THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

GEN. CANBY'S ORDER TO RELEASE ON BAIL.

We were gratified to learn, by telegraph, night before last, that Gen. Canby had issued an order to Post Commanders, to release on bail all persons not subject to the articles of war, held in arrest by the military authorities. This we understand to include all civilians, who are charged with violations of the laws of the land.

This is what ought to have been done at first, and seems to us to be in strict accordance with the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts. But does this order require that the parties should be bailed to answer before the civil Courts of the State? We hope so. This is what the Reconstruction Acts seem to contemplate.

The military arm of the government is professedly in the South, to preserve order and quiet, and to aid in the enforcement of the civil law, whenever the civil power of the State cannot or will not do so. In our present condition, this may be necessary. At least, it may be a proper precautionary measure of the government to prevent disorder, and if the military arm is used discreetly, and only to effect that object, it would be esteemed by the lovers of peace and good order as a blessing. But arrests and trials of civilians for civil offences, before military courts, except in those cases where the civil courts *will not* do their duty, tend to alienate the feelings and sympathies of the people from the military and those agents of the government who order them. None of the Southern States, perhaps, have a better class of military officers and agents, to enforce order among them, than North Carolina. Some of them, so far as our information extends, are spoken of in terms of the warmest kind; yet it is evident that others of them lend too willing a ear to a class of men, who are proverbial for their hostility and acerbity towards our people, and whose bitterness does not hesitate to oppress and seek to have arrested innocent and worthy men, because of mere personal or political hatred. The great body of our people would scorn to do this. When they say "let by-gones be by-gones," they mean it. No Conservative man in the State harbors hostility either to the government or to individuals, for the past. If hostility does exist, it is only because of the persistent bitterness and acrimony of those whose aims are selfish or partizan.

That our State Courts are disposed to neglect their duty, or to act partially towards any class of citizens, we do not believe.—They have, in no instance, given any countenance to the prosecution of any one, *because* he was a *negro*, or *because* he was a Radical sympathizer, or for any politicial or other unworthy consideration; nor have they screened men because the Court sympathized with them. We challenge any one to produce reliable evidence to the contrary. The intimation, therefore, that the civil Courts are not disposed to do justice to all, is, we believe, totally gratuitous and without foundation. It does, therefore, appear to us, with all proper deference to the military authorities, that military trials of civilians, how much soever necessary they may possibly be in other States, cannot be necessary in North Carolina.

On the score of economy to the government, there can be no question that the trial of civilians, by Military Courts, is exceedingly expensive and damaging to the government. Ours is a great, powerful and rich government, but it cannot bear unnecessary expense, which can be avoided, only at the risk of making the people poorer. Justice, strict justice, such as is contemplated by the laws of the land, is more certain, more cheaply and more promptly obtained, and the true principles of civil liberty more readily maintained, in our Civil, than in our Military Courts. At least, the people believe it, and we desire to see the day speedily, when our military men will see the reason and propriety of appealing to the civil rather than to the military arm of the government for the vindication of innocence and law, and the enforcement of justice.

As to offences against the "army regulations," or articles of war, no question or differences of opinion can exist. The voice of the people readily accords with the decision of inspiration, "Render unto Cæsar the things that belong to Cæsar, and unto God the things that be God's."

AT LYNCHBURG, VA., on the day of election, a colored man, who voted with the Conservatives, was attacked by the negro Radicals, when he turned upon them and shot three,—one in the mouth, one in the foot and the other in the abdomen.

By reference to the article on our first page, it will be seen that in Richmond, also, even in the presence of the military, the lives of Conservative colored men were endangered at the hands of the misled and infuriated Radical blacks. White Radicals, who kept out of harm's way, were the instigators.

And this is enlightened liberty and "freedom!"

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS.—The Petersburg papers contain sad accounts of the discipline and savage tyranny of the negro organizations of that City. Such things cannot endure. They would bring general wreck and anarchy upon society.

We hear of some of the results of the same state of things in this county, under the workings of the Union League. We expect, in a few days, to be able to make some startling disclosures connected with this matter.

MESSRS. M. L. HOLMES and W. M. Robbins, the Conservative candidates in Rowan for the Convention, publish a list of appointments extending from to-morrow up to the 16th of November. They invite the Radical candidates to meet them and discuss the questions of the day. This is right. Let us have, in *every* County, however great the odds against us, a vigorous canvass. Let the foul enormities of Radicalism be fully exposed.

