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The Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON. Authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

States, and of government advertisements.

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Mr. Wilson in Raleigh.

The Hon. Henry Wilson arrived in Raleigh on Monday evening, the 29th ult., at 6 o'clock, in the train from Newbern. Though the notice of his visit was short, a large number of our loyal people met him at the depot. and he was warmly cheered as he passed to his carriage, with Gen. Miles, Col. Bomford and Ex-Governor Holden. The military officers at this post turned out to welcome him, and were introduced to him as soon as he arrived by Gen. Miles. Mr. Wilson took lodgings at the Yarborough House, where he was most courteously and cordially received by the lan !lord, Mr. Blair. A large crowd soon assembled in the street opposite the Hotel, who gave the distinguished Senator three rousing cheers, and called for a speech, when he appeared on the balny and was introduced by Ex-Governor

Holden in the following words Friends and Fellow Countrymen :- I take cleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. In the old revolution, Massachusetts and North-Carolina stood shoulder to shoulder in the contest for independence. They were together then, and I believe they will find their highest and best interests in standing tegether

Mr. Wilson then said

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITZENS :-This is my first visit to the Capital of your State, and I thank you for your kind attention upon this occasion. I have travelled through Virginia, and some parts of your own State, and have addressed the people freely upon political affairs, and I have everywhere been treated by them with courtesy and respect. North-Carolina did not willingly go into rebellion. Not until after the old fla had gone down at Sumter, were her people dragged into rebellion. And I trust that she will hereafter find it to be her true interest to stand shoulder to shoulder with Massachusetts, and her sister States, in the Union. (Applause.)

After some further remarks, which were received with demonstrations of high appreciation, the speaker bowed and retired. At night Mr. Wilson addressed the people in the Second Baptist Church, in this City. We give below a report of his speech on the occasion.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON. OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Delivered in Mr. Tuppen's Church, Raleigh, on the night of Monday, April 29th, 1867. Due notice laving been given, an immense crowd of people of both sexes and races assembled in the 2nd Bantist Church, on the evening of Monday last, to hear the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. We bserved on the stand the following officers of the U. S. Army: Generals Goff and Miles, Colonel Bomford and Lieut. Price; and seated in front of the rostrum several other gallant officers in blue. Ex-Gov. W. W. Holden, Reverends Mr. Brodie and Warwick, Messrs, Taylor and Harris also occupied positions on the stand, while the majority of the large audience was comfortably and attentively listened during the whol of the interesting proceedings.

an eloquent prayer, Mr. J. H. Harris introduced Senator Wilson to the meeting. Mr. Wilson then said,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :-It is our good fortune to live in this age and in this Christian land, where God's Holy Word is open to all, and wherein we can read that God made man in his own image, whom he also commanded to do unto others, as he would that others should do unto him -to love God and his neighbor as himself. These commands were perpetual, and rest on all the children of men to this hour, and will rest on all coming generations. That man and that nation, then, have lived nearest to God, and achieved most for the cause of humanity in this world, that have accepted and practiced the sublime teachings of Holy Writ. My fellow-citizens, it was established by our fathers amid the blood and fire of the revolution, that all men are created free and equal and have certain inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Those words rang throughout the world and even the poor bondsmen beheld a ray of light upon the horizon. (Applause.)-The men who framed this government were Abolitionists pure and simple. (Applause.) Jefferson said that there was nothing more certainly written in the book of fate than that the slave must be made free, and these were the sentiments of the revolutionary fathers one hundred years ago. James Iredell, of North-Carolina, said that when the entire abolition of slavery took place, it | would be an event pleasing to every generous mind and to every friend of human nature. (Applause.) Such words were upon the

tongues of our best and wisest statesmen an citizens. But after the lapse of a few years a change came over the spirit of this nation -the opening of new lands, the cultivation of cotton, and the increased value of slaves raised up friends to the institution on every

