ORDER FOR THE ELECTION.

HD'QRS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 101.

By the terms of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the acts of March 23d and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto—it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and qualified by the terms of said acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention, for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention,—and to give at least thirty day's notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and the said registration having been completed in the State of North Carolina, it is ordered:

First: That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Board of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also—during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possesses the qualifications required by said acts—who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each district at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the acts of Congress, and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Fifth. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election, shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock, in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any county or district which he seeks to represent.

Eighth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar-rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may trasngress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the Convention is determined by law, and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number, one hundred and twenty, is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows:

Counties of Burke and McDowell (together)	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Rutherford and Polk (together)	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Yancey and Mitchell (together)	One	(1) Delegate.
Counties of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania (together)	Three	(3) Delegates.
Counties of Haywood and Jackson (together)	One	(1) Delegate.
Counties of Macon, Clay and Cherokee (together)	Two	(2) Delegates.
Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin (together)	Three	(3) Delegates.
Counties of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander (together)	Five	(5) Delegates.
Counties of Davie and Rowan (together)	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Cleveland	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Catawba	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Lincoln	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Gaston	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Mecklenburg	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Union	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Cabarrus	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Stanley	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Anson	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Stokes	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Forsythe	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Davidson	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Randolph	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Guilford	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Rockingham	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Caswell	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Alamance	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Person	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Orange	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Chatham	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Wake	Four	(4) Delegates.
County of Granville	Three	(3) Delegates.
County of Warren	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Franklin	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Cumberland	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Harnett	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Moore	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Montgomery	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Richmond	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Wayne	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Johnston	Two	(2) Delegates.
County of Greene	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Wilson	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Nash	One	(1) Delegate.
County of Halifax	Three	[3] Delegates.
County of Northampton	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Edgecombe	Three	[3] Delegates.
County of Lenoir	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Brunswick	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Columbus	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Robeson	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Bladen	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of New Hanover	Three	[3] Delegates.
County of Duplin	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Sampson	Two	[2] Delegates.
Counties of Tyrrell and Washington [together]	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Martin	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Bertie	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Hertford	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Gates	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Chowan	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Perquimmons	One	[1] Delegate.
Counties of Pasquotank and Camden [together]	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Currituck	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Craven	Three	[3] Delegates.
County of Onslow	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Carteret	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Jones	One	[1] Delegate.
County of Beaufort	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Pitt	Two	[2] Delegates.
County of Hyde	One	[1] Delegate.

By command of Brevet Major General
ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. Adj't. Gen.

OFFICIAL: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. General.

Special Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL.

The Great Reaction at the North—Its Causes and Results—The Duty of the South—Advice to Honest Conventionists—A Republican's Views on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1867.

To the Editors of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

I suppose all men must now admit that the great reaction has certainly commenced. The suggestions of reason always taught me this must be so sooner or later. Earnest and anxious observation of men and things in the North for ten days before the elections confirmed me in my opinions. This reaction will go on and rapidly increase. All ordinary principles of human action must fail or New York will render a more decided verdict than has yet been rendered. Even Massachusetts gives promise of showing at least a great decrease of the Radical vote.

The fact is also worthy the consideration of statesmen and true patriots, that the decision of the people is more decidedly against the Radical policy than the Radical party. This fact must teach the party that if it shall adhere to a policy after it has been so emphatically condemned, the party itself must be cursed and utterly cast out, for it will add contumacy to heresy.

No man ever understood anything well without understanding the *reasons* of the thing.

Now, then, what are the reasons for this popular reaction against Radicalism? I think no honest, intelligent mind can mistake them.

1. In the first place the passions engendered by the war and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln are subsiding. As passions lessen the vision gets clearer and the judgment stronger. All the measures of the Radical party since the surrender, have been founded in vengeance, enforced by passion, and supported by wicked selfishness and ambition. People begin to see this and *naturally* they begin to condemn. As they see more they will condemn more, and so the process of seeing and condemning will go on until everything of the nature of Radicalism will be hated and despised.

