## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

"THE SENTINEL."

The events of the next twelve months will be intensely interesting, and of all-absorbing importance to the people of North Carolina, What these events will be, and what are to be their results, no human being can tell. All of us can but hope and desire that they will tend to advance and perpetuate constitutional liberty and the harmonious union of the whole of the United States.

The Sentinel will continue to advocate and promote the restoration and reconstruction of the Southern States, at the earliest possible moment. This is necessary, in or ler to the existence and prosperity of these States, if not of the entire Union.

It is of the first importance that every man be fully informed of passing events. Every man should take at least one paper, If possible, all should take one newspaper printed at the Capital of the State.

We design making the S atiael particularly desirable on account of its news department, both local and general, and on account of its special devotion to the material and moral interests of the people of North Carolina. Politics will be a secondary matter to the circulation of news. We are still devoted to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union, and will co operate with those who labor for effecting that object. We shall obey "the powers that be," and observe the laws, whether civil or military, or wheth er we approve them or not.

All our friends, in all parts of the State, now that the mails are being more extended, are specially requested to aid in the circulation of the Scatinel. It shall continue to maintain a conservative spirit, and will labor to do justice to all men and all classes

As a special inducement to circulate the Weekly, which is a large sheet, filled with reading matter, and certainly equal to any of its cotemporaries, we will furnish it to clubs of five, ten or twenty persons, at \$1. for six months, to each person. Single subscribers will be required to pay \$3 per an

The Daily Sentinel, both the morning and evening edition, contains the latest telegraphic dispatches received up to the time of going to press.

The Semi-Weekly, a large, well filled sheet, contains also the latest news received up to its publication, - the inside, on the day of publication, being a fac simile of the inside of the Daily on that day

# THE CONGRESS.

it may deem essential to reconstruction on the leaders of the Republican party, and the it abolish the present State governments does special instructions from the Bureau it is to be hoped that it will make no at very necessary. We fear that some of them It will be remembered that Santa Anna was tempt to establish quaricivil governments, the not step or their demands at equality be served in the harror of Vera Cruz, by an to be administered by that clasthe States, who are chiefly clamorous right to rule the country—they understand sons are incompetent, intellectually and in a whole man's best in a word, they mean morally, and the District & Communities the obliteration of all social, moral, politi-If the present State governments are illegal, ery. When advised of the probable results trict Commanders. If we are to have mili | leave to call the attention of Gen Miles to tary rule administered by Congress, through the agency of the District Commanders, botter let that rule be entirely military .-This will avoid all complication, and will relieve the District Commanders of the disagreeable task of selecting successors from those, who are barred really because of their former connection with secession and rebellion, or total unfitness for the civil offices | Such conversation is seriously reprehensible, to be filled. If out-and-out, continuous but we have heard nothing like it. We beconsistency throughout the war as loyal men to the United States government, be the rule or test of filling offices under the fully informed of his duty, and the officers new regime, then it will be impossible to procure competent men for them

What Congress designs doing, we hope it will do promptly, and that it will say what it means, and mean what it says. If, after two years cogitation upon the subject, it cannot arrive at a finality—if it cannot suit itself, (for no one ever dreamed that it wanted to suit the Southern people,) then it would be better, at once, to abandon all ideas of settlement, until the present race of Southern whites die out or leave the country

HERE ARE Wendell Phillips' views as the duty of Congress. They read very much as if they were the utterances of the South ern Radical newspapers :

"Sweep out of the way, by express de claration and enactment, all these shams and spectres of pretended State govern-Increase, if necessary, the military force at the South. Let no village, howev or distant, no man, however obscure, be able to escape its all-present control. Propose such amendments to the Federal Con-stitution as shall render needless this vigilast supervision of, and vexatious interfer ence with, State laws relating to the negrorace. By appropriate clauses cut down grand integer of nationality." State sovereignty to such small dimensions as shall leave no ground for race hatred and class legislation to stand upon.

