THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE CONGRESS.

The telegraphic proceedings, already recrived from the Congress, show a disposition at once to supplement the Reconstruction Acts, by conferring upon the District Commanders the powers which they have already exercised, and to grant them all that they can possibly claim, as necessary for the object of their appointment. Unfortunately, most of the members who are absent are the most cool and considerate; hence, there is danger that the extremists will go further than will be found best in the future, even tor the success of Radical principles.

It does seem to us, that Congress cannot, with any show of consistency, do more than explain what it meant by the Reconstruction Acts, and, if it approve of the action of the Commanders, simply confirm their past acts and make their future course so plain that no one can doubt or question. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the Congress, whatever may be its feelings, can, out of sheer spite, because of the differences of the President and his Cabinet with the practice of the Commanders, wreak its vengeance upon the Southern people, by more stringent measures.

Our people have given no just cause for this. The civil authorities of this State, so far from throwing obstacles in the way of reconstruction, bave rendered promptly all the aid which the District Commander has required. As between the military and civil authorities here, there has been nothing but kind and cordial feelings. However the civil authorities may have differed in opinion, they have thrown no obstacle in the way of military authority. Differing as our people do, largely and on principle, with the Congress, as to the character of the Military bill, they have, nevertheless, quietly submit ted to its requirements, and the large leads of the people, viewing the necessity of reconstruction as imperious to their present interest and future recuperation, have settled down in the purpose either to promote te construction on the terms of Congress or it their consciences will not allow co-operation, at least to be silent and in no way obstruct

That the Congressional policy, as embodied in the Reconstruction Acts, will be carried out in North Carolina, we have never had a doubt. Whether one or ten thousand oppose, or be indifferent, the great body of the people have determined upon it, and the press of the State has furnished all the facilities in its power to have it fairly and properly carried out to the letter. It the Congress, therefore, should determine to oppress the Southern people still more by rigorous exactions, it will find neither reneat nor excuse for so doing, either in the conduct or temper of the people of North Car olins or in the conduct of her civil authori-

Thadeus Stevens, and his peculiar follow ers, are, this day, as decided enemies to the Union as was any Confederate soldier be fore the fall of Richmond. They are, by far worse fore to its integrity, now, than any man, woman or child in the States of the South. They refuse to admit that the Union is restored and thereby to acknowl edde the success of the Federal arms. Even after the South has laid down its arms, accepted all the legitimate issues of defeat, and made a full capitulation, the parties on the other side, ignoring the solemn terms of surrender, are reviving and continuing the war with an indiscriminate violence and ferocity. We will qualify the expresion, "the parties on the other side." Gens. Grant and Sherman, who received the stacked arms and lowered banners of the Confederate armies, and guaranteed to those who gave them up all the assurances of peace and of protection to persons and property, are disposed, we believe, with the greater portion of those who made up their victorious columns, to observe the sacred pledg es of soldierly and national faith. It is the unscrupulous and vengeful leaders of party. i' the field," who are for persecution, blood and war, when the former foe is prostrate. disarmed and powerless. The indications of the temper of these men, in and out of Congress, are, that the war is not to be allowed to stop until life is extinct, and then, like Falstaff at Shrewsbury, these valiant heroes will claim that it was they who overcame and slew the gallant Percy.

The bad faith of these men makes the perfidy a national stigma. Napoleon's duplicity towards the bapters Maximilian though different in form, was no less cow ardly and infamous in degree. Punic faith, in Carthaginian annals, has descended to modern times as a synonym for all that is treacherous. It will henceforth pass from the vocabulary of nations, -- to be supplant ed by a term equally degrading and expressive : ultra-Radical faith.

Are these strictures not justified by the facts? Can any apologist or defender of Mr. Stevens point to a single declaration, in his speeches, conversations, or writings, wherein he has fixed any conditions, upon the fulfilment of which he would consent to the re-admission of the Southern States ! In a recent interview with the Editor of the Union Springs (Ala.) Times, the details of which have been generally published and in no particular denied, the enquiry was propounded: "If the Southern States should reconstruct in the most Radical sense of the reconstruction programme, should establish schools to which whites and

blacks should be indiscriminately admitted, &c., &c., would you then vote to admit their representatives, who can take the iron clad oath, into Congress !" The answer of the old reprobate was an indignant neg-

Again, we ask, when will this one sided

NORTH CHEOLINA RAILROAD.