2. This cooling of the passions is enabling the people already to begin to see that the real purpose of the Raical party is to change the Constitution and the whole character of the Government by *force* and *fraud*. The men who were persuaded to make war to preserve the Union are beginning to see they placed themselves under the lead of men who *hated* the Union of the Constitution, and who were determined the war should not end in its preservation.—Thus, the people find they have not only been deceived, but actually used to accomplish what they desired to prevent. They are discovering that those who have been continually exciting them with cries of "rebels and rebel atrocities" are, in truth, the only real *intentional* traitors, and that these cries have been used to keep the people blinded by passion until these intentional traitors could destroy the Constitution under the protection of oaths to support it! How startled to shuddering will the American people be when freed from all passion, they shall look back and see that they had been so mad as to listen with tolerance to men who taught them that a large portion of the people were under the jurisdiction of the Government without the protection of the Constitution, and that Congress had no authority to legislate *outside* of that Constitution! and more still, outside of the Constitution Congress alone had *authority*, and the other departments of the Government—the Executive and Judicial—only had existence as tools to be used by Congress in carrying out its unchecked work of hate in its limitles field of vengeance. How the people will then curse the wretched men who kept them blinded by passion, only to secure their approval of such wicked treason to the Constitution, and of such cruel oppressions upon a portion of their fellow-citizens who were helpless, because they had surrendered their arms under promise of protection as equals in the Union! Oh, the honors of that fearful statesmanship which has taught a people to be treacherous to themselves!

3. In the next place the people find they are more heavily taxed than any people on the globe. As these passions cool they naturally inquire how these taxes are applied! And to their dismay they find they are not applied to the payment of the debt created to preserve the Union. After paying the expenses of the Government proper, they find the balance which ought to go to the reduction of the debt, is used to administer this Government which Congress has created *outside of the Constitution!* Now, just think of it! five military dictatorships created in the South in time of peace which are this day costing the people far more than the legitimate administration of the whole legitimate government, and either one of which dictatorships is costing more than the whole administration of the Government in the honest times of the earlier Presidents! And the only effects of these military dictatorships are to depress the hearts of the people and paralyze their industrial energies so as to make them a hating burden to the nation; whereas, with these dictatorships withdrawn, these oppressed people would be cheerful and prosperous and pay millions of net revenue to the Treasury to be applied to the lessening of the taxes and the reduction of the debts.

Hundreds of millions of taxes levied and collected annually to maintain an armed force against our own unarmed fellow-citizens! More taxes required to pay the expenses of an illegitimate Government *outside* of the Constitution than are necessary to administer the legitimate government *inside* of the Constitution! Can any sane man believe that such stupendous facts can long be hid from the people? And can even a lunatic imagine that when the people learn the facts they will tolerate the party guilty of such enormous outrages?

No; the people will discover these fearful facts, and are discovering them; and they will utterly condemn their authors and are condemning them; and here lies the whole explanation of the re-action developed by the recent elections, and the whole explanation of the reasons why this reaction must increase.

Whether the discovery and condemnation will come in time to save Constitutional Government is a question which the future alone can settle. I confess I have both hopes and fears on this subject.

In view of the hopeful and ever glorious changes going on in the North what is the manifest duty of the South? To give my opinions on this question is the chief inducement to write this letter.

1. In the first place I think every man at the South, who has been inclined to accept the Radical measures, owes it to himself and the country to reconsider his position. I do not know a single respectable man in the South who has ever said these measures were *approved* by him as either constitutional, right, or just. On the contrary, the reason urged for adopting them has been that, though unjust and unconstitutional, they were the *will* of the Northern people—the conqueror—and, therefore, we were bound to submit to them. But they are not the will of the conqueror. Who, now, can look at the election in Ohio and say that negro suffrage is the will of the people of that State? Who will say that the people of Ohio would be so mean as to aid in *forcing* on other States a rule which they repudiate for themselves? They will never do it. And what is true of Ohio is true of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Northern States. Therefore, every man who urged us to accept a wrong because it was a necessity, must now, in order to be consistent, abandon the wrong when the necessity is shown not to exist. They urged us to accept Radical measures because they were the will of the Northern people. We ask them now to reject Radical measures because they are wrong and also because they are not the will of the Northern people. They asked us to submit to the Radical party because they were omnipotent and stronger than the Constitution. We now ask them to reject the Radical party because that party is itself being destroyed by the people.