hand. A new class of men came into power, representing the interests of slavery, and the words of the great men of the past were effaced from the memory and hearts of the great mass of the people. Then anti-slavery societies perished. From 1820 to 1840 it was equivalent to banishment from public life to oppose the influence of slavery, for its dark and malignant spirit fiercely pursued the advocates of freedom. But, in spite of this opposition, there were those who bravely proclaimed their sentiments. Your own distinguished Gaston protested against the disfranchisement of the free colored men of this State in 1835, they having enjoyed the right of suffrage since 1776. Some few Godfearing men and women, however, still determined to use all means, sanctioned by law, for the elvation of the colored people. [Applause.] They held that emancipation was the duty of the master and the right of the slave; that slavery was a local institution: that Congress had a right to abolish it in the District of Columbia, and keep the Territories of the United States forever free, But how were these doctrines received? All over the country the passions of the people were aroused—everywhere were they de-nounced, and everywhere the haughty, domineerng, defiant, and aggressive spirit of slavery pressed upon the nation. This went on to 1860, when, in spite of threats to break up the government, the Republican party went to the polls and elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. Then South Carolina, who led in the interest of slavery from the days of the revolution down to that hour, plunged into rebellion, and old, North-Carolina was dragged after her. Yes, after the old flag went down on Fort Sumter, she drew the Old North State reluctantly into the contest. Now, slavery was the cause of this rebellion. It poisoned the very air; it perverted human reason; it made the Southern people hate the old flag and despise the nation. Slavery, then, was the traitor-the giant criminal that plunged us into the fires of civil war,-and slavery has died a traitor's death, leaving a criminal name behind it. [Cheers.] It has gone

down to the hell from whence it came, and shame shall sit by its side forever, [Cheers] The white working-men of the South were degraded by slavery. Carlyle said that if a savage on the great lakes strike bis dusky brother, the world feels the blow And so it is with labor. You cannot degrade any portion of it without degrading all. Slavery set a mark on the brow of the poor working-man, and the laboring men, the world over, felt it. But here the white laborer seemed content. He was put upon and degraded, and, in turn, he put upon the poor bondsman-the negro. He was content because there was a class below him. But such things have passed away. No more shall the colored man be bought and sold; the wife torn from the husband, the haby taken from the cradle; or the strong tather tied up and lashed, or fetters put upon his limbs, for the negro is free-free as any man who walks the soil of this State to night. [Rapturous applause.] In order to protect this freedom, you have been invested with the ballot, my fellow-citizens. Nobody can take that from you hereafter-it is your possession for all time to come. Keep it, use it in the fear of God, for your counttry, for those who made you free, for the liberty of every man who walks God's green earth, for justice to the poor and dependent and humble, to establish schools and churches, and to dissemenate education, and above all, to sustain your country and your countrymen. [Applause.] I know you will use it in that way. I have faith in you. I had faith in you when the Copperheads said. "if you put a musket in the negro's hand he wont fight, for he wouldn't if he could and he couldn't if he would." [Laughter.] But we did arm you, and you fought heroic ally. I remembered that in the days of the first revolution, that it was a black man who shot Mai. Piteairn of the British army on the field at Bunker's Hill; that it was a black regiment which five times repulsed the English at the battle of Rhode Island, which English at the battle of Rhode Isla Lafayette said was the severest fight of the war; that it was a black regiment which stood at Red Bank on Delaware river, and that the colored man did fight bravely through the seven years war. I remembered that in the war of 1812, your blood flowed in defence of this country, and remembering these things we offered you liberty, put the musket in the hands of 180,000 of your color, and sent them forth to battle. They fought as well as any other men in our army or any other army, and this night 32,000 c them sleep beneath this Southern soil, (Subdued cheers.) And while these brave col ored men were fighting their way to you. I thank my God that your race here behaved so well-that there were no insurrectionsthat you bided your time and trusted in God. But many a poor federal soldier, running from Andersonville or Salisbury, re-

