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DAILY JOURNAL,
OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.
ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY.

	1 Day	2 Dys	3 Dys	4 Dys	5 Dys	1 Wk	2 Wks	1 Mo.	3 Mos	6 Mos	1 Year
1 Square	$1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	5 00	6 50	8 00	15 00	22 00
2 Squares	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	25 00	38 00
3 Squares	$3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
4 Squares	$4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 00	11 00	18 00	21 00	26 00	45 00	65 00
1 Column	$5 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	11 50	12 50	20 00	28 00	32 00	55 00	75 00
2 Column	$10 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	23 00	25 00	40 00	45 00	60 00	115 00	125 00
3 Column	$20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	65 00	80 00	90 00	150 00	200 00
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WEEKLY JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1844.

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JULY, 1867.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

Hon. Montgomery Blair's Speech at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, of Virginia.

In accordance with an invitation extended by the guests at that place, Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, formerly Postmaster General during Mr. Lincoln's administration, delivered an address at Rockbridge Alum Springs recently, on the political topics of the times. The address is quite a lengthy one and is distinguished for its ability and clearness. In his denunciation of "the Radical phinters" of Southern society and their base misrepresentations, Mr. Blair was withering. When he came to speak of the enormities of the "State trials" and the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, he reached the apex of invective by characterizing them as the "infamous work of studied malice, seeking power at the expense of the national harmony and the National Union." "In this way," said Mr. Blair, "the Radicals keep alive the hatred upon which their party depends for its existence."

He sketches the programme which the Radicals have marked out for themselves as follows:

"They mean to command the government by military power and corruption. They will act up Brownlow and Fletcher governments in the ten States now excluded from Congress. These, with the Brownlow and Fletcher votes, will give them twelve States in the electoral college, in virtue of their military power. They count upon the tariff and use of the public money and party machinery to secure a sufficient number of Northern States, which, added to the votes cast by Brownlow, Fletcher, Sickles, Pope, Sheridan, and other military satraps, will give them the control of the government. The flimsy veil of negro suffrage, pretended as a protection of the ballot from 'chief traitors,' under which is concealed the naked sword with which the twelve States are to be ruled, is too transparent to require to be stripped off. Old Thad. Stevens, the real master-spirit of Radicalism, long ago declared that mean whites could be got at the South to organize and lead the negroes in the interest of those controlling the government for the sake of the patronage and the pecuniary advantages they would receive. For controlling the negroes they look to the antagonism of races—the Freedmen's Bureau—promise of confiscated lands. There is not a feature in the whole Radical system to redeem it from abhorrence. It is a system of the foulest corruption; relying altogether on the basest and most mercenary motives to receive support."

The way of escape is pointed out by Mr. Blair as follows. He says:

"It is to the people of the North I look to rescue you and themselves (for they are as much involved in it as you are) from the grasp of this fearful despotism. It is in the fact that these Radicals seek power, not merely over you, but over the whole country, by the sword, and are squandering, not your means only, but that of the whole people, in their immense expenditures, their taxation of every labourer with their rotten banks and exorbitant tariffs, that constitutes your safety. Nor have I any fear for the result. If Mr. Johnson will cut loose from the traitors and spies who surround him, take Grant to his counsels, and others in whom the lovers of the constitution have confidence, we can rally under him next year and tread out Radicalism forever. If he will not do this, we will rally under some other leader. I should prefer Grant myself in that event. I have already stated, to be sure that the Radicals are laboring to antagonize him to Johnson personally, and to the principles Johnson represents; but I do not believe he will be so weak as to abandon his principles and the only true friends he has and agree to do the work of the Radicals, which is abhorrent to him, for the sake of getting their nomination to the Presidency; but if he is, I am convinced he will degrade himself to no purpose. Great as are his personal merits, they will weigh little in the scale when the question is whether the people or the military shall rule, and he is put forward as the representative man of military government. If our history teaches anything, it is this lesson, that they will not tolerate any machinery which takes their government out of their own hands. It was the assertion of this principle which brought Mr. Jefferson into power against all the prestige which the Federalists derived from Washington. General Jackson was never elected for his military services. His triumph over Mr. Adams was in vindication of the popular rights violated in his person in casting the vote of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, against the wishes of the people.—His triumph over Mr. Clay was on the Bank and Tariff question, when all the moneyed interests of the country were brought to act in concert against him, and the people asserted by his election their determination to maintain the control of their own government. The election of Lincoln was equally a vindication of the popular rights against the political control which had been exerted by the use of the slave question. It would be singular that a people so jealous of their political power should sanction the Radical programme by which twelve States are wheeled into line by word of command from Washington. When we remember that the spirit of our people was roused by the attempt of the United States Bank to control elections, and that the Democratic instinct from Maine to Georgia rebelled, when Mr. Biddle put the screw on the money market to effect political power, we cannot suppose it will sleep while Radicalism openly wields at will the votes of twelve States by military power, and attempts to eke out its force to command the government by the profligate expenditure of money, and subjecting all industry to enormous taxation by tariffs, rotten banks, and thus installing an odious oligarchy upon the country. If the American Constitution was nothing more than a printed record of a temporary agreement, I should feel alarmed at the present usurpation of Congress upon it; but when I remember that there is not a line of it which is not incorporated with the blood of the nation—that it is the written expression of principles to which the American people and their ancestors have adhered for centuries, modified to suit their exact condition here, I feel that the constitution is not a mere paper, but the reflex of the very nature of our people; and that though it may be here as it was in the old country, that civil war leads to temporary suspension of constitutional action, the return of peace leads necessarily to a return to the normal action of the government and the restoration of constitutional rights and privileges."