I do not wonder that many, under the adverse circumstances which surrounded us, committed the mistake. All history shows that in times of severe trial many are timid, few are courageous, and still fewer willing to defy wrong and become martyrs for the truth. The very multitude gathered about the Saviour when he multiplied the loaves and fishes. His very disciples fled when they saw him bearing the cross. But they did not act criminally.—They only acted naturally. Indeed, men often do wrong with good motives. We are all liable to make mistakes. The only remedy for human errors is to abandon them; and the only infallible rule of human conduct is forgiveness. It requires courage to abandon an error—to confess a mistake. Will any be so cowardly as not to abandon what they admit is wrong?—Will any still urge the Southern people to accept dishonor after the Northern *people* have proclaimed they do not exact it! *Now* is the opportune moment for all to get right. For the past their errors were only mistakes. Persisted in now, these errors will become crimes. Let us all, in the sincere spirit of cordial kindness, welcome back to the good old ark our brothers who have been vainly seeking safety in the wild unbridled passions outside of the Constitution. North and South, let us all forget and forgive the war and its passions and return to the Constitution and its guarantees, with freedom universal, and "the rights, dignity and equality of the States unimpaired."

2. As the most effective method of condemning the Radical measures, I think no man, black or white, at the South, ought to vote at the military elections, or have anything to do with organizing governments under the Military Bills. Let every man stay at home and attend quietly to his business and advise every other man to do likewise.

True, the Radicals here most shamefully boast that the reaction at the North comes too late to rescue the South from their measures. They pretend to be carrying out the will of the people; but now they find out they misrepresented the people—they boast that the *military* are in possession and, *right or wrong*, will or no will, will carry out the programme of *force* on the Southern people.

This is not true. Even if the military commanders are so desperate as to consent to be so used, and should even *force* a Convention and a Constitution under the Military Bills, a healthy public sentiment, now fast returning, will, through the Courts, and every other department of the Government, declare such forced governments to be illegal and void, and will consign to infamy every man engaged in this wicked attempt against both the Constitution and the voice of the people.

If the negroes are properly advised they will abandon this effort to *force* themselves into the rule over the white race. Let them be advised to improve themselves—to live in peace and good will with the whites and wait until they are qualified to be enfranchised in a legal, natural and proper way, and then they may expect their elevation to be permanent and peaceful. To seek to force themselves on the whites now in an angry, illegal way is to defeat them forever and perhaps result in a war of races. Let black and white, therefore, abandon this illegal attempt to organize a civil government by fraudulent and unconstitutional military force, and *let no man vote on the question.* But if the negroes will not receive the counsels of their best friends and persist in voting—let them vote *alone*, and let them *alone* be responsible for the consequences. He is simply insane who supposes the American people will long tolerate an unconstitutional government *forced* upon the white race solely by negro votes merely to support a party which the people are pronouncing unworthy and will soon condemn as hateful. If the Radicals have been unable to prevent the reaction from commencing, they will be the more unable to arrest it, and the attempt to *defy it* will only make their after overthrow the more speedy and complete. And when the monster its dead is brood (negro governments) will be unable to live.

