THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY JULY 17, 1867.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

The telegram, on Saturday, brought us the intelligence, that, after several important amendments, the Senate bill on reconstruction, from the Judiciary Committee, had been passed by the House, and sent back for concurrence.

It may be the Senate may lose its propriety and yield to the House its demand to require of all State officers the "iron-clad" oath. This cuts the Gordian Knot at once, and prevents effectively the reconstruction of the Southern States, under the Congressional Reconstruction Acts. This defers reconstruction beyond the next Presidential election, indefinitely, or to a period when the North can colonize the South with men, who can take that oath, to fill the offices necessary for the conduct of a State Government. In the mean time, it abolishes all law and rule in the Southern States, except such as will be purely military, and inaugurates first in the South, what must be ultimately the condition of all the States, a military despotism.

The offices necessary for the proper conduct of the State government in North Carolina, (and it is equally true of the other States) if the test-oath is required, cannot be filled by the citizens of the State.

The object of the House, therefore, is evidently designed to defeat reconstruction on the basis of the Reconstruction Acts until after the Presidential election, or forever.

It may design, also, to administer a rebuke to Gen. Sickles for his letter to Mr. Trumbull,—Gen. Sickles, whose knowledge of the situation in the two Carolinas, is worth more for practical reconstruction than the knowledge of the entire House who voted for the amendment.

Should such a bill pass the Congress, with the iron-clad feature, while it will be the duty of every man to *register* simply to obtain the right to vote, it will be also the imperious duty of every man to vote against a Convention and every thing else, for which the bill provides, and the House will then have secured its object. We do not, however, look for this as the ultimate action.

PUBLIC TAXES.

We learn that the returns of the lists of taxables, for 1867, by the Clerks to the Comptrolller, foot up, for 72 counties, $207,354. At the same ratio, the taxes under Schedule A of the Revenue Act, i. e. from the subjects listed directly to the list takers, will be about $250,000. Add to this the probable returns from subjects taxed in Schedule B. & C. we will have probably about $300,000—the estimate of the Public Treasurer. Considering that the disasters of the war have rendered the census of 1860 totally unreliable in its statistics, we think Mr. Battle has been quite fortunate in his conjectures as to the aggregate yield of the Revenue Act.

While this act will raise nearly, if not quite, as much as the act of 1865-'66, the rates on most of the items have been much lowered. The poll tax is only fifty cents, one half that of 1865-'66, thus relieving the very poor people who lost their all in the late war. The tax on merchandise is only one fifth, on salaries and fees one half, nett income one half, &c., &c. This result has been reached by bringing in many items of property and business pursuits heretofore untaxed, so that all classes contribute their just share to the support of the Government.

The only complaint of the Revenue act we have heard has been from liquor dealers, but their complaints are founded more on the operation of county taxation, which is, this year, for the re building of bridges, support of the poor and other purposes, very heavy. The State tax is remarkably light—ten cents on the $100 value of land, monied capital, merchandise, &c.; one half of one per cent on watches, jewelry, pleasure carriages, salaries and fees, nett income, &c.; fifty cents on the poll, &c. In fact it is the lowest revenue act since 1848. Even the tax on liquor purchases is only two-thirds what it was in 1865-6—ten per cent; Mr. Battle's recommendation of five per cent having been doubled by the Assembly.

Notwithstanding the above facts, it is charged by hungry office seekers against the present State government, that it is grinding the people down by unnecessary taxation. No government can be supported more cheaply. We have repeatedly denied the statement, made by certain *orators* in the General Assembly, that there will be a large surplus of money in the Treasury.—The $300,000, raised in the Fall of 1867, is to support the State government, until the 1st. of Oct. 1868. The orators aforesaid blundered by adding $300,000 more to be collected in the Fall of 1868, being unable to understand that this latter sum must be applied to the expenses of the year ending 1st. of January 1869. It is fortunate those orators did not fill Mr. Battle's place, as, according to their schemes, for one-half of the year the Treasury would have been as dry as the Desert of Sahara.

PUBLIC TAXES.

Our attention is called to a typographical error in our editorial of yesterday, headed "Public Taxes." In the last sentence but one, "1st. January, 1869," should read "September 30th., 1869,—that being the last day of the fiscal year. The receipts from taxes, in the Fall of 1868, must defray the expenses of the State for the fiscal year ending with September 30th, 1869, so that all the money the State will have, for the next twelve months, is the $300,000 to be collected during the coming Fall, and a small balance which will remain in the Treasury on the 1st. October next. If the General Assembly convenes in August, there will probably be no balance.

