THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

(From the Southern Cultivator.)

COTTON SEED AS A SOURCE OF FERTILITY.

In the April number of the *Cultivator*, an inquirer asks the question: "Suppose a man has 1,000 bushels of cotton seed, in what way would they most benefit his crop, put out to seed or fed to hogs put up in a covered pen and kept supplied with straw and leaves? Would he not get the full benefit of his seed and manure, and several thousand pounds of pork besides, to pay for the trouble of cooking the seed, hauling in the trash, and hauling out the more bulky manure?

There can be no question that cotton seed is more valuable as food for hogs, cattle and sheep, saving their droppings properly, than for manure applied directly to the field. At the same time, the best way to prepare and feed cotton seed, with a view to utilize all of its nutritive and fattening properties, is a matter that deserves discussion. This seed contains an excess of oil as compared with its flesh-forming principles. Oil is nearly valueless as a fertilizer, but valuable, rightly used, for making fat bacon, beef and mutton. It is, however, not unlikely, that expressed and sold for other purposes, it may be worth more than for feeding farm stock. By hulling seed and expressing the oil, a more concentrated article of food, or fertilizer that may be drilled in with a machine, can be obtained. The hull has little value, either as food or manure. Every planter has not a hulling machine, nor is there an oil press near by to prepare cotton seed in the best manner. Until these advantages are within his reach, he must study and practice the art of producing something like a pound of fat bacon from every pound of cotton seed oil at his command. This result can only be achieved by giving to the business of producing meat and fertility on the plantation far more attention than is now generally done. Hoping to do good, and wishing not to give offense, I remark that the capital, industry, and talent of the South, have been much devoted to the work of wearing out the primitive fruitfulness of the soil, steadily enlarging the area in fenceless old fields, and constantly turning a cold shoulder to every science, art and practice that aims to increase the elements of crops in all land under fence or cultivation. Twenty years ago, this pen urged the readers of the Southern Cultivator, through its editorial columns, to unite sound stock-husbandry with legitimate planting as the best way to accumulate the essential constituents of cotton, grain and grasses, in the most needy soils. The careful study and observation of two decades, aided by some practice, have confirmed the opinion that it is alike practicable and profitable to cover the present general nakedness of the land with nutritious recuperative herbage, and soon obliterate all gullies and galled places. How grass and a thick, unctious greensward rapidly and certainly impart fruitfulness to ground that was once poor and naked, I will not stop to point out. If grass did not, in the perfect economy of Infinite Wisdom, draw the elements of rich manure from water, earth and air, it would be impossible for farm stock to form their bones, flesh and nerves from grass; for these are fertilizers of known powers and value. If we can make grass grow on our old and new fields, we have at once the raw material for an almost unlimited supply of grain, provisions, wool and cotton, simply because from grass we can easily extract the most concentrated and effective manures, and with these, raise cotton-seed so plentifully, that every farmer may have a "thousand bushels." It is assuming a good deal to assume that quantity as common at this time on plantations. By raising cotton seed with reference in part to its value for feeding purposes and as a fertilizer, there will be more clear profit on the lint, and a benefit done to the farm in place of an injury. Such planting will pay as permanent operation.

Oats and peas abound in flesh-forming substances, in which cotton seed is deficient. Hence, if a farmer were to boil 50 pounds of cotton seed, 50 pounds of peas, 50 pounds of oats together for hogs, the compound, well mixed, would be more economical and profitable food than 150 pounds of either boiled and fed alone; while the manure would be improved in quality by the combination compared with cotton. Oats and peas, are easily raised, and their straw, properly cured and housed, are valuable in raising farm stock. Suppose a farmer has a piece of low ground where water accumulates more or less from higher land and evaporates. By this evaporation, it unavoidably leaves agricultural salts behind, which it held in solution. This surface, planted partly in cotton, and partly in corn, peas and oats, would yield up its agricultural salts to these growing crops. Their seeds in the mass, would contain not a little of the fertilizing atoms known to science and farm practice. They will, therefore, make, if duly husbanded and applied, any common poor upland yield remunerating crops of wheat, clover, cotton, timothy or corn.—Now, it would be bad economy to apply grain and cotton seed directly to this poor upland as manure, but let the farmer cook these seeds properly and extract what meat he can, and carefully apply the large residue as rich, unwashed food of plants. There are many conditions of poor soils in which the fertilizers, from the seeds named, will produce more corn, cotton, oats and peas than grew on the first named field. This would be impossible, did not the same All-wise and Almighty power that gives to one seed the functions and properties that develop a thousand seeds, make manure equally productive for the sustenance of corn, and other plants. As the vegetable and animal kingdom for support, it is obvious that nature's base in this grand affair is equal, in all respects, to the whole vitalized superstructure. No man can properly claim to be a good practical planter or farmer at this day, who has not carefully studied the reproductive force which exists in the mineral elements of plants and animals.

LEGEND OF A MUSKET.—Mark Twain tells the following story by a fellow passenger, who being bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he loaded an old Queen Ann's musket for his father once, whereupon he related the following:

"You see, the old man was trying to learn me how to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn, and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a little single barrel shotgun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne's musket that weighed a ton, and made a report like a thunder clap, and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the old musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and thought I'd try her one rifle, any how, and so I took her to the hired man and asked him to load her, because the old man was out in the fields. Hiram said: "Do you see them marks on the stock—an X and a V on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means 19 balls and 5 slugs—that's her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; pour in three or four handfuls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to do that, and started out. I levelled her on a good many blackbirds, but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and weakened. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir—didn't shoot Bessie—I was afraid she'd kick.

"Gimme the gun!" the old man says, as mad as sin.

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger. And the next minute I heard an earthquake, and the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning round on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old sapling like there was a hail storm! The old man's shoulder was set back four inches, and his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for three days. Cholera, nor nothing else, can ever scare me the way I was scared that time.

DUST AND GIRLS.—A few Sabbaths since Eda was, at her own request, allowed to go to Sabbath School, her first time, and there she learned the startling intelligence that she was made of dust. Little Eda's mind was fully impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her frequent reference to the subject, in the shape of questions answerable. This morning, however, she propounded a stunner, which brought down the house. Intently watching her mother sweeping, as if to learn the art she must finally practice, saying not a word, her eyes rested on the little pile of dirt accumulated by her mother's broom.—Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with "Ma, ma! why don't you save the dust to make some more little girls?"

GENEKAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 22.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all juros shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4 The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8 In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. SICKLES,

J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2,50.
" " WEEK	12,50.
" " MONTH	35,00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,

FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET

PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the Season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PASSON,
June 3-25-1m Proprietor.

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th, July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October):

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	$25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00
Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.	

For Circular, address,

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 26-271-3w&w3w Principal.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

(Passed over the President's Veto, March 23, 1867.)

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, colour or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 6th section of the bill, and also in the 3d of the supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowing and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make returns of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized of necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in each State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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A small family, living in a most desirable part of the city, having a large, commodious residence would rent half of the house and lot, including kitchen, pantry, smoke-house, garden &c., to desirable parties.

The house can be had furnished or unfurnished; either by the month or year. There is also a most delightful well of water on the lot. Terms moderate. Apply at the

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June 4-253-tf

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For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandise,

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We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Shootings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

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REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.

Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY AND POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY.

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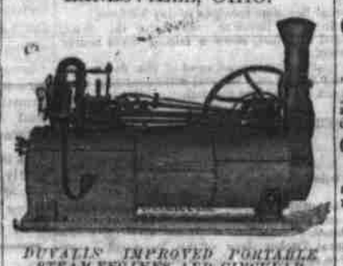

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