3. In the meantime, let us still be kind to the colored people. We know the Southern whites who oppose the Radicals are the best friends the negro can have in this world. We know that to defend the Constitution is to befriend the negro. We know that the worst enemy of the negro is the miserable white man who advises him to force himself to an unnatural political equality, contrary to the Constitution and without the concurrence of the whites. But the whole business of the Radicals here is to keep up the passions of the Northern people by false representations of cruelty to the negroes, and they keep their papers flooded with slanders from real or pretended correspondents giving details of this kind. Even Greeley is engaged in this dirty work, and the miserable Forney lives on it. Let these wicked efforts to slander us only make us the more cautious, and the people will ultimately see that while we insist on resisting every effort unconstitutionally to establish negro governments over us, we are also defenders of the real equal rights of the negro before the law, and are fixed in our determination to give him justice and protection.

* * * * * * *

A long conversation which I had with a very intelligent Republican ended with this speech from him: "I belong, Mr. Hill, to the Republican party, as you have seen. I do know the masses of the Republicans do not desire to do injustice to the Southern people. Our leaders told us these harsh measures were necessary to keep down the spirit of resistance at the South. We are beginning to discover that the Southern people are willing to live by the Constitution, and whatever the leaders may desire, the masses of the Republicans will exact nothing more. We are ready to repudiate the policy of our leaders, but we do not like the *Democrats* and there is no third party. Neither do we like Andrew Johnson, yet I tell you frankly we are troubled with the thought that such a bad, ill-tempered man as Wade may possibly take his place. It is difficult to see what we shall do, or can do, but on this you may rely: The *masses of the Republican party North will never consent to force on the Southern people a government which we would not accept for ourselves.* I only wish all the people, North and South, understood each other as you and I now do."

This was the honest expression of a man who *desires* to do right, and there are very many such. How such men tower above *Southern* Radicals!

Very truly yours,
BENJ. H. HILL.

Public Meeting.

WADESBORO' N. C., Oct. 15, 1867.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of citizens, representing all parts of the county of Anson, assembled in the Court House, immediately on the adjournment of the Court.

On motion, Col. R. T. Bennett was called to the Chair, and Messrs. R. B. Gaddy and Stephen H. Threadgill appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to select two candidates to represent the Conservative element of the county in the campaign now pending for seats in the Convention under the reconstruction acts of Congress.

On motion, a committee of two was appointed from each election precinct to select the names of two gentlemen for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee called for by the motion having retired and consulted, returned and reported the names of Col. R. T. Bennett and Townley Redfearn, Esq.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the recommendations of the committee unanimously approved by the meeting.

Mr. Redfearn, in a few brief remarks, accepted the nomination, and promised only to try and do his duty as a man and law-abiding citizen. He was followed by Col. Bennett, who also accepted the nomination, and briefly announced as his platform "the Constitution and the Union," and that his every effort, consistent with honor, should be put forth to preserve these.

On motion, it was recommended that the Conservatives of Anson support no other candidates for seats in the Convention, that they give a hearty support to the nominees, and do all in their power consistent with honor and propriety to secure their election.

On motion, the following Executive Committees were appointed for the different election precincts:

Lanesboro'—Sampson Caudle, I M Williams, L L Polk, C C Blackwell.

Diamond Hill—W C Staton, Jno Broadaway, B K Pounds.

Barnsville—Stephen Crump, Jno E Davis, Jas F Lee.

Cedar Hill—Jas M Wright, P N Smith, Nath'l Knight, Frank Clark.

Beverly's—H W Ledbetter, F B Flake, E S McIlvaine.

Wadesboro'—J C Caraway, J B Burns, Dr E F Ashe, W J Boggan.

Lilesville—S E Liles, M C Long, J C Yates, Col E R Liles.

Morven—Rich Buchanan, V Parsons.

Gulledge's—E D Huntley, A Niven, A B Cason, W D Webb.

White's Store—J D Moore, Calvin Crowder, Thos Barrett, Dr A Myers.

Poplar Hill—W L White, R B Gaddy, Jas Crowder, H B Billingsley.

Smith's—J W McGregor, Frank Birmingham, Col W C Smith.

On motion, the North Carolina Argus was requested to publish, and Conservative papers of the State to copy, these proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. T. BENNETT, Chairman.