LORD CHATHAM said, in the British House of Commons, in 1770:

"Power, *without right*, is the most odious and detestable object that can be offered to the human imagination. It is not only pernicious to those who are subject to it, *but it leads to its own destruction.*"

So mote it be!

WELL-SPOKEN.

In the course of a late debate on "Reconstruction," in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, uttered the following forcible words:

"The people of the South are entirely indifferent as to whether or not you allow them to vote. They want bread. They want security to life, liberty and property. They want to be allowed to live in peace.—Give them that security. Give them rest.—Grievously have they erred, I admit, but grievously have they answered it. You punished them during the war. You punished them at the close of the war. And you have been punishing them every hour since the close of the war. Your military satraps are among them. The people have no rights. The negroes can butcher them, and do butcher them. White females are left at the mercy of the brutality of their former slaves, while if a white man inflicts the least personal punishment on a negro it is sent abroad to the country, and used as an argument for further oppressions and further injuries. Let all this stop. Let us be once more friends and brethren. Let us avail ourselves of their industry and agricultural products to revive the credit of the country, and to reduce the taxation which is now bearing us down."

It is, perhaps, stating the case too strongly, to say that the people of the South are *entirely* indifferent as to whether they are allowed to vote. As American citizens, they value, as it deserves to be prized, the *right* of suffrage, and they feel keenly the un-American and unconstitutional policy which excludes them from a voice in the Government, which taxes and makes laws for them. No people have a right to feel this deprivation more sensibly than the people of North Carolina, one of the "old thirteen," who enunciated, at Mecklenburg, those brave and true words which were subsequently plagiarized into the National Declaration of Independence.

While such is the case, however, there can be no doubt, so anxious are our people for repose and quiet, and an opportunity of repairing their shattered fortunes and developing their material interests, that they would surrender, in exchange for such an opportunity and for freedom from agitation and oppression, present and prospective, even the sacred muniment of the ballot box. Give them rest and security to life, liberty and property,—give them bread for themselves and their families,—assure to them the products of their labor in the fruits of their teeming soil,—and, so far as they are concerned, the "voting" may be done by others.

Again, perhaps, the case is extravagantly put, when Mr. Wood alludes to the deeds of lawlessness and crime that are being perpetrated with impunity by certain classes in the South, though there is much of truth in what he says. In one respect, however, he is *not* mistaken: While outrages committed by "Red Strings," so called "Southern Loyalists," negroes, &c., are glossed over or not mentioned by the Northern press and politicians, the least instance of imprudence or wrong practiced *towards* them is magnified into terrible proportions, and used as an excuse for further vindictive and grinding legislation, and as an apology for military rule and the continued exclusion of the South from the privileges and benefits of the Union. The almost uniform kindness of our people for their former slaves is entirely ignored. The fact that many of the blacks are cared for, when sick, and fed, when hungry, and encouraged to labor and to elevate their moral, educational and physical condition, by their former "*oppressors*," weighs not a feather in the balance against some unpremeditated and isolated indiscretion, or against those occasional outbreaks of passion which are common to all society,—especially society as disorganized as that in the South necessarily is at present.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

Carnot defended himself from the charge of having co-operated with the French Revolutionary Committee, in 1793, by declaring that "he went with them to impede."

Lamartine urged a similar apology, in response to the accusation that he had conspired with the Red Republicans in 1848.

Pool explains that he sought and held office under the Confederate government for the purpose of "embarrassing" it.

Thad. Stevens, and his followers, don't say it, but it is a fact that they engaged in the "War for the Union," with a secret view to destroying and subverting the Union.—Pool and Stevens were more successful than their Gallic exemplars.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Republican paper, publishes a long account of an interview with the President, held a few evenings since. The following is the concluding portion of the letter:

"I have not written it for the purpose of making out "a good case" for the President, and must leave the reader to judge himself whether it accomplishes that object or not. My own impressions as the result of the interview are these: That the President, whatever may be his opinions of the constitutionality or the propriety of the military law, never had any other purpose with reference to it than that of enforcing it justly and properly; that if he feels a little vexed when he finds Major Generals who never read a law book running a tilt with such a lawyer as Attorney General Stanbery on the interpretation of a statute, he is not much to blame; that he will not and ought not to allow Brownlow's militia to create bloodshed in Tennessee; and that he is very little concerned about the impeachment, which he evidently regards as a big joke."

MACK.