All these measures are needed in order that wholesome laws may have free course to run. But the break water against which ssional action beats in vain is not the Dismayed, although embittered, the South left to itself, would be on its knees. The traitor in the White House .

the nation's obstacle and the rebel's hope Unless Congress deliberately intends to waste the next two years, and risk defeat in 1868, it will impeach and remove the inveterate and besotted rebel, and relieve us from the incubus of him and his Cabinet.

The organization of the negro Radical party South costs about fifty millions of dol-lars a year to the Federal Government.

### BURKAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS. HD'QRS ASST. COM'ER STATE OF N. C.,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 1, 1867. Circular, No. 13.

In view of the new relations now being inaugurated for the development and eleva-

tion of the colored people, and the necessity of good advice and aid which a people long accustomed to the advantages and privileges of a free nation should extend to those who are entering a new sphere of life, it is considered the duty of those whose official positions bring them in contact with this class to render such assistance in the work now going on, and endeavor, by all means, to encourage, counsel and help in the preliminaries incident to the entranchisement of the colored people. .

The Officers and Agents of the Bureau in this State are reminded that it is made an important part of their work to inform all freed people of their rights and privileges conferred upon them by the Government, prominent among which is their right of

It is of great importance that all should be duly informed of this right, and the importance of its exercise. They should be tangut the necessity of a prompt and thorough registration, and be assured that they will be protected and every facility of fered to carry out the intention of the

To this end Officers and Agents will use their best efforts to thwart designing per sons to any attempt to impede registration to prever both intimidations or promises in any an every guise. It is known | that threats of violence and gross misreprentations have been used in order to deceive these people, and all such cases coming unnotice as in any way tending to interfere or impede the operations of the law will be at once reported to these Head Quarters.

Officers and others charged with these duties will exercise great caution in carry ing out these matructions, taking care that their advice be tempered with judgment and impartmitty. Every encouragement will be given to loster industry, particularly at this season, when so much depends upon a

proper care of crops
These directions, to those whose duty at is to see that all rights guaranteed by the Government are properly enforced, must commend the packy is to each and every person in the general welfare and progress of all classes, and it is hoped that they may meet with an approval which will greatly facili tate the future welfare of the citizens of the

By command of Col. NELSON A. MILES. Brevet Major General, Assistant Commis-

JACOB F. CHUR.

Brevet Lieutemant Colonel, A. A. Gen. We are indebted to Gen. Miles for the foregoing order, which we publish for the benefit of all concerned.

It is very proper that the Freedmen shall be fully instructed in their rights and duties. Some of those, who possess rather more than the ordinary intelligence among Several days must elapso before Congress - them, need very special and very wholesome will fully consider and act apon its new instructions. Their notions are far in selprogramme of reconstruction. Whether it vance of what purport to be the instrucwill adopt any ultra measure, beyond what thous received from the Bureau or most of a firm Radical basis, is not known. Should state of feeting among many of them tenagainst the civil governments now in exist equality and I alon to mean nothing short ence. Our reason for this is, that such per or rating at a white man's table and sleeping it is clear that Congress cannot make new of such estate of things, they plainly intilegal ones, by the appointment of the Dis | mate that they court collision. We beg

Gen Miles siludes to one thing, about which we presume he must have teen misinformed He says, "it is known that threats of violence and gross misrepresentations have been used, in order to deceive these people, &c." Surely no responsible white man has been guilty of such conduct. lieve that every man entitled to register and vote, whether white or black, should be of the Bureau, it appears to us, in this respect, at least, would serve their country and fill their offices to advantage and very properly, if they would take pains to let white people know their duty in this matter, as well as the colored people. For our part, we do what we can to of their duty, without regard to color,

In America, alone, each citizen is a soy ereign, a part of the grand integer of nation-On this, the nation's birthday, then let us all swear new allegiance to the great principles which the nation represents, reonce in the benefits which it confers, and gain new zeal in their maintenance,-Cincinnati Gazette, (Rad ) 4th

"Each citizen" may be a "sovereign," and a part of the grand integer of nationality," but there are a large number of people, down this way, who can't see it in that light. They probably will be unable to appreciate the grandiloquence of the Gazette, until it can show how a distranchised man can be a "sovereign," or how a people, who are not allowed representation, can constitute "a part of the

# REGISTRATION

Our cotemporary, the Norfolk Firginian counsels the press of North Carolina to address themselves to the great question of registration with more continuous ener-We have done this, with a constancy and a zeal which, if its results are no better than those in the Old Dominion, will be labor lost. Without knowing precisely when we shall begin to register, or who shall register, we have endeavored to impress its necessity upon our whole people, and this we shall-continue to do, unless the action of Congress shall render further

### STATE ITEMS.

- Gen. Sickles has issued still another circular. Here it is:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, / CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28th., 1867. CIRCULAR.