What a Rain Storm Did for Georgia.

Those who are fond of showing how the course of history would have been changed if some hero's coffee had not been cold at a critical moment, or if some statesman's egg had not boiled six minutes instead of three, will find a new illustration of the importance of small events in Mr. Swinton's account of his interview with Alexander H. Stephens. If Georgia had not seceded, who knows but that the rebellion would have been avoided? And according to this account Geogia seceded simply because the first day of January happened to be rainy:

"Mr. Stephens had wanted a convention of the people to be held about the 15th of December. He knew that Georgia would not secede, and he was also sure that South Carolina, which had not seceded, would not, hot though she was, go out alone. But he could not effect his purpose. The election for delegates was ordered for the 1st of January, which was after South Carolina had taken the leap. 'Well,' I went on to say, 'on the 1st of January there was a rain storm, more violent than the oldest inhabitants remembered—not since the flood in the Yazoo had there been such a storm.—The result was that country people could not get out to vote, and this gave a preponderating influence in the election of delegates to the towns and villages, where, you know, political epidemics are always stronger than elsewhere.

We lost at least twenty Union members by this. Even Rome, up in the Cherokee country, where the Union sentiment was vastly in the ascendant, sent a secession delegate. I went over myself to the court house yonder to vote, and the room was filled with dripping people, with wet saddles in their hands, who had come through the flood and mire with immense difficulty. I made them a little speech there, and I said then that I feared the rain would lose us the election. And so indeed it did.'"

The Toledo Blade suggests, in regard to the shooting of Maximilian, that if the "divine right to rule" may inhere in certain families, "the divine right to shoot belongs just as much to Juarez as to the Hapsburg who invaded his country."

General SICKLES' ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this military district cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt, the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year, many families have been deprived of shelter, many more need food and clothing, useful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce upon an impoverished people the immediate collection of all claims. To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected, but the appeals of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced, and they will continue in force with such modifications as the occasion may require until the civil governments of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States. The commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing, and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

First: Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand, and the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina respectively, for the trial and determining of such questions, may be adopted.

Second: Judgment or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such causes of action.

Third: Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution of process on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall, upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege or prove that the defendant is moving or intends fraudulently to remove his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Court. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

Fourth: Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th day of May, 1865, may be indorsed by execution, against the property of the defendant, and in the application of the money arising under such executions, regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina respectively to determine that question shall be adopted.

Fifth: All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action shall not be enforced.

Sixth: All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements, and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed, or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected, and the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender will be supported and enforced; wages for labor performed in the production of the crops shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

Seventh: In all sales of property and execution by order of any court there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry, or other employment of the value of $500. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, parent or parents, and child or children—in other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of $160. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same, and make a report thereof in each case to the Court.

Eighth: The currency of the United States declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues, and demands, shall be recognized in North and South Carolina, and in all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment and refused by any public officer will be at once reported to these headquarters or to the commanding officer of the post within which such officer resides.