IN THE course of the discussion, in the House of Representatives, on the Supplemental bill, which passed that body, the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, said that "this was the proudest hour in his life when he could make his remonstrance against the outrages and infamous principles of the military tyrannical bill."

Our Havana letter says that at late advices Santa Anna was still in prison and had refused food for three days. A branch of the fillibustering expedition, called "Maximilian's Avengers," is rapidly organizing in this city, and it is believed they will move towards Mexico in a few days.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE OLD DOMINION.

Matters connected with registration in Virginia seem to be in a fog. Every paper in the State, except the Petersburg *Express*, urged, warmly, the people to register. The white vote in that State should far exceed the colored, yet the returns of registration, so far, exhibit a majority for the latter.—This has aroused some of the whites who were rather dilatory, and who now seem ready to go over to the Radicals, "horse, foot and dragoons." These indications strike us sadly, in view of the past noble history of the Old Dominion. Some, formerly true men, and men of courage, seem now tender footed, slip-shod and craven hearted. If they saw any chance to maintain their political consistency and yet have a chance to share in the rewards of party, they would doubtless remain in *statu quo*—they would have registered, and then vote for whom and for what they deem best for the State and the country, without regard to party. But they have become tremulous at the knees, and determined to declare publicly their alliance with the Republican party. If people knew and understood definitely the principles, the aims and designs of that party, and acted intelligently in the matter, then there might be some justification for their course, but to swing loose from old principles and against the convictions of right, in order to avoid being left out in the cold, looks badly.

We hope the people of North Carolina will act more wisely and from principle. Let every man *register*, who may be declared entitled by Gen. Sickles' order, when issued. That is the first and most important duty of every citizen, whatever may be his opinions of the plan of reconstruction.—Then let his course be *strictly* determined, afterwards, by the true interests of the State and of the country, eschewing party alliances altogether. In the present posture of public affairs, nothing is to be gained, except perhaps for the sordid lust of office and for self, by allying yourselves with party. The white race, and we believe the colored race, will consult their own and the country's interests, by discarding all party alliances and by acting independently, according to their own convictions of what is right and best.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

CATAWBA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 11th, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the "heated term" is upon us, and as many invalids, and others, who are enervated and worn out from over work, &c., are looking about them to see where they can find a place where they can recuperate their lost energies, and throw off the cares and vexations of business, I desire, through your widely circulated paper, to draw the attention of all seeking recreation and health, to the virtues of these waters.

Having been a visitor here for several years, I am enabled to speak confidently of the great benefit which is derived by a large majority of those who resort here for health—in fact I know of no one who was not benefitted, if ordinary prudence was observed.

Besides the White and Blue Sulphur, there is an excellent Chalybeate Spring, with any number of Free Stone Springs, all convenient to the visitor.

Visitors coming here from Raleigh, and beyond, take the 4 o'clock, P. M., train for Salisbury, which place they reach at 10 P. M., and after a comfortable night's rest, they take the cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad at 6½ o'clock A. M., reach Hickory Station at 11 A. M., and from thence they are conveyed over a firm sandy road, and beautifully shaded by avenues of oak, for eight miles, in time to rest and dress for dinner.

The eight miles of staging should deter no one from coming here, as it is unquestionably the most pleasant part of the trip.

The proprietor, Mr. Wyatt, spares no expense to render his guests comfortable. He is affable and accessible to all, with a peculiar faculty of making strangers feel at home.

My motives in asking you to publish this communication are entirely disinterested. My desire is simply to give some information about this place, which may not generally be known, assuring all who may come that they will not regret it.

The water still flows as free, and the hills and valleys are as green, and the sky above us and the mountains as they stretch toward the setting sun are as blue, as when peace and plenty reigned in "the land we love."

CATAWBA.

For the Sentinel.

The leaders of the Radical faction in this State are growing desperate. Greedy for the spoils of office, they would move Heaven itself to get into power. At the close of the revolution they repudiated every principle of their lives to curry favor with the Federal authorities. They had not the foul stain of treason upon *their* robes. Like Peter, they swore they knew not secession.—They pressed the Union flag to their hearts and wept crocodile tears over it, ere the grass was green on the graves of those whom they had sent to do battle for their principles.—They vied with each other in their lick-spittleism. They did all this and more for office, and with what result is too well known. The honest masses of the State rebuked them at the ballot-box, as things to be spit upon. And now they appeal to Congress to aid them. They have meetings. They pass resolutions. They pray to Congress to remove the existing State rebel governments. These governments have passed the inspection of General Sickles. He has pronounced them to be good. At Chapel Hill, he said: "I take pleasure in bearing testimony, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, to the good order existing in the Carolinas. They cannot hope that Gen. Sickles will aid them in their selfish partisan schemes. Gen. Sickles is a soldier. Brave men do not pander to party prejudices. They now appeal to a radical Congress. They say all legislation is vain; we only can reconstruct this government.—Who are these Cæsars? Who are John Pool and James Taylor, who are Col. Carter and Mr. Pou, Capt. Settle and Handy Lockhart, Jos. Holden and Tony Green?—What right have these Confederate officers, cotton agents and blockade runners, to bear the great banner of reconstruction?

