The elective franchise lins always been considered the highest trust confided to the people; and while it should be used with sound discretion, it ought not to be surrendered through prejudice or passion. but retained as a shield and a protection to the rights of the people, and the interest of the whole country.

Under the trying circumstances by which the people of the South are present surrounded, and in view of the responsibilities which are imposed from the uncertainty of the situation, it becomes the imperative duty of every man, to consider duly and promptly the nature of the obligations he owes to himself, his posterity, his country and his God, and then to perform those obligations, with promptness and conscientious convictions of right, whatever may be the personal feelings and restraints, or temporal consequences. To shrink from duty, at such a time, is cowardice. To substitute poliey for principle is treachery, alike to one's self, to his country, and criminal in the sight of Heaven.

We have repeatedly urged it as the duty of every man, not disfranchised, to go foward and register, whenever the opportunity offered, and thus place himself by com fathers, from total destruction, and the country from utter and irretrievable

There is no other way to avert se calmuities. While we are passing ingh a political sycle, that from the brtant impress that it is to stamp on coages of history, as well as, the charand destinies of the people, and conmently, one which should by every rea-, awaken attention, excite interest and uce action—are we to remain in a pasattitude, cold and indifferent spectas of the scene, the influences of which e to be felt more potently, and, perchance, deplored more sadly by every invidual hereafter, when all means of medy or redress shall be entirely beond avail? We cannot think so. The cople are not yet prepared to surrender, their own free choice, the only corner tone that remains of the structure, framed by the Sires of '76—their franchise Aalmost the only safeguard on which they may rely with any hope for the preservaon of thir own interests, and the dearest ghts of posterity. As long as it is posible, they will retain this legacy and ansmit it, and perpetuate it forever. It should be remembered in consider-

ng this subject, that the several Military Bills disfranchise the best and wisest en of the South, and thereby render em powerless to serve the people in important a crisis, either by their votes in the Legislative halls. While talent worth have thus been set at nought, vil scarcely less perilous has been t upon the South, by the enfranchisement of the entire late slave population, whom the very Congress that enfranchised them, admit to be incapable of managing their own minor affairs, by placing them under the superintending care of their own appointees, the chief and agents of the Freedman's Bureau. It is not denied that this very class are ignorant and superstitious, with limited ideas of their own social or political duties; ready upon the slightest provocation to yield to the unlimited sway of passion; seldom governed by the dictates of reason; and, at all times, liable to become the dupes of wicked and unprincipled demagogues, to the injury of themselves, their neighbors, and the whole country. To guard against this new element of danger, and to throw around the blacks a shield for protection from the snars of designing and malignant white men, and to aid them as much as possible along the great thoroughfare to civilization, prosperity and happiness, should be the will and purpose of every true, intelligent and honorable man of the South, For the present, we are under the necessity of eo operating with this class in the restoration of the excluded States. It becomes our duty to do so; and we should allow no predjudice or confined conceptions in the matten to drive us from the fearless discharge of this duty. The work of reconstruction must proceed in the prescribed way, and we should be unwilling to confide the formation of the organic law of the State to the blacks entirely, or to a class of men more wicked, and therefore, more dangerous than the freedmen.

Upon this view of the subject we urge upon every man, entitled to do so, to go foward to-morrow, (Thursday,) or as soon as it is practicable, and register, and thus place yourself in a position, in the forthcoming election, to secure an honorable and intelligent representative to the Convention. Let no personal considerathe therefore, keep you from registering. member your duty to yourselves re- fase to accept them as social equals—to 19th inst.

quires it; your duty so posterity demands sit at the same table, occupy t; your amnesty oath makes it obligatory on you; your duty to the Constitution of the Country, and the best interests of the whole people renders it imperative. Intelligent. reason, justice, policy-egrything promising good and tending to avert evil, calls upon every man who can do so, to register, register.

Radical Appotite for Sppils Displayed in Cuffy's Demand for Office.