R. B. GADDY, S. H. THREADGILL, } Secretaries.

Interview between General Canby, Governors Orr and Worth—Modifications of the Jury Order.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.

General Canby returned last evening from Columbia, after a full and satisfactory conference with Governors Orr and Worth: The following new jury order was adopted:

HD'QRS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 100.

Upon the representation of the Governor of South Carolina that for want of sufficient time it will be impracticable to empanel juries in some of the district and circuit courts of this State, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, current series, from these headquarters, in season for the Fall terms of the said courts, and that a delay in the administration of justice may result therefrom, it is ordered:

First—That in all district and circuit courts the jurors already drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 32 be empanelled for the trial of all jury causes that may be set for trial at the next ensuing term of the said courts.—The right of challenge by reason of non-registration to be allowed and exercised as prescribed by General Orders No. 89.

Second—In drawing juries at the Fall terms of the district and circuit courts, for the next term of the said courts, the juries shall be drawn from the lists of all citizens who have paid taxes for the current year, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State; and, to the end that the right of challenge shall be effective, the Sheriff of each district will be furnished with the list of registered voters in his district after the same shall have been revised in conformity with the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The execution of Special Orders No. 176, paragraph 6, current series, from these headquarters, is suspended until the revision of the registration as aforesaid has been completed.

Third—Wherever juries have been empanelled for any district or circuit of this State, in conformity with the provisions of General Order No. 89, such panels shall be deemed and held to be valid and effective panels.

By command of Bvt. Maj. General
ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. A. Adj't General.

An Admission.

The Syracuse Journal (republican) says that Governor Hayes, the republican Governor elect of Ohio, congratulated the republicans, in a speech made since the election, upon their deliverance from the colored suffrage issue for several years to come. The Journal is of opinion that unrestricted colored suffrage has been run into the ground. If the North, with its small colored population, long free, will not have it, why be in such a hurry to force it upon the South, with millions of an ignorant race just released from bondage?

General Canby's Late Order with Regard to Taxes.

The following explanation of the late order of General Canby, as understood by the Public Treasurer, has been issued by him to the collecting officers of this State:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, October 17th 1867.

To the Sheriff of ——— County:

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Canby has issued an order explaining his former order on the subject of taxes.

You will notice,

1st. That the order only applies to commercial transactions.

2d. Transactions since February 26th, 1867, the date of ratification of the present Revenue Law, are not affected at all.

3d. Transactions before February 26th, 1867, are only affected when the rates, by the present Revenue Law, are higher than under the law of 1866. You must collect, under all circumstances, at as high rates as existed under the law of 1866, unless the State and County levies added are less than those of last year.

In other words, no man can complain whose taxes (State and County) are not at higher rates now than they were last year.

4th. Where parties claim and obtain the benefit of Gen. Canby's order, the State must have all her dues—the loss, if any, must fall on the County Revenue.

The above is my understanding of the order of Gen. Canby. It will be best for you to show this to the Post Commander of your District and have an understanding with him.

I feel sure that no taxes, collectable by you, are prohibited because higher on non-residents than residents.

You are not authorized to refund taxes in any case, General Canby's order being only prospective.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

SWANN'S STATION, N. C.,
OCTOBER 16, 1867.

Editors Journal, Wilmington:—GENTS:—At last I am able to send you an official statement of the registration in the Military Post of Fayetteville, although I guess you have received it long ere this through other sources.

Yours truly,
JOHN MCL. HARRINGTON.

MILITARY POST OF FAYETTEVILLE—OFFICIAL:

	WHITE.	BLACK.
Richmond	1,084	1,075
Montgomery	780	243
Moore	1,351	557
Harnett	814	520
Cumberland	1,503	1,490
	5,532	3,834
	3,834	
Excess of whites	1,698	

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Election in Virginia, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23—P. M.

The following election returns have been received from Virginia:

Prince William County—Lewis, Conservative elected by 160 majority.

