THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

JUDGE CHASE OR. GEN. SICKLES. it will be remembered that, at the recent 1: 8, Circuit Court, Chief Justice Chase gave the opinion that order No. 10 of Mai. tien. Sickles, while it might auspend or abrogate any State laws existing in North or South Carolina, yet was not intended. nor could it operate, to suspend the laws of the United States. A number of judgments tor debt, created directly between the dates named by Gen. Sickles in order No. 10. which suspends all collection processes for a year, were ordered by the U.S. Circuit Copri. Murshal Goodice, in the performance I his duty, issued the necessary process for collection. The attention of Col. Frank. communicant of the post at Wilmington, was talled to the subject, and, as he regarded it us a violation of order No. 10, he suspended the operation of certain processes until

The interpretation of order No. 10 as to the powers of Maj. Gen. Sickles, at Wash ington city, by the Attorney General, sus tains the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, as delivered at the Court here, and it is under stood that the government at Washington will sustain Marshal Goodloe in the exeention of his duty.

We feel no interest in the matter in conflict, but for the manifest injustice to our people and merchants involved in the question, and that we are always committed in behalf of the vindication of the Constiration and the laws. We do not hesitate, therefore, to say that, so far we as can see, the thief Justice and the Attorney General occupy this ground: Their position evidentity subjects the reconstruction legislation of Congress to the severest criticism, and to the charge of looseness and a disregard of the Constitution. If the Congressional Reconstruction legislation be the law of the land, and that it is the law, until repealed or pronounced by competent author my void, no one can doubt, it strikes us as very clear, that Lt. Col. Frank is right and that Maj. Gen. Sickles will sustain him -We think so for the following reasons

1. The Reconstruction Acts confer upon the District Commanders plenary powers of government, both over civil and military matters, within their respective Districts To remove all doubt, the second supplemen tal bill, passed at the recent session of Congress, re asserts their powers and confirms this as the correct interpretation of the first Act. These Reconstruction Acts, if inter prested by the Constitution and the laws, are in effect a nultity, but, if interpreted by the Congress, they do in effect suspend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws contrary to the intent and meaning of the Reconstruction Acts; or, perhaps, it is better to say, as Mr. Stevens understands it, the struction Acts are above and beyond the Constitution, that instrument bavingnothing to do with the question of recoff struction, and, by consequence, the whole mat Congress, and of Congress alone. Mr. Stesvens will pardon us, if we inquire, if the Constitution of the United States has noth ing to do with the case, how comes it to pass, that Congress has anything to do with it? Where does Congress derive all its powers, except from the Constitution ! If that instrument does not confer the power, Congress has none. It is sheer none in a representative government with limited powers to intimate or say, that Congress derives its powers from the people or the

"higher law." 2 The District Commanders not only possess plenary powers of government over all civil and military matters, but they are the sole interpreters of the law and of their duty under it, within their jurisdiction.-So that all Constitutions or laws, however interpreted, whether State or National, which interfere with the powers and objects of the District Commanders in effecting reconstruction, are evidently suspended or held in abeyance to this one great object of

3. The poverty of our people and their indebtedness, at a very early period, attracted the attention of Gen. Sickles, and excited his sympathy. The Legislatures of North and South Carolina had passed stay laws. suspending judgments and executions, but courts of South Carolina had pronounced the stay-law unconstitutional and it was understood that the courts of this State would do the same. The people up pealed to Maj. Gen. Sickles for relief, and he met the call promptly by issuing Order No. 10, arresting all processes for the collection of debts incurred before or during the war, for twelve months. If the legisla tive stay Jaws were unconstitutional, so was Gen. Sickles' Order No. 10, yet he acted in the emergency as he felt necessity required, and as he felt himself empowered to do by the acts of Congress. These acts, to all intents and purposes, ignored the exist ence of the Constitution over the States di vided into military districts, and, in order to enable him in his judgment to meet the wishes of Congress, it was as essential to his success to ignore the existence of all United States laws which interfered with the plan of reconstruction and the preserration of order, as of the laws of the State. What avail is order No. 10, if parties can suc in the United States courts in matters of debt in violation of it? What relief and what assurance for the preservation of order, if parties can collect money through a United States court, which they are prohibited from doing in the State courts ! Nay, the effect of it is to produce the greatest amount of distress and discon-

