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FIGHT WITH PIRATES. ORDER NO. 2.

SHERIDAN AND ROSSEAU. Heavy Rains.

THE MARKETS.

HON. J. S. PENDELTON AND JUDGE THOMAS OF VA. INDICTED.

New York, Aug. 14.—Arrived—Schooner In Birdsell, from Savannah; several of her men are sick, and one died during the passage from Liverpool.

The Minnesota arrived from Plymouth—all well.

Foo Chow advises state that fourteen million pounds of new crop tea had already been sold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President, through Gen. Grant, has instructed General Sickles that no order can be issued by the latter conflicting with the process of federal courts.

Gen. Sheridan writes to Gen. Grant complaining that Gen. Rousseau's general demeanor towards him was not such as the Commanding officer of the District had a right to expect.

Cable Summary. New York, Aug. 14.—The Federal steamer Hartford and Wyoming fought the Chinese pirates on the island of Tenosa, who refuse to surrender the murderers of the American bark Ryvers' crew.

Garibaldi is at Sienna, renewing his preparations for a movement on Rome.

It is rumored that Omar Pasha, commanding in Candia, has resigned.

Capt. Moriarty has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Negotiations between Denmark and Prussia are progressing amicably.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—It appears that Gen. Sheridan was wrong in the premises taken in Special Order No. 110, ejecting Jas Congdon from possession of the Killard plantation, in St. Charles Parish, and installing Mark Hoyt, on the ground that Congdon still remained in possession, although the Court having no jurisdiction had dismissed the injunction issued by it restraining action as stated in the order.

The case is still on the docket for trial next session, and the Deputy Marshal was in possession, by order of the Court, when ejected by the order giving possession to Hoyt. The U. S. Marshal will refer the matter to the Attorney General.

Arrest of Two Prominent Virginians. RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—Hon. John S. Pendleton, of Culpeper county, a former member of Congress, arrived here this evening, having been arrested on the charge of perjury in having registered.

The case of Judge W. Thomas, of Fairfax, who arrived last night under arrest for having violated the Civil Rights bill by refusing to take negro testimony, has been set for next term of the U. S. Court. He was bailed to appear. Both parties had been indicted by the Grand Jury.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An Omaha dispatch says the Sioux Indians were banding together and crossing the Platte for battle, at Blum's Creek Station. General advises indicate the hostilities increasing.

Official notice is given that on and after

October the first, a first order fixed light will be exhibited from Assaniquae on the Virginia coast, in place of the fourth order light heretofore exhibited there.

Post offices are revived and new ones opened every day, throughout the South.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—Registered to-day, six hundred and forty-four of whom one hundred and sixty-two were white, and four hundred and eighty-two colored.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning a long letter was read from Gen. Sickles in reply to a recent remonstrance of the Board concerning orders No. ten and thirty-two. He upholds all provisions of those orders.

Cotton firmer and advanced 1/4 c. Sales 65 bales; Middlings at 27c; a 27 1/2c. Receipts 210 bales.

Sailed.—Schooners Americus, for New York, and Weimah, for Baltimore.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Coffee dull flat. Flour quiet and steady some demand for export.

Wheat steady; prime to choice red \$2 25 a \$2 35; inferior lots \$1 75; prime and choice white \$2 50 a \$2 60. White corn active and higher; prime \$1 10; yellow \$1 17 a \$1 18.

Oats—common to prime \$1 68 a \$1 80; inferior \$1 06; bulk \$1 75 a \$1 78. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey nominal; quoted for free \$2 00; in bond \$1 30 a \$1 35.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Stanton and wife have gone to Boston. Stanton's son retains a clerkship in the War Department. Gen. Grant is very busy there. Few visitors are admitted.

Jno. H. Kinkaid is appointed Post Master at Yitka Walrusia.

Paymaster B. W. Bryce has issued a circular discrediting the reports of payments on fraudulent discharge papers, and concludes by stating that bondsmen are responsible for illegal disbursements by paymasters.

Attorney-General Stanberry is at Capon Springs, in bad health.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was the most harmonious that has been held for months. To day's revenue receipts are \$186,000.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cotton very firm; sales 1,400 bales at 28 1/2c. Flour—State and Western \$15 25; better for old; new dull; lower State \$7 a \$11 75; Southern \$11 50 a \$14 50.

Wheat—rather more doing in Southern new; amber Southern \$2 23 a \$2 30; white Georgia \$2 40 a \$2 47. Corn opened 1/2 better, but advance lost, closing dull; mixed western \$1 10 a \$1 11; white Southern \$1 23. Oats less active and firm; new southern 90 a 93c. Pork lower, closing at \$23 20. Lard dull. Whiskey, rice and sugar quiet. Turpentine 59 a 60c. Rosin \$3 65 a \$3 50. Tallow 11 1/4 a 11 1/2c. Wool heavy; Texas 24 a 35c. Freights quiet. Stocks heavy. Gold 140 1/2. '63 coupons registered, 13 1/2.

