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The Raleigh Register.

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RECONSTRUCTION.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d. day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

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

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

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

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case herein after provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the lift: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified,—as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

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

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

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That section 4 of the said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

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

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

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

This bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress and sent to the President for his approval.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Having secured the publication of

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

for 1868, from W. S. Mason, Administrator, (which will be issued next month,) merchants, and others, desiring to advertize in its pages, are requested to address me at once.

Price per page, $40; per half page, $20; per quarter, $10.

Turner's Almanac has a circulation co-extensive with the limits of North Carolina. A book of constant reference, it is purchased by every class of our people. J. W. HOLDEN.
jul. 17—1t.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE CAROLINAS

ORDER FROM GEN. SICKLES FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE—IMMEDIATE COLLECTION OF CERTAIN DEBTS PROHIBITED.

HDQR'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—The general destitution prevailing among the population of this military district cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt, the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year, many families have been deprived of shelter, many more need food and clothing, useful implements and auxilliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief, and the gravity of the situation increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce upon an impoverished people the immediate collection of all claims. To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected, but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulaions are announced, and they will continue in force with such modification as the occasion may require until the civil government of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States. The commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaing to them, will mitigate the distress now existing, and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seventh. In all sales of property and execution by order of any court there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor a dwelling-house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry or other employment of the value of $500. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, parent or parents and child or children—in other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of $100. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same, and make a report thereof in each case to the Court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

HEAD'QRS. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 20th, 1867.

General Orders
No. 25.

It appears from sundry petitions and official representations that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the requirements of law are observed in any of these establishments; that the officers of the internal revenue service while endeavoring to assess and collect the whiskey tax ars frequently treated with disrespect and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil courts and violations of the internal revenue laws indisputably proved, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the Government is, besides, defrauded of a large amount of revenue; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; therefore, in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commanding General it is ordered that,

1. The distillation or manufacture of whiskey or other spirits from grain is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still or other apparatus for this purpose will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the revenue laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premises, or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal composed of the Commanding officer of the Post and two officers of the army next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the Post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers that fact will be duly certified and the Post Commander will hear and determine the case.

2. The penalties, punishments and forfeitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing whiskey or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed by the military tribunals hereby authorized.

3. No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeiture of stills, liquor or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty will be carried into effect until reported to these Headquarters and approved by the Commanding General.

4. All troops of the United States, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, Police and others in authority are required, and all citizens are solicited, to be vigilant of these orders. Commanding officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

By Command of Maj Gen. D. E. SICKLES
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry,
OFFICIAL: A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.
ALEXANDER MOORE.
Capt. 38th Infantry
Aid-de-Camp.

Another Important Order.

H'D Q'RS, 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3d, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 34.

I. Sheriffs, chiefs of police, city marshals, chiefs of detectives and town marshals of the several districts, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North Carolina and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Bvt. Col. *Edward W. Hinks,* U. S. army, provost marshal general of the second military district, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Coroners, constables and other officers in this military district, whose duty it is to make arrests, and who are not included in the force of any sheriff, chief of police, city marshal, chief of detectives or town marshal, will make individual reports to the provost marshal general in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more shall be committed within any city or town in this military district, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the provost marshal general, setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts, and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of police of cities and towns. When an offender, whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the provost marshal general.

Consolidated monthly reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated to the provost marshal general. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever any prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail or other prison, in the second military district, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail or other prison, shall at once make report of the facts to the provost marshal general, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of the escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured, and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured, the fact will be at once reported to the provost marshal general by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required, will inculpate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The sheriffs of the counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the provost marshal general the condition of the jails, prisons or workhouses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and workhouses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or workhouse, in this military district, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the provost marshal general upon blanks to be by him prescribed and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or workhouse, during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence or awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period, and the amount of fine or costs, if any; how employed; how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged, by what authority; if transferred, to what place, and by whom. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All sheriffs, constables, police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional government of North and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests, are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the provost marshal general to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. And any resistance, or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the provost marshal general, shall subject the offender to trial by a military commission, and upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the report required, by the provisions of paragraph II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the provost marshal general, will at the same time be sent to the proper post commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by laws of the local provisional governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by military commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the provost marshal general, the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this military district, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence, are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the chief of police or marshal of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a magistrate or the sheriff of the county or district, and if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the post commander and to the provost marshal general.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees, or charges of court, attornies or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By command of
Maj-Gen'l D. E. SICKLES.

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