It is altogether a mistake to suppose that we indulge in a had joke, when the tion of things, to prefer their own color as Senators and Representatives in Conrenegades. We prefer them, a hundred tor in negro votes. If "reconstruction" -so called is to be carried out in the plan of the last supplement, the chice is between the two classes we have named. and it is no "Hobson's choice," cit.er .-Give us the Southern negro, every time, before either a domestic or an imported Radical .- Mobile Advertiser and Regis-

The Machiavelian friends of negro

equality are becoming very sensative upon this point. They are loud enough in their imprecations against South Carolina, on account of the late report of a compromise in that State, between the leading Conservatives and the colored voters, by which the Conservatives are to aid in the election of the negro Candidates to Congress, while the latter are to yield the control of the State Government to the whites. This new role in the political programme is disrelished by the Neophytes and Radicals, notwithstanding their blatent professions of attachment to the principles of "equal rights to all men, in a condition to render as much public without distinction to race or coler,"service as possible, and it may be, to save The logical sequence of this Republican what remains of the Constitution, left us doctrine is about to result in "practical besiness", before these bleached Jesuits are prepared for it. The truth is, these mischievous double-faced whites, have out run their policy; in trying to dupe the negro, they are themselves about to become the duped party. As was developed in the late Republican Convention in Richmond, the gentlemen of Anicandescent proves himself the equal in political strategy, as in capacity and merit, to the over-zealous, white political associate -and in the race for the political spoils, seems destined to obtain the booty first. The celored man begins to feel his strength, and is determined not to be pushed aside by any manipulating process. He is not willing to work the political machine, without compensation in a due proportion of the offices and patronage. This is all rational enough, clearly consequent upon the doctring of negro equality. We quote from the New Haven Register.

> 'This is only carrying the reconstruction policy to its legitimate conclusion. I the Southern negroes should be allowed to vote, to protect the mselves, they should be allowed to hold office for the same purpose. The demand is made by the negroes that one of their number should be run for Vice-President at the next election. Thus we are likely to have an 'irrepressible confiet" to decide who shall hold office, blacks or whites. They manage these things better in Tennessee. where the Radicals get their votes, but refuse to let them be voted for. That is the only way out of the difficulty .-Brownlow and his party, North and South, only desire megro votes."

The freedmen now begin to understand these party affiliations, specious appeals colored man's vote is to be controlled for ourposes of self aggrandizement, and to elect themselves to the fat offices within the gift of the majority. For our own part, we are glad to see the bitter chalice held to the lips of the very party, who prepared it to strangle the life of the consistent conservatives, North and South It is gratifying to see these "pale-faced renegades" shrink back at the phase of this new and eventful order of things -They have practiced their duplicity long enough upon the well-disposed, and more honest black man; it is now time that their pretended friendship, and love, and all the tender specifications, that enter to tle. form the real character of the negropholist-be made enitrely bare. The colored man has not been unmindful of the warnings of his true friends; is not so stupid and thick-headed, but that his sagacity voters. It is not treachery on the part | ter, habits or capacity. of the blacks to be prefering their own race and color to pative white or 'import ed scalawags." It is a coup d'e-tat which the Radicals North, and their counterparts south, had not fully comprehended, and against which they have not essentially provided. The echo of the negro brethren, North and South, for a negro Vice-President seems to be met with only

petulant impudence. Upon this subject, the Doylestown, (Penn.,) Democrat says:

a "pooh-pooh" blast from the Radical

press, in their radical contempt for such

"When white men assist them to get office and receive them into their political councils, with what grace, can they re-

pew at church, equalize in the concert room and at the evening party? After this is allowed and practiced, the negro will then claim the utmost goal of his 'ambition, to marry the white man's difficulty, which had arose during dughter. Neither will this be refused. The negro then becomes our master, and the white man is his obedient servant. for the five hundred thousand votes from in many localities. They can control South Carolina and Louisiana, and in other States, elect a portion of all the public officers. They are not modest in ask for office, and decline to give away to advise the negroes, in the present condi- their Radical white friends. In less than five years we shall see negroes in both the Senate and House-see them as officers in gress to imported scalawags or pale-fixed the Army, and in Civil offices of all grades. Suppose the negroes at a Presito one, and we do not see why the negroes | dentire election should offer their undishould not do it. We prefer them, be- vided vote to that party which promises cause, in the first place, we can trust a to put Fred. Douglas in the Cabinet, Southorn black man, when we cannot | would it be likely to be refused in a close trust a white traiter or a Yankee mecula- contest? We do not believe it would be. But suppose the bargain should be for Vice-President, would not the result be

