THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

We frequently see such expressions as, Let the South carry out the Reconstruction is in good faith. We do not understand this talk. Has the South pleaged any 'faith' is the matter? Were we consulted about it of our consent asked? "In good faith! We suppose if we fail to endorse or approve this unconstitutional and oppressive proreding, we shall be charged with breaking with "- Richmond Eaquirer.

We do not remember whether we have used the expression to which our able and excellent cotemporary objects, but we contess that we are unable to see the inapproprinteness of its employment. The terms Reconstruction, as embraced in the recent acts of Congress, have undoubtedly been percel upon the South, and she has had perther voice nor option in the matter. She is also without the power of resistance, now, she must comply with the demands of the ruling power, or, in the contingency of noncompliance, expect greater severities and hardships in the future. Still, so far as the solemn and emphatic utterances of Congress may establish their purpose, we are assured that obedience, "in good faith,"-which we omply a literal carrying out of the requirements of the law, - will secure te-admission to the Union and a cessation of further strife and controversy.

Looking at the matter in this light, we are in favor of "carrying out the Reconstruction is in good faith." The voluntary pledge of both is all on the side of the Congress. We are in one sense, but passive instruments. It we obey the law, in its word and letter, and fail to realize the promise that waits on ompliance, the breach of faith will be on the side of the dominant power, and it will be such a breach of faith as cannot fail to on mand the condemnation of the world and of history and to stimulate that reaction in public sentiment which, we may justly hope, has already set in.

In another view of the case, it is impor tast that we should carry out the law, unconstitutional and oppressive as we may beheve it to be, "in good faith." There is a set of unprincipled demagogues and agitahas mour midst, affecting a peculiar and stierly groundless claim to lead in the work of reconstruction, who contemplate proceed mgs and penalties entirely toreign to the etter, purpose and spirit of the law, "Good faith" requires that we should put these men down, and secure the performance of what is exacted of us, -nothing more, nothing ... If we fail to do this, - if we stand and from the process of re-organization, t been allowed an election in the premise, it will not be difficult to predict the

one word,-we have been given he clay and tobl to make a and of vessel. We must do it however figuit, or distasteful, or hard the impos-Having followed the directions preeribed "in good faith," we have the right to demand the promised results. We neitask northank those who mpose it,-but it must be accomplished, and that in good faith, or we may be un-We can see the matter in no other

HOW IT WAS MADE UP.

We are told that the Convention of the Thult, was designed to contain the most prominent of those who were consistent sion men during the war, and was principally composed of such. We merely wish ask if Thomas Settle and R. P. Dick were say more prominent or consistent Union Rev. G. W. Welker or D. F. Caldwell. In July, 1861, Mr. Caldwell was bold cough to publish a poem in praise of the stars and stripes, and we have never yet ound a man of any political belief who laimed that at any time before or during the war, was he in any degree favorable to the Confederate cause. In July, 1861, Mr. Dick was a candidate

The Congress and he did not think of eing a peace man or unionist until after as defeat. At that time he boasted of be ing a better rebel than others, because he as an "eleventh hour man." Mr. Welker was one of those who never

wed the knee to Baal, at all, but was a frm and consistent Union man from first to lot. In 1864 he was indicted for preaching wrmon againt the Confederacy. with, who had then completed his career wa volunteer Captain in the Confederate may, was the solicitor who prosecuted Mr. Wetker for treason. After the close of the var. Mr. Settle refused to quash the prose tution unless Mr. Welker would pay the This he refused to do, and it was limity compromised by his agreeing to pay ate Captain and solicitor—in a court held ther the authority of the United States, and which claimed to give protection and estice to Union men-compels a man to as the fee of witnesses, and other costs of blending himself from a charge of treason canst the Confederacy. Mr. Settle was an apointed to the Raleigh Convention, chris by the party and was styled an "emisent

We learn that Mr. Welker's name was sugsled as one of the delegates, but Mi theing a consistent unionist, of course augmention was not accepted.

it was, probably, in order to secure har by that he was not admitted. It would the been rather amusing to have seen that triv old veteran Welker, in the same evention with Thos. Settle. A gag-law could have been of little avail, then -Register, Greensboro.