A WORD TO THE COLORED MEN.

Are you still in a state of slavery? The vast majority of you are. Every intelligent and observing man sees that you are *slaves*. We do not speak of slavery of the body and muscles; from that you have been emancipated, and you are free to labor or to starve, to become useful and respectable citizens, in your appropriate sphere of life, or to lounge about in unprofitable idleness and indolence. But your wills and minds are in a state of subjection, more degrading than any servitude of the body. You obey, with an abject servility, the behests of a certain set of bad and selfish white men, who have constituted themselves your *masters*, and who drive you, with whip and goad, as oxen are driven under the yoke. You are thereby affording the people of the North, —those who have just refused to give you the privilege of the ballot in Ohio, the strongest justification of their prejudice against you, you are thereby demonstrating, beyond doubt, what nine-tenths of the white race in your own midst already believe, that, as a whole, you are incapable, as yet, of exercising intelligently the right of suffrage. You are heaping up against yourself an amount of prejudice and hostility, which will be your ruin, just so sure as that the sun shines. At the beck and bidding of a few white political demagogues and adventurers, who, you cannot fail to perceive, if your eyes are half open, are hated and despised by the immense majority of their own race and color, you have arrayed yourselves against those who have been your best friends in the past, and who will be your safest human trust and reliance in the future, unless you continue the senseless course of alienation which you are now pursuing.

Gen. Howard says that, in the two years and a half that have elapsed since your emancipation, your race has decreased one million and a quarter. We will not go into the philosophy of this diminution; many reasons may be assigned for it. But the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau says so, and you have confidence in him and his statements. Before this falling off you were greatly inferior in numbers to the white men of the South;—to say nothing of the great white population of the North, who, as recent events have proven, are far more bitter against you, and naturally so, than those among whom you have been reared.

and, to-day, the disproportion is greater than ever. At any thing like the same rate of decrease, which has already occurred, how will you stand in five years,—how in ten or twenty? Where will then be the wild and silly fancies of political power, with which designing men are filling your heads, solely that they may serve a present purpose? You will be feeble in numbers and utterly without friends, for even those who are now *using* you, will be the first to desert you, when they find you are in a condition to be of no further service to them.

You can prevent all this. Be industrious, provident and thrifty,—attend more to your morals, your education and your work, and less to politics,—and your race will not decrease, or at least but slowly.—Be courteous and conciliatory, show by your acts that you desire the friendship, rather than the enmity, of the white race, and you ought to know that they will not repel you.

The most of you are not only slaves yourselves, but you seek to make slaves of those who are not disposed to be so. Some of your number, we know, are conservative in feeling and wish to do right, but the mass of you intimidate and threaten them. They hardly dare, even, to attend a public meeting that is not held under the auspices of the League, much less to vote as they please, for fear of the consequences with which you menace them. In Virginia, you sought to mob and even to slay every man of your color who dared to think and act for himself. It is so here, to some extent. We know respectable colored men, who deprecate your rashness and folly, but who are afraid to speak of them except in "bated breath."

We tell you again that you are working ruin for yourselves. You will not heed us now, and we are, perhaps, but wasting time, paper and ink; but the day will come when you will remember these words, and wish that you had regarded them.

INDIANA.—The Democrats in this State have gained 11,610 on the vote of 1866, when Trusler (Radical) was elected by 14,200.

OHIO.—The recent vote in Ohio was the largest ever polled in that State. The Radical loss was over 40,000 votes.

RADICALISM OVERLEAPING ITSELF.—Congress has sent a committee to inquire whether Maryland has a State government "republican in form" or not. The "inquiry" in the case is a mere sham. What the committee intend to do is, to decide what *is* a "republican form of government," not on any evidence of facts, but according to their own ideas, and then Congress is expected to apply the rule, which they will thus lay down, to all the States in succession. Last year it was held that the government of Connecticut was not "republican," and probably this year Ohio will fall under the same condemnation. It would be rather curious if Congress should discover that there were only three or four "republican" States in the Union. Where would it find its authority to reconstruct all the rest?—*N. Y. Times.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Radical) speaks thus oracularly of the situation in Alabama:

"The people having voted a Convention to elect their delegates, that body will meet on the 5th of November next. The delegates are composed of seventy-eight whites and nineteen blacks. The Constitution which they will adopt will probably be an almost literal copy of the Constitution of Vermont. After this is adopted, which will not take long, it will be referred to the people, and will be ratified by an overwhelming majority. It will then be taken to Washington, where we trust to see it accepted at an early day, so that Alabama may take her rank in the Union as a thoroughly reconstructed State."

