpetuate their bondage. Here again in this remarkable contest, we see conduct so contrary to the promptings of human feeling, that we are constrained to believe that a merciful Providence was guiding the whole matter, with a wisdom above the reach of man.

Then let us be friends and work together for our mutual benefit and just to the colored man, make fair and liberal contracts with him, and stand up to them, even to your hurt; and it is precisely the same to the colored man. Hereafter the great mass that were fighting to free general character; it will not be so hereafter. The broad world is now before you, and you will soon make some sort of a mark upon it.—Your conduct and your dealings with men will soon make you a general character. You can make it good, bad or indifferent, just as you see proper. Honesty, industry, economy, sobriety, intelligence, truth and virtue will secure for you all that any man should desire. You will be a general character and integrity of your children.—Teach them to speak the truth from the time they first begin to lip, for you know that those who oppose your enfranchisement are in the habit of charging the whole race with falsehood, and indeed we all know too well that deception was an incident of slavery; but since the principle has fallen, let the incident fall with it.

The responsibilities and duties of freedom and citizenship are important, and you must now qualify yourselves to discharge them intelligently and honestly. If you fail to do so, you will not only be a general character, but you will encourage and assist you to prepare to meet and discharge your new duties as citizens.

While I tell you that those who are denouncing the Yankees and swearing that they are your best friends, are more mis-serving demagogues, we also advise you, beware of any man whether of Northern or Southern birth, who tries to inflame your passions and prejudices against the white race and to build up a colored party on those passions and prejudices. He who does it is an enemy alike of the white and colored man, and is seeking to divide the Union at the expense of the country. To say nothing of right and wrong, see what madness it would be for you to form a party on such a basis in North-Carolina. You only constitute one third of our population, and unless you can get a large portion of the whites to join you, you will be in a helpless and hopeless minority. How can this be done? By throwing a banner to the breeze, with Union, Liberty and Equality before the Law, inscribed within its folds. Let hate and prejudice have no place there. Elevate yourselves, but pull nobody else down. Go for the education of the colored man, but without regard to race or color, and invite all to come forward and assist in the development of our common country. These principles are good for the white man and good for the colored man. They are founded upon a rock and cannot be moved. You will then have a party of principle, and not of race or color.

While I would rejoice to see all men unite upon a platform so reasonable and just, I do not believe that the millennium has yet arrived. I cannot close my eyes to what is going on around me. On the 27th of March last, I attended in Raleigh a meeting of the Union League of America, and we there threw the banner of the Republican party, the only national party in this country, to the breeze, with the principles which I have just stated inscribed upon it. In order to carry out these principles we endorsed the measures adopted by Congress, and I had hoped until recently that they were to meet with no opposition; but Gov. Perry of South-Carolina, and Gov. Sharkey of Miss., have declared warfare against the whole plan, and do doubt they have many followers. It is said that several prominent politicians in this State are advising and encouraging this opposition, but I will call no names, as I do not wish to assign any gentleman a position until he takes it publicly for himself. I regret to say that I have recently heard that there is another portion of our people who are endeavoring to carry out the proposed measures for a very different reason.

The opposition on the part of the whites is based upon the idea that if they can only drift over present troubles, and stave off for a season any settlement, there will be a reaction in public sentiment, and the colored man will not be permitted to participate in the affairs of government. On the other hand, I have heard that a portion of the colored people have been induced, by political adventurers, to believe that if the measures now proposed are defeated, Congress will then confiscate and divide land. I feel confident that neither of these courses can accomplish their purpose, though they may do a great deal of harm by delaying the day of our prosperity. I will say to the whites that, so far as human rights are concerned, no steps will be taken backwards on this continent, and I will say to the colored men that if they demand the very thing that Congress has devised for their deliverance, they will thereby do themselves more injury than all their enemies are able to do them. And I will say to both, that Congress will understand it all, and they are not going to punish one portion of our people for the misdeeds of the other. The devices of the enemy will be disappointed. But here is a banner and here are principles which will give peace and quiet to our distracted country. All are invited to join, who endorse them, and who intend to labor in good faith for their establishment, whether they be white or colored men. Let all those who are not disfranchised register and then vote for men who will carry out these principles in a convention. I would say to all Confederate soldiers, that Gen. Longstreet has publicly attached himself to the great Republican party, and is advising all his old comrades to pursue the course that I have recommended to-day.

A word about social equality, as a good deal has been said about it. It does not exist now amongst the whites, and no law has ever attempted to regulate that matter in this country. Every man chooses his own company. You cannot legislate one man into the house or society of another. The virtuous form one association and the vicious another. This matter regulates itself, and cannot do it.

