

VOL. I.

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

E. A. PAUL & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:
Daily, one year, \$10 00
" six months, 6 00
" one month, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 00 per square for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Thin lines or less, solid minion type, constitute a square.

THE WEEKLY WILMINGTON POST.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION:
One year, \$3 00
Advertisements \$1 per square.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST.

THE HARRIS LETTER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

A FORGERY.

The steamer Rising Star is still detained at Quarantine.

The Fisher Bradley.

Difficulty.

The Yellow Fever.

GRANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE CORN CROP.

From New York.

From Washington.

The reports regarding the President's resignation are utterly groundless.

Gen. Rousseau has arrived and will have an interview with the Russian minister to-day.

A meeting of the Bar was held to-day relative to the Fisher-Bradley difficulty. It was largely attended. A committee was appointed to investigate and report.

From Richmond.

Gen. Schofield issued an order to-day of which the following is an extract:

"Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia as far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these Headquarters, and they are not to supersede the civil authorities except in cases of necessity. In such cases the action or failure to act of the civil officers should be fully reported in, order that the Commanding General may hold them properly accountable for any neglect of duty."

Gen. Schofield wrote a letter to the city council this evening, asking what amount of the city debt was contracted during the war.

In the case of Wm. James, Collector of Internal Revenue of this District, two indictments were quashed to-day in the United States Court and he is now being tried for receiving a bribe of \$1,000 from a distiller.

Laying of the Corner Stone of a Monastery.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.
The corner stone of a Monastery under the auspices of the order Passionists was laid yesterday in the presence of five thousand persons. Three thousand Catholics were in procession.

Yellow Fever in Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 12.
Deaths by fever for the week ending Saturday, numbered one hundred and eight. Eighty-one interments on Saturday, an increase of ten over previous day. The troops are thus far exempt.

A messenger from Corpus Christi reports that the fever had appeared there; also that it had appeared at Houston.

Six hundred colored troops are en route from Brazos to New Orleans to muster out.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.
Stocks strong; Money 4 1/2 per cent. Gold 140 1/4 140 1/2. Sterling—time 9 1/2 9 1/2; sight 10 1/4 10 1/2. '62 coupons 13 1/2 13 1/4. Virginia sixes, new issue, 30 1/4 31.
Flour—old, \$10; new dull and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn heavy, 1 1/2 cents lower. Pork as formerly, \$23 35 a \$23 50. Lard quiet at 13 1/2. Whiskey steady. Cotton 28 1/2. Turpentine 60 1/2 a \$1. Rosin steady. Common \$4; Strained \$4 12 a \$4 25.

The Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Noon.
Consols 94 1/2. Bonds 73 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Noon.

Cotton firmer, more doing. Sales 13,000 bales. Quotations unchanged. Weather favorable for crops. Breadstuffs, provisions and produce unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—2 o'clock.

Consols 94 1/2. Bonds 73 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—2 o'clock.

Cotton has advanced to 10 1/2. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork has declined 75 and 8. Medium Rosin declined to 11 shillings.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.
Cotton quiet, low middling 26c. Sales of 450 bales. Receipts 315 bales. Louisiana sugar quiet but firm with a light stock; good fair 13 1/2c. a 14c.; Cuba do retailing at 13 1/2c. a 14c. for fully fair. Molasses dull, quoted at 40c. a 55c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine nominal at \$8 30 a \$8 75; choice \$13 a \$14. Corn declined 5c.; yellow mixed 15c. a 20c.; white 25c. a 30c. Oats declined 7c. a 9c. Pork quiet; holders asking \$25 50 a \$25 75 for hog round. Lard—shoulders 13 1/2c. a 13 3/4c.; clear sides 16c. a 16 1/2c.; hams 21 1/2c. a 22 1/2c. Lard—tierces 13 1/2c. kegs 14 1/2. Sterling 52 1/2 a 54 1/2. New York sight 1 1/4 per cent. premium. Gold 140.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Cotton very firm but quiet; sales 80 bales at 28 1/2c. Flour quiet—State \$7 70 a \$11 30; Southern \$11 25 a \$15. Wheat drooping—Southern \$1 06 a \$1 08; Provisions quite steady. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 61 a 62 cents. Rosin \$3 87 1/2 a \$8 50. Freight firm—Corn 5 1/2; Wheat 6 1/2 per steam to Liverpool. '62 coupons 13 1/2. Gold 140 1/4 a 140 1/2. Bank statements, decrease loans \$1,500,000; specie \$1,149,000; Deposits \$1,745,000; increase circulation \$6,000; legal tenders \$948,000.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.

