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TELEGRAPHIC.

CANDIAN REFUGEES.

Terrible Railway Accident in Ireland.

THE SURRETT JURY STILL OUT.

The English Races.

COTTON—THE MARKETS.

Russian Loan in Paris.

A STEAMSHIP ABANDONED AT SEA.

Loss of the Wilson Small.

PORT WARDENS.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

RAILWAY DIRECTORY.

ing at the Tomb. His closing hours were occupied in an appeal to his Maker for mercy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—2 o'clock. The jury has just sent for Judge Fisher.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. Stanton was not at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Revenue receipts for the day \$420,000. Nothing new from the jury. They sent a sealed document to Judge Fisher, the contents of which have not transpired.

A motion made in the New York Constitutional Convention looking to restoration of gold as an exclusive legal tender was referred.

The Commissioner of Land Office has confirmed the title of the Rancho San Miguelito to Moricis Gonzales who claims under a Mexican grant given previous to California's acquisition by the United States.

It appears from an official document which will be published to-morrow that Charles A. Durham, recently applied for a pardon to the President. Durham is the same who the Assistant Attorney General says has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover.

He was recently convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia, and sent to the Albany penitentiary in accordance with the sentence of the court. His application seems to be predicated in part upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury and is supported mainly on the services which he is alleged to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel in the collection of evidence and otherwise upon the trial of John H. Surratt for murder.

James M. Ashley who has been active for impeaching the President, addressed a letter, date July 23d, to Judge Holt and Hon. A. G. Riddle, suggesting that Conover was clearly entitled to a pardon and enclosing the form of a paper for that purpose. Mr. Riddle, date July 23d, addressed a letter to the President stating that he was, early in April last, retained to aid the Government in the prosecution of John A. Surratt and took the general management of the preparation of the case. The labor and difficulties of the case were, he says, great, and the government is under great obligation to Durham for much valuable information both as to the facts and witnesses for the United States, and for the history and facts. Although in jail he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case and from time to time communicated important facts and suggestions, ect. It seemed to him that for his services in his behalf, the government should be in his appreciation of the fact that he was mistaken. Judge Holt also wrote a letter to the President urging Durham's pardon. Durham, on July 25th, himself petitions the President for pardon; and on the 29th he wrote a letter to him detailing the alleged schemes of Ashley and others, to obtain a false witness, so as to associate the President with Booth in the assassination of Lincoln. The paper of the Assistant Attorney General gives other points of interest and is very long.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9. Dates from Havana to August the 5th, state that the steamer Narva, which is laying the cable, had arrived, and started for Key West on Saturday morning. She had laid 2 1/2 miles, made three seizures and buoyed the end. The average rate of paying out was 4 miles per hour. The U. S. men-of-war Taloua and Fountain, and the Spanish men-of-war San Francisco and DeAziz, accompanied, but no assistance was required. The Narva begins operations here at 5 P. M., and stars to-morrow for Key West.

A Spanish mail steamer, from Caduz, arrived to-day, bringing the new Post-Master General.

A society is being formed to promote the immigration of white laborers from Spain.

Loud complaints are made on account of the discovery that almost every piece of gold coin in circulation on the island is clipped.

Diario de La Marino, of the 4th, insists that the United States has been a party to the indiscriminate shooting in Mexico by the Liberals, and calls European coalitions against America, in order to cause common rights to be respected throughout this continent.

The British steamer Lyre arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, and states that Santa Anna had been brought to Vera Cruz by a Mexican man-of-war, and was to be tried for conspiracy.

A reward of ten thousand dollars is offered for Marquez.

Diplomatic corps are expected to leave in a body; will be ready in time to leave by the French steamer.

Advices from Panama report everything quiet. Capital order is being speedily restored by the energy of the Juarez government.

Trouble from Indians still continues. The Standard of Pochua says a courier passed Orumba with the news of the capture of Marquez at the hacienda Pusedorces.

The Mexican government schooner Juarez arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th, having on board Santa Anna's wife and family.