The present negro programme will lead to all that we predict, if it goes on. We should take this direction when they inaugurated it. It was conceived in all the selfishmess for which the Yankees are so proverbiai, and benefit to the negro, was not thought of. They hoped to control the entire negro vote for their own purposes, and use it to elect themselves to office, They will hardly be content that the prize for which they have labored, and robbed, and lied, shall slip through their hands and be monopolized by the negro. In Louisiana where their majority is several thousand, their organ | before any more jury trials can be had. advocates electing negroes to office, which will probably be the case.'

It is neither rhyme nor reason for the expectant logal office-seekers, now when the programme changes, to be indulging in an ill state of mind, and trying to nick holes in the coat sleeves of the Conservatives, for exercising the Fabian policy, while the conflict rages between merit and demerit, principle and brobity against knavery and duplicity.

Difference Between Words and Actions.

"They were more severely conquered than I dreamed of. I tell you here to ight that the people of that section of the country put into the contest all they had of blood and of treasure, and they were defeated atterly annihilated, their bowers gone. No man who loves his country and his fellow-men, and who regards those States as part of the country, and the people as part of his countrymen, an witness the condition of that section without having his heart softened and stirred within him. For myself, while I spoke to them plain words, I desired to speak to them in kindness, and in thirty-two speeches I made in that section of the country, to various kinds of audiences, I never received a hiss, or whisper, or unkind word.

For myself, I want no more punishnents than have already been inflicted on these men. They have suffered, and have been disappointed more than any body of men in the history of the world. The above extract is from a recent speech delivered by Senater Wilson at Saratoga. It is an excellent index to the harmonious agreement of the complex virtues forming the standard from which the chimacter of an ultra Radical may be determined, and the best evidence of their loudest and most vehement prefessions. In the one instance, Mr. Wilson is almost afleat in a flood of Crocodile's tears which the scene of the sad humiliation of the southern people induces, of mischievous white men, and the oath- in the other, he is as intractable, as a bound secret associations, by which the Gorrilla, and clamorous for more severe punishment and deeper degredation for these abased people.

Education for the Negro.

The Raleigh papers announce the for mation of a corporation known as the "St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiate Institute, for the purpose of educating teachers for the colored people of North Carolina and elsewhere in the U. S, under the control of Thos. Atkinson, R. S. Mason, J. Briton Smith, J. B. Christian, Albert Smeeds, E. M. Forbes Rich. H. Smith, A. J. DeRussett, John Wilks, W. R. Cox, and Kemp P. Bat-

This is exactly in the right direction. It is the duty of our own people, who understand the character of the freedmen, who have been born and raised in our midst to take the advance in educahas enabled him to penetrate the Monk's ting and elevating them, and preparing cowl of these office-seeking, party-de- them for future usefulness, and the acsigning, political seions, as well as old tive duties of life. Our people are bettrunks, who have been elated to the very ter qualified for the work, and will comeve of the reality of political ascendency mand the respect and confidence of the over the conservatives and more honest colored race, beyond that of the Northern whites, through the aid of the colored teacher, who knows little of his charac-

The Surratt Case

failed to agree upon a verdict, were dismissed on Saturday the 10th inst., by Judge Fisher.

This will make it necessary to bring this tragical scene before the public again. While it is being re-enacted, for the sake of public justice, and the credit of the American people, it is hoped, that it and under less improper influences.