Those same individuals, who opposed your freedom, opposed your right to vote-they said you did not know how to vote,-Now they are running you down for votes (Cheers.) They say you must trust your old friends. (Laughter.) I tell you to vote for liberty and education, for men who are committed thoroughly to the Republican party -those who go in for equal and exact justice to all men, for the preservation of your liberties, your right to vote and be voted for, (cheers.) and in favor of making the Constitutions of these States read so that no man can tell whether there is any difference of color at all among the citizens of these States. (Applause.) When they stand squarely on that platform, and unfurl the banner of the Republican party, inscribed with such glorious truths, then trust them, and not before. I wish to call your particular attention to those, who say we are Con-servatives, trust us. Where have they been for the last seven years? What did they do towards securing the inestimable privileges of freedom to your down-trodden race? One of them, who ran for Vice Presi dent in 1860, Mr. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, said in Pennsylvania seven years 190 that "canital qualit to own labor" now he says to the colored people, I am an old friend, trust me. (Laughter and cries of never.) I tell you these are not all. When slavery existed down here its poison spread beyond the line, and impregnated the hearts of Northern men. Some of them learned to hate the negro, to deny him any right whatever to liberty, and in 1835 they mobbed your friends—a meeting of anti-slavery men and women was suppressed by men of property and standing in Boston-ir Connecticut a school house was once removed because the mistress received colored children therein. Lovejoy was shot in Illi-

ceived help from you-they bless your name

to-day, for your

and we knew it. (Cheers.)

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

nois-in New-Hampshire a clergyman on his knees praying for your elevation was ta-ken hold of and dealt with. Thus you see the Northern people sinned with the Southern people in oppressing the colored race, and we have been punished together for that sin. I am not here to defend such of my people as were guilty of these things. But I will teil you there are some of them there now. During the war they mobbed the negroes in New York city, beat and murdered them in the streets. It was the spirit of slavery that perverts human reason, which impelled such men to such actions.

Now when Abraham Lincoln was elected

President there were four and half millions

of you in slavery, who toiled without wages, and had the weight of the authority of State and National governments on your necks. Now you are lifted up. (Cheers.) The Re-publican party, and its head, that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, did this (Cries of yes, yes.) So when Helper's Impending Crisis was written the Democratic party undertook to hold us responsible for that book. They strode the halls of Congress, dared us to elect a man in favor of the abolition of slavery, and said in that event they would shiver the Union from turret to foundation stone. Well in spite of these threats as I said before, we went to the polls and elected Lincoln. Then South Carohna led the dance of secession. In order to avert further evils, Mr. Crittenden offered us a measure, which he deemed a compromise But war was inevitable. This Crittenden compromise made all the territories South of 36 deg., 30 min., slave territory-it required us to agree to that, and we could not do it, for then we would have become personally responsible for slavery. Before man and God we could not agree to that. Even Mr. Badger of your State complained that he could not take his negroes into the territories. Old Ben Wade told him that he had no objection to his taking them there, but he did object to his selling them there. (Laughter.). Then the Crittenden compromise also required us to sanction the carrying of slaves all through the free States -thus making our States, slave States .--Toombs would have thus been enabled to carry out his threat to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument, We could not agree to that. Then it further required us to amend our State Constitutions so as to deny the colored man the the right of suffrage thenceforth and forever. Since 1780 the colored man had voted in Massachusetts. We now have two intelligent negroes, able and gentlemanly persons, members of our State Legislature. We could not agree to that demand of the Crittenden compromise. Then we were never to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without asking the consent of old Virginia.— (Laughter.) And if we did not consent to these things, then the Southern Congressmen were going to make farewell speeches and withdraw from the Union. You see what their purpose was in 1861, and why they plunged into secession. They had a dream somewhat of this character—to estaba great agricultural country down here, annexing Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. Then they had only to say the word and Europe would bow its head to their mandates. This government, my colored-fellowcitizens, was to be founded on the bruised hearts of four and a half millions of slaves (Yes, yes.) For this they proudly rushed into rebellion-they made the colored man build their fortifications, made them teamsters, cooks, &c. Thus white men were kept to do the fighting, and enabled to shoot down a greater number of the boys in blue. Then we saw and knew that slavery was the back-bone of the rebellion- in ten days after the proclamation of war, we should have declared the slaves free. There we failed in doing our duty. But we did this much, we passed a law emancipating every colored man, captured by our troops, who was attached to the rebel army. That, my friends, was the beginning. There were some men up North, forty-eight Democrats in Congress representing that party, who opposed it and denounced it; now they say that they are your friends, and ask you to trust them. (Laugh ter.) The war went on until the bour of your deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation which has made his name the most illustrious of the 19th century. Then we put arms into the hands of the colored people to fight for their liberty. What did your old friends down here do? Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation instructing his officers to turn over all officers