The alove statements, we judge, are thely true, but they exhibit only a little the inconsistency which might be shown the so called legal men, who composed bundy the whites in the late Holdenite beeting. Their Uni mism, and their friend. up for the colored race, are after-thoughts "a purpose. We do not assail any of them or their advocacy of Union principles or beit biendship for the blacks, but for the three that they are better Union men or etto friends of the negroes than others, who have been far more consistent and reliSOUTHERN AGITATORS.

Reconstruction, in the South, is really a very simple matter. There is no need of agitation or excitement. The Congress has laid down the law specifically, and those people who are allowed to take part in reconstruction, have the road marked out to them specifically. The great body of the people desire no conflict or excitement. Their material interests demand close atten tion to business. They desire to be let alone to pursue their proper avocations, until the time comes to register and to rote. They desire to live in concord and harmony with all, but this is not allowed them.

There is a class of agitators, intermedllers in other people's affairs, who are moving about night and day, injecting their poison into the cars of ignorant white and colored people - retailing base slanders to the blacks against the whites-filling the ears of the blacks with fulse statementsstriving to excite Southern blacks against Southern whites, who have always been their friends, and who are to this day the best friends the blacks have.

We observe that the papers charge this all upon Northern emissaries. It is no doubt true, in some cases. There are, perhaps, take to mean, if words mean anything, those that are bitter men, itinerant; demayou'ves or subordinates in the army, or in the Bureau department, or connected with the education of the blacks, or men who have left the army and are now engaged in money making among us, who are aiming at this species of agitation, who are bitter against Southern whites, and would be gladalienate the colored people from the whites, and who have succeeded to some extent. We are glad to say, if there are such, we do not know them personally, nor persons occupying official positions in the South, who are guilty of such conduct, they should be reported to the District Commanders. The military are here to preserve order and to promote peace and quiet. -Gen Sickles arows his interest in the good order and the material prosperity of the people of his District. He neither exercises the arts of the politician or partizan himself, nor do we presume he will allow it in

More danger to the peace and quiet of so ciety may be apprehended, we think, from native emissaries from Southern demagogues and partizans than from any others. Being natives, they are better known and are more likely to deceive, and more successful in exciting differences between races and classes. Eager for office and place- ambitious, not for the general welfare, but to gratify their selfish ends, they prowl about night and day to spread the poison of detamation and evil in the community. Let such men be watched and marked as enemies to society. Let them be showned as traitors to society and to the

STARVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

100,000 people of that State have not fasted mest for 30 days, and many are dying from starvation! We have heretofore called the attention of our people to this matter. What can induce the supported and indifference in this State, to the call for charity from a sister State? Portions of our own State are in great need, but no large number of our own people are in danger of starvation. In many Counties there is enough and to spare. Let associations be formed in every County, where there is to spare to receive and forward the contributions of the people to meet this crying want. Many can give from five to 100 pounds of bacon, or from one to one hundred bushels of corn. Let it be done. Let the authorities and the leading men in every County inaugurate such an association at once. The Rail Roads will aid largely in the way of transportation. The cry comes from ou own people, but more loudly from a sister State, - "Men of Israel, help."

----UNION REGISTER.-This paper has a convenient way of avoiding the force of an argument, or answering a question which corners it, by calling it silly. If anything can be more silly than to claim to be open and above board in its politics and yet advocate Red Stringism, we should like to know it. Know Nothingism promulgated as much of its policy as it chose to do, but kept the very things secret which the public wished to know, and had a right to know, as it was an avowed political organization. This is just what Red Stringism is doing Its platform, as published, looks plausible, but its werets are deemed by the public dangerous to the peace and order of society and at war with the due enforcement of law

-----PUBLIC MEETING. - We are requested to announce that the colored people of Wake will hold a public meeting, on the Capitol Square, in this city, on Monday next. His Excellency, Gov. Worth, R. B. Battle, Jr., and Maj. Scaton Gales, and, perhaps, others, have consented to address them on public affairs. White and colored cittzens are respectfully invited to attend.