Gen. Sickles has contravened, by special order, the assembling of the GenExciting Scono-

Quite an exciting seems took place upon the dismissal of the jury by the Judge in the Surratt case, owing to a personal progress of the trial, be ween Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradly. Immediately rpon the Judge's discharge of the jury, he arose Africa are not to be thrown away. In and publicly directed that the name of Board for assistance will be dealt with in the South the negroes are in the majority Mr. Bradly, as Attorney practising in the Criminal Court, be stricken from the records, charging Mr. Bradly with attempt at an assault upon His Judgeship, claiming all they can get. Even now they which mereted paremptory punishment, which he could not forego. Mr. Bradly in open court, pronounced the statement made by Judge Fisher, as utterly false in every particular, stating, at the same time that it required the concurrent action of three Judges of the Supreme Court to dismiss an Attorney from the Bar. In the midst of the scene, Judge Fisher adjourned the Court, and proceeded to street car, enroute for his home. Mr. B. having repaired to his office for a few minutes, returned, and entering the car. handed Judge Fisher a note, the contents do not believe the Radicals intended it of which have not been developed, but it is supposed to have been a challenge Public sentiment is in suspense as to how this matter will terminate.

According to Gen. Sickles' order for non-compliance with order No. 32, requiring the revision of the jury lists, all frials by jury have been suspended. The Magistrates whose duty it is to make the jury list will have to attend to that duty.

La Just before going to press, we have received the following important telegram from Gen'l. Sickles, in reply to Gov Worth, upon his representation to him (Gen. S.) of the impracticability of a revisal of the jury lists, in confirmit with his order no 32, in proper time fo the current terms of the Circuit and County Courts. We insert it for benefit of those especially concerned.

HEADQ'RS 2d, Military Dis't, Charleston, S. C., August 10, 1867

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina .- Circumstances set forth in the telegram of your Excellency show that it has been impract cable to revise the jury lists in comp! ance with General Order No. 32, in time for the present term of the courts. ragraph 2 of General Order, No.32 is, therefore, suspended in its application to the present term of the superior and county courts of North Carolina, and the jurors for said term may be empanneled as heretofore provided by law

The publication of your Excellency's telegram and this reply is authorized for the information and guidance of all con-

By command of Major General D. E.

Capt. and A. A. General. Strong-Minded Wonanism.

A negro woman calling berself "Right Rev. Hon. L. L. D. Mrs. F. W. Harper" has been lecturing in Virginia and North Carolina. The Tawboro' Noics. says, that among other good things, demagogues were fully understood and despised. W. W. Holden was particularly noticed among this class, and the colored people were warned against this man, who now with brazen and servile dependence gives the lie to his life-long career and principles."

The freedmen are begining to understand the designs and trickery of these tyros. It wont be long before their noses are all disjointed.

Irrepressible Conflict.

Washington advices state that President Johnson sent a communication to Secretary Stanton on the morning of th 12th, suspending him form office, and directing him to transfer his books, records, &c., to Gen. Grant, who had accepted the appointment of Sceretary of War, ad interim. Staunton yielded reluctantly, under protests, no alternative being left, but submission to "superior

Hdqrs., 2d Military District. CHARYESTON, S. C., Aug. 1, 1867 ENERAL ORDER.

REGULATIONS FOR REGILTRATION

I. Registration shall commence immo diately upon the promulgation of this or-

H. Post Commanders will be Superintendants of registration within their respective commands; exercising, in addiion to the functions hereinafter accially conferred, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintrnance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will suspend list. registars for malfeasance in office, neglect of daty, or incompetency, premptly reporting their action, with the reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

III. The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfereing with the execution The jury in the Surratt Case, having their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely taking the oath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace or conducting then selves in a manner tending thereto. and all persons was shall threaten or otherwise atrempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence, any citizen offering to register; and for this purpose they may apply for aid to the Post Commander, and may require the attendance and will progress with less bias and prejudice, services of sheriffs, their deputies, con- XIX. stables, policemen, and also of any citizen; and all State, district, county and town, officers charged with the preservaauthority aforesaid, and to perform all tive.

such acts and duties as may be requisite

All arrest made as herein provided will be promptly reported to the Post Commander, to whom also the prisoners will be turned over with charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in Circular of May 15, 1867, from these Headquarters, and any civil officer or citizen failing to respond to the call of the

IV. Whenever any citizen shall suffer njury in person, family or property while exercising or seeking to exercise, the fight of registration, in addition to any panalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator upon his conviction; and in case of default in payment of the same, or of the escape of the offender, if it shall appear that the wrong was countinanced, or the offender harbored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, ed to include all civil offices created by county or district.