Mobile Markets. MOBILE, Aug. 14.—Cotton market closed firm; low middling 24 1/2c; sales 190 bales. Receipts, one bale new cotton. The first bale of new cotton at Selma yesterday, classed middling, bought by Basil M. Woolley, at 25c. per pound.

Augusta Cotton Market. AUGUSTA, Aug. 14.—Cotton firm and in good demand, but offerings light. Sales of 79 bales middling at 25 1/2c.

There has been a heavy rain storm here all day and is still continuing. It is feared that cotton will be seriously injured.

New Orleans Markets, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet but firm, with sales of 450 bales low middling at 26 a 26 1/2c. Receipts 1,116 bales. Exports 2,876 bales. Flour dull and unsettled; superfine \$8 25. Corn dull and declined 2 1/2 a 5c; mixed to white \$1 12 a \$1 15. Oats dull and declined 5c, with sales at 60 a 65c. Pork quiet but firm at \$25 75. Bacon shoulders 13 1/2 a 13 1/4c; clear sides 16 1/2 a 16 1/4c; sugar cured hams 20 a 21 1/2c. Lard 24 1/2c. Gold 140. Sterling 52 1/2 a 54 1/2. York Sight 6c. premium.

Admiral Tigheff arrived here last evening and will await orders from the Austrian government.

Cincinnati Markets. CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Flour unchanged. Corn firmer. Cotton firmer, demand light at 26 1/2c, no speculation. Whiskey steady, prices asked check business. Mess pork \$28 70. Bacon—shoulders 12 1/2c; clear sides 16c.

Foreign Markets. LONDON, August 14.—Evening.—Consols closed strong at 94 1/2. Bonds 74.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 14.—Evening.—Bonds closed steady at 77 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Evening.—Cotton closed firm with an advance of 1/4d. Middling uplands 10 1/2c; Orleans 11 1/4c.

Savannah Markets. SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet steady, middling twenty six and a half cts. Receipts two hundred and forty bales. Sales one hundred and ten bales.

It is raining in torrents to-day. Reports from Florida and Georgia state that the crops are very good.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—2 o'clock, P. M.—Weather throughout England very hot. Consols 94 13-16. Bonds 74.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—2 o'clock, P. M.—Cotton firm and less active; sales now estimated at 12,000 bales.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Stocks very dull. Erie Strong money 4 a 5. Gold 140 1/2. Sterling 13 1/2. Tennessee sixes ex-coupon, 68 1/2; new issue 66 1/2.

"FOR FATHER'S HONOR." "So much gone! I might have known how it would be!" said Mr. Sterling, looking up from the morning paper, with a most unpleasant expression upon his face.

"What is gone?" asked his wife. "My money is gone," answered Mr. Sterling, fretfully.

"What money?" "That money I was foolish enough to lend Mr. Granger."

"Why do you say that?" "He's dead," replied Mr. Sterling, coldly. "Dead!" The wife's voice was full of surprise and pain. Sorrow overshadowed her face.

"Yes, gone, and my money with him. Here's a notice of his death. I was sure when I saw him go away that he'd never come back, except in his coffin. Why will doctors send their patients from home to die?"

"Poor Mrs. Granger! Poor little orphans!" sighed Mrs. Sterling. "What will they do?"

"As well without him as with him," was the unfeeling answer of her husband, who was only thinking of the three hundred dollars he had been over-persuaded to loan the sick clergyman, in order that he might go South during the winter. "He's been more of a burden than a support to them these two years!"

"Oh, Harry! how can you speak so?" remonstrated Mrs. Sterling. "A kinder man in his family was never seen. Poor Mrs. Granger! she will be heart broken."

"Kindness is cheap and easily dispensed," coldly replied Mr. Sterling. "He would have been of more use to his family if he had fed and clothed them better. I reckon they can do without him. If I had my three hundred dollars I wouldn't—"

But he checked for shame, not for any better feeling, the almost brutal words his heart sent up to his tongue.

Not many yards away from Mr. Sterling's handsome residence stood a small, plain cottage, with a garden in front neatly laid out in box-bordered walks, and filled with shrubbery. A homestead, covered with a running rambler, covered the latticed porch, and looked in at the chamber windows, giving beauty and sweetness. The hand of taste was seen everywhere, not lavish, but discriminating taste. Two years before there was not a happier home than this in all the pleasant town of C—.