All fines imposed by Post Courts consti uted by Circular from these Headquarters, dated May 15th., 1867, will, when the sentence has been approved by the General Commanding, be collected by the Post

In cases where information has been given any violation of existing orders, the Post Commander may award to the inform ant a sum not exceeding one fourth of the fine imposed and collected.

One half of all fines collected shall be for warded on the first day of each month, by the several Post Commanders, to the Acting Assistant Inspector General at these Headquarters, together with a summary state nent showing the amount received, disbursed and remaining on hand, with copies of vouchers. The balance will be retained and constitute a Post Civil Fund, to be dis bursed under the direction of the Post Commander in aid of the execution of the several Reconstruction Acts.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th. U. S. Infantry,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. Three negroes were arrested in Newbern, on the 4th of July, on suspicion of being the murderers of the Foscue family. They were placed in charge of the Sheriff and turned over, by him, to the

There was a vast number of negroe in Halitax on the 4th, who had assembled there to celebrate the day. They had a large procession headed by Slaughter' band from Petersburg, with banners and mottees, on one of which was a likeness of Abe Lincoln: with the words, "We are for war," inscribed around it. Some of the citizens advised the more considerate of the colored persons to withdraw this from the procession, which they did. At night they had a large ball, which was kept up all

The Goldsboro Morning Star under stands that a number of the citizens of that place have been ordered to Charleston to appear before a Court Martial in that city.

The match-game between the Base Ball Club, of Halifax, and the "Athletics," of Petersburg, which came off in the former place on the 4th, resulted in a victory for the Petersburg boys. The score stood Halifax 12, Athletic 24.

At night a splendid ball and party was given in honor of the Athletics, at which a large number of ladice and gentlemen were present. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and unalloyed enjoyment prevailed. The visitors were most heartily welcomed. and most hand-omely treated. A beautiful bospiet was presented to the Athletic Club, by the lidics of Hairbay

SANTA ANNA. THE SUSQUERASNAH make his way into Mexico. He was placed, against his protest, upon the Virginia, an American vessel, and ordered off the coast Our naval officer, no doubt, exceeded his duty and his authority in interfering in the matter at all, but his offence does not in the slightest degree palliate the subsequent conduct of the Mexican officials, Santa Anna was compelled to submit to superior force and as a prisoner he was carried to sea,-The Virginia, in fulfilment of the objects of her voyage, entered the Mexican port of Sisal. There the Mexican authorities, learn ing that Santa Anna was on board, demanded him, and, having at their disposal three gunbouts, were cuabled to enforce the demand. The commander of the Virginia protested against the outrage, and appealed to his flag, which he spread upon the cleck in front of the gangway. The Mexicans were not however to be balked, and they walked over the flag, trampling it under

The question now arises, will our govern ment quietly submit to such an insult or will it demand and enforce indemnity ! It is intimated, in the Northern papers, that the sailing of the frigate Susquehannah, with Commodore Porter on board, under scaled orders for Mexico, is with reference to the matter of reparation. We are incredulous. The power and resources, as well as the courage, of the government, appear to

haust themselves upon the people of South Artificial ice, the New York Evening "Post" says, can be made quite easily by a simple and beautiful process, of great adcipal thing required is a good air pump. On the top of the air pump set a plate con taining sulphuric acid; place a small stool in the plate, and on the stool set a small tray with water in it. Over all place a low rlass cover, fitting air tight. The pump being worked, the air is drawn out, and with the removal of the pressure the water evaporates rapidly. It soon begins to boil in consequence of the development of heat. Meanwhile the vapor, carrying the heat away Thus the water is actually frozen solid while it seems to boil. Whether the apparatus and be improved or the principle be used tor the production of ice in large quantities, remains to be proved. But if the art of manufacturing ice on a large scale shall be discovered, we may expect to see ice factories established. In fact experiments have alproduction of artificial ice at a cost much less than that of the blocks left at our