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Indiana has declared in favor of the re-union of the different branches of Presbyterians.

A WORD TO CONSERVATIVES.

The crisis is at hand in this State, when every Conservative man should do his duty fully. If you are true Conservatives, you are for the Constitution and Union, you are neither advocates of negro political equality, negro supremacy, nor of confiscation nor of disqualification for past political offences. You are friends of the negro, willing to grant him freedom and all the rights necessary to freedom, but you do not belong to that class of men, who believe that the interests of Constitutional liberty can be safe a moment, if committed to the control of ignorant and vicious men. You believe that the power to control the government of the State and of the nation must be kept in the hands of the white race, in order to the peace and happiness of both races.

But to secure this great end, there must be no division among true Conservative men. No man is a sound Conservative or can be recognized by you as such, who is willing to compromise or barter away Conservative principles or Conservative men, for personal gain, or to gratify personal spleen or dislike to any one.

A true Conservative said to me the other day "I have no choice of men. I will support Conservative men who are nominated by the Conservative people of the county, no matter who they are. If the people nominate me, I will serve them and do all I can to elect the whole ticket, because I believe no citizen ought to shrink or flinch, in the cause of the conservative people, at a time like this. But if they prefer others to myself, I will support the ticket with all my might and do all I can to elect the ticket." That we call the true metal—there is no counterfeit in that. And if the county Convention nominates such men, we shall go for them, no matter who they are.

Let, then, the Conservatives be on the alert, and let them be sure to bring out their best men next Thursday, looking solely to the true interests of the people and the State.

For the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22nd, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We are told by Washington living, that it was on the morning of Friday, 12th of October, 1492, that Columbus first beheld the New World. "When the day dawned, he saw before him a level and beautiful Island, several leagues in extent, of great freshness and verdure, and covered with trees like a continued orchard. Though everything appeared in the wild luxuriance of untamed nature, yet the Island was evidently populous, for the inhabitants were seen issuing from the woods and running from all parts to the shore, where they stood gazing at the ships. They were all perfectly naked, and, from their attitudes and gestures, appeared to be lost in astonishment. Columbus made signals for the ships to cast anchor, and the boats to be manned and armed. He entered his own boat, richly attired in scarlet, and bearing the royal standard, and the Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and Vicente Yanez, his brother, put off in company in their boats, each bearing the banner of the enterprise, emblazoned with a green cross, having on each side the letters F and Y, the initials of the Castilian Monarchs, crowned and Isabel, surmounted by crowns. No sooner did he land, than he threw himself upon his knees, kissed the earth, and in tears of thankfulness to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by the rest, who, kneeling on land, overflowed with the sweet feelings of gratitude. Columbus, then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and, assembling the captains, with Rodrigo de Escobedo, notary of the armament, Rodrigo Sanchez, and the rest, that is, landed he took solemn possession in the name of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the Island the name of San Salvador."

From that eventful day, though robbed of its name, to Christopher Columbus has belonged the immortal honor of the discovery of America.

The notice, going the rounds of the papers, of interesting ancient inscriptions at the Falls, is all a hoax, got up by a gentleman of the Southern Literary, who informs me, by a young man of lively imagination, for his own amusement and to puzzle others. It has never been contradicted in the papers, because it was thought people would see through it. However, many have been deceived from the high character of the journals which published it, and some it led to believe that the great navigator was not entitled to all the credit bestowed upon him by the civilized world for genius and daring.