Ninth: Property of an absent debtor or one charged as such without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as foreign attachment; but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with except in the execution of a judgment or final decree in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

Tenth: In suits brought to recover debts known as actions *ex contractu*, bail, as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor nor taken by the sheriff or other officer serving the process; in suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases, known as actions *ex delicto* bail, as heretofore authorized, may be demanded and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu* shall not extend to persons about to leave the State, but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

Eleventh: In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same, provided that upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace or any criminal offense it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant on the recognizance of the complaint to prosecute without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

Twelfth: The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offense. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by military commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof that the person carrying or concealing a deadly weapon shall be deemed evidence of a felonious attempt to take the life of the injured person.

Thirteenth: The order heretofore issued in this military department prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory, or other corporeal punishment is in force, and will be obeyed by all persons.

Fourteenth: The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny imposed by the existing laws of the provisional governments in this military district, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary or of larceny, when the property stolen is of the value of $25, of assault and battery with intent to kill, or of assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value thereof is less than $25, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year in the discretion of the court.

Fifteenth: The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority within their jurisdictions respectively to reprieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

Sixteenth: Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided for with the collection of any tax, impost, excise or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for over due taxes shall be allowed, nor shall this order or any law of the provisional governments of North and South Carolina operate to deny to minor children or children coming of age, or their representatives, nor to suspend as to them any right of action, remedy or proceeding against executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, masters, or clerks of equity courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the persons or the subject of the action or proceeding.

Seventeenth: Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North or South Carolina inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles.

J. W. CLOUS, Capt.
38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS

For the Second Military District—General Order No. 60.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.

The following appointments of Registers are announced. The persons named will be assigned to duty by Post Commanders as members of Boards of Registration for the several Registration Precincts they may establish within their commands.

Commanding Officers of Posts will fill vacancies and report their action to these Headquarters for confirmation.

Two Boards of Registration will be organized for each County in North Carolina having more than six election precincts, except the Counties of Beaufort, Cumberland, Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Wake, Davie and Wilson, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Three Boards of Registration will be organized for each District in South Carolina, except the Districts of Barnwell, Berkeley, Orangeburg, Lexington, Beaufort, Greenville, Chester, Colleton and the city of Charleston, which shall have the Boards provided for in this order.

Registers will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862. Blank forms of this oath of office will be furnished to Post Commanders and when duly subscribed and sworn will be returned to these Headquarters.

The election precincts established by law or custom as voting places in the Counties and Cities of North Carolina and in the Districts Parishes and Municipalities of South Carolina will be designated by Post Commanders as the places for Registration. It is desirable that not more than six of these and preferably a less number, be included in a Registration Precinct and assigned to one Board, so that ample facilities may be afforded for Registration.

Every Board of Registration will choose its presiding officer, who will represent the Board and announce its action upon all matters coming before it.

Regulations for the government of Registers in the discharge of their duties will be duly published as soon as practicable for general information.

NORTH CAROLINA.

POST OF MORGANTON.

County of Burke—Jesse Fisher, Wm. Williams, Jacob Abee, Stephen Ross, Thos. Hawkins, Rob't H. Alexander.

County of McDowell—W A. B. Murphy, James Bailey, W. R. Poole, Jas. McCall, Wesley McKeesen, Jas. W. Lyon.

County of Rutherford—Jno. Anderson, Rob't Forney, Jos. Wilkie, J. C. L. Harris, W. H. Logan, Vincent Michael.

County of Polk—John Logan, Jas. Brown, S. G. Hamilton, J. W. Hampton, Jr., D. M. Abrams, Paul Mills.

County of Henderson—A. H. Jones, Jesse R. Justice, W. W. Anderson, Thos. Gibbs, Thos. F. Bird, Simon Boring.

County of Transylvania—S. J. Tracy, J. H. Duckworth, J. B. Woods, J. M. George, Robert Hamilton, Edward Merrill.

County of Haywood—G W B Garrett, C L Cunningham, Allen Hansen, J M Shook, Thos B Evans, Jackson Walsh.

County of Jackson—R H Cannon, J D Buchanan, Jackson Ward, Alfred Zachary, Virgil Bryson, David L Dillon.

County of Macon—Rev Mark May, C F Rogers, J J Jennings, J L Strain, J E Love, Jonathan Ford.

County of Clay—Jno A Shearer, J N Bell, Amos Ledford, Harvey Penland, J M Galloway, George Love.

County of Cherokee—N G Howell, J L Simons, Geo W Dickey, W H H Dickey, Geo Hall, F P Axley.