We are glad that Mr. Webb, the President of the N. C. Ratiroad, has so promptly responded to the article of "A Stockholder. request into these columns a day or two ago, from the Charlotte Times. If we had supproject that the officers of the Road were not fully prepared to meet the charge of "A Stockholder," we should not have published his article, but sent it directly to them, expecting a suitable reply. Believing that whatever they had done they could turned a reason for, we do! not be state to publish it, feeling as indignant, as Mr. Webb appears to be, at the intimation of "A Stockholder," that the Sentine/ would cloak a wrong in the North Carolina Railroad, or anywhere else, from mercenary or trivial motives. Nor did we fail to remital him that his course towards the officers of the Road was unjustifiable, in failing, first, to call their attention to any delinquency or evil that might exist, before

We presume Mr. Webb's reply will be ontirely satisfactory to all, yet no one can be blancel for supposing an error or fault to exist somewhere when there was one a discrepancy in the face at each end of a line of travel Mr Welds explains it

We have no permitty interest in any of er master. the Railroads, but, regarding them as the although the receipts of the North Carolina pared with the receipts of the previous vear, yet the past year a administration of the expenditures has been so judicious as not have no doubt, and that had feeling has to have involved the Road seriously.

this suggestion about way freight and travel was made from an anxiety to promote the interests of the Road, after having heard of the falling off in its receipts. We had little or no knowledge of the present rates. and supposed they were not greater than treight short distances on the Road, that the high face and rates would not justify it. We believe it is a mistaken policy of all our Roads to put way freight or fravel at such rates as to compel travellers and producers. Johnston, and Jus. H. Harris, of Wake, are to keep themselves or their produce at home. exceptions, so far as we know. The true policy is to encourage, in every way, the need the Rail Road in preference to all other means of converance, both for travel and treight short distances. In this was the Real Reads become wonderful propetters to enterprise and the production of

every throng which community is market We have leave to correct, our friend, Mr. Webb, in regard to the prices of newspapapers. Ten dellars a year was the uni torin price for Daily newspapers before the war in the State and \$5 for Semi-weeklies, and advertisme rates, are really lower, altogether, than before the war. There were exceptions to the cute, but we speak of the general rule. The reason is obvious. The comparatively small subscription, which any Daily or Semi-weekly or Weekly, of good size and conducted with energy, has in this State, obliges the proprietors of our news papers to charge somewhat higher than they desire to do. It the press in North Carolina received the encouragement which it does in States North of us if would be far more preditable to us to issue at \$6. than to require \$10 under present circum there was any reasonable ground to hope for large in rease of readers, our plain poliex would be to a law the poor

Lot the Poon Stone, A lake number of the New York Technic discussing the live. The delays of the government to reraces says. "Black woman are ignorant of the meaning of social respectability; black men, at least those of the sea islands are not anticiently homenized to discriminate who never sore, much less "set, a squadron between metrice and incress." This is all most as laid as Helier's "Not sque."

> These indications are significant. The Radio al Un recover deve no more real regard for the overo the for the could of the Atricas wild We do not entichate that Helper Blan of expelsion will be immediabove taken reported to spearly, for the reason. that the mercal payers in those as a voter, It record on however that there who under a smulative of philanthropy, freed the slaves was not be restricted in their future dispositioned them by any considerations

> I MEKINGM OF ELECTIONS - Last Idition, cit's now illustrations. The action of the House of Representatives in the case of the members elect from Kontucky.

CANADA On the fourth day of the pres ent month, the new government, called the thy Donathon of Canada," went into operation, ----

the the President texthe Senate, should ling special order: there be a quotum in Congress this week. in Mexico, Hayla Consul General to Hayana ommissioner of Agriculture, and several odictors and assessors of taxenus, and normasters. It is quite certain that Mr. laymond will be renominated for Austria. Mr. Bancrott's name will, of course, be sent in for the Prussian mission, and probably General Thomas Kilby Smith for consul to Havana; but it is not at all certain what nominations will be made for the remainder of the positions named. Washington Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

For the Sentinel.