A number of years ago, Robert S. Moore, a citizen of Newbern and an officer in the United States navy, procured from a person, on the Island of St Domingo, a portion of the iron bolts to which Columbus had been chained. This gallant and accomplished young officer fell a victim to fever, on his voyage home, and was buried at sea, though the coveted prize reached the hands of his family through the kindness of his comrades, with an interesting account of the manner in which it was secured, and which was published in the papers of that day, in North Carolina. Never shall I forget, though a mere boy, with what awe I then beheld the little sacred relic, formed from the bits of iron which had held the great Discoverer of this mighty Continent, in pain and anguish, to the lamp walls of a dark and gloomy dungeon, far away from kindred and friends, in a new and barbarous land. Oh! if this could but speak, with what eagerness one would listen to the sad tale of the troubled soul of the manacled and imprisoned Captain, and how much we could learn of the cost of his greatness and renown and of the wonderful achievement of his vast mind.

Very interesting discoveries are constantly being made in natural history, and whilst the recent discovery, by our own and State Geologist, Prof. Ware, of human bones, with the bones of extinct animals, in a marl bed in South Carolina, may endanger him with a certain class of Theologians, as Columbus was, in advocating the spherical figure of the earth, of being convicted not only of error, but of heterodoxy, it will certainly sap the foundation of the very eloquent lecture of the Rev. Samuel Bryan, on Satan, and make some of the human family, at least, date anterior to six thousand years, and more aged than our great grand parents Adam and Eve.

These discoveries attract much attention from such distinguished Paleontologists as Prof. Meek, and all the reports in regard to them are received here with real interest and pleasure.

In a subsequent letter, if you have a spare corner, I may say something about a similar discovery far down in the South, and in the mines of California, and mention a few of the curious and ancient relics in the Smithsonian Institution, the great temple of science of the Country.

D.

A machine which will remove the pits from 100 cherries a minute has been invented in Germany.

For the Sentinel.

A CARD.

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL:—I see that, in the last Raleigh *Standard*, (W. W. Holden) "N. W." nominates me for a seat in the next Radical negro Convention that shall assemble in Raleigh, and makes my name prominent for the nomination to Congress on the same ticket in this District.

This he does, by assigning to me almost every quality to qualify me for both of these eminent positions. One, however, he leaves out by oversight, I doubt not. He does not charge me with initiating other people's sheep into the Union League. But he does say for me that I am "an ignorant, drunken vagabond," been indicted for vagrancy, and been in the Georgia Penitentiary. Thank you, brother Holden, for the zeal with which you advocate my claims to promotion in our party. Could'nt you add that, after volunteering in the Confederate army, I stole something and ran away to East Tennessee, got a blue coat and pretended to join the Union army? That would not have been any greater stretch of truth than what you have said, and it would certainly have procured me the Radical nomination for Congress, but you have put me toward very much, and there are only two difficulties in the way of my promotion, that I see. One is, that everybody that knows me knows that there is not a word of truth in all that you have said about me; that I have never committed but one crime worthy of the Penitentiary, and that was voting for you for Governor, when you ran against Vance, and for that I have never been pinched, save in my own conscience. The other difficulty in the way is that you, Brother Holden, have such a character for truth that I am afraid even the negroes won't believe you. I know the white folks will not. And then there is that glorious Billy Henderson, who has outstripped us all, by getting indicted for perjury and stealing a mule at the same term of the court. If you don't mind, he will rival you for Governor.

WILLIAM HUNNEAD.

(Per a Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

IMPORTANT LETTER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Postmaster General Randall, in reply to a friend in Wisconsin, asking what he ought to do about supporting the republican State ticket, writes that he would never vote for any man or any ticket who favor impeachment of the President, that there is neither reason nor excuse for this war upon Mr. Johnson; that the latter has sincerely tried to bring about, upon just terms, a complete restoration of the Union; he has followed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, which all republicans once approved; he has had no other policy, and if this policy had been carried out, there would have been a perfect peace, the Union fully restored, and representatives, loyal all through the war from the Southern States, would be filling their seats of the House of Representatives.

He says that the republican party as constituted to-day does not favor a single principle upon which the government carried on the war, that it is time the work of the dominant party, outside of the constitution, was stopped, and the country restored, as it ought to have been long ago, if the republican party had not abandoned its own tenets, and made war upon the President because he was in the place upon which the people had conferred him to his high office.