tent, if citizens of Military District No. 2. are prohibited from follocting what is due them, by Order No. 10, when they are liable to be forced to pay their debts by the United States court? How can they pay?

Let us not be understood as approving in any sense the violation of the Constitution and of the laws, either of the U. S., or of the States, but if Mai. Gen. Sickles contends that his order No. 10 applies with equal force to the acts of the United States Courts as to the State Courts in his jurisdiction, we shall contend that he is consistent, and that he is sustained by the Congressional interpretation of his powers and duties an laid down in the Reconstruction Acts.

THE REGISTRATION ORDER.

We have received (but, unaccountably, at too late an hour to be inserted in to day's Sentinel) the regulations for registration embodied in Gen. Order No. 65 from the Headquarters of the Second Military District. They shall appear to-morrow.

To our surprise, and, we may say, regret, Gen Sicklys places no construction upon points succeptible of variant interpretation, but simply refers Registrates to the acts of

The regulations relate to the general man ner of conducting registration, prescribe penalties for obstructions thereto, define the rights of challengers, &c.

As heretofore stated, Registration will commence on the 15th inst., and must be commeted, throughout the State, by the 1st

Local regulations wift be prescribed by the Registrats themselves, and each neighborhood will be in due time notified of everything that it concerns the people to

WENDELL PHILLIPS' paper, the Anti-Slavery Standard, vehemently opposes Gen. Grant for the Presidney. It declares it simply impossible that the Republicans can support a man who officially indersed President Johnson's policy three weeks after Congress had "contemptuously repudiated" it, who brought the whole weight of his high station and great fame to its support ; who certified, nearly two years ago, as the result of recent personal observation, that the South could be safely re-admitted , who thus sided with the President after the runture between him and Congress, and aided the President in an attempt to carry

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, speaking of the repudiation of the white "co operationists" of Virginia by Hunoscutt and his crew,

"We are sorry for these unfortunates. In spite of the warnings which we have been giving them for weeks, they heedlessly rushed into the fitthy embraces of a hideous party, and now line in any that even the negroes treat them with confempt."

BROWNLOW'S majority in Tennessee will probable reach 25,000. There is no good

STATE NEWS.

The Index says that a protracted meeting is in progress at the Baptist Church in Henderson, conducted by Revs. W. T. Brooks and W. M. Wingate, of Wake Porest College. Large, attentive and interested audiences have been present.

- The Southerner says that Gen. W. G. Lewis, having received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Williamston & Tatboro Railroad, will commence the prelimipary surveys at once. He will be assisted in the work by Capt. Calder Turner, of Salisbury, N. C., who sequired a thorough practical knowledge of his profession, while engaged in similar work on the Western Extension of the North Carolina Rail Road

We stip the following announcement ates oplinary from the last Tarboro South-

advance, so must we expect to see in our midst the exponents and advocates of each particular dogma, irrespective of race, color

It was announced on Tuesday last that Mrs. Francis E. W. Harper, a colored woman, would deliver a lecture that night, at th Colored Church, on the "Nation's Great Opat one, and daty calling is in that dihistograf attentively to her rea la delixered to a crowded and interested

to one detection many errors in the facts and theories advanced, we must still contess that we were most agreeably surprised at the elegance and beauty attending many

portions of the Lecture.

She utterly disclaimed any allegiance or duty to any political organization or party, but through her discourse clearly disclosed her Radical proclivities, and, while lauding to the skies Northern philanthropy, merci-

manity and cruelty.