Shame upon their loyalty. Congress will not reward them with a bone even. If they perjured themselves to embarrass the Confederate government, it will not purchase a seat in the U. S. Senate. If they offer rewards of money for the heads of traitors, the government will not even pay their way to St. Salvador. Their day is most over.—Spurned by the true Union men, black and white, of the State, their political carcases will soon fill the foul holes of corruption they themselves have dug.

S.

Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE N. C. RAILROAD,—MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS,—NEW OFFICERS ELECTED, &c.

GREENSBORO', N. C., July 13, 1867.

The stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad resumed their sessions on yesterday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The matter of the sinking fund came up for consideration, and, particularly, the exchange of certain securities, held by the Company, which was participated in by Capt. Berry, Mr. D. A. Davis, Mr. Cyrus Mendenhall, and Mr. John Long, of Cabarrus, involving considerable financiering.—The question was, whether the bonds had been judiciously disposed of? On motion of John W. Thomas, Esq., the matter was laid on the table.

The revision of the by laws was taken up, and quite a lively dispute arose on the subject of a regular place or places of holding the meetings of the Company—whether it be the Company Shops, or the six towns of Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensborough, Hillsborough, Raleigh and Goldsborough, in turn. As usual, the discussion took a wide range, and finally it was agreed to meet at Raleigh, Hillsborough, Greensborough and Salisbury, in turn, as heretofore.

The dead head system was discussed again, extensively, growing out of a proposition to allow Stockholders and families to have a free ride annually. It was decided to allow Stockholders and their families to go and return from meetings of Stockholders free.

So far as the dead head system involves ministers of the gospel, it is the sentiment of the civilized world that a man who devotes his time, talents, and life itself, to the great and good work of laboring for the benefit of his race, to the exclusion of pecuniary advantage, needing a family constant supplies, deserves to be prospered on his journey by a hearty God-speed. There is not a class of men on the Continent of America who deserve more richly than self-denying ministers of God deserve it, the approbation and assistance of Christian communities. The same time, talent and talent would earn fortunes in any other avocation. When corporations fail to acknowledge their obligations to the Christian ministry they fail to recognize the means of their very existence, for they could not run a train of cars but for the word of God that prepares the country for it.

It was decided to create the office of *Auditor of accounts*, for the Rail Road Company, and by laws were enacted prescribing the duties of his position. Five dollars a day with the privileges of the Road, were voted to the Directors.

The President's salary was fixed at $2,500 per annum.

Five dollars a day was voted the members of the Finance Committee, while on duty.

The discussion of the by laws of the Company covered a very wide field, and as is always the case, in all deliberative bodies, much extraneous matter was introduced, but one most desirable thing was evidenced, namely, deep interest in the North Carolina Railroad.

Gen. Barringer, W. A. Caldwell, John Long, Gen. Johnson, Col. Clark, John Morehead, jr., Wm. Murdock, Maj. R. S. Tucker, Dr. De Rossett, and a number of other gentlemen, participated in the debate on the laws of the Company, and, in a manly and clear and intelligent manner, investigated the bearings and importance of each law, and produced a wise code, which, it is hoped, will be of good service. All felt the importance of rendering it a useful and efficient means of the improvement of our State.

It runs in the very direction of internal trade, and is admirably adapted to through business also. Together with its offspring, the Western North Carolina Railroad, branching off at Salisbury, it connects the coast with the mountains. Our people can trade their fish and wheat, oysters and mountain butter; the two extremes have an excellent facility for exchanging cotton and wool with one another, instead of going five hundred miles from our lines to accomplish it. And they may rest assured the more they do this the happier they will be.

There seemed to be a pretty general desire and effort to render the Railroad what is demanded by the times. Where there existed a defect, all seemed to desire to see it remedied, and in the main good feeling prevailed. It is by a united effort that any Company, State or country can be strong.—Let every individual, Stockholder or not, feel an interest in our great public works.—Patriotism, as well as annual dividends, calls loudly for it.