BALTIMORE, August 9. Cotton firm and scarce—low middling at 27 3/4c; middling 29c. Coffee fair and in demand—common rio 9 1/2c; fair 10 1/2c; prime 12 1/2c. Gold in bond; stock 35,000 sacks. Flour dull and heavy with no sales. Wheat lower—choice red at \$2 40 a \$2 45; prime \$2 35 a \$2 35. Corn dull—white declined 5 cents; fair white \$1 10 a \$1 12; yellow scarce; prime \$1 15. Sugar—grocery grades active and firm, good to fair refining 11 1/2 a 11 1/4c. Provisions quiet and steady. Whiskey free at \$1 80 a \$2; Western in bond held at \$1 33 a \$1 35.

STEAMER LOST. BALTIMORE, Aug. 9. The steamer Wilson Small collided with steamer Mary Augusta, in Chesapeake Bay, off Toplar Island. The Small was sunk in thirty-five minutes, losing three passengers. The Mary Augusta towed in badly damaged. The Captains accuse each other of causing the accident.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—James Jennings, who is charged with the murder of Hall at Williamson, about two years ago, passed through Columbia Monday morning, en route on his way to Anderson C. H., for trial, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Vickers, of Greenville, by whom he was arrested in Marion county, Alabama, as he was on the eve of departure for Brazil.

The police force of Paris, consists of 5700 men, and the cost of maintaining the department is thirteen millions of francs, or one-twelfth of the revenue of the capital.

Bacon shoulders 15c; clear sides 16 a 16c. Lard in tins 14c. Gold 139 1/2.

Cotton market hard at 24c. Sales 200 bales. Receipts 17 bales. Sales of the week 1,800; receipts 348; stock on hand 5,709; exports 1,917.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. Cotton more active, and firmer. Sales 103 bales—middling 25c.

Stocks dull. Money 4 a 5 per cent. Gold 140 1/2. '62 registered, 10 a 10 1/2; coupons 13 1/2; '64 do 10 1/2; '65 do 10 1/2; new issue 8 1/2; '67, '68 a 8 1/2; ten-forties, registered, 99; coupons 103; seven-thirties, first series, 8; others, 7 1/2.

Cotton a shade lower, with sales of 1,000 bales at 28 a 28 1/2c. Flour—State \$6 35 a \$11; Southern \$11 10 a \$15. Wheat—red Southern \$2 30 a \$2 37. Corn dull and declining—mixed Western \$1 10; yellow \$1 20. Provisions generally firm and steady—mess pork \$23 15. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval stores unchanged, but firm. Freights unchanged.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES. NEW YORK, Aug. 9. Advices from Omaha state that the "Spotted Tails" have broken camp and crossed the Platte, joining the hostile Cheyennes. The settlers are fleeing for protection to the North Platte Station. The steamer Antelope lies above Fort Benton, riddled with Indian bullets.

A passenger on the steamer Imperial was killed by Indians to-day.

A recent fight in New Mexico resulted in the killing of eleven and the capturing of eight Indians.

From Havana, Mexico, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.

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The police force of Paris, consists of 5700 men, and the cost of maintaining the department is thirteen millions of francs, or one-twelfth of the revenue of the capital.

REGISTRATION.

We are placed under obligations to Colonel Fiske, they stand of this Post, for a copy of the General Orders No. 6, of the Second Military District. The order directs that registration commence at once, and prescribes the regulations for the government of the Registrars, and the duties of the Registrars, and the form of oath prescribed for Registrars, and that for persons registering, which are appended.

GENERAL ORDER SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1867. HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION. I. Registration shall commence immediately upon the promulgation of this order.

II. Post Commanders will be Superintendents of registration within their respective commands, in addition to the functions hereinafter specially conferred, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency promptly reporting thereon, with the reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

III. The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to perform all the duties, interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely claiming the right to the office of Registrar, or any branch of the peace or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and all persons who shall threaten or otherwise attempt 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 services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, policemen, and also of any citizen; and all State, county, and municipal officers, charged with the preservation of the public peace, as well as all citizens, are required to obey the orders of said Boards, given in pursuance of the authority hereinbefore conferred, and to perform all such acts and duties as may be required of them.