of colored troops captured in arms, to the authorities of these States to be dealt with as they pleased. The next thing accomplished was the pas sage of that great Constitutional amendnent abolishing slavery in the United States forever. Then armed rebellion was crushed -the civil rights bill passed, giving you the equal protection of the laws as citizens of the United States-then the Constitutional amendment was proposed, and rejected by your old friends down here with scorn and ndignation-an amendment which further secured your rights as freemen and citizens of this nation. And last of all, despairing of your ever receiving justice at the of your friends, who ask you trust them have passed the your ever receiving justice at the hands now, (laughter,) we have passed the military bill, giving ample protection and enfranchisement to every loyal man, white and black, in the late rebellious States. (Applause.) Thus your right of suffrage has been secured. Your old friends, who ask you to trust them, after opposing this bill. now say they can't help it, they are conquer ed, and they acquiesce. They run about after your votes and plead for them—their scent is keen as a bloodhound's-they turn inside out and outside in. (Laughter.)-

They say they are going to accept it because they can't help it. I desire them to welcome it because it is right, just and proper. (Cries of yes, yes, that's so.)
Now, my fellow-citizens, I do not comdown here to dictate, but to advise you how to vote. Vote in such a manner as to protect your rights, and liberties, see to it that the Constitutional amendment is incorporated in your State Constitution-gather up and finish the work, for your own destiny is now placed in your own hands. From May 1836 up to this time, I have battled for the rights of all men-I never gave a vote without asking myself how it advanced the cause of liberty. My advice to you is to do the same; and to be industrious and get money. You wish to own houses and land. (A voice, "yes, Lord!") That is right—save your money and buy land, for now your little huts are as sacred in the eyes of the law, as the palace of the rich man. Go ye men and labor for your wives and children, for there is now no master to sell the baby from its cradle, or tear the loved partner of your lives from your bosoms. (Great sensation.) Save the proceeds of your labor and buy land Much of these lands here must be sold. The owners needs and interests will require it. The great plantations will be cut up, and then

you will get homesteads. (A voice, "thank

have as good right to live in North-Carolina as anybody. (Cheers.) I tell you to labor, and I tell the white man to labor—for in every country labor will have possession of lands, See to it too that the children are educated and school houses built-teachers sustained and respected. Next to liberty the most sacred thing is the culture of the brain. We have faith that you will do this thing. Freemen must have education to fit them for the du ties of the life; and I have always held that to fit men for freedom they must have free-

dom conferred upon them. Senator Wilson now appealed to the poor white laboring men—he told them that their hour had come-for more than two generations they had been oppressed and degraded and dishonored. As Webster said, now "look up and be proud amidst your toil!" But what has been the result of past oppression? Why over ten thousand of your best mechanics have emigrated to the West -your bone and sinew has gone from you to States where it commanded money, honor and respect. Your State is seven times larger than ours. Yet how wonderful are our improvements. We take your timber and cotton and hides, manufacture them and send them to you. Our rivers work for us as they roll along to the sea. We educated our black children, and every man who labors lives honored and respected by all. Now elevate yourselves, toiling white men and black Tear the shackles of ignorance from limbs; be industrious, honest and natriotic, and do not try to elevate vonrselves ov kicking others down. Lift up all men with you. Now put the control of your State affairs in the hands of those, who will build up mechanic arts, encourage manu foster commerce, who celebrate the 4th day of July and love God, and who will tax property to support schools, I say here that such taxes are necessary,— They will fertilize your soil more than any manures in the world. It will give you skilled labor and teach you how to work your lands, without exhausting them. I appeal to you, establish school houses and ed