The President of the Charlotte & S. C. R. R., Col. Johnson, appeared before the Company, in behalf of the Columbia & Augusta R. R. (or Charlotte & Hamburg R. R.) Hamburg, S. C. is directly opposite to Augusta, Ga. It is proposed to connect Columbia with Hamburg or Augusta. Aid is asked of the N. C. R. R., to help the Columbia & Augusta R. R. The distance is 80 miles by the *new* route, against 140 by the *old* route, *via*. Branchville, and a difference of 6 hours to the through passengers.

The representation was made in an able manner, by Col. J., and the advantages of the new road to our road were set forth very clearly. All felt a desire to see it built. But in the present condition of the N. C. R. R., it was not regarded as a prudent step to incur additional liabilities.

Gen. Rufus Barringer introduced a resolution proposing to mortgage the property of the N. C. R. R. for the purpose of borrowing money to pay the old debts and meet current necessities of the Road.—This was referred to a committee, (G. W. Mordecai, Esq., Chairman,) who reported that the mortgage be for $1,500,000, and that $800,000 in bonds be issued. Carried.

The following officers were elected, viz: J. L. Morehead, Thos. Webb, D. A. Davis and Wm. Murdock, Directors on part of the individual Stockholders; and Wm. A. Caldwell, Rufus Barringer and W. B. Roberts, Finance Committee.

The Board of Directors held a meeting, after the adjournment of the Stockholders, and elected, as officers of the *Board*, (usually termed officers of the *Road*,) the following gentlemen:

President.—Josiah Turner.
Secretary.—F. A. Stagg.
Treasurer.—W. A. Caldwell, of Greensborough.

Raleigh is the place for the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

ITINERANT.

Only a moderate business was consummated in commercial circles yesterday, though some commodities were quite freely dealt in, and for almost all kinds of domestic produce higher prices were obtained. Merchandise remained steady. Coffee was quiet. Cotton was rather more active. On Change flour advanced 15c. a 25c. per bbl., with a good demand. Wheat showed improvement of 3c. a 5c. per bushel. Corn was heavy for common, but firm for choice. Oats were a trifle higher and active. Beef and Lard were unchanged. Freights were dull. Whiskey remained steady. Naval stores were rather more active. Petroleum also was more active, but a shade easier.—*N. Y. Herald*, 12th.

A Polish chemist has invented a compound, one drop of which causes intoxication.

THE CONCLAVE OF PRELATES IN ROME—MUNIFICENT PRESENTS TO THE POPE.

A letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dated at Rome, June 22, says:

"The number of priests drawn to Rome by the solemnities from every country, but particularly from France, is beyond belief.—They are already estimated at thirty thousand, and though this may be an exaggeration, their number certainly exceeds twenty thousand, and still they come.

The procession of Corpus Christi took place the day before yesterday, and was very splendid. It had a special feature in the number of prelates in its ranks, amounting, with the cardinals, to no less than 318. The bishops of the Latin rite all wore white mitres and white capes without any embroidery, and the cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. The Oriental bishops, with the archbishops, primates, and patriarchs, were, on the contrary, attired in all the magnificence of the East, their mitres embroidered with gold, and richly jewelled, and their diadems, which took the shape of an imperial crown, blazing with gems.

The Pope appeared, in spite of the doctors, looking very pale and jaded. The French priests assembled in thousands to see the procession, and, confident in their numbers, gave free expression to their zeal, knocking off the hats of those spectators who did not uncover at the proper moment.

The foreign bishops have brought the Pope some magnificent presents. Each one's donations in money amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or 7,500,000 francs, and their other gifts are of great value. Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon, presented him with an ostensorium [illegible], and having its massive gold disc enriched with diamonds and rubies of rare brilliancy. The Bishops of Canada have brought a work of art in the shape of a silver ship, with every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of this costly toy is composed of gold nuggets, and each of the cabins contains a heap of gold money from a different country. The masts and cordage are gayly decked with bank notes of every color and from every country [illegible].