County of Yancey—Wm Ray, A J Hensley, J W Garland, Jno W Berton, Elias Finland, Joshua Williams.

County of Mitchell—Wilson Burlison, Stephen Street, Nero P Oaks, Gutredge Garland, Peter Harden, Jno Frazer.

County of Madison—G W Gahagan, A B Sams, Henry A White, F M Lawson, M A Chandley, Rob't Ray.

County of Buncombe—Rev J C Stewart, A M Gudjer, Marion Roberts, G F Pinland, Samuel Weaver, W H Moore.

POST OF SALISBURY.

County of Wautauga—Samuel H Boinian, Jno Harden, David Norris, Wm Van Conners, Bartlett Brown, Alfred Thomas.

County of Caldwell—Clinton A Cilley, A J Bominger, R B Bogle, R R Wakefield, Alex Lightfoot, Jere Smith.

County of Alexander—W S Teague, Thomas Sterawahl, E M Stevenson.

County of Wilkes—George H Brown, Ralph Holbrook, W B. Scegrist, J E Sinclair, Caswell J Smith, Robert B Bryan.

County of Ashe—Edwin C Bartlett, Edward Boower, James Garvey, John H Carson, William Gowing, Francis Bryan.

County of Alleghany—Goldman Hagain, Henderson Check, Francis Bryan, Daniel C Jones, A B Carson, John Mathewson.

County of Surry—Joel Hunt, Rob't M Jarvis, John Simmonds, Gilbert A Lowe, E F Taylor, Jno Peel.

County of Yadkin—Dr Belson B Benbow, Thos Martin, Robert G Zachary, Joseph Willams, Alex Williams, A N Tomlin.

County of Iredell—Jno H McLaughlin, W Williams, Moses A White, W H George, James F Bell, John McCubbins.

County of Davie—John Lunn, Thomas Brown, A T Clements.

County of Rowan—Moses S Holmes, James Burns, Thomas E Brown, C S Moring, Rev Thornton Butler, J H Hawkins.

POST OF CHARLOTTE.

County of Cleveland—John Y Aydlotte, L A Botts, John Williams, Decatur Greeg, Sanders Wright, N D Davis.

County of Catawba—A J Whitner, J C Clapp, Wilson Synder, John R Ellis, Franklin Caldwell, Drury Hamilton.

County of Lincoln—Christian Beall, R J Sifford, Elisha Saunders, N H Hill, J H King, Edmond Saunders.

County of Gaston—M J Aydlotts, Eli Parsons, Anthony Yitman, James Hoffman, James Rhyne, William McKee.

County of Mecklenberg—W F Ahrens, Henry McCombs, H P Helper, Solomon Sifford, R R Rea, Jhon Davidson.

County of Union—W Newsome, Daniel Benton, Hugh Downing, Johnathan Trull, Daniel Tomberlin, Calvin Bogers.

County of Cabarrus—John McDonald, John Harris, Aaron J Yoist, D H Abbott, Cyrus Alexander, George Melcher.

County of Stanley—W H D Greene, Eli Shankle, Jack Davis, Samuel Mann, W H Randall, John R Duke.

County of Anson—E Fullings, Henry Powell, John Jarvis, Joseph Allen, M McFarland, Alexander Little.

POST OF GREENSBORO'.

County of Stokes—W W McCaules, Walker Gann, W C Matthews, P H Oliver, Charles Moody, Austin Durham.

County of Forsythe—J R Crist, Ransom Phipps, Munroe Phillips, Charles Hauser, J H White, Jr, John P West.

County of Davidson—John E Cramer, William Berrier, William Bodenhamer, Isaac Kenny, Richard Ayres, Phillip Bale.

County of Randolph—Isaac Lee, S W Blair, J W Steed, Levy Cox, William Brown, Alson Brown.

County of Guilford—John T Poe, R Y Davis, Jesse Benhow, John A Pritchard, Harmon Unthank, D H Lartische.

County of Rockingham—Thomas Carter, Alfred Sanders, Thomas Cummings, Alexander Ray, Jno Underdon, John M Lindsey.

County of Caswell—Alvin Lee, S G Siddle, Thos Ray, R H Jones, William Taylor, Pharoah Glass.

County of Alamance—Daniel Clapp, William F Jones, Hezekiah May, James S Pugh, Peter Holt, Spencer Sanders.

POST OF RALEIGH.

County of Person—John H Jones, John Buchannan, R P Martin, C H Jordan, M W Faulkner, W G Scott.