MESSAS. EDITORS :- I am an interested reader of the Daily Seatinel, and derive from it much profit and pleasure. Your elipping on "Turnips" from "A. B." to the Hillsboro' Recorder would, of itsell, pay me for a year's subscription. That article or the cultivation, use and preservation of the turnip, was evidently furnished by a practical man who thoroughly understood his

Equally refreshing was it to me to read cour editorial in the same issue, headed "The White Man's Party "

I am glad that you are enabled to say, as on do, that you are a stranger to such a fact as that the negroes in this State are arrayed against the whites. I am sor, y that there are those who differ with you. Gov. Vance in his letter to the Edgecombe, and Nash Committee of colored men, intimated as Nor are there wanting writers, who are charging that the object of the Repullicans of North Carolina is to array the blacks, in solid body, against the whites It is even predicted that a war of races will certainly result in consequence.

If any do try to array tace against cave, it certainly is no intelligent triend of the black man. The latter, four millions in number, out of thirty-five millions in the United States, and outnumbered two to one in this State, would surely be overcome and crushed in any collision of races-political or phys-

lishers of truth and as patriots, to say if you know of any man or set of men, who are trying to array blacks against whites, or slaves against former masters. I have had much to do with the black man - both as a slave and as a freeman. By the law I have is my equal. I have neither seen nor heard of the attempt of any man to array black against white, or former slave against form-A SEISCIGIED

Our correspondent some to labor under right arm of the State in the work of recurrence the impression, that we admitted that we peration and prosperity, we confess to a knew of no case in which efforts had been deep analety that they shall be managed so made to array the black against the whites. as to promote, in the highest degree, that | This is a mistake. Our position was, that end. We are highly pleased to learn that, we did not know, or had not sufficient evidense to believe that the black- of the South Railroad fell off creatly the past year, com had arrayed themselves, in a body, against the whites. That efforts have been made. and are making, to effect this object, we been engendered among some of the blacks by these efforts, especially towards their old masters and towards men of strong South eru feelings, cannot be questioned. The speeches of almost every white Northern man or foreigner, and the private conversations held with the blacks by them, are calany other Road, yet we had heard rendered, culated to do this. Nor have Southern Radis an excuse for not travelling or sending | icals been onekward in endeavoring to stir up strife, not so much perhaps by a direct effort to alienate the race, as by false and insulting attacks upon those Southern whites who differ with them Mr E W Pon, of

> The anxiety of the blacks to hear Radical peakers, their disposition to go miles and needect their work to hear them, and the tone of their conversations, indicate that the blacks have been persuaded to believe that the Republicans are their only friends, and the blacks are arraying themselves against the whites. The diabolical murders recently occurring in Lenoir and Jones Counties (in the latter case where even infant children were killed,) are the legitimate results of Radical teaching and teeling, and will go far to confirm many in this opinion. Gov. Vance, in his letter to the blacks of Edgecombe and Nash, simply expressed his fears, that these efforts had produced a more general influence upon the colored people, than we believed had been the case. Whether he or we were right, time only can prove. As yet, we cannot believe because we are unwilling to do so, that any general feeling of this sort prevails among the colored people. Certainly, if they know their true interests, they never would abandon their old and lone tried friends, until they had the very best explence that they had become hustrie. Their freedom has brought with it care and anxiety and a struggle to construct and taxation bear as hard unon them as upon the whites. But who is it that employs them, who cares for their condition and enables them to struggle with these hard times, but the very men whom they are taught to despise as their enemies f + ...

The Boston Post recently disposed of Sher idan in this way:
"General Sheridan's letter to General Grant in reply to an order to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, is as cool a specimen of self-assurance as has come unonr observation for many a year. He regrets to differ with the President, but says shall be governed by his own judgment in the administration of the law until positively directed to the contrary. Attorney General Stanbery, General Sheridan virtual ly decides, is hardly capable of comprehend ing the effect of his opinion, or else he is teckless of the public welfare. In short little Phil, runs his sword right through instructions and suggestions from his supe riors at Washington, and seems resolved to callop to the front and give communds without regard to any other authority. Aren't we having more of this than is beal-

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA. - The "gal Pate a tember of nonmeations will be I lant Phil. Sheridan" has issued the follow-

NEW OBLEANS, LA., June 29, 1867. The President of the United States having expressed the opinion that the time given for the registration of the State of Louisiana is not long enough, the time is hereby ex-tended until further orders.