A very [illegible] the Holy Father [illegible] aside, as the etiquette [illegible] not permit of his carrying it into the Pope's presence. The bishop claimed exemption from the rule, and the Pope [illegible] what was going on, ordered him to be admitted. Accordingly, he appeared before the Holy Father, and tendering his money, stated that his diocese was so poor he had nothing to bring him but [illegible]. This the Pope took [illegible] and found very heavy, on which he [illegible] and perceived that it [illegible] of solid gold. [illegible] the Holy Father's [illegible] large sum of [illegible]

CHURCH TROUBLES.—[illegible] excitement in [illegible], Va., on Sunday last, [illegible] affairs there [illegible] trustees of the [illegible] received an order from General Schofield commanding that a [illegible] be given to the Methodist Episcopal Church South [illegible] the U. S. Military authorities [illegible] possession of the [illegible] church every other Sabbath for the [illegible] tants, until the matter could be disposed of finally. Two weeks ago [illegible] the church was opened at an early hour, but the malcontents refused to worship because the key was not in their possession. On Sabbath last the church was again opened for them at 6 o'clock in the morning, but the services were postponed until a military order, signed by Captain Chandler, was produced by one Boutwell, demanding the delivery of the keys to a certain party named in the order. This, Mr. Flagg, the gentleman having them in charge, refused to do, on the ground that the order did not come in proper form. The military were forthwith brought into requisition, and Mr. Flagg was arrested and brought to Winchester, when, after a short detention, he was released. The Rev. Mr. Mullen preached to a congregation consisting, we learn, of some twenty whites and seventy negroes.—*Winchester News.*

A SNAKE MONSTER.—The Marion (Ohio) *Mirror* of the 2d inst., relates a snake story of no ordinary interest. Mrs. Richardson, near that town, had missed her little boy and went out in the garden to hunt him. To her horror she saw the little fellow (eighteen months old) literally enveloped by a monstrous snake. She heroically seized the snake in her hands and tore it loose. No sooner was he loose, however, than he made for the mother ferociously, and coiled himself about her person, attempting to strangle her, as he did the boy. She again seized him and disengaged herself from him, and killed him with an ax. The little child swelled up for several days, but has finally recovered. The snake was what is called the "blue racer," which does not bite but strangles, and measured ten feet.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—Last week, the hot and damp weather in New York caused a great increase of the number of deaths. There were 472 deaths in New York city (an increase of 63 over the preceding week) and 258 in Brooklyn. Three-fifths of the deaths in New York occurred among children under five years of age. Measles and scarlatina killed 43 in New York and 25 in Brooklyn, and diarrheal disorder—mostly in children—destroyed 67 lives in the former city and 67 in the latter. The increased mortality was experienced only in those districts that are either overcrowded or unclean and badly drained, or where all these evils co-exist.

JUDGE CHASE ON IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: Pertinent to the impeachment question, it may be said Chief Justice Chase has recently expressed the opinion very positively that the impeachment movement was one of great folly. He expresses no opinion as to the facts developed, but simply as to the policy of the movement.

STRANGE USE.—The strangest use to put a drunk man to that we ever heard of, was developed on the Central Wharf, yesterday. A drunk man was lying sprawled out on the wharf, when a horseman rode up, and seeing no other convenient place to hitch his animal, made him fast to the ankle of the drunken sleeper. This was certainly a novel, but nevertheless a good use, to put a drunk man to—a hitching post.—*Galveston News.*

In Canada the Ministers just appointed are to receive salaries of $5,000 a year each, and they are already agitating for an increase to $8,000.

It is rumored that General Sheridan is soon to be married to the daughter of Judge Foster, of Louisiana, who owns one of the largest plantations on the Bayou Teche.

The Chaplain of Congress is urged to pray mildly and to remember that Democrats cannot pray back at him when he asperses them.

TELEGRAPHIC.

"MAXIMILIAN AVENGERS."

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.

The following Proclamation is being extensively circulated on the Rio Grande border:

"Americans! shall the civilized people of a great Nation stand passive, and, by their silence, assent to the most barbarous act of the 19th century,—the butchering in cold blood, by a mongrel race of God-forsaken wretches, of a man who by treachery became a prisoner of war; for what else was Maximilian but a prisoner of war? * * *

History teaches that the Mexican people, for nearly the last half a century, have been incapable of self-government, while Maximilian has shown to the world that he was the best ruler they ever had, and was doing all that a wise man could do to develope the resources of the country, until betrayed to Judas Iscariot, in whom he had trusted. * * * He was a brave man, and died as a pearl sacrificed to beastly swine. * * *

Americans! The blood-hound, Escobedo, has defiantly and insolently declared to the world that, before closing his military career, he hopes to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that is still in his country. Shall this be so? [illegible]

Signed, A NATIVE OF NEW YORK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13, P. M.

[illegible] Commanders under the [illegible] bill.

A bill passed the House appropriating $1,675,000 for reconstruction. During the discussion Eldridge spoke about the extravagance of the District Commanders, alluding to Sickles as a greater harlequin, than the commander at New Orleans, and had read by the Clerk a newspaper article, speaking of the display made by Sickles riding round Charleston in a coach and four.