acate your little children without delay. Now let us run the line politically. All those who are Republicans stand here-on this platform because it right and just. Those who believe in secession, and in the lost cause, who are against civil rights and schools, who are opposed to universal suffrage and say it is a dirty weapon, wnich, owever, they intend to use, stand off there What are you? Conservatives. Well my friends that is a meaner word than Demo crat. (Laughter) But I like to see you massed together. We intend to vote you down-to prevail hereafter as we have heretofore over those who are still animated by the spirit of slavery. Yes, my friends, the Republican party will canter over the track at the next Presidential election. (Cheers.) But don't send any of these men who believe in the lost cause to Congress, my friends .-(No, no.) I believe you will control North-Carolina-and that they will never be in authority nonin (No never.) Whenever hear a man say he is a Conservative, I at ways think he is going to do some mean thing. (Laughter.) The old Whig party of North-Carolina

was dragged into rebellion. It was always

too timid. That has ever been the faul of Southern men-they lacked moral courage. Brave enough physically, heroes on the battle-field, morally they were cowards. So Badger was driven to vote for the Lecompton Constitution against his judgment; and your Grahams, Gilmers and Barringers all said homage to a false public sentiment fostered and encouraged by bold, reckless men of the Calhoun school of politics. But slavery perverted the reason of old Whigs in these States-it sapped their moral courage. Unlike their illustrous leader, they gave the voice, hand and influence against the Na tional government. Now, let them return to the standard of freedom. The Republi-can party is never defeated. It goes back a step to bound forward with irresistible force. It ever wins, and the treason of Andrew Johnson has only enabled it to win other and more glorious victories. [Great applause.] I appeal to Henry Clay Whigs, Douglas Democrats, rebels who came out of the war early, satisfied and willing to surrender, step up on the Republican platform, and stand with us on its foundation of eter nal truth. Ours is a liberal spirit-we are friends of humanity. Even to those who are disfranchised we say, "your influence is not gone, use it for good, deal with emancipated bondsmen justly, esteem loyal men as patriots, and treat the officers of the Federal army as gentlemen." The magnanimity of th nation will not prove false to you. Although to-night there are bundreds and thousand of vacant chairs in our Northern homes, and mothers and sisters shed scalding tears o agony for the early lost and loved, who sleep beneath the green turf of your sunny land yet the government has ever been forbearing and kind. There is none other so humane in all God's world. And when proof is furnished that the disfranchised have acted properly and mean to do right hereafter then the disability will be once more re moved by the hand of love itself. Yet towards those who favor the lost cause, who await reactionary measures, the government breathes stern defiance. When those men left Congress in 1861, they thought they eft no government behind them. [Laugh ter.] One of them could whip five Yankees [Laughter.] They had all the statesman ship in the country in their ranks. But oh. how wofully deceived they were-let every event of the war, and its disastrous close speak trumpet-tongued. They say they are conquered now. We know it. They say they are humiliated, and complain because federal officers dared take possession of their homes, when they ran off from them [Laughter.] But let them remember that loyal men are at least as good as they are, and that Abraham Lincoln was the fore-most man, save Geo. Washington, in all this land; that over his grave more tears were shed than over any other man's of the 19th century, and that his name stands peerles among those statesmen who steered the old ship of State through the breakers of the

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, let rebellion. [Applause.] me enjoin upon you the necessity of thorough organization. The establishment of schools for the culture and ele vation of your race; and the necessity for a united and determined effort for the advancement of the material interests of your country. It fills my heart with joy to be-lieve that the United States of America will yet become in all the arts of peace and good government the foremost country on the face

of the globe. (Great applause.) At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks loud calls were made for Ex-Governor Holden, who declined to speak at any length but moved that the thanks of the meeting be unanimously tendered to Mr. Wilson for his able, patriotic and statesman-like address. The response was a thundering aye,

Ex-Gov. Polden then announced that at the urgent request of many friends, Mr. Wilson would address the people in Capitol Square next day, Tuesday, at 12 M. The meeting then called for Mr. Jas. H. Harris, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Taylor, who responded briefly, after which the meeting adjourned amid great en-

On Tuesday Mr. Wilson addressed a large audience in the Capitol Square. He spoke two hours with great power and eloquence. He was introduced by Ex-Governor Holden, and at the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Rev. Mr. Warwick, the thanks of the audience were enthusiastically tendered to him, for his remarks on the occasion. A full report of the speech will appear in our

next. Mr. Wilson dined at the Yarborough House on Tuesday, with a number of friends. In the evening he rode through the City, and was much interested in the various residences and localities pointed out to him .-Among other places he visited the Union cemetery near the City, where the Union soldiers are buried. Mr. Wilson expressed himself much pleased with the State Capitol, the appearance of the two Asylums, and the location and appearance of our little City generally. He left in the eight o'clock train for Wilmington, where he addressed the people yesterday, 1st of May. Mr. Wilson carried with him the thanks and kind wishes of our best and worthiest people.