By command of P. H. SHERIDAN, Mail General. Geo, L. Hartsuff, Assl. Adjutant General. A bridal dress in Paris cost 12,000 francs.

It was white silk scolloped, bordered, sat-ined, founced, laced, trimmed with pearls,

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4th., 1776.

UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE

THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN Wires, in the course of human events, it

becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent espect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident

that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are tife, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are in-tituted among men, deriving their just were to from the consent of the opported ; that, destructive of these ends it is the right of institute new government, laving its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happine - Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causs, and, accordingly all experience hath own that mankind are more disposed to hich they are accustomed. But when a ong train of abuses and neurpations, pur locien to reduce them under absolute dev otism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such been the patient sufferance of these polonic- and such is now the necessity which can train-them to after their former systems of government. The history of the present king of firest Britain is a history of repeated injuries and assirpations all hav-ing in direct object the schablishment of an absolute treamy over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a can

He has refused his assent to laws the nost wholesome and necessary for the pub ic good

He has forbalden his Governors to pas laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when se uspended, he has utterly neglected to at tend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the secommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislatureexight anestrouble to them, and formulable to

He has called too they legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative house repeatedly for opposing with manly firm ness his invasions on the rights of the peo

He has refused for a lone time after such lissolutions to cause others to be elected whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the peopl at large for their exercise - the State rei mg, in the meantime, exposed to all the

He has endeavored to prevent the popul lation of these States for that purpose of structing the laws of naturalization of for igners, refusing to pass others to encourage their magration hither, and raising the con litions of new appropriations of lands,

He has abstructed the indusinistration of stice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges adependent on his

will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries, He has sected a vault stude at new offices, and and lather scarms or others to harass our

He has kept among so, in times of peace,

He has affected to gender the military inteendent at and superior to the evil Lower He has combined with others to subject us to a purisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws -giv ing his assent to their acts of pretended leg-

Far quartering large ledges at armed troops

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitions of these States

For cutting off our trade with all parts of For imposing later in as rething our one

For deprising us, in many cases, of the ben-

nts of the trial by jury;

For transporting us beyong seas to be tried for pretended offences; For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establish ing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it

at once an example, and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies. For taking army our charters, abolishing our most rainable lives, and alterna, junda-

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves, invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here

declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances crucity and perfiely scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation He has constrained our fellow-citizens,

taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the execu-tioners of their triends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands, He has excited domestic insurrections

among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the me Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

every stage of these oppressions, have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions bave been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince, whose character is thus marked | THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN by every act which may define a tyrant, is

sufit to be the ruler of a free people Nor have we been wanting in attentions to from time to time of the attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable ju risdiction over us. We have reminded them of the viroumstances of our emigrathe political bands which have connected tion and settlement here. We have up them with another, and to assume among pealed to their notice justice and magninearly, and as have conjusted them to the tier of our common kindred, to discrease interest our connexions and correspond They, ton, have been dear to the of judica and of communicating We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies

in war, in peace, triends. We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colenies solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political con nexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent conclude peace; contract alliancesuffer, while orils are sufferable than to lish commerce, and to do all other nets and right themselves by abobelong the form to Dines which independent States may of right do. And for the support of that de chiration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually and our sacred honor

HELPERS ROOK

The New York Tedron, in a note. Helper's new book in which the negtor tore is brutally almsed, refers to the volume which Helper published in 1837 under the ume, the Tecloric says, "secured a very large sale" at the North, on account of the sentimouts it diffused. It was a bitter value of tion of slaveholders, and in that was very not all. "He took no pains," says the Tribute, "to conceal in his Crisis' his Hatred alike of the slaveholder and the Af-

the South were received, we relet to the numerous Northern citizens in logh place who endorsed it at the time. Subscriptions Mr. Seward, in a published letter, June 28th, 1857, said, "I have read it with deep attention. It seems to me a work of great marif members of Congress certifical that they conditionally endorse" the scheme of scattering Helper's book broadcast over the hand, Among these endorsers were Speaker Colley. Senator Sherman and F. E. Spinner, (whose name is on all the Treasury notes.) Amount dots those who also earnestly recommended the