doors by the ice carts. Clark Mills, the celebrated sculptor, the designer and moulder of the equestrical statue of General Jackson, at Washington, was here last week. It is stated that he designs making a similar statute of General ee, and was here for the purpose of making that end. preliminary arrangements to

#### [From the Southern Cultivator.] COTTON SEED AS A SOURCE OF FERTILITY.

In the April number of the Cultivator, an inquirer asks the questions: "Suppose a man has 1,000 bushels of cotton seed, in what way would they most benefit his crop, put out to seed or fed to hogs put up in a cov-ered pen and kept supplied with straw and Would be not get the full benefit of his seed and manure, and several thou sand pounds of pork besides, to pay for the trouble of cooking the seed, hanling in the trash, and hauling out the more bulky ma

nure f

There can be no question that cotton seed more valuable as food for hogs, cattle and sheep, saving their droppings properly, than for manure applied directly to the field. At the same time, the best way to prepare and feed cotton seed, with a view to utilize all of its nutritive and tattening properties is a matter that deserves dis ssion. This seed contains an excess of oil as compared with its flesh forming priniples. Oil is nearly valueless as a fertilizer, at valuable, rightly used, for making far bucon, beef and mutton. It is however. not unlikely, that expressed and sold for other purposes, it may be worth more than and expressing the oil, a more concentrated article of food, or fertilizer that may be drilled in with a machine, can be obtained The hull has little value, either as food or manure, Every planter bas not a hull ing machine, nor is there an oil press ear by to prepare cotton seed in the best manner. Until these advintages are within his reach, he must study practice the art of producing something like a pound of fat bacon from every pound of cotton seed oil at his command. result can only be achieved by giving to he lorsiness of producing meat and fertility a the identation for more attention than is ow generally done. Hoping to do good and wishing not to give offens, I remark that the capital, industry, and talent of the south have been much devoted to the work of wearing out the primitive fruitful ness of the wal, steadily enlarging the area in fenceless old fields, and constantly turning a cold shoulder to every science, art and practice that sims to increase the chments of crops in all land under tence or cultitivation. Twenty years ago, this pen urged the readers of the Southern Cultivator, igh its editorial columns, to unite sound stock husbandry with legitimate planting as the best way to accumulate he essential constituents of cotton, grain and grasses, in the most needy soils. careful study and observation of two decades, aided by some practice, have confirmed the opinion that it is alike practicable and profitable to cover the present general nake iness of the land with nutrit our recu perative herbage, and soon obliterate all guilties and galled places. How grass and a thick, unctious greensward rapidly and certainly impart frontfulness to ground that was once poor and naked, I will not stop to point out. If grass did not, in the perfect onemy of Infinite Wisdom, draw the elements of rich manure from water earth and air, it would be impossible for farm stock to form their bones, flesh and nerves from grass, for these are fertilizers of known owers and value. If we can make grass graw on our old and new fields, we have at once the raw material for an almost unlim ited supply of grain, provisions, wool and because from grass we can easily extract the most concentrated and effective manures, and with these, raise cottonescal in plenticulty, that every farmer It is as thousand byshels"