Mr. Bingham replied, that it was fitting a man who had lost a leg in defence of his government should ride in a coach and four.

The reconstruction bill has been signed by the proper officers of both Houses, and sent to the President.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 14.

The French Government hearing nothing from its Mexican minister since the capture of Mexico, is about sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to protect him, or to resent indignities offered him.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 15, P. M.

Adolph Wolf, a well known merchant here, who closed business recently and went South, was brought back to-day from Alabama, charged with obtaining goods on fraudulent pretenses from parties here. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati.

Fifty-one cases of alleged whiskey frauds on the revenue are to be tried at the next term of the United States Court. Chief Justice Chase presides at the term of the Court in October, to hear the writ of error granted in the case of the confiscation case of McVeigh, of Alexandria.

COST OF RECONSTRUCTION—SURRATT'S TRIAL—CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 15, P. M.

The President has sent to the Senate documents regarding reconstruction, the estimated expense of carrying out these bills, $11,000,000, in addition to the $2,000,000 already expended. This is the aggregate expense of governing these States before the war. This sum, continues the President, would be considerably augmented if the State machinery be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the State Governments, should become responsible for the liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in fundamental efforts to develope their resources, and in no wise connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate $100,000,000, a greater part of which is held by loyal citizens and foreigners.

It is a subject for Congress and consideration whether the assumption of such obligations would not impair the national credit.

Gen. Ord has asked and obtained permission from the Secretary of War to confine [illegible] in the Dry Tortugas.

Gen. Grant approves a suggestion from Gen. Pope, that Confederates who oppose the congressional reconstruction acts violate the terms of their parole.

Gen. Ord complains of difficulty in finding loyal men in Mississippi qualified for registrars.

In the Surratt trial, Confederate General R. E. Lee was on the stand. The defence proposed to submit a despatch to him in Canada from Mr. Benjamin, and that under Lee's orders he went to Elmira to report regarding the prisoners and guards there. The evidence was ruled out. Three persons from Philadelphia would not believe Lee on oath.

Receipts for Internal Revenue to-day $1,000,000.

The Republican Union Congressional Committee meet to-night to hear reports from Southern agents, consider the political situation, and to adopt measures to secure the political domination of that section.

Col. Humphries, agent for the Cherokee Indians at Fort Gibson, has died of cholera.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 15, P. M.

SENATE.—The House bill appropriating over a million and a half dollars for reconstruction purposes, was reduced to a million by amendment and passed, yeas 37, nays 3.

A bill for the relief of certain deserters was referred to the Military committee.

The President's message, suggesting Federal liability for the Southern State debts, caused an animated debate, in which it was violently denounced as inopportune and calculated to unsettle the finances. The message was ordered to be printed.

House.—On account of a material clerical error, the reconstruction bill was withdrawn from the President, corrected and returned.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

A resolution was introduced and passed instructing the committee on Public Lands to report a bill forfeiting the swamp lands heretofore granted to the Southern States by the United States.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have State Constitutions republican in form, was passed by the Speaker's vote, the House standing 47 to 47.

The Senate amendment reducing the reconstruction appropriation to a million dollars, was concurred in. The bill goes to the President.

The bill passed last session, prohibiting the Executive from treating with the Indians, was repealed.

There was applause from the Democratic side of the house over the first step backward.

The Senate confirmed Geo. Bancroft as Minister to Prussia.

Two school teachers in Indiana fell out and had a fight. A great crowd was, of course, collected as the necessary consequence. A nervous individual came up, in breathless excitement, and inquired of a wag the cause. "Why," said he, "they fell out about spelling the word 'bird.' One said it was 'byrd,' and the other contended it was 'burd.'"

Galignani mentions an astonishing Chinese conjuror, Ling Loop, who is performing in Paris. Among other feats he swallows a sword of full entire length, and after that swallows a number of eggs. He then smokes a cigarette, and finally produces the eggs unbroken. The savans and doctors are mystified, and cannot explain the wonder.

A female in Kansas, who, after seven years of long and patient virginity, succeeded in trapping a husband, has named her first born Benjamin Butler Stevens. Just think of any one going through the world with such a string of names as that. It would be only natural for him to marry a negro, and to subsist himself and family by stealing spoons.