THE WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.—A meeting was held last evening in Masonic Hall of the old soldiers of the army of the Potomac and the army from West Virginia, to protest against the military and despotic schemes of the Radical Congress. There was a large attendance of officers and soldiers, "comrades who had drank from the same canteen, and passed through the perils and sufferings of many a desperate day by Rappahannock's banks, under the bluffs of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the one-armed heroes who had fought their way through the streets of Richmond and with the legions of braves, who had compelled surrender at the famous apple tree of Appomattox. These gallant veterans met for the purpose of creating an organization to counteract the evil effects of the Loyal League clubs and the bogus office-holding aristocracy, the so-called Grand Army of the Republic. Believing, as one of them said, that the country is now in as great jeopardy as it was in 1861, before he entered the ranks to put down the rebellion, they were determined to organize in every State in the Union in branch societies of the parent stem, under the name of the "White Boys in Blue," to stand by the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. The meeting was organized, and the following sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee to draft a plan of organization and platform: General J. H. Hobart Ward, Captain John W. Crump, Colonel Levi S. Chatfield, General W. S. Hillyer, formerly chief of General Grant's staff, presided. The meeting then adjourned at the call of the chair.—*N. Y. World, 22nd.*

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Syracuse *Journal* (Republican) infers from the returns of the Ohio elections that negro suffrage must be adandoned. It says:

"General Hayes, the Governor elect, congratulates the Republicans, in a speech made since the election, upon their deliverance from the control of suffrage issue, for several years to come.

"We mention these things for the benefit of certain people who do not seem inclined to take a hint from passing events. The truth is, that unrestricted negro suffrage has been trodden into the ground. The time has come for rallying ourselves upon impartial and intelligent suffrage. We can stand on that."

The New York *Times* (Republican) of last Saturday expresses itself as follows:

"Giving universal suffrage to the blacks was never a measure commended by good judgment and regard for the public welfare. It was resorted to mainly as a party expedient. It seems to be necessary in order to prevent the whole political power of the South from falling back into rebel hands—But every one felt that it was a hazardous step, the result of which was by no means certain. The evils which will unquestionably grow out of universal negro suffrage in the South will compel a revision of the whole suffrage question."

TROUBLE NIPPED IN THE BUD.—A delegation of negroes waited on Judge Tabb yesterday morning and proposed to him the monstrous idea of releasing the negro prisoners in the city jail for the purpose of allowing them to vote. The Judge very properly refused the request, whereupon the party threatened to mob the jail and release the prisoners, but Mayor Ludlow promptly interfered and arrested the ring leader of the party.—*Norfolk Virginian, 23rd.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* nails to the wall the *canard* which was last week going the rounds of the press that strenuous efforts were being made in that place to revive the old Democratic party. It is bitterly opposed to starting anything like party feeling in our midst so long as the one common enemy of Radicalism exists. We thought when we saw it that the good people of that section were losing their senses if the telegram was true.—*Roanoke News.*

Chicago is eating frogs voraciously this season, and has already consumed 100,000, with the expectation of tripling the number next year.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

JAPANESE JOINERS AND THEIR TOOLS.