Much good advice was given, which, followed out, must greatly advance the future happiness and success of her race. Among other things we were glad to see the vile attempts of Southern agitators and demagogues were fully understood and de-W. W. Holden was particularly noticed among this class, and the colorect people were warned against this man, who now with brazen face and servile dependence gives the lie to his life long career and prip-

Altogether it was a most respectable lecture, and we trust will have the good effect evidently desired by the lecturer."

-The Old North State confirms the rumor that Lieut. Deweese is under arrest, by order of Gen. Sickles. It has the facts from Lieut, D. himself. Among the charges is the one, that, while an officer of the army, he was going about and making political barangues.

From the Asheville News and Farmer WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Letter From Hon T L Clingman

We take the following interesting and valuable letter from a pamphlet just published at New York, by the "American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company"

NEW YORK, June 12th, 1867. To Wm. Frazier, Ksq . President of the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Com-

pany, New York. DEAR SIR: The short period during which I expect to remain in this city, and the pressure of business engagements, will prevent my replying at length to your in quiries in relation to the western part of North Carolina

of mountains which divides the waters fall ing into the Atlantic from those descending to the Mississippi River. Having for more than sixteen years been a Representative or in my canvasses to visit every part of it I have also ascended the principal mount tains for the purpose of measuring or ob-serving them, while my tondness for good ogy and mineralogy has carried me into atmost every valley. My general acquaint-ance, therefore, with this entire region,

probably exceeds that of any other person. It may be regarded as an elevated table land of more than two hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of fifty miles, and is crossed in different directions by many mountain chains. The height of them superior iron can be made. Large and from two thousand to twenty five hundred fort above the level of the sea, while the principal mountain chains rise four thouand feet higher. This elevation, notwith Countries. Gold has been profitably mined standing its southern latitude, gives it delightful summer climate

Wm McDowell, who made closery tions for the Smithsonian Institute, at Ashesville, for several years, informed me that the thermometer during the warmest sommer weather did not rise above eighty two degrees Pahrenheit. Even the climate of Switzerland is not equal to that of this region: not only at Geneva, but in the high weather than I ever experienced in this section : while there, one is occasionally chilled in mid summer by cold blasts from the masses of snow on the higher Alps. In western North Carolina, none of the mountains are high enough to bear snow in summer, yet the region is sufficiently elevated to al ford a climate which is cook dry, bracing bold and raport streams, and the su and exceedingly exhibitanting. No country therefore, of water power, is beyond is more healthy, being alike free from the diseases of miasmatic regions, as well as those common in rigorous or damp ch-

What especially distinguishes this section from all other mountain regions that I have seen, is the general tertility of its soil. This is true, not only with reference to its valleys, but also of its mountains. Their sides and even tops are generally covered with a thick vegetable mould, on which the largest trees and grasses grow luxuriantly. At an elevation of five thousand feet above the ocean, the grasses and weeds are so rank as to remind one of the swampy lands of the lower regions. On the tops, and for a considerable distance down the sides of the higher chains, there are several The present population, though sparse, i varieties of evergreen or "winter grass," as they are generally called there. These are the negroes there not being numerous so nutritions that cattle are kept in good enough to constitute an important element condition on them all the winter. A friend in the whole society. I know of no country of mine before the war kept tour or five more inviting to industrious emigrants hundred horned cattle on one of these when one considers its excellent climate, mountains, and with the exception that they were supplied with salt occasionally, they ring resources, and subsisted entirely both in summer and win- good population. fer on those grasses. The older cattle, he assured me, soon learned to understand the effect of the seasons, and without being weather. I have seen in Haywood County ive years old horse that was said to have been fouled and reared entirely on of Balsam Mountain, and was then for the first time brought down to see cultivated land and eat food grown by the hand of