Mr. Conway. It appears from a Card published in the Wilmington Journal by Mr. McGuire, Stenographer, that he accompanied Mr. Conway to that place, and reported his speech. Mr. McGuire states that the Chairman of the meeting, a colored man, asked for the report of the speech in the name of the meeting, and offered to pay fifteen dollars for it, he, Mr. McGuire, asking fifty dollars for it. Mr. McGuire does not charge that Mr. Conway made him any offer on the subject, or held out any inducement to him to accompany him to Wilmington. It is clear, from Mr. McGuire's statement, that the whole matter of reporting and pay was with the people who composed the meeting; yet that gentleman and the Journal have assailed Mr. Conway in gross terms, because the former was not paid a most exorbitant charge for his report. We judge from Mr. McGuire's statement, that Mr. Conway's Wilmington speech was about the length of his Raleigh ch, and we paid him twenty dollars the latter, with which he seemed entirely

The Journal speaks of Mr. Conway as " an irresponsible political vagabond," and charges that his speech was of an "incendiary character." Mr. Conway is a gentleman of high character, who performed valuable services during the rebellion in the armies of the United States, and he has the confidence of thousands of the best people in the country. So far as incendiarism is concerned, we suppose that consists in his having told the colored people that they have rights, and that it is to their interest as a free people to vote against the Journal and its faction. The Journal will hear much of such incendiarism for many, many years to come.

It was easy for Mr. Wilson to perceive, while here, as our people all know, that the atter-day war saints in our midst are more disposed to throw obstructions in the way of reconstruction than the original secessionists, Nearly all the bitter and uncharitable remarks made about him behind his back, proceed from those who, seeing they would lose their slave property if Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation should be made good, disregarded their Union pledges in 1861 and 1862, and began to fight in 1863, and fought to the last for their negroes. The leaders of such people are such public men as Mr. Graham, Gov. Vance, Gov. Worth, Mr. Pell and others-all of whom, in the hope of perpetuating slavery, broke their Union pledges in 1863, and went over to the Davis despotism.

The original secessionists, as a class, are far enough behind in all conscience in the work of reconstruction. We know some of them, we are glad to say, who are in a proper frame of mind, and working honestly to reconstruct the State on just principles; but we know of no latter-day war saint of the Graham, Worth stripe who is doing his duty as a patriot and lover of the Union in this crisis. The original secessionists in this quarter are at least quiet and silent. If they can not help the work of reconstruction, they are not obstructing it, as the latter-day war saints are doing.

Mr. Wilson in Wilmington. We learn that Mr. Wilson addressed very large audience in Wilmington on the

1st instant, and that he was replied to by

Mr. Robinson, of the Dispatch. We learn from friends who were present that Mr. Robinson was thoroughly demolished. At the close of the meeting many were looking for the "grease spot" where be disappeared. The fate of one Jo Turner would have been similar, if he had replied

to Mr. Wilson in Raleigh. We do not credit the rebel accounts of this meeting in the Wilmington papers. We hope to hear more fully from it from an authentic source by our next issue,

THE NEW BERN REPUBLICAN.-We have received the first number of this paper, by Dr. H. J. Menninger, Editor, and Mr. James C. Harrison, Publisher. The Republican is a tri-weekly paper. It is handsomely printed and ably conducted. It is thoroughly sound in its principles and sentiments. wish it the most entire success.

Mr. Wilson's Speech.

We have the pleasure of publishing to-day (reported by the Junior Editor,) a full report of Mr. Wilson's speech, delivered in the Capitol Square, in this City, on Tuesday

The speech occupied about two hours in its delivery. The distinguished Senstor, though speaking in the open air, seemed as fresh when he concluded as when he commenced, and every word he uttered was distinctly heard by the large audience present. The manner of the speech was as fine and as effective as its matter.