I don't propose to view on confiscation, than you or anybody else, can know more about it from the facts before me. Congress could have passed confiscation laws long since, if they had felt disposed to do so. The fact that it has not done so is conclusive evidence, to my mind, that it does not wish or intend to do so, unless the spirit of secession should itself be so strong and defiant that the government must resort to confiscation in order to crush it. I do not say that there will not be confiscation—the past and future conduct of some may provoke it, but I do not believe that it will be general and indiscriminate. I will say to my colored friends that I do not believe they will ever be benefitted by it. Do not build your hopes and expectations upon it.

But you want land, and want it cheap.—Well, you can get it almost at your own price. The Southern States are covered up head and heels with debt. Stay laws and military orders have been keeping off a set-back for many days of grace are nearly spent. It is not worth while to inquire whether we like or dislike it, it has passed beyond our reach.

Bankrupt courts, voluntary and involuntary, are now open, and property of every description will soon be for sale. You may have but little money. Pray tell me who has much? A little money will buy a good deal of land now. You are poor but out of debt, surrounded by a majority of the whites, though surrounded at present by property, are sinking under the weight of their indebtedness. You are really in a better condition than a large portion of the white people. Then save your money and buy land, in my advice, and I would advise you to buy land in the Southern States, and in Massachusetts, and Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, whose lives have been spent in laboring for the elevation and advancement of mankind. I do not believe that the Republican party desire to confiscate the lands of any man. It is true that Mr. Stevens and other prominent members of that party have avowed that they did, but I speak of the party and not of individual members of that party. I know that the secessionists are in the habit of charging that the Republican party is a "nigger" party, and that it is seeking excuses to confiscate the land in order to degrade the Southern white man, and I am aware that they are injuring the Republican party more by this charge than they are by any of their arguments combined. Now I contend that the government (which has been administered by the Republican party) has been the most magnanimous government on earth to rebels, and that it is base ingratitude in men who stake their lives in representing the party who are offering them the hand of friendship, and who are trying to pull down none, but to elevate all. I will merely remark for the benefit of those who say that confiscation is an emanation of infamy and baseness, that in 1862 the Congress of the so-called Confederate States passed a "Confiscation Law," and that it was not until the 1st of January, 1863, that it was repealed. By virtue of that law, I was seated in a Confederate court, where it was sought to make me surrender the property of Judge Douglas' minor children. Received no favors in the matter, though I sought the interposition of a cabinet officer in Richmond, who had served with Judge Douglas in the Senate of the United States, and who I supposed would be much more than a match for me. It has been my only reliance, the personal property would all have been gone. I had to fight it out and stave it off until the death of the Confederacy brought relief.

I only mention this to close the mouths of those who seem to think that confiscation is the only way to liberate the colored man, and to liberate the Southern States. By virtue of that law, I was seated in a Confederate court, where it was sought to make me surrender the property of Judge Douglas' minor children. Received no favors in the matter, though I sought the interposition of a cabinet officer in Richmond, who had served with Judge Douglas in the Senate of the United States, and who I supposed would be much more than a match for me. It has been my only reliance, the personal property would all have been gone. I had to fight it out and stave it off until the death of the Confederacy brought relief.

Independent of other considerations, I believe that the general demoralization following the war would be of incalculable harm to society. The practical issue now before us is the acceptance or rejection of the reconstruction plan of Congress. It seems to me to be mad and folly to oppose it. Write, then, there are any doubts, and adopt the better, for suspicion and jealousy will exist till it is over, and you can do but little for yourselves or the country until you are fully restored to the Union. You cannot do it with every man pulling in a different direction, hence the necessity for organization.—The Republican party is committed to this plan, if the South but does its duty. Act, then, with this party; take its name and its principles and stand by its men and its measures. The Republican party was the instrument in the hands of Providence to make all men free, for which the white and colored man ought to rejoice together, for both are greatly benefited thereby. It is the progress of education and development; kind to all, cruel to none, "Nigger" party indeed! See what it has done for the white man in the Northern States, where there are but few colored men. It will do the same for all of us here, if we will only give it an opportunity.

It is the property of humanity. The government to-day, under the management of this party, is literally feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, without regard to race or color. Any one who is really an object of charity can obtain food by making that fact known.

of you may say that I am not consistent. I do not pretend to be. I trust I shall never have the manliness to surrender an opinion when I am convinced that I am in error. The catch phrase, "consistency is a jewel," has done more harm than it ever did good. It is human to err, and it is also human to be inconsistent. I am not a great many boast of their consistency, when they are only consistent in errors which they ought to confess and renounce at once.

Let me in conclusion say that I have not come here to speak for myself. I participate in the opinions and aims of the Union League. It is not worth my while, even if I am not with pride and delight mention a few incidents to prove what I have just stated.

In my visit to Virginia I met Gen. Schofield and Gen. Brown, the one commanding the district and the other in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. On learning my business in the South, they both returned me a letter of instruction, Gen. Schofield said: "I thank God you have come with so good a work to inaugurate, and I wish you the greatest success. We want to see the Union men of Virginia fully and thoroughly organized, and your plans are the best I have seen fit to adopt. I trust you every proper assistance in my power."