permanent operation Oats and peas abound in flesh forming substances, to which cotton seed is deficient Hence, it a farmer were to look 50 pounds of cotton seed, 50 pounds of pers, 50 pounds of costs together for logs, the compound, well mixed, would be more economical and profitable food than 150 pounds of either boiled and ted alone, while the manur would be improved in quality by the compeas, are easily raised, and their straw, prop rly cured and housed, are valuable in rais ing tarm stock. Suppose a farmer has a piece of low ground where water accumulates more or less from higher land and evaporates. By this evaporation, it unaoi-tably leaves agricultural salts behind which it held in solution. This surface, planted partly in cotton, and partly in corn, seas and oats, would yield up its agricultu al salts to these growing crops. Their seeds in the mass, would contain not a little of the fertilizing atoms known to science and farm They will, therefore, make, if duty husbanded and applied, any commo poor upland yield remunerating crops of wheat, clover, cotton, timothy or corn - Now, it would be bad economy to apply grain and cotte seed directly to this upland as manure, but let the farmer cock these seeds properly and extract what most he can, and carefully apply the large residue as rich, unwashed food of plants. are many conditions of poor suls in which the fertilizers, from the seeds named, wilproduce more corn, cotton, oats and pear on grew on the first named field. This would be impossible, did not the same All. wise and Almighty power that gives to one seed the functions and properties that develop a thousand seeds, make manure equally reproductive for the sustenance of corn, and other plants. As the vegetable and animal kingdom for support, it is obviens that mature's base in this grand affin is equal, in all respects, to the whole vital ized superstructure. No man can properly craim to be a good practical planter or for died the reproductive force which exists in the mineral elements of plants and anomals.

as common at the time on plantations. By

its value for feeding purposes and as a ferti-

fizer, there will be more clear profit on the

but and a benefit done to the farm in place

of an unjury Such planting will pay as

Dust and Girls - A lew Sabbaths since Eda was, at her own request, allowed to go to Sabbath School, her first time, and ther she learned the startling intelligence she was made of dust. Little Eda's mi was fully impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her fre quent reference to the subject, in the shape questions answerable. This morning, however, she propounded a stunner, which brought down the house. Intently watching her mother sweeping, saif to learn the art she must finally practice, saying not a word, her eyes rested on the little pile of dirt accumulated by her mother's broom. Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with "Ma, ma! why don't you save the dust to

#### From the Charleston Courser. 1776 AND 1867.

To day ninety-one years ago, the then thirteen colonies, including of these now Southern States, Maryland, Virginia, Geor gia, Norta Carolina and South Carolina, by their Representatives in the Congress of the States of America, assembled, als United solved their allegiance to the British Crown dissolved all political connection between Great Britain and themselves, and declared themselves free and independent States

Relying upon the protection of the Divine Providence and pledging to each other in this cause, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, they entered that long and earnest contest which terminated in the full acknowledgment of their independ

On the 3d. September, 1783, the treaty of peace was definitely signed by which not the colonies, as a nation, but each of them was declared to be a free, severign and in The words of the first article are as fol-

"Article I. His Britannie Majesta ac knowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Convania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be tree, sovereign and independent Statethat he treats with them, as such , and for himself, his heirs and successors relinquishes all claims to the government, property and territorial rights of the same and every part

These States, thus separate and equality sovereign, appoint of departes to meet in Philadelphia in May, 1787, for the purpose of framing a Com lithtion, in the words of the instructions to those from South Caro lius, tadequate to the actual situation and inture good cov rament of the Confederate

This was framed, and upon being ratified and confirmed by time of the States, each for itself, on the 29 h, of May, 1790, became, the Constitution of the States worldlying, and from that you to this, is the only local bond of Linon, in, or which justice is to be established, doug . Tranquility ensured, the running delicer, provided, the general welfare promoted. So the blessings of life erty secured to me to proof every State. I. Dissings of lib

and to their mear. Of the States thee ratifying, it is not a little singular. howev a diverse then opinions since, that the Commonwealths of Mas sachmetts, South Carolina, New Hampshire and New York confirmed the Constitution with reservations expressive of their view of the powers of the Federal Congress, which are to day the subject of anxious discussion. Of these New York and Virginia accompanied their ratification with an express deciaration in terms of the right of secession. The former announced as its understanding. "That the powers of Government, may be re-assumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to then happiness." The latter, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, made known "that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resume them whenseever the same shall be pervert-

ed to their many or oppression. They all concurred in the language of the Massachusetts ratification, "that all powers not repressly delegated by the alore-aid Constitution are reserved to the second States to be by them exercised." So icalous were the bounders of the Republic, to quote from the same, source, to remove the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of the good nemale of the Commonwealths and more effectually great against an undue administratum of the Fideral Government.