The Japanese calling themselves the *Hayatakes* troupe are fitting up the stage of the Metropolitan Theatre in the similitude of a Japanese temple, for the exhibition of their feats of strength and legerdemain.—They are said to be all of one family, and the very carpenters who are doing the joiner work are members of that family. Japanese carpenters have an advantage over American mechanics, in the fact that they have four hands instead of two, their toes being handy as their fingers. But they gain nothing by it, because they make no use of work benches or vices. If a Japanese carpenter wants to sharpen a saw, he squats on his hams, places the handle of the tool to be operated on on the ground, grips one end of the saw with his left hand, seizes the other with the toes of his right foot, and goes to work with as much confidence as a Yankee carpenter at a bench. Their tools are not like American tools, though they have a faint similarity, showing that all tools have one common parentage, whatever their inventor was Tubal Cain or some other officer. All Japanese saws are shaped like butchers' cleavers. The handle is like the handle of a cleaver, but flattened, and inserted into a piece of bone, and the metal shank of the saw is driven into that handle, and the whole is secured by being wrapped with fine split cane. The metal of the saw is about the substance of our saws, but the teeth are narrower, giving more of them to an inch, and much finer. They are all pointed towards the handle, and cut the wood like a carving knife. When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places it across anything which will elevate the end a few inches, then stands on the wood and cuts it by seizing the cleaver looking saw in both hands and pulling it towards him. Thus, by a number of short, quick, up strokes, he gets through a plank not so speedily, but quite as effectively as an American carpenter would with the long, slow, down stroke of the rip saw.—The planes are small, with single irons, no handles. The planes are shorter, lighter, and the wood shaved thinner than ours, being generally not more than an inch deep. To plane a piece of wood they lay it on the ground, squat on their hams, hold it fast with their toes, and work the plane with both hands towards them. To drill a hole they have a short awl, inserted in the end of a round stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat as before, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands in less time than one of our carpenters could drill one with a gimlet. Their hammers are small cylindrical pieces, not made simply with waists as our useful outline like ours. They have the same flat-sided handles as the saws. The Japs have iron squares, not unlike American squares, marked with degrees. Their measures are brass, very light and flat. On one side the inch, or what answers for the inch with us, is divided into tenths, and on the other it is divided into ten parts. Our rulers are of different scale, measuring 14 to 16 inches, and divided into twelve parts. Some of their tools appear to be mere children's toys, for instance, they have a shoving plane 2½ inches long, 1 inch broad and half an inch deep. The chisels are light and small. The cutting parts of some are the size and shape of a section of a half a dollar, the square side being the cutting edge, and a round metal shaft connecting the convex side with a wooden handle. The most ingenious article in their tool chest is a chalk line. It is a wooden cup containing a spongy substance steeped in Indian ink. This is pierced front and back, and the marking line passes through it. The end of the line is attached to a small awl, the other end of the line, after passing through the cup, is wound round a reel not unlike a fishing rod reel, which takes the place of the handle of the cup. To mark a line down a plank, the Japanese carpenter sticks the awl in at one end of the proposed line, carries the cup to the other, the line paying itself out as he does so, he holds the line down to the board when he reaches the desired spot, strikes the mark, and then takes up his cup and reels up the line as he walks back to the spot where he inserted the awl. The process of paying out the line and of reeling it up again both draw it through the ink supply in the cup and keep it ready for action.

JUDGE CHASE.

The impression made on the Radicals by recent events is conspicuously shown by an article on Judge Chase, which the *Tribune* copies from the Cincinnati *Commercial*.—That paper says:

"As to the schemes of vengeance in the form of the conflagration of Southern white men, and their division among the blacks, Judge Chase circumvents them entirely. The notion that Congress should seize upon the President and thrust him, with blows and malediction, out of office, has never been encouraged by Judge Chase. On the contrary, it was his opinion that so little mischief was done during the late political campaign by the wild threats of summary impeachment that were freely made.

Judge Chase is held responsible for the presentation of the negro suffrage issue in Ohio, during the last campaign. He never urged it. He recognized the fact that while in the Southern States, where the great body of loyalists were blacks, negro suffrage was demanded by considerations of the public safety, no such demand was made in the North, and that the Southern whites might, in a great degree, save their prejudices conquered by coupling suffrage with amnesty, while there was no such inducement in the North, to make application of the golden rule."

From the confessions of the *Tribune* it seems that Mr. Greeley is not the author of the Reconstruction plan on the basis of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. According to that journal Mr. Chase "was the first public man, after the close of the war and the death of Lincoln, to call the attention of the President to the only solid basis of reconstruction—the enfranchisement of everybody, suffrage for all slaves, amnesty for all rebels." That then is the position which he has occupied. The concentrated light which the October elections have thrown upon him has revealed this fact. Chase, instead of being the man who would make traitors rebellious, in accordance with the Radical cry, has been for universal pardon. President Johnson has been denounced by the Radicals from one end of the land to the other for his leniency to the rebels, yet the leaders of the Radical party urged the President to go farther in that direction than he ever thought of going.—*N. Y. World.*

Work on the Antietam National Cemetery has been suspended for the want of funds. This has been occasioned by New York and Pennsylvania withholding their subscriptions until an examination could be made of the accounts of the officers.

The *Tribune* says: "The Ritualists are, it is said, rapidly increasing in New York.—The latest accession to their ranks is the parish of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street, of which Dr. Seabury has been so long the rector. The services are almost entirely choral, and the boys wear surplices, as at St. Alban's."

Gen. Canby's Election Order.

HEAD'QRS SECOND MILITARY DIST., CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18, 1867.

General Orders No. 101.

