THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE PAROLE AND ITS OBLIGA-TIONS

Gen. Pope, of "District No. 3," in a recent correspondence with Gen. Grant, expresses the opinion that the provisions of the parole, given by ex Confederate officers. at the time of the surrender, bind them to refrain from expressing or counselling upposition to the acceptance, by the people, of the terms of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. Gen. Grant, in reply, is under stood to have coincided in this view.

In our judgment, this construction is utterly unwarranted by the facts. Lest we may be misunderstood, we take occasion to repeat, what every honest reader of the Sentinel knows to be the case, that we are in favor of reconstructing, as speedily as possible, under the Congressional legislation, however unwise and netarious we may struction. believe that legislation to be. To this end, we have always advised our people to reg ister and to vote for delegates to a Conven tion But, at the same time, we have no disposition to upbraid or denounce those who, in the exercise of a conscientious conviction, think differently; and, in cases where ex-Coulederate officers, who have been pardoned by the President, have expressed themselves as opposed to a Convention, we resent it, as an imputation upthereby violated the solemn addigations of Policy. a soldier's parole.

The terms of this parole, in effect, requir ed those giving it to return to their homes, obey the laws, and not to do certain things inconsistent with that parole until declared dent of the United States, by proclama tion, extended pardon and full exemption to the rank and file of the late Confederate army, and to all officers below the rank of Colonel, and inclusive thereof. Subsequent ly, at various times, the President, in the exercise of authority vested in him by Conthe case, the peculiar and intrinsic obligation of the parole ceased, and there only authorities and observe the laws of the

Hat let us look at the wording of the Reconstruction Acts themselves: The origi nal Act, passed on the 2nd, of March, clearly contemplates liberty of election, in a rest upon the General Government, certain sense, upon the part of the entran chised classes, for it expressly recites that sition to the views set forth in the Presi-"when the people of any one of the said dent's message, which he said were calcu rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in accordance with the that a failure to do what Congress proposes | debt, and of the debts of the rebel States, will have the effect to perpetuate military rule and keep the States out of representation. The Supplement, passed March 21st., 3, that "at such election the registered vo ters" (and we know of no one who is opposed to registration) "of each State shall vote for or against a Convention to form a others as to how they ought to vote, would be a singular proposition indeed.

it imposes unauthorized conditions, still it Mr. Pou, of Johnston County, in which he allows every qualified voter to do as he also advocates the sensible and liberal sugpleases, with the provise that if the major gestion of the District Commander. It is ity choose to refuse to close in with the only the renegade neophytes of Radicalism terms of Congress, then they are to be refused in the South, who were hatched on the nest their rightful place in the Union of the of secession, that dendunce Gen. Sickles

But it is alleged that section 4 of Sunplement, No. 2, passed at the present session settles the status of all who oppose reconstruction Conventions. Not at all. What is the phraseology of that section? Why, only, "that it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official offeence in any manuer to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper adwhich this is supplementary." This is simply a part of the policy of the dominant power, in furtherance of a party scheme to Radicalize these States, to prevent persons in civil office from persuading the people, over whom they may naturally be expected to have some influence, to oppose the measures of Congress. It has and can have no reference to ex officers and soldiers of the army, not in office, whose rights as citizens in this under the provisions of the new bankrupt matter rest upon the unmistakable guaran. act, was decided in the United States Court tees of the Acts of Congress themselves!

We clearly think it the duty of all per sons in office, without regard to the injunc paper at maturity, and non-resumption of tion imposed upon District Commanders in payment within fourteen days, sithough without fraud, created an act of involuntary bankruptcy; that an assignment as made official influence "to hinder, delay or prevent the due and proper administration of trust for benefit of the creditors of a trader. this Act." This, of course, cannot affect constituted the assignor an involuntary their right of private judgment. But rather than throw official hindrances in the way, (even without Supplement No. 2,) Registration commenced in Nashville they should resign at once. ----

The royal family of England spend or

THE "REBEL" STATES.