County of Orange—R C Swain, M D, John W Carr, W J Hogan, Thos Wilson, Jordan Swayne, John Hancock.

County of Chatham—John B Drake, Henry Smith, Thos Dixon, Abner Bright, Gilbert Love, Willis Bird.

County of Wake—Theodore Joseph, Harrison J Hughes, T F Lee, Solomon Pool, William White, Francis Lawson, Isaiah Hardee, Albert McGuire, Benj J Harrison.

County of Granville—Lewis H Kittles, Calvin Betts, Thomas W Poole, G W Blacknell, John Feed, Aaron Pratcher, B Walker Wilton, Abram Hinton, William Tyler.

County of Warren—M W Williams, John Reed, Charles D Carlton, John A Hyman, Benj R Browning, Wm Cawthorn.

County of Franklin—R H Timberlake, A W Pierce, Hilliard Dunston, Nat Harris, J H Williamson, Dr Wm McCrenshaw.

POST OF FAYETTEVILLE.

County of Cumberland—E L Pemberton, T A Byrnes, W A Mann, David McDuffie, John C Calahan, Duncan McCormick, John J Minor, M H Leavy, Jas Bowman.

County of Harnett—Henry Faucette, J D Ryalls, Jacob Reardon, R J Naris, J McCoy, N McLeod.

County of Moore—S McS McDonald, John McDuffie, Absalom Kelly, Abel Kelly, John Sweann, J A Barrett.

County of Montgomery—W H Robinson, Benj DeBerry, W Lassiter, L Simons, Martin Simons, Sidney Ledbetter.

County of Richmond—Dr Owen Hadley, James W Mead, John O McDonald, Alfred Baldwin, Sidney Leak, Barrick Bostwick.

POST OF GOLDSBORO'.

County of Wayne—John Robinson, Jesse Hollwell, Hope Bain, H S Grant, Lang Nixon, Arnold Bull.

County of Johnston—Alfred Holland, Rufus Beckwith, W J Garrison, J B Cook, Matthew Holt, Isham Woodall.

County of Greene—Jas S Smith, Richard J Williams, Geo Beeman, Sydney A Busbee, Sanders P Cox, Luke Shepherd.

County of Wilson—Nathan Fallersby, Willie Daniels, Israel Barden.

County of Nash—Benj H Sorsby, Jr, George W Cooper, Jesse J Walker, Jacob Gug, Fred Arrington, Benj Jones.

County of Halifax—Jno McMahon, Robert Howard, Horatio H Bushnell, John H Renfew, James Basmore, R H Smith, John P McAuliffe, Uriah Benton, Henry Eppes.

County of Northampton—Isaac Peel, Joseph Civalier, Geo P Westhers, Benj Franklin, R C Parker, Rufin Faison.

County of Edgecombe—Frank F Bennett, John Vaughan, Chas S Bartlett, Thos Newton, Willis Brown, A M Lowe, B J Dixon, Alexander McCabe, W H Knapp.

County of Lenoir—Lemuel H Aldrich, Pinckney Hardee, Richard Whitfield, P T Willis, A J Lofton, James Waters.

POST OF WILMINGTON.

County of Brunswick—E Leg, Solomon Smith, W B Robeson, Geo L Baxter, A Golden Smith, B D Morrell.

County of Columbus—T M Smith, M Powell, J A Maultsby, David Strothers, Francis Lennon, Henry C Moffit.

County of Robeson—O S Hayes, Daniel C McNeil, John Moors, James Sinclair, Carry Wilkins, Cæsar McCullum.

County of Bladen—A W Fisher, Daniel L Bine, Chas Lewis, John Cranston, Justin Dunnells, F F French.

County of New Hanover—W B Jones, H E Scott, Henry W Penny, W H Pickett, Isaac M Peck, S S Ashley, Edgar Miller, E D Hewlett, George W Price.

County of Duplin—Samuel B Woodmensee, Jno E Fussell, Eward Martin, John M Graham, L A Merriman, F A Newberry.

County of Sampson—W L Robinson, Nicholas P Chestnutt, W J Craddock, Miles P Owen, Clifton Ward, Joseph Wilson.

POST OF PLYMOUTH.

County of Tyrrell—B F Sikes, John Carroll, Horace Holmes, Hezekiah P Lewis, Jesse Sikes, G G Res.

County of Washington—M C McNamara, G W Jones, J W Wynne, Frank James, J E Jackson, A M Phelps.