Those portions of the mountain that are without timber are, of course, covered by the thickest coats of grass. The balsam trees which cover for so great an extent the Great Smoky, Balsam, and Black Mountains, could be easily gotten rid or at a cost of not more than a couple of dollars per acre. It is so soft as to be easily cut, and if felled and suffered to lie a few leaves would become quite dry, and it night be burned with the greatest facility. When thus destroyed, it would not spring up again but in its stead a very thick of evergreen grass. Immense winter pas-tures could in this way be prepared, and winter, with only an occasional supply of

are placed under proper cultivation, they lasting and end produce abundantly. On choice spots, Lynchbury News produce abundantly. On choice more than one hundred bushels to the of Indian corn has frequently been obtained. and this valuable grain is everywhere produced in sufficient quantity. Wheat, also, does well, while oats, rye and barley are particularly good. It is especially suited to the production of grasses, timothy, orchard and herds grass, or red top being grow well, but are not so good as in Counties having more lime in the soil.— Last summer I went with Mr. N. W. Woodfin over a mountain tarm of his; the again .- New York Old Guard. land of which had originally cost him than one dollar per acre. It had been eleared by cutting out the undergrowth, and girding the large timber so as to deaden it, and then put in grass, nearly twenty years previously. It was covered over with thick growth of timothy and orchard grass, much of which appeared as thick and the Hindes as tall as a fair wheat field. In some places of Wesley." we found both of these grasses rising high enough, as we sat on our horses, for us to take the top of the stalks growing on each side, and cause them to meet above the withers of our borses. I never, in fact, saw better gram anywhere than grew generally over this entire tract of twelve hundred

Irish po atoes, cabbages and turnips are frish po ators, catonger quantities, white so grown in the greatest quantities, white so country excels this for fruits. Its apples, country excels the excels those that I have seen in any part of the world ; while peaches, pears and grapes grow abundantly.

Besides the Catawba, there are a great' many other native grapes. One gentleman thinks be has obtained a hundred varieties of native grapes, some of which he considers superio o the Catawba. That this country is admirably adapted to the production of grapes and wine there can be no question. The lact that varieties of grapes can be selected, that ripen at different periody of the Autumn will make the vintage longer than it is in Europe, and thus increase the amount of made. All kinds of live stock thrive in the country, though horses and horned cattle have been more generally raised, because they require less care from the farmer Sheep are very healthy and grow well every where. As large sheep as I ever saw were some that were suffered to run in the woods both in summer and winter, -without being ted. Mr. Woodfin also stated to me, tha he could, from the stock of his farm above alluded to, at all periods of the winter, ob the west side of the Blue Ridge, the range tain good mutton and beef from the animals that were substrated on the grass. Even when sleep are to be kept in large numbers it is certain they would do with half the besting they require during the long win Senator in Congress from that region, I used ters in New England. Snow seldom remains many days at a time, even on the mountain tops in North Carolina; and when the grass is good, little is required in the form of hay r other food for the stock.

The minerals of this region have hitherto are some narrow, belts of marble and time tone which furnish a sufficiency of lime to use, and from which good marble can be procured at certain points. The different ores of iron, of the best qualities, exist in great abundance in many places, and from promising veites of copper have been cut in several fordicies in Jackson County, and surface indications, leave fittle doubt that similar deposies will be found in other in the Countries of Jackson; Macon and Cherokee, but less extensively than in the section east of the Bine Ridge. It is quite probable that good vens of this metal will, in time, be opened, and there is encourage points. The barytes and chromeores can be rought into use when the railroads are finished that have been provided for by the State. Though coal does not exist, its want valley of Chamouny. I once found hotter will not be experienced for a long period, as the immense forests will supply fuel for a can become exhausted, railroads will per meate all parts of the district, and will bring in supplies of this valuable mineral

from localities not far distant. The country is everywhere intersected by hold and rapid streams, and the supply demand that can ever exist for it. These they are first collected, have a descent of escape into the State of Tennessee, and preent at various points, therefore, rapids and falls where the water can be conveniently

used for manufacturing purposes. Though this region tacks the boldness and grandeur of the Alps, this deficiency is more han balanced by the fact that every part of it is susceptible of settlement and cultivaas the valleys are covered by a luxuriant vegetation, gives to them a green and inviting appearance, which renders many of the scenes peculiarly attractive to the beholder. uniet, industrious, intelligent and moral water and sed its mining and manufacti its cheap lands and Very truly yours, T. L. CLINGMAN.