And to day verifies that these fears were not groundless. It is now claimed for the Federal Government that no powers are reserved the Stand or in he by them exer cisel, but that "the Government is a con polidated nationality and is independent of

the States. The Washington Chronick, the leading organ at the seat of Government of the controling party of the country, on the very eve of the anniversary of the principles of our independence, announces this without the slightest disguise as the cardinal creed by which the Constitution is to be interpreted It arraigns the statesmen who formed the Constitution, and under whose guidance the affairs of the country were so sitere-stulls conducted for over three quarters of a cen-

It asserts that the "carlier statesmen wer remiss in their duty, in not become excuessed the customery superrise by power or the mile over the States. Had thus been done nation would have been rendered to meet

This Government is a consolidate faution of the not a league or contederstion. It was etc. ted by the people, and is not people at an the States It must couped the States to have republican forms of government and govern after them when made, and it follows, as necessity, that the form granularly are not? changed without processes out the quarantees In other words, that under this latter planes. no State can change or amend its Constitu tion, in the slightest degree, without having first obtained the consent and sauction

Congress there !.. Maryland was one of the original thirteen stitution and torse I the Union under which we are living. It has never been out at the Union. Its Convention, as that of New York and other States, is now in session. revising its fundamental law. And now against the past unbroken history of the Republic from its infamy to the present must be submitted to the supervision of the Congress, at Washington, or else is without

In more direct terms that party constitotes Constitution and Government, and has effectually decroved both Referring to the State Constitution now being enact ed at Annapolis, the Circuide says are satisfied it wil- be pronounced non-Republican in form and as there was no permission given t. Marcland, to change rent trouble. the form of Govern account stand in 1789, and several changes . 2. The monder since that time without a second to the guarantor, for authority to origin operation, we spect that - it style? my severe in and independent State, to be proclaimed to be

since 1789, has not revised, altered and changed its Constitution, and it was never entertained by the wildest utter-

ances of a mad philosophy that these should | Legion of Honor-from his button bole and be submitted to Congress for its approval or jucgment.

The idea is too utterly without foundation for argument. It is only noticed becated and pressed upon a party in the country who possess at present practically the

reins of government. If any thing can arouse the land to a knowledge of the dangers which threaten its liberties and menace our whole structure of Government, it should be a doctrine like this so boldly and defiantly announced. It is true the Constitution says that Con-

gress shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. But the caning of the provision is well known .-At the time of its adoption, the country was just passing from a monarchical to a republican form of government. States were about uniting for thier mutual protection. Great fears were entertained from the intrigues and designs of foreign and antagonistic powers. The clause was inserted by which Congress, as the Representative of all the States, should stand pledged to guarantee to each the pre servation of its Republican form of govern ment, and preserve these from any attempts at monarchy or overthrow. It was intended for the protection, and not the subverthe States, or of their then sion; of acknowledged republican governments.

As the resolution originally stood, it read, That a Republican Constitution and its existing laws ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States."

In the debate which ensued in July, 1787 Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, said, "The object is merely to secure the States against ingerous commotions, insurrections and

Col. Mason said the General Government should have the right to suppress rebellion around particular States, otherwise it must remain a passive spectator of its own sub-

Mr. Gorban said that "an enterprising itizen might erect the standard of ochy in a particular State; might gather other partisons from all quarters; might extend his views from State to State, and threaten to establish a tyrnany over the whole, and the General Government be compelled to remain an inactive witness of its own destruction." Mr. Carroll thought some such provision essential, and that every State ought to wish for it.

The whole intent and meaning of this article in the Constitution was clearly to rotect the States in their respective Repubican forms of Government against riolence, either foreign or domestic.

The events by which we are surrounded re in sad contrast with the principles which

this day commemorates.
When George Washington, on the 17th. of September, 1787, transmitted to the Legislatures of the respective States for their ratification or rejection the Constitution which their Representatives had framed, he mmended it as that which would promote the lasting welfare of the country and secure her freedom and happiness.