The following debate occurred in the United States Senate, on Monday last. We are glad to see that even the Radicals of the Senate have not yet reached the point which Mr Stevens has, in assuming that the Southern States are not States, but conquered provinces, and that the Constitution is a myth. The Senate very clearly contends that they are States, and Mr. Sumner ridicules the idea, auggested by the President, that the action of Congress has so ignored their existence, as States, as very justly to raise the question whether or not the United States government has not thereby obligated itself, according to the laws of nations, to pay the debts of the States. We quote from the Intelligencer :

"The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting all orders, opinions, &c., sent to the district commanders, and estimating the amount necessary to carry out the work of recon-

Mr. Howard, reterring to that portion of e message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of the debts of the rebel States incurred before the war, said it was all moonshine, and designed for party purposes.

Mr. Hendricks said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. He had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the debts of these States. This doctrine had been laid down by Governor Morton, of Indiana, two years on their untarnished bonor, that they have ago, in a speech endorsing the President's

Mr. Sommer said that, as a question of law, there was nothing clearer than that the rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded.

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advisable exchanged or otherwise relieved. Soon for the President to express a hypothetical after the cessation of hostilities, the Presi- opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time, when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He didn't believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and

not as conquered provinces. Mr. Fessenden regretted that the Presi dent had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape. He did not gress, has specially pardoned a number of think the President was justified in these officers above that rank. When such was suggestions. He regarded them as entirely

Mr. Hendricks did not think the Govern ment of the United States could rightfully supervened the obligation, imposed upon be bound to pay the debts of the Southern all good citizens, to obey the constituted States contracted before the war. The object of the war as avowed by Congress was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, wever of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether these State obligations would not

> Mr. Howard again took the floor in oppolated to alarm capitalists all over the coun-

Mr. Wilson said this message was in per Constitution of the United States," &c., and lect keeping with the action of the Presi "when" certain other things shall have been dept during the last two years. The Presi sanid State shall be alcolared one dout had do one that time lost no titled to representation," &c. The Act thus be allude to the bonded anstocracy, and say evidently looks to the possibility of the result in disparagement of Congress, and everything connected with its policy of jection, by the people, of the proposed con-ditions; and the only compulsion implied is would increase the value of the national

Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad that this mes sage met with no response or endorsement in the Senate. He regretted that the Presition. The Supplement, passed March 21st., dent had sent in such a document. it might not only holds out the same idea, but it ex- have a bad effect were it not that all intellipressly and unequivocally declares. in sec. | gent pe-ple would see through its fallacier | There | had | been no conquest of the South could not be made applicable at all."

IT IS A SOURCE of gratification to see that Constitution thereof under this Act." To the long fide Union men of the State heart say that a liberty to vote as one pleases ily approve the letter of Gen. Sickles to does not also involve the liberty of advising Senator Trumbull, in which he recommends a general amnesty. We have heretofore al Inded to its endorsement by the Register, We re-assert, therefore, that while this of this City, and the Newbern Republican. legislation is severely penal in the sense that We publish, to day, a communication from

> ONE day, in the Radical Congress, Thad, Stevens derides the constitution as a "shat tered" bulk and as a "ghost of the past," and the next day the Jacobin leaders creet the name of George Washington with "hisses." So we go.

----WE INVITE attention to the article, in another column, from the National Intelligencer, on the subject of the exchange and mightration of this act, and the acts to treatment of prisoners. Apropos to this thern historian of the "Army of the Potomac," expressly fixes the responsibility for the nonsexchange of prisoners upon the Federal Commandersin-Chief, who, he says, for eighteen months refused to entertain any propositions looking to such an ex-

change!

The first case in South Carolina, coming a lew days since. Judge Bryan charged the jury that the suspension by a banker, merchant or trader, to meet his commercial under the State law last May, although in bankrupt as tending to hinder and defea the operations of the bankrupt act.

Tenn., on Saturday, and out of four hundred voters registered only thirteen, were white Bishop Quintard is ill at Rome, in Geor-gia, with gastric fever. TWO ERRORS OF WHICH MEXICO OUGHT TO CURE US.

First, Whatever may be the sense, or senses, in which "all men are created equal, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, we may learn from the example of Mexico that all men are not equally capable of self-government. For more than forty years Mexico has been trying the experiment of free institutions, and during that long period she has so consistently floundered in anarchy, and has so uniformly gone on from bad to worse, as to have convinced all mations, and among them ours, that she has no capacity to establish and maintain a settled government by the elective system; nor perhaps any government whatever without loreign tutelage. The present combition of Mexico, which challenges the attention of the whole world, should particularly engage that of the Republicans and negrophilists who raise so high the banner of equality. and insist that the Southern blacks are qualified, not only to govern themselves but to govern us.