Culpepper—John Minor Botts has been defeated by 62 votes.

Stafford—Against Convention, 340.

Fredericksburg—Against Convention, 126.

Loudoun—Conservative majority, 70.

Fairfax—Radical majorty, 100.

General Marmaduke has been pardoned.

General Grant was too sick to-day for the transaction of business.

The State Department has official advices from Rotterdam to the effect that the cattle plague has entirely disappeared, and that the cholera has almost disappeared.

Chief Justice Chase has written to Judge Underwood that he will be present at the opening of the Court in Richmond in November. He refers to the fact that Mr. Davis' bail bond expires on the fourth Monday in November, but says if Mr. Davis is willing he will take up the case before that time, but he says that he will not remain in Richmond after the United States Court meets in December.

Second Day's Election in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 23—P. M.

The second day of the election in this city, upon the question of calling a Convention and for delegates fo the same, passed off without any disturbance. The Radicals and Conservatives were actively employed all day in bringing voters to the polls. After the announcement of the results of the first day, the Conservatives were much encouraged and are still confident that victory is theirs. Many negroes have forgotten the names given when registered, and many more have left the city since registration. The polls closed tonight with a white majority of 521. It is estimated that the same number of Radical whites and Conservative blacks in the city voted upon the question of calling a Convention, but cannot yet be ascertained, but nine-tenths of the whites voted against it at the solicitation of the Radicals. Gen. Schofield has ordered the polls to be opened in three wards again to-morrow. Much dissatisfaction exists among the Conservatives in consequence. The military were on duty all day, but their services were not called for by the city police.

The returns from the counties indicate that the colored men have voted *en masse* for the Radicals and in favor of the Convention. The line between blacks and whites are distinctly drawn.

Nelson county gives 1,158 for and 590 against the Convenion. Harris, Radical, 1,124; C T. Smith, Conservative, 592; W. C. Carrington, Independent, 103; Harris, negro floater, 1,123; Williams, Conservative floater, 704.

Appomattox—872 for and 456 against Convention.

Broaddus, Conservative, has 5 majority over Dean, Radical, in Amheret.

In Albemarle, Judge Alex. Rives, Conservative Republican, and W. H. Southall, Conservative, are both beaten by 350 votes; Taylor, negro, and Thompson, white, both Radicals, are elected.

J. C. Southall, Conservative, is elected from the District composed of Albemarle, Augusta and Louisa counties, by 115 majority.

John Minor Botts has been defeated in Culpepper by Mansly.

In Henrico, Swain, Union League candidate, received only four white votes, but is elected notwithstanding.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Noon.

Gold 143½. Sterling, time, 108¾. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 112¾; new issue 106¼. Virginia sixes 45. Money in fair demand at 7 ₩ cent. premium.

Flour unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn 2 cents better. Pork lower at $21 37½. Lard dull at 13½@14 cents. Cotton 19½ cents. Freights dull. Turpentine quiet at 55 cents. Rosin—common and strained $3 58@$3 68.

A woman in New York has recovered five thousand dollars damages for the loss of her husband, who was burned to death by the explosion of pyrothecnics in a store on John street last year.