Cotton steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm, stock mostly low graded. Flour wanted for shipment, but holders are waiting for decline. Wheat market favors buyers. Corn unsettled—white \$1 04 a \$1 11; yellow \$1 12 a \$1 17. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions dull for round lots; for jobbing lots prices are unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

The first communication from the Executive department to General Grant, as Secretary of War, ad interim, was issued at 2 o'clock to-day, and refers to Louisiana matters. The order, it is said on good authority, is in harmony with the views of Butler. Revenue receipts to-day \$1,062,000. There are no further changes in the Cabinet probable.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.

The first communication from the Executive department to General Grant, as Secretary of War, ad interim, was issued at 2 o'clock to-day, and refers to Louisiana matters. The order, it is said on good authority, is in harmony with the views of Butler. Revenue receipts to-day \$1,062,000. There are no further changes in the Cabinet probable.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.

Cotton steady, Sales of 38 bales. Middlings 26c. a 26 1/2c. Receipts 210 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 12.

Cotton market still firm. Sales of 26 bales Middling at 25c a 25 1/2c.

Weather clear and pleasant; cotton crop accounts optimistic-favorable from Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

The caterpillar has appeared in some sections but no serious damage done.

The wheat and corn crop is the largest in many years. The abundant yield has saved thousands from starvation and there are now no accounts of suffering from sections hitherto in want.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.

Cotton—sales of 50 bales, low middling 24 1/2c. Market closed quiet. Receipts for two days 206 bales.

The case of Mayor Horton, arrested on Saturday for violation of the Civil Rights bill was tried to-day before Commissioner Turner. Mayor Horton was bailed in the sum of \$2,000 to appear before the United States Court.

Registering Commenced.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.
Gen. Sickles has approved the sentence of the Court Martial in case of Dally and Radcliffe who recently assaulted two Northern men in a bar room at Columbia. Sentence, six months imprisonment in Fort Macon.

Registration began quietly to-day. Apathy prevails to a large extent in the community. Number registered to-day 556, of whom 153 were whites and 403 colored.

Arrived steamer O. B. Souder from New York.

DAVANNAH, Aug. 12.

Cotton in fair demand. Sales of 230 bales. Middlings firm at 26c. Receipts 284 bales.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.
The President at 10 o'clock this morning sent a communication to Secretary Stanton suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and directing him to transfer his records, books, etc., to General Grant, and informing Secretary Stanton that General Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim. At the same hour authority was sent to General Grant authorizing him to act as Secretary of War ad interim, directing him at once to enter upon his duty.

At noon the President received a note from Secretary Stanton denying the President's right under the Constitution and laws to suspend him without his consent or legal cause, but in as much as the General Commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that General Grant had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, he had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

General Grant has assumed charge of the War Department and appeared at the Cabinet meeting to-day for the purpose of considering certain questions in connection with the territory recently acquired from Russia.

The papers presented by Dunham alias Conover as ground for pardon contain no word impugning Ashley, Butler, or any other persons. Those who professed to disclose plots were filed subsequently and apparently in despair of procuring a pardon without them; they are altogether distinct from the original pardon papers. There is the highest authority for saying that when disclosures came officially before the President he decided to submit them to the public without further investigation or without any attempt to gather additional evidence which was said to exist.

It is officially stated that the value of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad assigned by the United States, in part payment of a recent New Orleans default, is not affected by the mortgage held by the Fourth National Bank of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Rev. S. Milton Frost, of Goldsboro', has temporary charge of Chalsworth Methodist Church, Baltimore.

Another robbery was committed near Kinston early in the week. The efforts of the military to arrest the robbers were ineffectual.

Gov. SWAIN has lately resigned the Presidency of the University of North Carolina. It is reported that Col. W. J. Martin, Professor of Chemistry has, also, tendered his resignation.

North Carolina Bonds appear to be steadily tending upwards, according to the New York advices. They sold a few days ago as high as 57 1/2, with the prospect of still upward advancement.

OUR COUNTRY.—The Southern Recorder calls attention to a communication in its columns from T. C. Peters, who was commissioned to travel over the South, and make a report of its agricultural products and says: There is no use for Southerners to talk about a better country than our own. It is true that our political situation is just at this time unpleasant, but in a few years, perhaps in two, there will be a change for the better. We have as fine a country as the sun shines on; all that is needed is energy and a wise use of it; that is needed, and manure and cultivate agricultural system will repay the laborer.

ALMOST A DIFFICULTY.—From parties arriving here from Nag's Head on Monday, we learn that a difficulty, assuming the nature of a conflict *vis a vis*, occurred in regard to the wreck now ashore in that vicinity.