The following is snoing the "news" pub-

lished from Washington city. More Industrious - Senators elect Gar land, of Arkansas, is here and has prepared a petition for an injunction against th forcement of the Sherman Bill in that State. and will make a motion to file it in the Supreme Court next week. Robert Ould, for-merly rebel Commissioner for the exchange oners, and Judge Crump, a prominen Richmond lawyer, are said to be engaged in preparing a similar bill, which will be eted if the Mississippi petition is suc

MR. MeCABE'S HISTORY-LETTER THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

> Gen, James II, Lane communicates the following to the Richmond Times of vester

Mr. Editor -- As Mr. McCabe's book will doubtlessly be read by a great many Vir ginians, and as there is danger of the third day's fight at Gettysburg being received as correct one, will you, for the sake of truth, and in justice to the gallant troops North Carolina, allow a Virginian through your columns, to state a few facts relative to that fight, that the public may learn that Pickett's Division, which only arrived in time to display its bravery in last hours of that struggle, are not the only "Hernes of Gettysburg."

All know that Gettysburg was carried on the first day, by Ewell's Corps, and Heth's and Pender's divisions, of A. P. Ildi's Corps, and that while the former command entered Gettysburg on the left, the latter, after a bloody struggle, carried Seminary Hill on the right. On the 2d of July Pender's Division, composed of Lane's Scales', McGow an's and Thomas' brigades, extended from the Fairfield road to the right along Seminary Hill, in the order mentioned above and there was gallant fighting that day along its front, between its short shooters and those of the enemy, for the possession of a road running between the two lines of bat tle-our men succeeded in driving the ene my from the road and held it. It was Gen Pender's intention to advance that after poon, had the attack on the right been more successful. While on the right of his command, watching the progress of the fight, accomplished, Christian communiter, who had won so many bautels on so many hard fought battle fields, received his tatal wound: and the command of his division devolved upon me, as its senior Brigadier Late that afternoon I received a note

from Gen. Ewell complimenting the sharpshooters of our division for their gallant fighting, and informing me that he intended to attack the enquy that night, and to questing me to protect Kamson's right-Ramseur's brigade being on the right of Rodes' division, which was the right di-vision of Ewell's corps. As soon as it was dark, I threw McGowan's brigade, under Colonel, atterwards General Perrin, and Thomas' brigade, from my right into the road occupied by the sharp-hooters of our division, that I might prevent Ewell's right from being turned; but for reasons unknown to me, the attack was not made, at least by the right of Ewell's line. Next morning Gen. Lee appeared in front of my line, reconnoitered the enemy's position, and, when he was about to leave, he remarked that "he needed more troops on the right, but that he did not know where they were to come from." ordered to leave Thomas and Perrin to hold the road they were occupying, and to move my own brigade and Scales' to the right, and report to Gen. Longstreet for further orders. Gen. Longstreet ordered me to form in the rear of the right of Hell's division, then commanded by the lamcuted Pettigrew - this division was on the left of Pickett. After I had taken this position Major General Trimble, who had joined the army from the Valley of Virginia, releved me of the command of Pender's division. My position was such as to prefront line there being a narrow strip of intervening woods; but General Thomas, who could see from his position in the road everything that was going on, on the left, sol's brigade, which was on the left of Heth's division, did not advance further than the road; and that Davis, brigade, which was next to it, pushed forward in advance of the general line, with too much

impetuosity, and was driven back. The remaining brigades of Heth's division were Pettigrew's and Archer's; but it will be remembered that the greater part of Archer's brigade and General Archer himself were captured in the first day's fight. When General Trimble ordered us forward we advanced and took position on the left of the troops that were fighting, and when the right of my brigade was within a short distance of the stone fence that was used by the enemy for a breastwork-my brigade was now the extreme left of the attacking forceone of General Longstreet's staff officers from General Longstreet to move my comthrown out a flanking force in that direction, which was already pouring a destructive fire into us On ordering Col. Avery, of the thirty-third North Carolina regiment, which was the left of my command, to face the left for the purpose of meeting this flanking column of the enemy, he replied: "My God! General, do you totend rushing cour men into such a place ansupported, and when the troops on the right are falling back I" Seeing that it was uscless to sacrifice so many brave men, I ordered my command back, and in accordance with orders from General Trimble, who was leaving the field wounded. I reformed in the rear of the artil-

to wish to do injustice to any command, and I regret to see that the historians from my native State are so very partial to Pickett's division. In the many published accounts of the third day's fight at Gettysburg, not an allusion has ever been made, that I am aware of, to my brigade and Scales', and now that Mr. McCabe puts forth his book as history and makes no mention of us, I think that it is my duty to inform the pub lie that Lane's North Carolina brigade was there, that it fought on the extreme left of Longstreet's line, that it remained on the field as long as any other portion of the line, and that it displayed the same bravery that it did at Spottsylvania court house on the 12th, of May, which calls forth such a complimentary notice from General Early in his report of that buttle; and afterwards at Ream's Station, when General Lee told me that "North Carolina had cause to be proud of such proops." General Lee's remark in front of my line on the morning of the 3d. of July, points, I think, to the true cause of our failure in that afternoon assault.