Now the hand of death was upon it. "Poor Mrs. Granger! Poor little orphans! Well might Mrs. Sterling pity them. When her mercenary husband was sighing over the loss of three hundred dollars, the young widow lay senseless, with her two little ones weeping over her in childish terror. The news of his death found her unprepared. Only a week before she had received a letter from Mr. Granger, in which he talked hopefully of his recovery. "I am stronger," he said; "my appetite is better; I have gained five pounds in flesh since I left home."

Three days after writing this letter there came a sudden change of temperature. He took cold, which was followed by congestion of the lungs, and no medical skill was sufficient for the case. His body was not sent home for interment. When the husband and father went away two or three months before, his beloved ones looked upon his face for the last time in this world.

Love and honor made the heart strong. Mrs. Granger was a gentle, retiring woman. She had leaned upon her husband very heavily; she had clung to him as a vine. Those who knew her best felt most anxious about her. "She has no mental stamina," they said; "she cannot stand alone."

But they were mistaken. As we have just said, love and honor made her heart strong. Only a week after Mr. Sterling read the news of the young minister's death, he received a note from the widow.

"My husband," she said, "was able to go South, in the hope of regaining his health, through your kindness. If he had lived, the money you loaned him would have been faithfully returned, for he would have been honor. Dying, he left that honor in my keeping, and I will see that the debt is paid. But you will have to be a little patient with me."

"All very fine," muttered Mr. Sterling, with a curling lip. "I've heard of such things before—they sound well. People will say of Mrs. Granger, 'What a noble woman! What a fine sense of honor she has!' But I shall never see the three hundred dollars I was foolish enough to lend her husband."

Very much to Mr. Sterling's surprise, not a little to his pleasure, he discovered about three months afterwards that he was mistaken in his estimate of Mrs. Granger. The pale, sad, fragile little woman brought him the sum of twenty-five dollars. He did not see the tears in her eyes as he displayed her husband's note, with its dear, familiar writing, and made thereon, with considerable formality, an endorsement of the sum paid. She would have given many drops of her heart's blood to have been able to clutch that document from Mr. Sterling's hands. His possession of it seemed like a blot on the dear, lost one's memory.

"Katie Granger is the queerest little girl I ever knew," said Flora Temple to her mother on the evening of the very day on which her first payment was made. Mr. Sterling heard the remark, and letting his eyes drop from the newspaper, he was reacting, turned his ears to listen.

"I think her a very nice little girl," replied the mother. "So she is nice," returned the child, "but then she is so queer!"

"What do you mean by queer?" [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Seth Green's Hatching Shad at Holyoke.

BY GENIO C. SCOTT.

I think that the New England States are in a fair way to replenish their waters with all the food-fishes, and well as the game-

fishes of the North. Legislatures of these States have appointed commissions to carry forward the enterprise of restocking their rivers; but they have not appropriated the wherewithal to carry it out. Men of enterprise and science may be willing to give their time, and some philanthropical persons might even pay some money; but few men would be willing to combat prejudice, and invest money to benefit fishermen whose ignorance renders them worse than a *vis inertia*. If, therefore, a river can be annually stocked, by artificial means, with 100,000 shad, and only one-fourth of them live to mature, shad would be so much cheapened as to save millions of dollars every year. For it would not only benefit in the reduced cost of shad, but it would cheapen meats and help the poor.

Seth Green, brought up a fisherman, has studied the habits of different families and species of fishes, probably as closely as any other man in the Union. Some ten years ago, he purchased the Caledonia trout springs, and part of the brook, and built the necessary troughs for fish culture; since which time he has been engaged at artificially propagating trout. Finding, however, that trout were so easily reproduced, it encouraged him to try at multiplying lizards and frogs. And these proved food for his trout. Last March, he hatched 100,000 frogs, and they are all doing well. They are now worth \$30 a thousand, or three thousand dollars. This is an item worth knowing, by any farmer who owns a lot of swail or swampy land. Mr. Green tells me that he might have hatched several million frogs, about as easily as the 100,000.

The great Creator, in stocking waters with food for man, made the provision for restocking them; so that man's ignorance, or cupidity, should not ruin him past recuperation. Hence the annual increase of a millionfold by artificial propagation.

The soul and body of Mr. Green are in this great work. After he concluded the sales of his stock of young trout last Spring, he wrote to different places and persons, asking the privilege of increasing the numbers of shad in their waters by artificial propagation. The Fisheries Commissioners of New England gave him a cordial invitation to come and help them. He went to Holyoke, Mass. It was just the time when the roe escaped by handling the fish. In other words, it was spawning-time. The fishermen were drawing the seine when he arrived; and so anxious was he to ascertain whether he could hatch shad artificially, that he deferred changing his clothes until he had put fecundated roe into his pans (which he had brought with him) to hatch.