We would that every citizen of the States lately in rebellion could read this masterly effort. While true in every letter to the great principles of Liberty and Union, it is nevertheless pervaded by a spirit of liberality and kindness which must commend it to all thoughtful, fair minded persons.

No comments on the speech are necessary. Let every one into whose hands this paper may fall read the speech carefully, and then hand it to his neighbor.

The Colored Vote.

If the rebel leaders would just see and bear two things in mind, they would cease to trouble the colored people about their votes. First, the colored people know that they owe their freedom to the Republican party; secondly, the colored people know that the Republican party is the only source to which they can look for future security for their freedom, for equal rights, schools, &c. The most uninformed of the colored people know these facts, and they will vote accordingly. There is no reason or common sense in sup posing that they will vote against the Re-

Again, if any employer should discharge any colored man for voting as he pleases, the property of that employer will certainly be confiscated by act of Congress. And this right to impose penalties or punishment for fraud or force by employers will exist always, for the plain reason that members of Congress are sworn to enforce the freedom of these people.

Again, even if the colored people, under some strange and unaccountable impulse, should vote with the rebel leaders, or latter day war saints, and place them in power in these States, the latter would not be able to restore the Union, for Congress would not accept the work of reconstruction at their hands.

A Cruel Case under Rebel Rule. We learn that a widew lady in the County of Johnston, 94 years of age, has been treated as follows:

She owns a small farm, and had a yoke of oxen to aid her in cultivating it. It seems that an old claim for debt existed against her, which was bought a number of years ago by a citizen of Wayne County. This claim was pressed, and under a Justices execution these oxen were sold by one A. M. Rockwell, Constable. But, before the day of sale, 19th January, 1867, this poor old widow lady had taken the benefit of the law in favor of insolvent debtors, and proof of the same was filed in the office of the County Court Clerk. In the report these oxen were expressly given and secured to

her. The old lady, not being able to walk to the sale, her daughter went six or eight miles to it, and produced the proof from the record that the oxen had thus been secured to her mother. But no attention was paid to this. The oxen, worth thirty to forty dollars, were bid off at fifteen dollars by the son-in-law of the man-man, did we say ?who held the claim. The Constable who executed this process

is a defiant rebel, who refuses to take the amnesty oath. He is, therefore, not a citizen of the United States, and his action as Constable is illegal and invalid. He is in other respects, a man of bad character.

It is proper to state that Gov. Worth was applied to, some time since, for information as to the right of this man Rockwell to act. and the result was Rockwell was continued

This widow lady, Mrs. Rhoda Pearce, has appealed to the military for aid and protection against this great wrong, and we sincerely trust her appeal may not be in vain.

We invite attention to the excellent reso lutions in the Standard to-day, recently adopted in Pickens and Lexington districts, South-Carolina. The preamble to the resolutions of the Pickens meeting is especially suggestive and appropriate. It presents in a few words the true condition of the country, and what may be expected if the present effort at reconstruction should fail.

There is no Worth-Pell-Graham-Jo. Turner meeting in this State that has adopted or will adopt such resolutions. Verily, the latter-day war saints, who began to fight in 1863 against their consciences to save their negroes, are more rebellious than these South-Carolinians.

Parker Overby, Esq., has been elected a member of the Board of Commissioners of this City for the Western Ward, to fill a vacancy. Mr. Overby is a loyal man, but we understand a rank rebel received some votes against him in the Board.

Mr. Pool's Address. We still have on hand some copies of Mr.

This great document should have a wide circulation. We will mail copies to friends free of charge. Every citizen should read

We have in hand several letters, accounts of public meetings, &c., which have been crowded out by other matter. They will be NO. 19.

Registers of Voters.

The New York Tribune asks if " rebels are to appoint Registers" of voters in the Southern States? It apprehends that such may be the case, from the fact that Gov. Orr has addressed certain public officers in his State, asking for suitable names for Registers.