Churlow Weed and John C. Underwood We have seen how the Tribune now ave that the book thus warmly endorsed by these men 'took no pains to conceal 'seconful hate of the blacks.' And we square ted a few days ago from the book itself, where it denotinced the negroes as an "abominable" and "odious" race "who ought to be builed headlong from the fair face of the earth ! These were the sentiments which, in '1857, the abolitionists were so londly applanding : - hatred of black and white alike. This was the book they were printing and scattering by the hundred le it any wonder that the North ern people, thus poisoned against the negroes. retuse to allow the handful of colored persons among them to vote ! Is it not palpable that their impositions upon the South, are out of no love for the negro f And yet many of our colored people are permitting them elves to be decrived and led by the by these men, who love united in declar ing them an "odous" and abominable" race. who ought to be swept off the face of the Instead of making common cauce with their neighbors, they are letting such abuse of them a few years ago, set them against those with whom they ought to be on friendly terms, and whose local interests are the same with theirs - Richmond En

The Hon. B. H. Hill, one of the able of men Chronicle a series of dequent and powerful sucrepresent would be shot within twenty articles, entitled "Notes on the Situation." | tour hours after conviction by court martial He opposes the voluntary acceptance of the In accordance with this decree, Generals Military Bills. In his 5th number he says Ortega and Salazar and several Republicans, "As a people we lave but little scarcely enough to prevent starvation. All the world October 13, were, in a few days, summarily seems to be moving to send bread to keep executed, notwithstanding that it was probus alive. What a curious people we are fiscation! The same train I riogs the bread to feed, the officer to oppress, and the emissary to breed strate and to rob."

Gen. Wayer Swayne, the Satrap, bullying over Alabama, has issueda general order, No. en thousand or less, suspending a law of the State which imposed a stamp stuty on agreed to withdraw all the French troops official documents, relative to the collection from Mexico by November, 1866, while the of pensions, bounty, and oack pay of Federal soldiers. He has also repeated a law im posing a license tax on the sale of illustrated of Alabama and not in a foreign Statesuch as Harper's Weekly Journal of Civili zation. Swayne would be well employed as that scaport of Matamoras. This first signews agent for Harper and should by all means start a stand at once. He might by a series of other successes of the Repubthen get the agency for "my two papers both bleans, which reduced the territory subject

A MUCH-NEIDED INVESTION. - We have been shown a patent horse-shoe which must fulled in consequence of the death of Lancertainly supersede the old system when it guet, in February. The official announceble orgen known to the public. It entirely dispenses with nails, being fastened on the toot by means of an elliptical band, entirely on the outside of the boof, and yielding readily to its growth. The form of the shoe also tends to a lateral expansion. It has been exhibited to the officers of the War Department for the purpose of introducing it into the cavalry and artillery service of the United States - Chronicle.

FERDINAND OF MEXICO.

The Engager Maximilian was the son of our British brethren. We have warned them, Archduke Francis Charles of Austria and Princess Soubia of Bayaria. He was born on the 6th of July 1832. In 1846 he enter ed the Anstron navy . On the 27th of July 1859, he married the unfortunate Maria Ca botta a daughter of the late King Leopold 1, of the Belgians He was appointed Ad mital and Commander in chief of the Austeran navy in 1850, and retained this post tion intil his acceptance of the Mexican crown During his administration of this high office by introduced many important reforms in the navy, and left his post smid of Slexuro by the Assemblea de Notables on tollowing in an interview at his castle of Miramar, near Trieste, with the Mexican deputation, with despatches to him to request his assumption of the imperial office, dent upon the will of the Mexican people. In his reply to the address of the deputation he said :