It appears that Willett Mott, the Agent for the Underwriters, went to work to employ hands to save the cargo. Mr. John Play hands to save the cargo. The Dist. Etheridge, the Wreck-Master for the District, claimed the right of managing the wreck, and the usual salvage, and refused to engage in the work upon other terms. Mr. Mott thought that four dollars per day, the precedent established in the wreck of the Sheridan sometime last Fall was sufficient to allow, and declared that, if the wreckers were unwilling to be employed at that rate, he would send to Norfolk and elsewhere for laborers. The question was finally put to vote, as to who would, or would not work, at the rates proposed, a majority acceding to the terms. Upon these premises, an animated discussion arose between the parties, and continued to wax warmer and warmer, until it culminated almost to a serious difficulty.—Elizabeth City Transcript.

CLIPPINGS.

Cumulative voting—"early and often."
To preserve the hair—remain a bachelor.

Gen. Lyon is to have a rare monument. A college on the spot where he fell.

Chignon is French for cabbage. Cabbage-heads! Oh, ladies!

John Mitchell was convicted of murder at a special term of Lenoir court this week.

The Prince of Wales has signed the temperance pledge.

The Pennsylvania iron workers lost nearly three millions of dollars in wages by the strikes.

Schools for colored children are to be opened in Nashville in September.

The Methodists will hold thirteen camp-meetings in New England this season. Nine will be in August and four in September.

An editor, referring to air-tight coffins says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

The Council of State will meet on the 10th, to recommend a successor to Judge Merrimon. The appointee will have to take the test oath.

Four horses were roasted to death at the recent fire in Saratoga. A correspondent darkly declares that he subsequently found a horse-shoe nail in his hash.

It has been decided by a Vermont court that a school teacher has control over a boy at home, if his conduct is such as is calculated to injure the interests of the school. Between the teachers and their daddies, the boys of Vermont must have a hard time.

The Colorado Times says that there are three things that a woman cannot do. She can not sharpen a lead pencil, can not do up a bundle, and can not carry an umbrella. Nor can she sing base, climb a tree or throw a stone.

The editors of the Montgomery Mail are "spoiling." A late issue says: "For whatever we have written, or may write, reflecting upon the conduct of individuals, the editors of the Mail hold themselves entirely responsible, and will promptly answer any demand for satisfaction, coming from any one who wears a clean shirt, and has not been in the Penitentiary."

A friend in Macon, Georgia, writes that in one ward in that city, there are thirty-three Abe Lincolns, seventeen John Browns, twelve Benjamin Butlers, and twenty-one Horace Greelys, all registered ready to vote.

John Brougham, in company with a friend, once called at the house of Bancroft, the historian. "They tell me," said the latter to Brougham, in the course of conversation, "that you love a glass of wine." "Those who so informed you," replied Brougham, "have done me a great injustice—they should have said a bottle."

After the greatest amount of conflicting testimony, as to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, it is now stated in England that the latest intelligence from Africa, indicates "every probability of Dr. Livingstone being still alive."

A NEW DISEASE.—A Wisconsin writer has made a most singular pathological discovery. He has found out a new and startling disease. Hear him: "A new disease," says he, "has attacked pork in Rock county. Three hogs of Mr. McCue, in Janesville, were struck by lightning on Saturday night." This is about equal to the backwoodsman, who, on being told that a certain lady had a piano-forte, asked whether it was anything like the fever and ague.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.—Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick, the well-known authoress, died on Tuesday, near Roxbury, Massachusetts, in the 78th year of her age. Her writings have endeared her to two generations of Americans, and gained her much fame in Europe as well as here.

One of the significant features of the recent overwhelming Radical triumph in Tennessee is the fact that "in the mountain counties, where there is scarcely a colored voter or disfranchised citizen, the Radical majority is about the same as the Union majority in 1861." Fidelity to the Union at the outset of the struggle has thus been followed by persistent attachment to the Republican cause.

HONORABLE INDUSTRY.—The New Bedford Mercury has the following: "If true, it would seem that the colored Sullivan 'travels on his muscle' in a different manner from that renowned Sullivan, known in fistic annals as 'Yankee'."

A friend informs us that a day or two since, in passing through one of our streets, he observed two persons hard at work getting in a load of coal. He recognized one of them, and remarked to him: "Well, hard at work, Sullivan." "Yes," replied the young man, "anything to turn an honest penny." This was Emanuel Sullivan, the colored youth who has just entered Harvard College and who is not afraid or ashamed to work for his living.

By telegraph, we learn that there is no evidence before the President implicating Ashley and others in an attempt to suborn witnesses for impeachments alleged by the National Intelligencer. CONOVER alias DUNHAM, who attempted to manufacture such a story, will now probably get his deserts. The President deserves credit for his course in this matter.