Clad in a black frock-coat and pants, Mr. Green took his pans and went down to the river, to be in at the haul of shad. There was a good haul. He informed the fishermen of his business. They tipped each other the wink, and with the passage of a little Billingsgate slang, all jocosely among themselves, they handed him a female fish, and another, and another. In fact, they considered it so good a joke, and him so great a greenhorn, that a dozen shad were held for his use at a time; and while he was on his knees, stripping three shad, they let the roe of a dozen drip over him. Mr. Green saw it, but took it all in good part, mildly attributing it to ignorance. He mixed the roe and melt of three pairs of shad, and then deposited his boxes in water, until he could change his clothes at the hotel; for he must work all that night to build hatching boxes and proceed with his work.

A creek entered the river near Holyoke. He dammed it, erected his sub-dams and wastegates, built his hatching-boxes, and placed his eggs in them.

In the meantime, the fishermen became surprised at his earnestness; and as a shad contains about 200,000 eggs, they thought that if one in a hundred should be hatched, it would materially reduce the price of shad, and thus injure netting.

The Fisheries Commissioners had not arrived, and there was not a person in Holyoke with whom Mr. Green was acquainted. The fishermen, upon consultation, decided that if he should succeed, it would injure the business; and if he should not, why, he was of not much account, and they might just as well head him off. They therefore closed the gate which supplied his hatching-boxes, and all his eggs died. He then tried, the experiment of hatching them in boxes placed in the current of the Connecticut River, and watched nightly to prevent the fishermen from destroying them.

Seth Green had not been long at Holyoke, before it was somehow ascertained that he was one of the best shots in the Union, with rifle, shot-gun, or pistol. The respect shown him was, therefore, commensurate.

One night, about one o'clock, while Seth sat in a clump of bushes on the shore, he espied a man wading out to his hatching-boxes. He waited until sure of bad intention, when he called "Stop!" The man, surprised and alarmed, desisted, and, at the order of Mr. Green, came to him and acknowledged his object.

The next day, Mr. Russell, one of the most efficient of the Fisheries Commissioners, arrived. In dipping out, with a glass, some of the eggs from the hatching-box, it was at once discovered that they were alive and natural. Suffice it to say, ninety per cent. hatched in the most healthy condition.

It was ascertained from experiments, that water of 75 degrees temperature is the best. Shad requires much warmer water to hatch in than do the fishes of the *salmo* genus. Not but that all fishes will hatch in water of mild temperature; but each species requires, in order to be healthy, water similar to that which it is hatched in naturally. River water, which is warmer than spring water, is best for hatching shad.

Shad-eggs show life in 33 hours after deposited in the hatching box, and they hatch in from 46 to 60 hours. The *salmo* genus requires from 70 to 140 days to hatch. Shad hatch in a less number of hours than the other requires days! Thus, the *clupeoid* genus, being the coarser and more common fish, requires only as many hours as does the *salmo* genus, which is more refined and gamely, requires days. This is a fact for a naturalist to stick a pin of remembrance in!

Mr. Green hatched, while at Holyoke, from two to six millions shad daily.

Mr. Russell wrote me, on the 9th inst., that he expected to stock the Connecticut River with 100,000 young shad this season, and that he hoped to have all the New and England waters stocked in a few years, and trusted it would be in time to warrant him in inviting me to cast a fly for salmon in the Connecticut River.

Registration. We are placed under obligations to Colonel FRANK, Commandant of this Post, for a copy of General Orders No. 65, from Headquarters, Second Military District. The order directs that registration commence at once, 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 OF HIS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

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

Registrars will be Superintendents of registration within their respective commands exercising, 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. They will suspend registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, and they will report the same, with the reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

III. The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons disobeying 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 attendance of sheriffs, policemen, and any other officers or citizens falling to respond to the call of the Board for assistance will be dealt with in like manner.

Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law for such offenses, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator, 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 contumacious, the Board shall, in its discretion, cause the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Act, who have not been already registered and who shall then apply to be registered.

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

XXI. 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 inspectors of elections in each election precinct, stating the name, occupation and post-office address of each person recommended.

XXII. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the rights 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.

XXIII. 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.

XXIV. 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 completely carried out.

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 guilty of any act of violence against 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 this 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.

XXVI. The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the opening of the election, entertain and determine questions arising errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, 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. C. and A. A. G.

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

I, _____, of _____ county of _____ 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 whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, 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. Carolina.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a _____ this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

NOTE.—Registrars will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of July 19, 1867, and the blank forms of this oath will be furnished to Post Commanders, and when duly subscribed and sworn to, will be returned to Post Commanders, who will forward them to the Major General Commanding.

And if any person shall disobey the laws, or refuse to take the oath prescribed, such person shall be subject to the penalties and disabilities which, by law, are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

(FORM 2.) OATH PRESCRIBED FOR VOTERS.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, I _____ this _____ day of _____, 1867.

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