AN EXTINGUISHER.-The Pennsylvania Senate last week, concurred in the House bill forbidding political processions after dark in the city of Philadelphia during the ten days next preceding any general elec-

Choice wheat sold at \$3.45 per bushel in St. Louis, on the 6th instant. This is higher than the price in the half famine year of 1854 The new name for the present style of inshionable bonnet-"next to nothing"

(necks to nothing.)

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. FROM GEN. LANE IN DEFENCE OF THE LIBERALS TO BLOCKADE THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS VERA CRUZ-SISAL REPORTED IN THEIR POSSESSION-MAX LACKS MONEY MOST OF ALL-DOUBTFUL NEWS FROM IMPERIAL SOURCES,

> HAVANA, April 7, 1867. A report was current in Vera Cruz, and received credit, of the occupation of the port of Seed by the liberal forces, under

> The liberals of Alvacado had fitted out and armed two schooners and a steamer, brought from New Ocleans, for the purpose of cutting off all supplies to Vera Cruz by sea, and to aid the Lesiegers of Campeachy. The greater part of the Vera Cruz population was in want of the principal necessaries of life, and a large number were emigrating for want of o cupation. Recently no laborers could be found to discharge the vessels at the mole. Most of them are collisted among the troops of the liberal. General Benevides Don Jose M. Mata, the liberal Governor of state of Vera Crez, had established his

headquarters in the city of Orizala. Don Louis de Atrovo, Minister of Maximilian, has arrived here in the steamer Jumate, from New Orleans. It is said that the had been attained. He has taken passage in the French steamer Imperatrice Eugenie,

Several retugers, exited by Senor Mais, Governor of Vera Cruz, have arrived by the

Maximilian tomained in Queretaro at the head of his army. His position was tinsue-tainable min's longer, owing to the want of pecuniary means. This was the prime cause, does of his not being aide to notice more men to go from Cuba to entist on arrival in Vera Cruz H was useless for him to expect the manerous literal troops which surrounded it and consequently prevented any conyou from reaching, unless it was escorted by a force of at least five thousand men-

The importabilities that Porticio Diaz, who marchest on Puebla, on reaching the vicinity desisted from making any attack and again retired to Oajica. He is said to have met with some reverses, his rear being atta ked by fifteen hundred imperialists, who sailed out of the city in pursuit.

The liberal torces near Vera Cruz are said not to exceed three thousand men, badly armed and devoid of any organization. Ortega recently tried to escape from prisn in Monterey, but was unsuccessful,

is now in close confinement. The Vera Cruz Custom House collected, during the month of February last, the amount of \$740,000, according to the assertions of some ex-employes of that department, who have arrived here.

> ----COL C. C. TEW

The people of this State sometime since were agitated by a report that Colonel C.C. Tew, at one time the gallant and esteemed commander of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, N. C. Troops, was not dead, but living a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. The father of Col. Tew, Henry S. Tew, Esq., of South Carolina, has recently been investigating the matter. The Charleston Mercury says

"Our readers are all well aware of the report, originated in North Carolina, about the middle of February, that Colonel C. C. Tew was not dead, as had been generally believed, but was still alive and a prisoner at the Mount Pleasant, and his tather still lives and honor, at the them with a sent in the in the highest degree ; and although he had good reasons to doubt its authoricity, he determined to make every exertion to satisfy and as soon by could make his arrangements he set out, with the intention to visit the Dry Tortugas it necessary. Hereturned on resterday, and was warmly welcomed by his investigation, and his experience on his ourney, poured in on him from all sides.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Tew's ind pression as to the falsity of the report has been confirmed beyond a doubt, and it is now certain that Col. Tew is not, and never has been, a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas Mr. Tew has been absent forty two days and travelled over 4,000 miles, beying visit came dashing through a hot fire with orders | ed Baltimore, New York, Key West, and Havana. The man who originated the report disappeared soon after making the statement, and Mr. Tew could get no clue by which to trace him. At Baltimore Mr. Tew became satisfied that there was very little chance that there was any truth in the rumor, but to make assurance doubly sure, The officers of the regular army with whom Mr. T. was necessarily thrown in contact in prosecuting his inquiries treated him with the greatest kindness and politeness, and afforded him every facility in their power for the accomplishment of his purpose