FIRE IN BANGOR, ME.—Friday, August 9th, at Bangor, Me., Grover & Co.'s steam works, embracing Grover & Hill's grist-mill; Grover & Co.'s dry house and planing machines; W. N. Gillis' and George W. Merrill's turpentine manufacturing and turning-shop; Halliburton & Rice's sash and blind factory; D. Washburn's wood-turning shop; A. Emery's machine-shop, and Thomas Mason's blacksmith-shop were entirely destroyed by fire. R. D. Hill's Theatre and the National House stable, owned by Mr. Hill and occupied by A. R. Greenough, were also destroyed. The loss is about \$35,000, and not a dollar insured. Several firemen were injured by over-work.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Washington Hebrew congregation, held on Sunday, August 4th, the following officers were elected to serve for the next year: H. L. Blount, President; H. Adler, Vice-President; S. Heller, Treasurer; J. Jacobson, Recording Secretary; J. Peach, Corresponding Secretary; Adolph Adler, Financial Secretary; W. Wolf and Moses Cohen, Board of Managers; M. Oppenheimer, Sexton; J. S. Jacobson, Reader and Leader; B. Raff, P. W. Welch, and L. Rosenberg, Trustees for five years.

Registration.

We are placed under obligations to Colonel FRANK COX and of this Post, for a copy of General Order No. 65, from Headquarters Second Military District. The order directs that registration commence on the 15th inst., and prescribes rules and regulations for the government of the Registration Boards. We publish it in full; also the form of oath prescribed for Registrars, and that for persons registering, which are appended.

HEAD QUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

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

II. Post Commanders will be Superintendents of registration within their respective commands, and are required to obey the orders, and to see specially enforced, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will superintend Registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, promptly reporting their action, with the reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

III. The Boards of Registration are empowered to require Registrars to observe the following rules, and to see that they are observed: to refuse with the execution of 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 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 aid of the officers and constables, and also of any citizen; and all State, district, county and town officers charged with the preservation of the public peace, as well as all persons who are required to observe the provisions of said Acts, and to perform all such acts and duties as may be requisite therefor.

IV. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising the right of exercising the right of registration, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law for 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 that the wrong was committed, or the offender harbored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to perform their duty, or to prosecute the offender, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, county or district.

V. Offenses perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks, being of frequent occurrence, are directed to all authorities, civil and military, to be strictly on their guard, and to see that no person capable of detection, and to cast unnumbered obliquity upon the colored people. In all cases, when resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offense.

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, or on account of his refusal to register, shall be deemed an offense punishable by the Post Court, and shall entitle the injured party 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. Each Board shall, after having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 24, 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, and announce its action in all matters relating to registration.

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, that may be assigned to it by the Post Commander, 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. Each Board shall, forthwith upon notice of publication of this order, and at least five days before commencing registration, give notice thereof to the Post Commander, and the sheriff, and the mayor of the city or the intendants 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, the number of days (in no case less than two), and the hours of the day the Board will remain in session at each place for the purpose of registration; and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, to appear before the Board of Registration.

XII. On the day and at the hour designated in the notice, for commencing registration, the Board shall, at the place announced, convene in public session, and shall be open to all persons, and there shall be posted in the room of final sessions provided for in paragraph XIX.

XIII. The room used for registration, which the chairman shall have previously provided for that 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.

XIV. 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 Acts of Congress before cited; but the general right of challenge shall 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 sustain or to disprove the cause of challenge, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and administer oaths in an case of registration.

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

XVII. The following shall be the process of registering:

First. Every citizen presenting himself for registration shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the Appendix (see Appendix, Form 2), which shall be administered by a member of the Board, and each oath shall be subscribed 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 any 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 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 afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter; 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," and he 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 kept for public inspection at convenient places, for five 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 XVIII, when the three copies shall be compared, and verified, shall be certified in the form prescribed and printed at the end of the blank registration lists.

XII. Sessions for revising the lists shall be held in each election precinct, after said five 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 five days, upon being satisfied that any person named therein has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And the Boards shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who, at the time of the qualifications required by said Act, who have not been already registered and who shall then apply to 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 recommendation of three suitable persons, for appointment of Election Clerks 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 persons 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 the execution 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 in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the 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 the Military District are called upon to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said Acts, and the orders issued in pursuance thereof.

XIX. The Major General commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate review authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions arising from errors in the registry, and will, upon application of the Post Commander, cause the correction 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. SULLIVAN:
J. W. CLOULES,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. G.

APPENDIX.
OATH PRESCRIBED FOR REGISTRARS.
(FORM 1.)