A Maine man who had the right of a cerdriven, they led the herds, in the spring, tain sewing machine, in which he had not down the sides of the mountains to obtain the greatest confidence, for a Western State, the young grasses that came up with the once received a letter from his partner sta warm weather, and, when these were de- ting that he had an offer of a horse for \$40 stroyed by the autumn frosts, they returned and a sewing machine, and asking whether to the tops to get the evergreen vegetation, he should accept. Yanker replied that if he shelter under the spreading could get the horse for torry machines and a branches of the balsam fir trees in stormy dollar to take him; he did not like to bu out so much money.

> Speaking of business depression all over the country, the National Intelligencer contends that "trade will not revive while Rad ical rule continues: a fair crop of grain wil put starvation from our doors is very true out it will not be sufficient of itself to set it motion the capital, labor, and industries of the country.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, hi been relieved from duty. He requived a complimentary address from Post No. 1 o the army of the Republic, and in reply had months, its press an opinion on the execution of Maximitian. ment, and to those persons in this country who have apologized for this atrocious mur-

BUST OF GENERAL LEE - We understand that Miss Vivitic Ream, the accomplished thousands of cattle thus sustained in the sculptress, proposes visiting Lexington in R. E. Lee, which she will carry with her to Where the lands in this part of the State Rome with the view of giving it the more lasting and enduring form of marble

> A company is forming in France for the purpose of trade on the Niger. Some of ou Radical leaders who have had great experience in trading on the "nigger," should I made President. — Baston Post.

NEGRO POPULARITY NORTH.-The part that has the negro vote, or fishes for the usually preferred. Clover and blue grass gravote, here in the North, is dead and rot ten, and buried for all time. No resurre tion of dead men's bones will ever bring it foul careass to the surface of the green ear-

> WELL PUT - The remark of the New Or cans Times, that "the people of the Sout have accepted the situation, but they want the situation to accept taem."

The Rev. H. Mansell, of the Indian (Methdisti Mossion, has made an abridgement in the Hindustance language of Watson's "Life The Queen of Spain is said to be writing

work on the "H appiness of Nations,"

which topic her subjects will probably be

curious to know what are her Majesty's

General Joseph R. Davis, of Mississippi and Mrs. General Stonewall Jackson, North Carolina, are at the New York Hotel Twenty thousand Swiss women carp

omfortable living by watchmaking Ten miles in eight minutes were made by

THE N. C. RAILBOAD, - The Standard, in the exuberance of its sublimated loyal-ty, calls loudly for the removal, by the military authority, of Josiah Turner, newly elected President of the N. C. road. At this no one is surprised. Ever since the Southern Confederacy Jailed, the Standard has been in a surly mood, and especially since the election of Governor by way of reconstructing, just after starting on our bomeward bound journey (alas' for want of transportation facilities)—has it been carping about matters and thing generally, only omitting to give a concise statement of the manner in which the appointers of the Provisional Governor dicharged their duties to themselves and the public, while the road was in their custods This is a point upon which, for the none. leaving the diagnosis of our deceased cross only to the Rutherford. Styr or some other able loyal paper to discuss, and giving the unwashed a little time in which to breathe the Standard could dilate, if not with untion to itself, at least with interest to its readers. But instead, we only have or steady, continual note about the presento commander Sickles to remove the disloy al President of the company. Now, Josiah may be disloyal , aye, he may even, at the beck of the Standard, have gone to the tent ed field, and fought to destroy the Govern ment which was once so distasteful to the Standard; but suppose he proves how loval to the railroad ever the destines of which be has been called to preside, and that he infuses a source of localty to the concern to the bearts of all his subor-treates, and many of the stockholders who are a little disaffer ed, to say nothing of divers other men who look upon the road "as legitimate plunder," is not this about all we could reasonably hope even from appointers of the best regu la'ed Provisional Government, the sun eve shone, upon? Josiah says he is lovat? the road, and while we believe he is henest believe that some significance, coming in ai the late hour be does, and under the circum stances, is attached to the name Josiah Given of the Lord and as Josiah of old displayed considerable zeal in destroyin and abolishing islols and idolatry in his day and establishing a legitimate mode of wo ship, so has Jesiah the Second, who was evidently raised up by an unseen. Hand, and not a moment too soon, displayed equal zeal in reforming the affairs of his road, in the way of retrenchment and reform, not to speak of the difficult task of cleaning the