"Amelia, for thee—yes, at thy command I'd tear this eternal firmament into a thousand fragments—I'd gather the stars, one by one, as they tumbled from the regions of etherial space and put them in my trousers pockets—I'd pluck the sun—that oriental god of day, that traverses the blue arch of heaven in such majestic splendor—I'd tear him from the sky and quench its bright effulgency in the fountain of my eternal love for thee."

Amelia—"Don't Henry, it would be so very dark."

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WASHINGTON COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1867.
Charles Latham, vs. A. M. Lewis. — *Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. M. Lewis, the defendant in this case, is an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made, once a week for six successive weeks, in the Weekly *Sentinel*, published in Raleigh notifying the said defendant of the filing of this attachment, and that, unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answer or replevy, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, JOSEPH G. AUSBON, Clerk of said Court, at office in Plymouth, the 2nd. Monday in March, A. D. 1867.

JOSEPH G. AUSBON, Clerk.
June 7-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHOWAN COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM 1867.
T. J. Bland, vs. T. L. Bell. — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that he appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the Court house in Edenton, on the 1st. Monday of August next to plead, answer or demur to this cause, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Wm R. SKINNER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Edenton, the 1st. Monday of May, A. D. 1867.
June 4-253-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WASHINGTON COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS MAY TERM 1867.
Asa M. Johnston, Admr. of John H. Hampton, vs. John H. Hampton's heirs at Law. — *Petition to make Real Estate assets.*

IT appearing to the Court that John H. Hampton is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the petition in this cause or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

Witness, W. F. SANDERSON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Plymouth, the 3rd. Monday in May 1867.

W. F. SANDERSON, C. C. C.
June 29-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BERTIE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1867.
David Taylor and others vs. Alanson Capehart. — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Alanson Capehart, is a non resident of the State. Therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for said County at the Court House in Windsor, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness DUNCAN C. WINSTON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, on the 3rd. Monday of March, A. D. 1867.

DUNCAN C. WINSTON, Clerk.
June 19-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM, 1867.
Wm. H. Canady, Adm'r of Jesuea Canady, vs. M. A. Canady, admrx of Joshua Canady, James R. Canady, Canon Canady, Elizabeth Canady. — *Petition for License to sell Real Estate.*

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James R. Canady, Canon Canady and Elizabeth Canady, who are defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks successively, in the Weekly *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for the said defendants to appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Johnston County, at the Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th. Monday in August, 1867, and make defence in the said suit, or, in default thereof, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard accordingly.

Witness, P. T. MASSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday of May, 1867.

P. T. MASSEY, C. C. C.
July 6-283-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MACON COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, APRIL TERM, 1867.
A. J. Patton, vs. Abner Moore. — *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the attachment in this case has been returned, and that H. M. Penland and W. J. Marr have been summoned as Garnishees, and that they each answer that they are indebted to the defendant in the sum of thirty-two hundred dollars ($3,200,)

It is therefore, ordered by the Court, now here, that publication be made in some public Gazette, for six weeks, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to answer the plaintiff according to law.

Witness, W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Franklin, the 10th. day of June, 1867.

W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk.
July 13-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MACON COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, APRIL TERM, A. D. 1867.
Rebecca L. Bradshaw, vs. John H. Bradshaw. — *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an *alias subpœna* has been issued in this case, and that the same has been returned *not found*, and proclamation now being made as required by law, and the defendant failing to answer, it is therefore ordered by the Court, now here, that publication be made in some public Gazette, for six weeks, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to answer the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken and confessed and heard accordingly.

Witness, W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Franklin, the 10th. day of June, 1867.

W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk.
July 13-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM 1867.
N. W. Cooper, vs. Lawrence Battle. — *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lawrence Battle the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the Weekly *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash at the Court House in Nashville on the second Monday of August next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, B. H. SORSBY, Clerk of our said Court at office in Nashville the 2nd. Monday of May 1867.

B. H. SORSBY, C. C. C.
June 22-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WASHINGTON COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM, 1867.
William C. Sleight, Admr. vs. The Heirs at Law of Frances Sleight dec'd. — *Petition to make Real Estate assets.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Ridler and wife Elizabeth, Edward Evans and wife Harriet, John Edmondson and wife Lavinia, and Mary C. Freeman, heirs at Law of Frances Sleight, dec'd, and made defendants in this cause, are non-residents, it is ordered that publication be made in the Weekly *Sentinel*, published at Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the said parties to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 3rd. Monday in August next, and answer, or the prayer of the petition will be granted.

Witness, W. F. SANDERSON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Plymouth, the 3rd. Monday in May 1867.

W. F. SANDERSON, C. C. C.
June 29-w6w