Under that Constitution we may yet be a ree, united and happy people. But, when it shall be set uside, the pillars of the tem ple will be removed and the crumbling edifice will become a memorial of freedom, everthrown by faction.

THE AUTOMATION HORSE A WON DERFUL INVENTION

The following description of a new invention now on exhibition at the great letter published in the Charleston Courier of the 7th

"I was fortunate enough to be present yesterday evening at a private view of this wonderful invention. The throng at the exposition is so dense in the day time that any attempt to work it during the expent tion hours was impossible. Through kindness of M. de. M., whose acquaintance I made in 1858, when he was attache, at Washington, I formed one of fifty persons provided with special permits. On enterng, groups of the Cent Gardes made me think the Emperor was present, but I did not see him until the middle of the exhibition I saw among the curious, Nasmyth, of hammer celebrity, and Whitworth, arm in arm with Howe, of sewing muchine no

The iron horse bears no resemblance to its equine namesake. Imagine a trunkshaped hox about seven feet long, and wide such for a man to saddle, and about five bet high, the whole concern mounted on five wheels; the wheels concealed howyer, under the machine. It is covered oth leather, and has a sacidie, only the swiftle is very high in front and back, so that there is no chance of being unborsed. In front is a steering apparatus of the -impwhile a steel bar, which regulates the speed. If you pull it up, you start the mahim pull it higher up, you increase the speed, if you depress it, you slow until a point is reached, when the apparatus stops

- The inventor, quite a young man, conmenced winding up the machine with what sormed to be a crank motion, and as I dis uncily heard the click of the rachet, I there resupp set it was worked by a coil spring. or I have rea one since to think that I was States, which united in the Decharation of Independence, and which trained the Con- to wind it, when he mounted it, and started it by pulling up the steel bar. It moved gradually off, so that for the first minute I ould walk along side of it, but presently started at the speed of a tast horse, and in a moment, more was lost, going round the curve of the circle.

"I suppose you know the grand exposition ment, it is hold, a amounted that this of a series of concentric rings, each one devoted to a peculiar branch of industry. The ne the machine was running on was the Numero Ountre, section del Meraniques, and s among the largest, measuring some vards more than an English mile. It seemed to me to be incredible that he should have performed the circuit in two minutes and twelve seconds. A hearty clapping of hands greeted the machine as it came careering on, and gradually stopping without any appa-

"I noticed the Emperor, generally taci turn, loud in applause, clapping his bands s lustify as I did, and I was assured by M de M. that he had never seen his majesty on any occasion before show the least sign of commendation. The inventor then said in a state of constitutional anarchy ". And that he would put it up to its speed, but to the novel doctrine of heretofore unclaimed, unattempted and unheard of powers, applies equally to New York, Massachusetts and to every other State, of whatever see

The circuit was made in fifty seconds. A new salvo of applause met him as he brought the machine to where the Emperor was standing, and I must say I felt some just emotion when the Emperor took the

placed it on the young inventor's breast.
"M. told me that its endurance, if I may

ase the term, was extraordinary ; that at its highest speed it would keep on going for four hours. I was led to believe that the mechanical power was secondary in it, and that a galvanic battery was the real motive power. It is rumored that a battery of constantly increasing elements sustains the mo-tion. Anyhow the secret is well kept, the Emperor having, with the inventor, only knowledge of it. M. also told me that at Vincennes a battery of artillery was to be moved with it instead of horses.

"I may add that I saw four persons mount it, and it moved much more rapidly than would a carriage. An interesting experi ment was made as to its capability of going over rough country. Several loads of dirt were shot on the floor, and it passed over it with apparent case. One thing I remarked was that there was a perpendicular play in the wheels, and that as a difficulty was sur mounted, one wheel would be higher than the other, whilst the body was on the same

"I think that it has been placed purposely in a retired part in the exposition, and I learned this morning that the secretary of war has had it removed from the exhibi