V. Offences perpetrated by white persens disguised as blacks, being of frement occurrence, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, is directed to he devices as one adopted to escape detection, and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases, when resor: thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence.

VI. Depriving a citizen of any right benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering or on account of his hating sought to register, shall be deemed an offence punshable by the Post Courts and shall entile the injured party to damages against the offer der, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary not withstand-

VII. The Act of Congress entitled 'An Act for the more efficient government of the r_bel Etates," and the several Acis supplementary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Reg-

WIII. Each Board shall, after having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of "An Act to prescribe an orth of office," its members as chairman, who shall preside at all sessions of the Board, preserve order at its meetings for the registration, at the end of the blank registration lists. and represent the Board, and announce its action in all matters coming before it.

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

ordertin which the registracion shall take any person not entitled thereto has been place in the several election precinets, that may be assigned to it by the Post Commander, and the time which shall be allotted to each—bearing in misd that the such registry the names of all persons who whole werk is to be finished before the at that time possess the qualifications refirst day of October.

notice of publication of this order, and at ply to be registered. least Eve days before commencing registrallon, give notice thereof to the Post Commander, and the sheriff, and the the Mayor of the city or intendant of the tows, and shall cause written or printed notices to be posted in five of the most public places in each election precinct, anouncing the time when and the place where its sessions will be held, and the number of days (in no case less than two), vile attempts of Souther; aggitators and | and the hours of the day the Board will purpose of registration; and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress passed Marc' 21, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efact int government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, to appear before he Board for registration.

> XII. On the day and at the hour desigated in the notices for commencing regstration, the Board shall at the place announced, convene and onter upon its dutics, and shall ther and there also post notices of the time of final sessions provided for in paragraph XIX.

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

XIV. Two citizens shall, be admitted within the bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to challenge the right of any itizen offering to register, upon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the Acts of Congress before cited; but the general right of challenge shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the be conceded to all citizens present.

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

XVI. In registering, the names of the white and celored citizens shall be entered alphabetically, in separate columns of the

XVII. The following shall be the process of registering:

First, Every citizen presenting himself for registry shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law, (see appendix, form 2,) which shall be administered by a member of the Board, and such oath shall be preserved with the lists. Second, His name shall then be en-

tered in the proper column of the lists, and called out by the chairman. Third, Any challenge made shall be

Boards to defer the hearing and decision of contested cases until she session for

Fifth, Whether or not there be any challenge, the Board must ascertain, upon such facts or information as can be ob-

Sixth. Section 7 of the Act of Jul 19, 1867, declares that no citizen shall be entitled to be registered by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing without such pardon or aunexty would disqualify him from regis-

Secenth. Boards will take notice that it is enacted by Section 6 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, 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 rebelion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards represents a neatly co engaged in insurrections or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words executive or judicial office in any State." in said oath mentioned, shall be construlaw for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Eighth. If there be no challenge, or if the challenge be finally overruled, and the Board determine that the applicant is entitled to be registered, the Board shali mark opposite the name of the applicant, in the proper column "Accepted" and he shall thereupon be deemed legally regis-

Ninth. If the final decision of the Board be that the applicant is not ent thed to be registered, the Board shall mark in proper column, opposite his name "Re-

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

XVIII. The registration, conducted as provided in Paragraph XVII, shall be made in triplicate lists, two of which shall, after the conclusion of the first session, be exposed for public inspection at convenient places, for five days; and the third shall be retained in possession of Congress of July 2nd, 1862, entitled the Board till after the completion of registraition at the meeting provided for (see Appendix, form 1,) choose one of paragraph XIV, when the three, having been compared and verified, shall be certified, in the form prescribed and printed

XIX, Sessions for revising the lists shall be held in each election precinct, after said five days, exposure of the lists, upon notice as projided in paragraph XII. and the Boards of Pegistration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to revise the same for a period of X. Pach Board shall determine the two days; and upon being satisfied that registered, to strike the rame of such tured-the pr person from the list. And the Boards shall also, during the same period, ald to quired by such Act, who have not been XI. Each Board shall, forthwith upon | already registered and who shall then ap-

XX. One of the said lists shall then be immediately delivered to the Post commander, who will forward the some to these Headquarters.