County of Martin—F G Martindale, J J Smith, Bennett Burgess, E B Downs, Alfred Jordan, James Calloon.

County of Bertie—Frederick Miller, James F Kline, Augustus Robbins, Hon. Lewis Thompson, T P Henry, Jonathan B Taylor.

County of Hertford—Charles F Campbell, Starkey S Harrell, Jacob Hollamann, Lawrence Weaver, W C Jones, Thomas W Coster.

County of Gates—Timothy H Lassiter, John Brady, Asbury Reid, Jacob Merris, Peter Parker, Orville Green.

County of Chowan—T T Bruce, Daniel V Etheridge, Joseph A Bebee, John Page, J Ward, Martin L Brinkley.

County of Perquimans—Edward Albertson, Timothy Morgan, C M Manning, Thomas Sikes, Henry White, Isaiah Nicholson.

County of Pasquotank—Frederick S Proctor, Robert Doherty, Peter Johnson, M B Culpepper, Wm Krauss, T A Sikes.

County of Camden—William Morrissett, Matthew Taylor, Henry Pool, James A Spencer, John M Forbes, John C Tatine.

County of Currituck—Robert S D Holbrook, Samuel Dowdy, George Baum, John Evans, Dr W H Cowell Richard Etheridge.

POST OF NEWBERN.

County of Craven—Charles A Nelson, F D Slachter, Richard Tucker, Nelson P Angels, J W Dey, Moses D Hill, H P Doane, Charles Hibbard, Clinton D Pierson.

County of Onslow—Robert Selleck, Daliel A Hargett, Charles Sheppard, Calvin D Morton, David W Scott, John Munro.

County of Carteret—Thomas C Allen, James E Whitehurst, David Henderson, John J Henshaw, Thomas Daniels, Oliver W Henry.

County of Jones—Joseph A Hascall, N P Smith, Robert Hado, O R Colgrove, Thomas G Gillett, John Andrews.

County of Beaufort—Wm M Cherry, Albert E Edward, Augustus Powers, John H Dewell, Horace N Waters, James N Redmond, John S Gordon, Jordan King, T D Smaw.

County of Pitt—J H Jenkins, Davis J Rich, Cornelius H Gibbes, Windsor Crandall, Isaac A Roskraus, J G Hart.

County of Hyde—Bannister Midgett, Jesse S Mason, Joseph Hodges, Benjamin C Jennett, A B Howard, Edmund S Woog.

The Registers hereby appointed will be immediately notified by the Post Commanders, to whom they will report at once for the necessary books and blanks.

All communications from Registers will be addressed to the Post Commander. Orders and instructions will be transmitted to Boards of Registration, through the same channel.

By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES:

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION

Bill as Passed by both Houses of Congress, July 13th, 1867.

WASHINGTON, July 13—P. M.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. That the Commander of any District named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, to have effect till disapproved whenever, in the opinion of such Commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State, or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such Commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to District Commanders.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed. *Provided*, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any District Commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officers in command of the district, or by the General of the army, and it shall be the duty of said Commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States or who use their official influence in any manner, to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled, "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 23rd, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General of the District, setting forth the grounds of such refusal, or such striking from the list. *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words executive or judicial officer in any State in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. That the time for completing the original registration, provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the Commander of any District, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto, has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such board shall, also, during the same period add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would have disqualified him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein whenever he shall deem it needful to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead and to fill any vacancy in said board.

Sec. 9. That all members of said boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. That no District Commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICERS

Mayor—John Dawson.
Board of Aldermen—S D Wallace, H VonGlahn, J G Burr, Eli Murray, W H Lippitt, A Adrian, W A Wright, W S Anderson.
Marshal—Robert Ranson.
Special Deputy Marshal—R J Jones.
Clerk and Treasurer—T W Anderson.
Clerk of the Market—L M Williams
Chief Fire Department—R J Jones.
Chief Fire Wardens—B W Beery.
Fire Wardens—H Schniken, first ward; James Shackelford, second ward; B W Beery, third ward; W Burkheimer, fourth ward.
City Surveyor—W H James.
Wood Inspectors—F V B Yopp, J W Potter, — Thompson.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE.

P W Fanning, Chairman; Wm B Flanner, Wm M Harriss, E Murray, Wm S Anderson, of Wilmington; and Swift Galloway, of Smithville. Thos. H. Howey, Cler