By the terms of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Acts of March 23d, and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto,—it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and qualified by the terms of said Acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Constitution, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention, and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and the said registration having been completed in the State of North Carolina, It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November 1867, and ending on Wednesday the 20th day of November, 1867, at such of all registered voters of said State as may desire to vote for or against a Convention, or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention, in case a majority of the votes given on the question shall be for a Convention, and [illegible] of the registered voters shall be in favor of the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, to cause to be posted in the most conspicuous places in each election precinct in the State, and also give ten days public notice of the time and place thereof in writing, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon the hearing of any person not entitled thereto, that such person may strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registration the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 23, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary Act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each Election District, at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Fifth. All Judges and Clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed in the laws of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at each election places at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at four in the afternoon, of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours until the time of adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election, nor any person in that convention shall serve as a Judge of election in any County or District which he may be to represent.

Eighth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each County are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and they will be held responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the County is empowered to make such arrangements of his deputies, and other peace officers, at the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the purposes of quiet and order, and it is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the District in which his County is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or discharge from employment, or other oppression, to prevent any person from exercising the right of voting, is prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Election to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar rooms, saloons, and places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from sunrise of the evening of the fifteenth November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during that time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with the polls, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no troops will be allowed to appear at any polling place unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting, but the Commanding Officer will keep their troops within hand on the day of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the Convention is determined by law and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and the number, one hundred and twenty, is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows:

Counties of Burke and McDowell, (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Rutherford and Polk (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Yancey and Mitchell (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania (together)	Three (3) Delegates.
Haywood and Jackson (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Macon, Clay and Cherokee (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin (together)	Four (4) Delegates.
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander (together)	Five (5) Delegates.
Davie and Rowan (together)	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Cleaveland	One (1) Delegate.
Catawba	One (1) Delegate.
Lincoln	One (1) Delegate.
Gaston	One (1) Delegate.
Mecklenburg	Two (2) Delegates.
Union	One (1) Delegate.
Cabarrus	One (1) Delegate.
Stanley	One (1) Delegate.
Anson	Two (2) Delegates.
Stokes	One (1) Delegate.
Forsythe	One (1) Delegate.
Davidson	Two (2) Delegates.
Randolph	Two (2) Delegates.
Guilford	Two (2) Delegates.
Rockingham	One (1) Delegate.
Caswell	One (1) Delegate.
Alamance	One (1) Delegate.
Person	Two (2) Delegates.
Orange	Four (4) Delegates.
Chatham	Three (3) Delegates.
Wake	Two (2) Delegates.
Granville	Two (2) Delegates.
Warren	Three (3) Delegates.
Franklin	Two (2) Delegates.
Cumberland	Two (2) Delegates.
Harnett	One (1) Delegate.
Moore	One (1) Delegate.
Montgomery	One (1) Delegate.
Richmond	One (1) Delegate.
Wayne	Two (2) Delegates.
Johnston	Two (2) Delegates.
Greene	One (1) Delegate.
Wilson	One (1) Delegate.
Nash	One (1) Delegate.
Halifax	Three (3) Delegates.
Northampton	Two (2) Delegates.
Edgecombe	Three (3) Delegates.
Lenoir	One (1) Delegate.
Brunswick	One (1) Delegate.
Columbus	One (1) Delegate.
Robeson	Two (2) Delegates.
Bladen	Two (2) Delegates.
New Hanover	Three (3) Delegates.
Duplin	Two (2) Delegates.
Sampson	Two (2) Delegates.
Tyrrell and Washington (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Martin	One (1) Delegate.
Bertie	Two (2) Delegates.
Hertford	One (1) Delegate.
Gates	One (1) Delegate.
Chowan	One (1) Delegate.
Perquimans	One (1) Delegate.
Pasquotank and Camden (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Currituck	One (1) Delegate.
Craven	Three (3) Delegates.
Onslow	One (1) Delegate.
Carteret	One (1) Delegate.
Jones	One (1) Delegate.
Beaufort	Two (2) Delegates.
Pitt	Two (2) Delegates.
Hyde	One (1) Delegate.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—P. M.

In Prince William County, Lewis, Conservative, is elected by 161 majority.

In Culpeper, John Minor Botts is beaten by 62 votes.

Stafford gives 340 majority against a Convention.

Loudoun gives a Conservative majority of 72. Fairfax, 400 Radical majority.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23, P. M.