The Dry Tortugas, Mr. T. found to be a small cay about 13 acres in extent, entirely surrounded by the walls of the fort, which is an extensive and powerful work, and though it has been in process of construc-tion for 19 years, it is still unfinished. In stead of being the barren waste it is generally supposed, it is a beautiful spot with a delightful climate, the temperature of which averages 80 degrees to winter, and shy rarely falls below 60 degrees. There are no Confederate soldiers now confined at the Dry Tortogas, except C-1. 5t. Leger Grenfell, and he is the only one that has ever been confined there, and he is not imprison ed as a Confederate soloner, but on a charthe freedom of the grounds except Colonel Grenfell, who is only allowed to walk out at certain hours. This exception is of cent date, and is neade on account of taly leged attempts to excus insular-direction among the other prisoners. All Colonel G. correspondence is now supervised, where is previously, he was allowed to write without

restraint or supervision.
It is to be hoped that Mr. Tew will tay or the public, and particularly his friends and neighbors, with a full account of his journey as it will be of great interest, but having so recently returned and being of course to gwed by his journey, we were unable garber one further patientars in time for

There is now living in Lawrence county, Ohio, a gentleman who separated from his wife in Pennsylvania many years ago. came to Southern Ohio and married a Miss P-, of Marietta. After the second wife's death a daughter of the first marriage by about a reconciliation between her father and mother, and they were remarried more than twenty years after the date of their separation, the first wife becoming the third,

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun] DIFFICULTIES OF RECONSTRUCT TION-NORTHEN DISTURBERS IN THE SOUTH-GEN, SHERIDAN AND HIS APPOINTMENTS GEN ROUSSEAU, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 16. The administra tion is in daily receipt of correspondence from leading men of the South, giving as surance that the great body of the South ern people are determined to organize unde onstruction laws recently passed, and the only disturbing elements in the South are the imported politicians from the North, who are making every effort to bring about discord between the white and colored

bulent spirits are Northern men, who appear efficient government of the rebel States, to be in the interests of the Radicals of the
East. He declares that the removal of ing to that law in the parish of Orleans unfortunate; that Judge Abell has ever been an uncompromising Union man; that Heth, his successor, was one of "Butler's Sheridan's appointments can command the least respect." The writer, in conclusion, says Gen. Sheridan is daily becoming more unpopular, but the people will submit

The administration is subjected to a great deal of annoyance from applicants for letters Baker and W. M. Geddes, of credit and introduction into respectable diplomatic Society in Europe. Exposition, the State Department and the McWhorter and H. Stiles. Executive Mansion have been besieged by these intended visitors, who want a letter Beresch, M. and Edmund Flood. of introduction to General Dix, Mr. Adams. To save unnecessary trips to this city, and to protect the government officers from much unpleasant, and sometimes impudent applications, I would simply call attention to the rules of the State Department on this these headquarters, the oath required in the subject, published last May, in which it is expressly established that no such letters of introduction can be granted.

Gen, Rousseau's commission as Brigadier General in the regular army was delivered to him by the President in person on Satur-The commission is dated March 28th. General Rousseau has taken the neces sary oath, and is now in the service and mand. It is understood he will have a com-

DESTITUTION IN NORTH CARO. LINA.

MONROE, N. C., April 8, 1866.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer DEAR SIRS :- This county suffered so s hundred persons have no corn and no means to purchase it in this county. They are generally women and children; nearly all are such; about one-fifth are negroes. There are five hundred more who have no provisions, but have, some, a cow and caif, and others a poor piece of land; so that we have corn to last them one week. We are, thereor political matters. I presume our people man's bill, and acquiesce for peace and tal act.
Union, whether they like the plan or not.