Gen. Brown made similar remarks. All his officers whom I met while in the State were actively engaged in some way in aiding the work of loyal reconstruction. Distinguished Union citizens of the State, representing twenty-nine counties in the Republican State Convention, held in Richmond, stated that nothing but the league could work to advantage in these districts.

In North Carolina I had the pleasure of meeting ex-Gov. Holden, Hon. Mr. Taylor, formerly of the State Legislature; Col. Foster collector of the port of Wilmington; Gen. McKee, Gen. Buford, and others, who are distinguished for their devotion to the cause of the Union in that State, all of whom bore the strongest testimony to the value of the league. They represent it as already so far organized in the State that the loyal cause could not be otherwise than victorious.

In the portion of South Carolina over which I travelled the testimony as to the League was the same as in the Old North State; and I may say the same of Georgia, for I met hundreds of colored men, and some few "poor whites," as I passed along in the cars, and who I tarried in one or two of the beautiful cities of that State, all of whom proved to me that they were members of the League, and that the organization furnished their best hope of success in the struggle for equal rights. In Alabama I met General Swaine and some of the officers of his com-

mand. His testimony concerning the work of the League in that State is worthy of a bright page in the history of our patriotic organization. He said: "The League is saying Alabama. It works like a charm. The colored people feel at home in it, and when they are ignorant of any of the duties or responsibilities of the citizens they are well trained in its councils. I hope it may have a foothold in every town and county in the State, and so far as I can properly aid it to that end I will do so with cheerfulness."

In North Alabama nearly all the working men, black and white, are members of the League, and all are enthusiastic in its praise. Judge Smith, of Montgomery; Rev. C. W. Buckley of the same city; Major Horton, of Mobile, and many others whom I met in the State, and who are known to the country as friends of the Union and of equal rights, begged that no efforts be spared to have the League well extended through the State. The Union men of Alabama are more numerous than in any other State. The League is established in nearly every county. General Pope I did not see, but ascertained that his views accord with those expressed by Generals Schofield, Brown, and Swaine.

In Louisiana I met the gallant Sheridan, who gave me a most cordial welcome, and offered me any service that he could properly render in the promotion of what he termed "the good and glorious work of the patriotic organization." General Mower of the Freedmen's Bureau; General Partsch, Colonel Forsyth, Rev. Dr. Newman, Major Heath, Governor Flanders, General J. D. Brown, A. Fry, Esq., Rev. J. B. Smith, General Cyrus Smith, and many others, all of whom pressed the same conviction that this organization, above all others, was peculiarly adapted to heal the wounds of the South, and to secure for the States of that section an early restoration to their proper relations with the Union and on the basis of justice to all. From the lips of others in Mississippi and Tennessee the testimony as to the worth of the League was equally conclusive.

II. EARLINESS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE TO LEARN. No feature of my work was more interesting than that of addressing audiences of colored men, and of the hundreds of miles on foot in order to hear me. I have met some who had travelled in that way a hundred miles, and others fifty, forty, and thirty miles. It was a common thing to witness hundreds filling the roads leading to the points ten or twenty miles away from the place of meeting. Their plan of operating is this: The hands employed on a plantation, hearing that there is to be a meeting "in town," each contribute something toward defraying the expenses of their best man, who is chosen for the purpose, and sent off, instructed to pay particular attention and bring back a faithful report of all that transpires. This person, after learning all he returns to the plantation. Soon a meeting is called and the messenger makes his report, which is usually very correct. In all places where I came in contact with such leaders as these, I initiated them into the League and fitted them to return to their homes enabled to organize and lead the League.

I have never known so much anxiety to learn what their duties are as is manifested by this people. They attended all the meetings that I addressed in such vast crowds, and behaved themselves so remarkably well, as to increase my appreciation of them to a considerable degree beyond that which I had previously exercised toward them.

III. CONDUCT OF THE WHITE CITIZENS.—FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The conduct of the whites was far better than I had expected. Throughout my entire trip I met none of the former rebels or slaveholders who offered me any insults or any threats of personal violence. Many of these attended our meetings and behaved themselves so well, that I was surprised to find no marks of approval of the sentiments which I uttered, I am glad to say they offered none of disapproval. They listened quietly and respectfully. In New Orleans and Mobile, where two years ago I was both disturbed and personally insulted and forced to suffer very severely through the unpublic sentiments, I this time spoke freely and openly, with none to molest me or make me afraid.

I do not desire to convey the idea that this respect for the right of free speech was entirely voluntary. I know very well that many of the whites are now in a position of being appointed to the office of public safety, and should our delegates fail to attend said convention, we appoint Gen. R. M. Henry, of the County of Macon, to represent the Republican party of this County in said convention. Earnestly indorsing the call made for the convention, and anxiously desirous of being represented in said convention, we respectfully request our delegates, or a part of them, to attend the said convention.

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