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

An Essay for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

sept. 25 308-d&w-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₩ lb	34 @ 35
BEEF CATTLE, ₩ 100 lbs.	8 00 @10 00
BRICKS, ₩ M.	10 00 @15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	
2nd hand	2 60 @ 3 25
New	3 25 @ 4 25
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	20 @ 23
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,	
Java	28 @ 40
Laguayra	28 @ 30
Rio	21 @ 25
St. Domingo	21 @ 25
COTTON, ₩ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	15 @ 17
Strict Mid'g	60 @ 18
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ₩ yd	26 @ 28
Dundee	26 @ 28
Rope, ₩ lb	10 @ 14
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 50 @ 1 50
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ₩ yard	12½@ 15
Yarn, ₩ 5 lbs	80 @ 1 90
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	70 @ 80
FISH, ₩ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	20 00 @21 00
No. 2	19 00 @20 00
No. 3	15 00 @16 00
Mullets	10 00 @12 00
Herring,	
East	5 00 @ 7 00
N.C.rve	9 00 @ 9 00
do cut,	0 00 @ 0 00
do gross,	6 50 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern	
Family	12 50 @15 00
Superfine	10 00 @11 00
Fine	9 50 @10 00
NORTH CAROLINA,	
Family	11 75 @12 50
Superfine	11 25 @11 50
GLUE, ₩ lb.	20 @ 25
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton	00 00 @ 90 00
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,	
Corn	1 35 @ 1 40
Oats	95 @ 1 00
Peas, Cow	1 50 @ 1 75
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50
Carolina	12½@ 13
East India	11 @ 12
HIDES, ₩ lb.,	
Green	9 @ 10
Dry	16 @ 17
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	0 00 @ 1 15
Northern	85 @ 95
IRON, ₩ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ₩ ton	150 00@155 00
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds.	14 00 @18 00
Wide do	10 00 @12 00
Scantling	8 00 @10 00
LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	1 90 @ 2 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	47½@ 52½
do bbls.	00 @ 55
Sugar house	42 @ 47½
do bbls.	47½@ 50
Syrup, bbls.	00 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs	
Virgin	0 00 @ 3 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 2 50
Tar, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 65
Tar, in ords	0 00 @ 3 00
Pitch, City	3 50 @ 3 75
Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 5 00
do No. 1	3 50 @ 4 00
do No. 2	3 10 @ 3 12½
do No. 3	2 90 @ 3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal.	00 @ 51½
NAILS, ₩ lb.,	6 50 @ 7 00
OILS, ₩ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 75 @ 1 90
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene	55 @ 55
PEA NUTS,	2 50 @ 3 00
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush.	75 @ 1 00
Irish, ₩ bbl	50 @ 4 00
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	24 @ 25
Middlings	00 @ 19
Shoulders	00 @ 18
Hog round	19 @ 20
Western Bacon	
Hams	21 @ 23
Middlings	18½@ 19½
Shoulders	15 @ 16½
Lard, N. C.	17 @ 18
do North'n	14½@ 17
Butter, N. C.	35 @ 35
do North'n	36 @ 40
Cheese	17 @ 20
POWDER, Northern, ₩ bbl.,	
City Mess	26 00 @00 00
Thin "	00 00 @25 00
Prime,	00 00 @24 00
Dump	00 00 @00 00
SALT,	
Alum, bush.	0 60 @ 62½
Liverpool, sack, ground. cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 25 @ 2 30
American	2 15 @ 2 20
SUGAR, ₩ lb.,	
Cu a	12½@ 13
Porto Rico	14 @ 15
C.	15½@ 16
B.	16½@ 17
A.	00 @ 17½
Crushed	00 @ 18½
SOAP, ₩ lb.	
Northern,	9 @ 13
Wilmington,	
Ext. Family,	10½@ 11
Family,	10 @ 10
Chemical,	9½@ 10
Pale	7½@ 8
SHINGLES, ₩ M.,	
Contract	5 00 @ 7 00
Common	3 50 @ 5 00
STAVES, ₩ M.,	
W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
TIMBER, ₩ M.,	
Shipping	00 00 @13 00
Mill, prime	10 00 @11 00
Mill Fair	8 50 @ 9 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	6 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, lb.	10 @ 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 24, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—There was no change to report in the price of this article during Friday and Saturday, but on Monday there was less disposition among buyers to operate, and in consequence there was a decline on former quotations of 10@20 cents, sales being made at $3 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, ₩ 280 lbs. The market has since ruled steady at these figures and all received has found ready sale. The arrivals for the week comprise 1,805 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow Dip	Hard.
Friday	358	$3 80	$2 60
Saturday	610	3 80	2 60
Monday	405	3 60	2 50
Tuesday	324	3 60	2 50
Wedns'y	108	3 60	2 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—