The second day of the election in this City passed without disturbance.

The Conservatives are still confident that victory is theirs. Many negroes have forgotten the names given, when they registered, and many more have since left the city.

The polls closed to night with a white majority of 600. It is estimated that there are the same number of radical whites and Conservative blacks in the City.

The vote upon the question of Convention or No Convention cannot yet be ascertained, but two-tenths of the whites voted against it.

Returns from the Counties indicate that the colored men voted *en masse* for Radicals and for Convention. The line between blacks and whites has been distinctly drawn.

A title solicitation of the *Radicals*, Schofield has ordered the polls to be again opened in the three wards to-morrow. Much dissatisfaction exists, it is said, among the Conservatives.

Hardins, Conservative, has 5 majority in Amherst.

[illegible] Judge Alex. Rives, Conservative in Pittsylvania and Southall, Conservative, are beaten by a negro and a white Radical.

[illegible] elected from Albemarle, Augusta and Louisa.

In Henrico, the Union Leaguer is elected.

A majority of Conservatives are elected in the Valley.

Abbeville, Isaacs elected.

Matteaux Precinct, Chesterfield Co: For Convention 187; against 221.

Petersburg: For Convention 2,482; against 1,195. Platte, Rep., and Morgan, negro, elected by the about same vote.

THE ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

PARIS, Oct. 23, P. M.

The *Moniteur* this morning, in its official article announcing the cessation of warlike preparations against Italy, says:

"France beheld the spectacle of an invasion of the Papal States by armed bandits from the neighboring Provinces of Italy. She could not, consistently with her duty, dignity and national honor, under the September Convention to be thus violated, so she prepared to send an army across the Alps and a fleet to Rome. Italy has same given ample pledges to fulfil, on her part, the obligations of the treaty in the largest sense. Consequently, all hostile preparations have been suspended by France."

FLORENCE, Oct. 23.

It is reported that Garibaldi not only eluded the vigilance of the government in making his escape from Caprera, but succeeded in reaching Italy safely with Menotti.

The Ministerial crisis has not ended. General Cialdini being unable to form a new cabinet, has resumed his task.

The popular agitation is very great, and the feeling against France very bitter, while the Government is bitterly reproached for yielding to the Remains of Napoleon.

There have been several demonstrations of indignation in Florence. The populace, in great crowds, are beneath the windows of the Government offices, shouting for "Rome, as the Capital of Italy."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 P. M.

[illegible] ballot in the Legislature of Tennessee to-day, the House voted, on Brownlow as the candidate for Stokes. A joint session will be held to-morrow, when Brownlow will probably be elected.

[illegible] is being held and Ward Clubs are forming in Philadelphia, to support Grant for President.

Gen. Howard says the negro population has decreased over a million and a quarter, since their emancipation.

[illegible] has written to Judge Underwood that he will be present at the opening of the Court in Richmond in November.

[illegible] the fact that Mr. Davis' bail bond expires on the 4th Monday in November, and as trial of Davis is willing, he will take up his residence for that time, but will not remain in Richmond, unless the Supreme Court meets in December.

ORDER BY GEN. CANBY.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23, P. M.

Gen. Canby has issued an order providing for a session of the Registration Boards for a final revision of the registration lists, to commence November 5th, and to continue five days.

Also an order authorizing Post Commanders to release on bail all persons not subject to the articles of war, held in arrest by the military authorities.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, P. M.

The National Republican Committee, to initiate the Presidential campaign, meets here December 11th, and that of the Democrats meets here on the 1st of November.

The returns from Virginia indicate the success of a Convention, with a predominance of Radicals, and show that the whites and blacks are arrayed against each other almost solidly.

The Democratic candidates are elected in Baltimore by 15,000 majority.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24, P. M.

Returns at Gen. Schofield's Headquarters show conclusively that the State votes in favor of the Convention.

It is also certain that the Radicals control the Convention by fifteen majority.

This City elects the following Radicals, after three days voting, viz: Hunnicutt, Underwood, Morrissey and two negroes.

The Radical ticket did not receive fifty white votes in the City, nor the Conservative ticket fifty colored votes.

The few negroes voting the Conservative ticket were again chased from the polls, to-day, by negro mobs.

Hunnicutt's son was arrested for tearing up Conservative tickets in the h