IV. All arrests made as herein provided will be promptly reported to the Post Commander to whom also the prisoners will be turned over for their 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 Post Commander for assistance will be dealt with in like manner.

V. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, the offense, 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 from the evidence, that the offender harbored or concealed by his neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the Post Commander, after being satisfied that the offender is a person of good character, and of sufficient means to pay the damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be held liable therefor.

VI. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering, or on account of his registration, shall be held to be an offense, and the offender shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500, and to imprisonment for not more than six months, and to damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. The Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Registration.

VIII. The Act of Congress of July 21st, 1867, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office," (see Appendix, form 1.) choose one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all sessions of the Board, preserve order at its meetings for registration, and represent the Board 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.

X. Each Board shall determine the order in which the registration shall take place in the several election precincts, and the time which shall be allotted to each, bearing in mind that the whole work is to be finished before the first day of October.

XI. The Board shall, forthwith upon notice of publication of this order, and at least five days before commencing registration, give notice thereof for the Post Commander, and the sheriff, and the mayor or the president of the town, and shall cause written or printed notices to be posted in five of the most public places in each election precinct, announcing the time when and the place where its sessions will be held, and the hour of the day the Board will remain in session at each place for the purpose of registration; and inviting all persons qualified to vote in the election precinct, to be held on the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, 1867, to appear before the Board of Registration, to be held at the place designated in the notice, for commencing registration, the Board shall, at the place announced, convene and enter upon its duties, and shall then and there cause notice of the time of final sessions provided for in paragraph XIX.

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

XIII. Two citizens shall be admitted within the bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to challenge the right of any citizen offering to register, upon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the Act of Congress heretofore cited; but the general right of challenge shall be conceded to all citizens present.

XIV. 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 registration.

XV. In registering, the names of white and colored persons shall be entered alphabetically, in separate columns of the list.

XVI. The following shall be the process of registering: First, Every citizen presenting himself for registration 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 entered in the proper column of the list, and called out by the chairman.

Third, Any challenge made shall be noted in the proper column, opposite the name, with the cause thereof.

Fourth, It is recommended to Boards to defer the hearing and decision of contested cases until the session for revision provided for in paragraph XIX.

Fifth, Whether or not there be any challenge, the Board must ascertain upon such facts or information as can be obtained, that the applicant is entitled to be registered before marking his name as "accepted"—the oath not being conclusive.

Sixth, Section 7 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, declares that no citizen shall be entitled to vote by reason of an executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty would disqualify him from registration.

Seventh, 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 be taken on 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 whether he has afterwards 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 word "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

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

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

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.

XI. 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 ten days; and the third shall be retained in possession of the Board till after the completion of registration at the meeting provided for in paragraph XIX, when the three having been compared and verified, shall be certified in the form prescribed and printed at the end of the blank registration list.

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

XIII. One of the said lists shall then be immediately delivered to the Post Commander, who will forward the same to these Headquarters.

XIV. Each Board shall, at or before the conclusion of registration, forward through the Post Commander to these Headquarters, a list of the names of three suitable persons for Inspectors of Elections in each election precinct, stating the name, occupation and postoffice address of each person recommended.

XV. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to 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.

XVI. Boards will take notice that according 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.

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

XVIII. 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 United States, or who use their official influence to obstruct the execution of the laws of all such officers will be reported through the Post Commander; and all persons in this Military District are called upon to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said Acts heretofore cited.

XIX. The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, ascertain and determine questions as to the correctness of the lists, and the registration errors in the registry, and cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. and A. A. G. APPENDIX.

OATH PRESCRIBED FOR REGISTRARS. (FORM 1.) I, _____ of _____ county _____ and State of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States 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 neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office in connection with the said rebellion, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or 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. _____

OATH PRESCRIBED FOR REGISTRARS. (FORM 2.) I, _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States 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 neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office in connection with the said rebellion, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or 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. _____

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