We are receiving letters from loyal men in all parts of this State, complaining that Gov. Worth is consulting rebels as to the proper persons to be appointed Registers.-No reflection is intended by them or by us on Gen. Sickles, but they feel that he may be deceived in this business by Gov. Worth. For example, a friend writes us from Rutherford County that Gov. Worth has selected Joseph L. Carson, a defiant rebel, to report names to him for that County .-This person Carson, as the others selected by Gov. Worth are no doubt doing, is said to be using every effort to obtain the names of fence men, or secessionists who can take the test-oath. When names of unconditional Union men are offered, they are rejected as

partizans. Now, in the first place, Gov. Worth has pronounced the Congress that passed the Sherman act an "unconstitutional" body; in the second place, he has declared publicly that he does not approve the Sherman act, but submits to it only at the point of the bayonet; in the third place, there are fifty thousand colored voters to be enrolled in this State, and Gov. Worth, in one of his messages, insulted them by proposing to "distribute" them throughout the country. It is also known that no citizen, native or adopted, who fought under the federal flag, can get the post even of switch-tender or messenger in any of the corporations under the control of Gov. Worth. Being thus hostile to the Congress, to the colored people, and to all true Union men, we respectfully submit that Gov. Worth is not the man to take any part

whatever in the work of reconstruction. We are more and more convinced by every day's observation, that if the Congress would render it certain that the States will be reconstructed under the Sherman act, it must wipe out the existing rebel State organizations. It will not be too late to do this when that body re-assembles in July.

We know of no disloyalty south of Mason's and Dixon's line. It is all on the other side, where it exists at all.—Sentinel.

The Sentinel here charges that all the disloyalty is in the Northern States-that in that the Republicans, who saved the govssing the rebell disloyal! What wicked nonsense!

The Sentinel and its friends are known to be disloyal. They have no cheerful word for the Union-no feeling of kindness towards those who control the governmentno love for the flag of the United States-They hate the government. They hate those who control it. They hate the glorious flag of the Union, and would rejoice to see it torn down and trampled under foot. We tell the Northern people that there is more disloyalty south of Mason's and Dixon's line than there has ever been before These States may get back under the Sherman act, but it is doubtful. The Generals who have command may ensure the return of the States under the act, if they will act with a due degree of sternness. Rebel leaders and rebel newsapers can neither be won by love nor conciliated by indulgence. They can be controlled only by fear; and unless they are controlled, and prevented from inflaming the minds of the people against the government, the work of reconstruction under the Sherman act will fail. Mark the prediction. But what if it should fail? Why, the States would be territorialized, the titles to all lands would die with the State, and no one could renew title except on clear proof of loyalty. Those persons, therefore, who are following Pell, Graham, Gales, Worth, Battle and the like, are " given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind, to believe a lie and be damued." That is our

Col. John W. Forney is about to visit Europe. He will return in time for the session of Congress in July. Col. Forney's health has been impaired by his heavy labors. We trust he may return completely restored to health, and that his valuable life may long be spared to his family and country.

IMMIGRATION .- Advices from Irel Immigration.—Advices from freiand am-nounce that a heavy tide of emigration has begun from that country to the United States, and it bids fair to increase in volume as the year advances. It is reported from Queens-town that it is impossible to give any ade-quate idea of the extent of this movement or the anxiety of the Irish to get to America. or the anxiety of the Irish to get to Ame During the week ending the 15th of April nine steamers sailed from Queenstown for the United States, bearing nearly 5000 emigrants. Nine steamers were also to be dispatched by the various trans-atlantic lines every w thereafter. From Germany the reports are that a great emigration to the United States has also begun. We have room for all the new-comers, and extend them a hearty welcome. Their labor, their property and their good wishes are of great advantage to the United States.

N. C. GOLD .- A prominent me Congress, who has recently become interests in gold mines in North Carolina, brough from there last week several specimens quartz which on analysis shows a produ of about \$720 per ton. A considerable number of northern men have lately taken stock in these mines.—Boston Advertiser.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO RAISIES.— The President has not yet decided to accept the invitation from the citizens of Raleigh to the invitation from the citizens of Raleigh to be present in that place at the laying of a corner-stone of a monument in memory his father. The ceremony is announced to take place on the 15th of May, and although Mr. Johnson is strongly inclined to be present on that occasion, important official matters in course of consummation may prevent him from being absent from Washington for some weeks.—Sun.