Dig and throw out the dirt as you will, The scent of the nose hangs around them sail

ional government; which,

Augean stables erected by the late provis

And in effecting this work the people should come to his aid, and sustain him is his efforts. At all events, we bespeak for him a respectful showing-something little better than a common white man's chance-and hope the Standard will not suppress him until he commits an overt act towards the corporation.— Greenshord Pa-

(From the National Intelligencer)

From various portions of the Southern States we learn that many intelligent, influ ential, and substantial old citizens decline all participation in the work of organization and reconstruction as projected by Congres For the most part they remain passive, hav ing spontaneously adopted the policy re-commended by Mr. A. H. Stephens. The will either vote against a Conventinot vote at all, even should they consent to the registration of their names.

They do not consider that they have any thing to do with the future government, or their respective States, as that has from the hands of the people of those State: to Congress. They have the privilege of remaining on the soil, subject to the future treedmen. But their State government have been destroyed by Congress, and nmodification of this form can be tolerated by Radicals, no matter how absurd and un-

nat it may be. When the State governments pass from the hands of the military they will devolve upon the freedmen and their tew white Radical allies, who will, of course, engross for themselves all Federal and State author ity, and consult only their own interests a a class and as a party. Even remonstrance from respectable citizens against the op-pressions of this sort of government would e unheeded by Congress, and perhaps provoke punitive legislation. It is not at al strange that a very large portion of the most intelligent and useful citizens of the South should act on Mr. A. H. Stephens' theory that they cannot improve their situation and prospects either by resisting or by pro-moting the Congress plan of reconstruction

But such citizens might do well to much ber that the present is an unnatural and temporary condition of affairs, and that the time will soon come when their counsels will be required, and will be duly appreciated and when their influence, both within their own States and with the General Govern ment, may be beneficially exercised. Therefore, it is an ill advised being, on their part, to keep themselves in the lookground. They might at least show that they are ready to take the position in political affairs to which the voice of their lettow citizens may at some early day o'dl them. It would be exceedingly salistictory to Conservative men throughout the North to know that there is a force, powerful in talent and worth, existing in the South, that will be ever watchful and ready for the opportunity to aid in redeeming the country hands of those who now misrule it.

SEMI-OFFICIAL OUT-GIVINGS. - The Naand Intelligencer, of the 1st. instant, says "The Constitution of the United States is yet the rule to civil and military men in all

hings where it recites jurisdiction, privileges, and duties.

As it was decided in full Cabinet, and first announced in the Intelligencer, the Presi dent will execute the law of Congress, and no other person will be allowed to dictate in the matter, outside of sud in defiance of the Executive. The Constitution recogni-

zes no dual Executive. Congress, at the last session, refused to pass or adopt a provision to take the power from the President to remove the commanding generals at the South. This position was in the teeth of the de sires of most Radical partisans, who imagin-

ed that after Congress adjourned the powers of the President under the Constitution nded, and that the generals in the were suspe south had unlimited powers outside of that

Porty million bushels of coal are shippe

Headquarters 2d Military District,

GENERAL ORDERS, I No. 65.