"Aithough the mission of maintaining the welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with fee institutions, is a most noble one, I must, nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spentaneous expression of the will of the whole batton. I must make my acceptator of the throne dependent on a olehoute of the whole nation." With this answer the Mexican delegation

termord here with the estensible object of procuring a popular vote in tavor of the pro-posed empire, but in the scattered and disturbul state of the Mexican people, to obis vidently impracticable. With this repre sontation the delegation again visited Maximilian, and on the 10th of April he expressed himself satisfied that "the time to Miramar was confirmed by the immease majority of your compatriots, and title of The Impending Crisis. That vel that he might, with good right, consider house'd the legitimate cheet of the Mexican people" Immediately afterwards a process of the acceptance of the crown of agreeable to the abolitionists. But this was terview, and a convention between France and Mexico was entered into. Soon after this interview Maximillan started for Mexscornful hate of the blacks." We are bound lico, stopping at Rome to receive the beneto suppose that this, too, was very grateful doction of the Pope upon the enterprise, to the multitudes who bought his book. On May 28th he landed at Vera Cruz, and Sunday, June 12th, entered the city of rican, was the actuating sentiment of also Mexico. He immediately commenced or-

ganizing a new Government, and to afford him a basis of action, he adopted every beastly assaults on both white and black in the South were received, we refer to the nu-population and resources of the different merous Northern citizens in high places, sections of the country, and an insight into the national character. In order to initiate were taken up for distributing a hundred good feeling, shortly after his installation thousand copies of a compend, gratuitously, in the capital he conceded a general amnesty to all prisoners condemned for political offences, and some other classes of of tenders. He also sent immediately to Jus , yet accurate in statistical information rez and the Republican leaders, inviting and logical analysis." Sixty-eight abolition | them to attend a conference in the capital for the purpose of discussing a plan for the tions a tablishment of the Empire. This met with a contemptuous refusal from Jua-From the first the financial question

was the most difficult with which Maxi circulation of the book, were Horace Gardey, Indian had to meet, and a committee which be appearated tailed from ignorance of the recomment condition of the country to insticute any available measures for pecuniary About the middle of August, Maximilian started on a tour of observation, inending to go as far as Zacatecas. Previous to his departure he removed the centorship from the press. On the 8d of November b addressed a letter to his Minister of State. Velasquez de Leon, in which he announced a determination to treat as outlaws the armed adherents to the Republican Government, and commanded all "functionaries, magistrates, and military authorities of the nation to pursue and annihilate them by all means in their power." Financial troubles continued to embarrass the Emperor, and to these were added fresh complications arising from the demands of the ecclesiasthe let the restoration of church property cont's a cot during Liberal administration These demands the poverty of the Empire competied him to refuse, and thus he offended the Church party and the Pope. On Oc today 2 1865 believing that Juarez, when street out of Chehuahus, had taken refum in the United States, Maximilian issued men as Underwood, who endorsed Helper a postantation autouncing the departure of Reputation President from Mexican and and declaring his cause utterly lost, and that the struggle in future will be be to an impost man and paper of criminals and tandit- " This proclamation was immediately followed by an Imperial decree processing the most vigorous measures against parties in arms against the Governof Georgia, is publishing in the Augusta ment, and declaring that when captured

being captured at Santa Anna Amaltan on

reg's reported abandonment of his cause was

then known by the Emperor that Jua-

the year 1866 opened with the Republic in so crushed and mutilated a condition as to be scarcely recognizable, but soon the It pulsicans were greatly encouraged by the convention between France and the United States, by which the Emperor of Franci United States, on the other hand, informed Frame that she might rely upon our friend stop and neutrality. Gradually the Repubhome gamed important advantages, until, in the latter part of June, General Mejia found himself compelled to surrender the impornal detent of the Imperialists was followed to Maximilian's control to a very small portion of the country. An effort to delay the financial ruin of the country by the app ment of M. Languet as Minister of Finance ment of the determination of Louis Napo-leon to withdraw all the French troops in-duced Maximilian to dismiss the Liberal-members of his Cabines and lean again en-

is and Rome was not only unsuccessful, but entirely broke down the health of the Empress, who became insure: An attempt to reate a native army led likewise to no resoft. On August 16th, on celebrating the anniversary of Mexican independence, Max imilian still promised to defend his throne to the last; but on October 22d, he left the capital, as was generally supposed, with a design to emback at Vern Cruz tok Europe, and to abdicate. But this design was prevented by Mushai Bazaine, who insisted that the Emperor must first abdicate before he could it ave the country. Soon after Maximitian yielded to the entreaties of the chiefs of the Conservative party and resolved to stay. In a proclamation dated Decem