"The inventor's name is Victor de Na

## DRIED FRUITS.

Practics.—Whether peaches are pealed or unpealed, don't wait for the fruit to become perfectly ripe and mellow, because in this case they will dry dark in color, and while a ripe peach is intrinsically better for use than a hard one, yet the demand among the buyers is universally for bright colored a hard one, yet the demand among to-buyers is universally for bright colored peaches, whether pared on unpared. And in regard to pared peaches, not only is bright color essential for ready sale at high est prices, but they should be cut as fine as a little core and patience will allow. Instead of cutting a pared peach into halves or quarters, by cutting it into ten or fifteen "quarters," and taking pains in regard to proper ripeness of the fruit, it will dry quicker, and be made more saleable. To draw a comparison between the pared peaches of Eastern Shore of Virginia, and Georgia, tin both of which States, they prepare bright and fine cut peaches,) with the pared peaches of North Carolina and Tennessee, from which States the pared peaches generally come to market, coarse cut and dried from peaches too ripe, it is only necessary to state that for the last two years, Virginia and Georgia pared peaches have brought prices me third higher than has been realized for North Carolina and Tennessee pared peaches.
All this can be obviated by care and pains. The rule of color will apply to unpared peaches as well as to pared, but is reversed entirely in regard to cut. Unpared peaches dried in halves, sell much better than when mixed with quarters, or when entirely quar ters. The difference in price ranges from

year to year, an average of fully two cents per pound more for all balves than for nixed, or quarters. Care should be taken in drying unpared peaches, to select fine large fruif, as the demand always runs for large bright halves. If dried in kilns or ovens, don't let them get burned, and in packing for market let them get thoroughly cool and dry before shipping. Don't mix different qualities in the same package, as it is almost always discovered and the sale will be based spon the poorest quality in the bar

rel or sack. ABOUT DRIED APPLES .- Select good sound truit - not ripe to mellowness. show," in Paris, we clip from a private them clean, take the cores entirely out, and will allow. Be very careful in thoroughly drying them of a bright color, and the dit ference in price obtained over the ordinary rough cut, dark-colored, and not well cored apples, will more than pay for the time and rouble of so doing. You can't make a bright colored dried apple or peach out of mellow, ripe truit, and the bright colored

ruit will always out sell the dark. DRIED CHERRIES With the seeds out carefully dried, without being burned, and packed in their natural state, will always ell well. If mixed with molasses, sugar or my other foreign substance, it is a ways discovered, and a large reduction in price is the

consequence. DRIED PLEMS, OR DAMSONS .- (Same as cherries 1 DRIED RASPBERRIES-(Natural black.) are always in demand, and will bring good

BLACKBERRIES-Have become a great sple. They should be thoroughly dried (not burned) before packed for market. If packed too soon they breed worms, become mouldy, and eventually worthless. A good many tarrels of last season's crop perished entirely by being packed too green, and a number of these unmerchantable barrels having accidentally been shipped to far Northwestern markets, the fact of their bad condition has had a prejudicial effect on Southern blackberries, which, with great

care in drying and packing this year, will DRIED ELDERBERRIES-Are not worth nding to market.

QUINCES AND PEARS-Nicely prepared by brough paring, coring and drying, cut as fine as pared peaches ought to be, will bring fair prices.

The unbridled insolence of the black popilation of New Orleans may be interred from an incident that occurred in that city last unday. A lautal, ferocious-looking negro forced his way into a car and took a seat in white lady slap. A gentleman next to her knocked the scoundred down, the negroes railed for a fight, and the car one quickly riesred. The police interfered and stopped the proceedings of the violent ne groen.

The venerable Dr. Strong, of Hartford, presiding one year in the General Associaon of Connecticut, called upon a ministerist brother as follows: "Brother Colton, Bolton, will you step this way and pray Brother Colton rose to his feet and very solemnly replied . "My dear brother Strong, you do very wrong to be making a rhyme at this solemn time."

SOME BEARD, - A Western paper tells of German who wears heard reaching below his knees, although be is nearly six teet high He is a good deal troubled in walking less he should step on it, and really does not know what to do with it. Why does he not wrap it up in his ears /- they must be long enough.

The total loss of the Austrian army in the car with the Prussians was 84,0:1 officers and men, or more than one-fifth of the men put into the field.

The New York Herald says the govern-ments of Europe will justly hold the United States responsible for Maximilian's massacre.