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION. I. Registration shall commence immedistely upon the promulgation of this or

II. Post Commanders will be Superior dents of registration within their respective commands, exercising, in addition to the functions bereinafter specially conferred, general supervisory authority, booking b the faithful execution of the several Recon traction Acts, the maintenance of order and the protection of political rights. They will topend registrate for most conce in other, regiser or duty, or two-impelency, promptly reporting their action, with the research therefor, to these Headquarters,

III The Boards of Registration are em powered and required to suppress all dis-orders interfering with the execution of their duties to cause the arrest and confine ment of all persons falsely taking the oath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and all persons who shall threaten or otherwise atempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence, any citizen offering to egister; and for this purpose they may sp ply for aid to the Post Commander, and may require the attendance and services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, police nen, and also of any citizen; and all State, district, county and town, officers charged with the preservation of the public peace as well as all currens, are required to the orders of said Boards, given in pursuonce of the authority aforesaid, and to per form all such acts and duties as may be re

sepremptly reported to the Post Comman der, to whem also the prisoners will be turned over with charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in Cirular of May 15, 1867, from these Headquar ters and any civil officer or citizen failing to espond to the call of the Board for assis tance will be dealt with in like manner.

IV. Whenever any citizen shall suffer in jury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, in addition to any penalty pre-scribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator upon his conviction; and in case of default in payment of the same, or of the e-cape of the offender, if it shall appear that the wrong was countenanced, or the offender harboard or concealed by the eighborhood, or that the civil authorities tailed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, county or

V. Offences perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks, being of frequent ocrivil and military, is directed to the device. as one adopted to escape detection, and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases, when resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into on-ideration as aggravating the offence.

VI. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering, or on acsought to register, shall be deemed an offen punishable by the Post Court, and shall entitle the injured party to damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. The Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the mentary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Registration.

VIII Each Board shall after bacine to ken-the oath prescribed by the Act of Con-gress'ed July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office," (see Appendir form 1.) choose one of its members as chair uan, who shall preside at all sessions of th Board, preserve order at its meetings for registration, and represent the Board, and announce its action in all matters coming

IX The places of session of the Bonros shall be the voting places established by law or custom in each election precinct, agless or good cause otherwise directed by the Post Commander.

X Each Board shall determine the order n which the registration shall take place in the several election precincts, that may be assigned to it by the Post Commander, and time which shall be allotted to eachbearing in mind that the whole work is to finished before the first day of October

XI Fuck Board shall, forthwith upon notice of publication of this order, and at least live days before commencing registra-tion, give notice thereof to the Post Commander and the sheriff, and the Mayor of the city or the intendant of the town, and shall cause written or printed notices to be posted in five of the most public paces in each election precinct, announcing the time when and the place where its sessions will be held, the number of days (in no case less than two, and the hours of the day the Board will remain in session at each place or the purpose of registration; and inviprovisions of the Act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, to appear before th Board for registration.

XII. On the day and at the hour desig nated in the notices, for commencing regis tration, the Board shall, at the place announced, convene and enter upon its duties and shall then and there also post notices of the time of final sessions provided for it paragraph XIX.

XIII The room used for registration which the chairman shall have previously provided for the purpose, shall be so arranged that the Board shall be separated by a bar from all other persons who may be assembled, and those to be registered shall be admitted within the bar, one by one, and their ingress and egress so arranged as to

XIV Two citizens shall be admitted with in the bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to challenge the right of any citizen of-fering to register, upon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the Acts of Congress before cited; but the general right of challenge shall be conceded to all citizens

XV. If any challenge be made, the Board AV. If any challenge be made, the Board shall, before final decision, examine the person presenting himself for registration, in reference to the cause of disqualification alleged, and shall hear any evidence that may be offered, to substantiate or disprove the cause of challenge, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and administer on he in any co of registration.