S. H. WALKUP. diers to Morganton, was tolded of all his elections. ne of them had taken the spoil. -Statewille American.

composed altogether of military officers and parish of O leans and State of Louisinua agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. No applications have as yet been received from General of the United States on the apart remote portions of the State, where much tion as to wan at distranchised by law time is occupied in procuring proper tistic lights will give the most rigid interpreofficers - New York Hern'd

Index gives the following as the true Record | shall be permitted to register after that de of Hunnicutt, the Radical Southern Loyal cision is

"A slave-trader, a brutish moster, a se lu cer, a wife-descret in Lunenburg in 1865; a denier of religious opportunities even to the colored people in 1854; an applicant for military position under the Consideracy in military position under the Connect care in . In reference to the above order, the New 1861; an impostor and perty swindler of the Orderns Program of this evening has the blacks in 1867. Such is the man's record. -We dismiss bim."

been unusually popular among her deaducts proficiency and sold conduct; but, on lately was denied admission, because of the mi-croscopic discovery that "she is onthirty-second part Ethiopian." During 1866 over 5,000,000 pounds of

ents a pound.

The Jews are contemplating the estab- Newbern Commercial.

) .rk with a large capital. The Boston "Post" thinks the Democrats of New Hampshire had great cause for joy, but the Natmeg State furnishes a grater. A society out West are discussing the quemost abandoned, the man or the woman ! and Thief.

thment of an insurance company in New

The last "love of a bonnet" is called the Marie Stuart. Twenty-nine circuses and menageries are

now traveling through the country.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

CFFICIAL ORDER FOR THE REGIS TRATION OF VOTERS THE MIL TARY LAW TO BE RIGIDLY CONSTRUED IN THE ARSENCE OF A DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY

NEW ORKANS, April 10, 1867. The following order was i-sued this after-

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIS NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10, 1867. SPECIAL ORDERS ! No. 15, 1

2. In obedience to the directions containcitizen of the North, now making a tour of estir the first section of the law of Conthe South, is particularly instructive in this gress, entitled "An act supplemental to an regard. The writer says that the only for act entitled 'An act to provide for the more civil officers by Gen. Sheridan is considered will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, spies;" and, in fine, "that none of General right bank (Algiers), will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted. The following appointments of boards of

registers is hereby made, to continue in office until further orders, viz:— First District—John A. Roberts, William

Second District - Edward Ames, T. C. Since the Thomas and Michael Vidal. Third District - Charles F. Bereus, John

Fourth District-John L. Davis, Henry O lorus Parish, Right Bank - W. H. Seymour Thes. Kenefec and George Herbert. Each member of the board of registers, be

fore commencing his duties, will file in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that actfaithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered. Boards of registers will immediately se-

lect suitable offices, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facflity of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated .-Each board will be cutitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from eight o'clock till twelve A. M., and from four till seven P. M. When elections are ordered the board of

egisters for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precints within its district; appoint the com verely from last year's drought as to be missioners and other officers necessary for seriously threatened with famine. Fitteen properly conducting the elections, and will uperintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same and forward it to the Commanding Gen

Registers and all officers connected with two thousand persons in this county who elections will be held to a rigid accounta-are entirely destitute, and have not even bility and will be subject to trial by military elections will be held to a rigid accountacommission for fraud, or unlawful or improp fore, more interested in trying to get bread or conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the prowill, all who can, register and vote for Sher- visions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemen

Brevet Bugadier General J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Dispector General of the Fifth Military district, is hereby directed to super-ROBERT ON THE TRAIN.-We regret to vise the boards of registration for the parish learn that the Rev. Mr. Goodman, whose of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer family and friends reside near this place, to this office, all just cause of complaint. He while coming up from Salisbury, last Saturis authorized to employ such experts as may day morning on a train that was taking sol- be necessary to detect fraud in registration or

clothing, valued at \$260,00 in money, con- Every male citizen of the United States tained in a value. Search was made for the twenty-one years old and upward, of what-stolen property when the train arrived at ever face, color or previous condition, who this point, among the soldiers, but without has been resident in the State of Louisiana success, although there was no reason to for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at-which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been distranchised by act of Con REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.-The Milita- gress or for felony at common law, shell, ry Board of Registration at Richmond have after having taken and subscribed the bath appointed over 100 registrars. Applications for these offices are coming in slowly, and a number of boards, it is said, will have to be shall be, r. gi 1 red as a legal voter in the

monials. There will be about 250 register-ing boards in the State, and about 800 to the investigation about whose right to role that e may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of HUNNIEUTT'S RECORD -The Petersburg the Attenury General, be catitled to vote received - due notice of which will la given