ber 5, he expressed a wish to convoke a Na-tional Congress on the most liberal basis, so that all parties could participate in the election; but this proclamation met with no response from the liberal leaders. Thus, at the cione of the year, the Empire was in a desperate condition, the whole of the counwith the exception of the cities of Mexico, Queretaro, and Vera Croz, being practically to the hands of the Republicans, The del arture of the French troops, which was compacted in the first month of the curtent year, was soon followed by an entire collapse of the Empire. When the Repub

lican forces on all sales victoriously advancol upon the capital, Maximilian concen-trated his troops at Queretare and placed himself at their head. But gradually the Liberals surrounded the entire Imperial army, which was besieged in Queretaro, and finally the Emperor with his entire force had to surrender. In compliance with a request from the Emperor of Austria, our overnment intercested for the life of Maxi milian, but, as it seems, in vain, for, accord ing to the despatches which we publish this morning, the unfortunate Prince was shot

on the 19th, instant, A sketch of Maximilian, recently published in the Tribune, says of his personal

Maximilian is rather above the middle beight, well proportioned, with powerful, high, square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and mustache of the same color, a small mouth and excel lent teeth, with a good tempered smile per petually on his countenance. He has light due eyes, and a most benevolent and anin-

ble expression of countenance.

In dress he is always scrupulously neat. A black frock coat, light-colored pantaloons, white yest, and a small black necktie usu ally constituted his morning costume, while in the evening, at dinner-parties, receptions &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very sel fom don ned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state ren-dered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a general of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican contume, always adopting it when on horseback or in the country, also when travelling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band round it, or sometimes a plain white French wide awake hat of very large cfreumference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color andsomely embroidered, and black pants, with double rows of silver buttons the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding-dress was like the the country, namely, jacket, vest, and pants of buff-colored leather, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and organ like the others .- N. Y. Tribune.

MAIL SERVICE AT THE SOUTH,-We un stored as before the war, which went into operation on the 1st instant, includes one thousand routes, and is as completely under contract with responsible parties as at any former period. No effort has been spared by the Department to furnish the very best service in regard to the frequency of trips and best connections, so that efally webbed with post-offices.-National

Intelligencer. The papers throughout the South are ur ging registration with great earnestness, and appear much more anxious for resonstruction inder the laws of Congress than those who enacted the laws. The greatest obstacles to reconstruction at the South are the sentiments avowed by Stevens, Butler, and men of their class, making new demands and throwing uncertainty over whatever action the South may take .- Docton Post.

The Federal Union, published at Rocheser, Minusota, says in its issue of the 22d

"A very intelligent gentleman, connected with a prominent Business house in Milwau kee, and a decided Republican in politics, proclaimed it as his own opinion, in this proclaimed it as his own opinion, in this city, a lew days since, that a repudiation of the bonds and paper money issued by the Forteral Government was inevitable, and that a proposition, if submitted to the peo-ple of Wisconsin to morrow to pay or re-pudiate, would be decided in favor of the atter alternative."

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is said to be lying at the point of death. He is nearly eighty years of age, and was appointed from the State of Georgia. In the event of his death, there will be no vacancy on the bench, as the law provides for a reduction of the number of judges to six.

Political excitement is running high throughout Tennessee. Governor Brown ow rules with a stern will and has set aside the registration in every discret that does not locline toward his radical views. In one district where his friends registered the first two clays and his opponent the two succeeding frays, he set usine all but the first two days. He holds the cards and will car-

THE VICTIMS OF FASHION .- (Jones has been telling Robinson one of his splitting stories.) Robinson— Ya'ss-it's very funny!" Jones - "Then why the dence don't you laugh (" Robinson- "My clear fellab, I would with pleasure, but I dare not display any emotion-these trousers are so tremen dously tight "- Fun.

The abolition of capital punishment was provided for by a bill recently introduced to the Conne. tient House of Represents tives; but that body, after mature discussion, defeated the bill by a vote of \$7 to 99.-It is evident that the people of Connecticut are not yet prepared to do away with hang-

Prentice says lits a pity that the elections in the South cannot take place at this time for although the negroes are strong now tirely on the Clurch party, which agreed to supply the immedia a wants of the Governthey will be stronger in the dog days.

ment by a loan of several millions. His ef-tort to retain a part of the expeditionary "Do you understand me now," thundered a country pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand, "I've got an ink-ling of what you mean," replied the boy.