XXI. Each board shall, at or bufore the conclusion of Registration, forward brough the Post Commander to those Headquarters, a recommendation of three suitable persons for Inspectors of mactions in each ejection precinct, stating the name, occupation and post office ad-

dress of each person recommended. XXII. It is enjoined upon all Bear of Registration to explain, carefuly, all citizens who have not hitherto enoved the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended o them, and the importance of exercising with intelligence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Congress of the United States.

XXIII. Beards will take notice that eccording to Section 10, of the Act of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

XXIV. Boards are instructed that al the provisions of the several Acts of Congress cited, are to be literally construed, to the end that all the intents thereof be fully and perfectly carried

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

XXVI. The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an altimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, cause correction of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fall and fairly enjoyed. By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E.

> J. W. CLOUS. Capt. 38th U. S. Inf'ty, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

RADICAL HATE. - We give eight millions of Dollars for certain bleak Russian possessions in America, and probably exnoted in the proper column, opposite the name, with the cause thereof.

Fourth. It is recommended to the definite millions to keep the Southern States, the most beautiful and fertile portion of God's earth, under military rule, or revision provided for in paragraph to destroy their labor. What is the advantage of the Russian tract to us in comparison with the advantage that the restoration and the revived prosperity of the South should be? Where is the sense tion of the public peace, as well as all tained, that the applicant is entitled to be of paying eight millions to bring in the citizens, are required to obey the orders registered, before marking his name as former and probably ten times as many eral Assembly of North Carolina, on the of said Boards, given in pursuance of the "accepted"—the oath not being conclu- millions to keep the latter virtually excluded?-Louisville Journal.

LOCAL

Nixonton, 19th, 20th Newhegan; 22d, 23d, aur. Mt Herman, 26, 27, aug Newland, 28th, 29th, and

THE SWISS COTTAGE The inquisitive after gant and beautiful by stopping at the Cook, opposite G W Co taining a sight at this piece of mechanism. tage, the ration le of its performs hibiting a most singular way of a little Cuckoo, arthly ing herself at a concealed front, and cooing the exact hours by the clock, also the half-hour well worthy inspection, and at somely pay the curious for the to

SAD ACCIDENT.—In the lower this county, on Saturday dasi the name of Gregory, can borer at B. F. Kenton accidently fell from the lunt. which passed over the his body, mashing him Medical aid was called possible, but at last acc sidered, beyond read bowels and extremit paralyzed. He is a man, sixteen years of ago, and

at Nag's Head on F warded with a du-

Bruit in this climate

a bee-stand. In grazing the bees from which completely much ered him. He late been suffering greatly from the elect the stings regardL

article of cheen chewing to \$100, # in a different style from any well to give him a call.

Island, Friday, the 16th inst. All eral assortment of mercha offered to purchasers, who may be me to "take the risk."

FAST DAY, -In accordance was recommendation of the I late Pastoral address, next 17th inst., is designate Las a Loy db ing, humiliation and preparinthe odist Episcopal Churches South.

WE notice that with the issue of B 10th, the publication of the Welland

Wz publish in to-day's issue, 0 Sickles' Regulations for Registra

Religious. BAPTIST-REV. N. B. Cons., Por

Sermon every Sun Ith, at 11 o'clock. A M Lecture on Old T Sunday and Thursday nights. School at the church every

81 o'elock. A. M. Branch S. School at Ca House every Sunday at Branch S. S. at F every Sunday at 3 o'clock l'. S. S. Missionary Society Sunday in each month at 3 o'clock S. S Teachers Associ Sunday in each month at 3 o'cleck Church Conference meets Satard fore the 1st, Sunday at 110'clock A

Pastor.—Services 2nd, and 4th, S in each month at 3 o'elock. P. M E. Church, South; Church Services, Sabbath at 11 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

BAPTIS, [Colored] Rev.

Services at 8 o'clock, P. M, J. L. FISHER Pass