By command of Mai Gen. P. H. Sheridan. GEO. L. HARTSUFF. Assistant Adjutant General

4.0. The order of registration for the parish

A young lady from Ohie, attenting the of Orleans has been delayed to await the slieges for young men at Pattsburg, has opinion of the Attorney General in referlaw General Sheridan we understand has received instructions from Washington to proceed under his own construction of the law, until the opinion of the Attorney Gen-

THAT'S RIGHT. - Not only white men, it seems, have been expelled from employment books were exported from Great Britan, seems, have been experied from employment to voting the Democratic ticket at the recent dection in Connecticut, but freedment I nited States. The value of these books aise, by the Radicals. as \$9,010,835 in gold, an average of sixty things would result at the South, if every needinan was to be expelled from employ ROMANCE. The young married couple ment who gives aid or enco a gement to the who thought they could live on love and Radicals. Ten thousand treedmen are em-monlight, find there is some virtue in ployed by Southern men, where one is employed at the South by Radicals. We ask and of young tolks, marriage is nearly as the colored mon of the South to make a note of the treatment their brethren have re-

A notorious pickpocket has sued the police commissioners of Memphis in the sum of ten thousand dollars for damages done his character by parading him through the streets of that city with a placard on his tion: If a man deserts his wife, which is the shoulders, bearing the title of "Pickpecket

Mobile, Ala, is to have a new hotel, to be called the Girard House.

Little Rock, Ark., has 6,288 inhabitants, 2.795 of them black.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COURT OF PLANS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB.,

TERM 1867. Perry Godwin, Original Attachment.

B. M. Barlow. B. M. Barlow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that B. M. Barlow, the defendant in this cause, is absent beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law samed be served upon him, it is therefore, on moton, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made once a week for six successive weeks in the Weekly Sentiaes, for six successive weeks in the Weekly notifying the said defendant of the filing for an successive weeks in the weekly Sentime, notifying the said defendant of the filling of this attachment, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court; and answer or replevy, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the light of the same of the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the

porty attached will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claims. Witness, P. T. MASSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th. Monday of February, A. D., 1867.

P. T. MASSEY Clork.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.) WAKE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,

FEB. TERM 1867.

Raleigh & Gaston

Attachment. The National Express and Transportation Co.,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Scalinel, a newspaper published in the city of Haloigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the city of Baleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken pro-confesso. taken pro confesso.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Cierk of our said
Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C. mar 21-wew

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. FRR TERM, 1867.

Robert F. Jones. The National Express and Attachment.

Transportation Co., IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, the National Express and Transportation Co., is a non resident of the State: therefore it is ordered, that publication be made

therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the Scatinel, a newspaper published in the city of Raicigh, for six successive weeks notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raicigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our anid Court, at office in Raicigh, the third Monday in Feb., 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C. O. mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, Feb.

George Hines, to use of Robert Andrews.

Attachment. The National Express and

Tansportation Co. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered that publication be made, in the Natinel, a newspaper published in the city of Italeigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the therefore it is ordered that public in the Sentinel, a newspaper publish of Raleigh, for aix successive weeks defendant to be and appear at the our Court of Pleas and Quarter 8 our Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions, to held for the County of Wake, at the Court Ec in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May in then and there to answer plend or demur, or jument will be taken pro confesso.

vil be taken pro confesso.

coss, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said
at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, PER, TERM, 1867. To use of Rob't Andrews,

Attachment. The National Express and Transportation Co.

Transportation Co.

11 appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant the National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Exercisive it is ordered that publication be made in the Scaffinel, a newspaper published in the city of liabugh for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas' and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Baleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb. A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. O.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 7 WAKE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERR, 1967.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

George A. Lack, Attachment. Charles Terris.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Chas. Terris, is a non-resident of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Ralengh Sentined, a newspaper published in the City of Baleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer plead or demon, or independ will be taken swer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken

ro confesso as to him.
Witness J. J. Fr.KRELL, Clerk of our said J.J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) COULT OF PLEAS AND OCCUPER SESSIONS. PER.

Track, 1867.

The National Express Attachment, and Transportation Co.

and Transportation Co. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant. The National Express and Transportation I co. is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Soutiset, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive works, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Picas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the Courty of Wales, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then, and there to answer, plead or demark, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

ment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Mond y in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.