Free D. Rams

XVI. In resistering, the names of white and colored entirens shall be entered alpha-betically, in separate columns of the list. XVII. The following shall be the process

of registering: First, Every citizen presenting himself for registry shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law, (see Appendix, form 2.) which shall be administered by a member of the Hoard, and such oath shall be preserved with the lists

Second, His name shall then be entered in the proper column of the list, and called out by the chairman. Third, Any challenge made shall be noted

in the proper column, opposite the name, with the cause therest.

Fourth, It is recommended to Boards to deter the hearing and decision of contested

cases until the session for revision provided for in paragraph XIX. Fifth, Whether or not there be any challenge, the Board must ascertain, upon such facts or information as can be obtained, that the applicant is entitled to be registered. before marking his name as "accepted"

the oath not being conclusive.

Nixth Section 7 of the Act of July 19, 1867, declares that no citizen shall be co-titled to be registered by reason of any executive pardon or amoesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or am-nes y would disqualify him from registration. See ath. Boards will take notice that it s enacted by Section 6 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, that the true intent and mean-ing of the oath prescribed in said supple mentary Act is, (among other things). 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 er not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebe or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office 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. Eighth. If there be no challenge hallenge be finally overruled, and the Board determine that the applicant is entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark oppo site the name of the applicant, in the proper column, "Accepted," and he shall there-upon be deemed legally registered.

Ninth. If the final decision of the Board

be that the applicant is not entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark in the proper column, opposite his name, "Reject-

Tenth. In every case of a rejection, the Board shall make a note or memorandum setting forth the ground of such rejection and return it, with the registration list, mentioned in paragraph XX.

XVIII. The registration, conducted as provided in Paragraph XVII, shall be made in triplicate lists, two of which shall, after the conclusion of the first session, be exposed for public inspection at convenient places, for five days; and the third shall be retained in possession of the Board till after the completion of registration at the meeting provided for in paragraph XIV, when the three, having been compared and veri-tied, shall be certified in the form prescribed and printed at the end of the blank registration lists.

XIX. Sessions for revising the lists shall he held in each election precinct, after said five days-exposure of the lists, upon notice as provided in paragraph XII, and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to revise the and it shall be their duty, to revise the same for a period of two days; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And the Boards shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the quali-cations required by such Act, who have not een already registered and who shall then

apply to be registered. XX One of the said fists shall then Le mmediately delivered to the Post Comman der, who will forward the same to these

Headquarters.
XXI Each board shall, at or before the conclusion of Registration, forward the ters, a recommendation of three persons for Inspectors of Elections election precinct, stating the name, occupa-tion and post office address of each person

XXII. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all ight of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to 11 the importance of exercising with intelli-gence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Congress of the United States, XXIII. Boards will take notice that ac-

ording to Section 10, of the Act of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

XXIV Boards are instructed that all the

provisions of the several Acts of Co cated, are to e 'detail', construed, to the end that all the means thereof be fully and

perfectly carried out,

XXV The attention of all concerned is
directed to the requirements of Section 4 of the said Act of July 19, 1867, by which it is made the duty of the Commanding General to remove from office all perso who are disloyal to the government of t U. States or who use their official influence in any manner to binder, delay, prevent obstruct the due and perfect ad obstruct the due and period administration of the reconstruction Acts. The names of all such offenders will be reported through the Post Commanders; and all persons in this Military District are called upon to and and facilitate the execution in regard of the said Acts and the orders issued in pursuance thereof.

XXVI. The Major General Commanding. XXVI. The Major creases to the exercise of an ultimate revisory auing of any election, entertain and determine questions assigning errors in the regiatry, and will, upon inspection of the com-pleted lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fair-

By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles Capt. 38th U. S. Int W.

General Braxton Bragg is President