If all races of men are equally capable of free institutions, the history not merely of Mexico, but of the world, needs to be re-Of the nations which have tried republican government how how have sucouled! how many have tailed! On this continent, the birth place and natural home of modern republics, our own experiment is the only one to which freemen could ever point with pride; and even ours is into doubt and hazard to

events of the last few years. Two thirds of country have temporarily abdished self-government in the other thurst and are rulling it as subjugated territory, by sheer military force. Admitting that our own experiment was long successful, and is yet any of the others. Bearif which is a many archy, is the only South American country which accomplished the revolution result ing in its independence without taling into anarchy. The attempts to establish repullican government in Europe, since we be ours, have all tailed. France has again and again tried the experiment with out success. But our glib negrophilists talk as if history were not scattered with these wrecks; as if the capacity of all people to govern themselves were so well established and conceded that it is alound to doubt its possession by negroes just enoueffected from two centures of degrading slavery. Will they tell us what teasons there are for supposing the negroes better qualified for sell-government than the Mexicans! It will not do, in the face of Mexico, and the face of so much other history to assume that the capacity to maintain to publican institutions is universally diffused and belongs to all human beings alike. It even the white people of the South, who are of the same race, and have hel the same experience in the elective system as we, can no longer be trusted to govern themselves, by what sort of logic is it so confidently made out that the experiment cannot fail with an inferior race, subjected until now to the worst possible training

The great bar to the success of republican government in Mexico is the fact that her population consists so largely of one of the inferior, or, if the reader pleases, one of the colored races. It is at least half pure Indian, and much of the remainder consists of nixed breeds. There is not an instance in the history of the world of any of the colored races succeeding with free institutions. --Many of them the Japanese and Chinese for example are civilized and intelligent; but they all, without exception, so far as history has yet portrayed thera, lack the aptitude for republican government. It is the intermixture of interiorraces, who were everywhere raised at once to political equality, that has obstructed the success of free institutions in Mexico and the South American republics. Shatt we the no warning

from their example: The reconstruction policy of Congress tends inevitably to toake the negroes the ruling class in the Southern States. It the whites divide into parties, the negroes are notherous enough to tuen the scale, control the State governments, every where in the as seems probable, the great body of them act with one party, they will form its anajority and dictate all its party action. Who can rationally believe that they will be found to possess the justice, moderation, and wisdom requisite for the steady and orderly government of ten great States, when so small a portion of the race, and none of the colored races as yet. have shown themselves equal to the task of maintaining republican institutions The negroes are indeed a minority of the population of the whole country, but no-body needs to be told how completely a minority may sometimes debauch and de moralize politics. Il parties in the North should be pretty evenly balanced, the negroes, by controlling the South, and thus arning the scale, may dictate the politics of the nation. We are on the high road to Mexican anarchy, by assuming, in the face of Mexican experience, that all races and descriptions of men are qualified for the successful administration of tree institu

Second. The cry of indignant horror which has been raised throughout the civilized world at the execution of Maximilian, in which a majority, even of this nation, shares, furnishes a mirror in which the Republican party may behold its own rancorous spirit. Vengeance is no doubt always sweet to the wengers; it is only by those who stand in the attitude of spectators that it is seen in its revolting deformity. Senator Chandler and some other blood thirsty Radicals, who perceive that the spontaneous, unaffected horror of Christendom at the cruelty of the Mexicans is a virtual condemnation of their party, stand up as the apologists of Juarez. Other apologists be has none. The Mexicans are acting in precisely the same spirit which inspires the Radicals. If they had had their way, Jefferson Davis would have encountered, with count swittness, the same fate as Maximilian; and a like cry of horror would have gone up to Heaven from all nations. The indignities and humiliations which the victorious Republicans have been for more than two years wreaking upon the prostrate, is of a piece with the pestowed by the victorious Mexicans upon their conquered. If one deserves reproba tion so does the other. That cannot be patriotic ardor in us which we are all quick to denounce as aboninable and vindictive cruelty in them.

Senator Chandler and his fellow apole rists are right, and the civilized world is andler, Nye, and company are right in their intuitive perception, caught icans and the victorious Republicans stand upon the same moral level and deserve the ation or acquittal, Christendom is right in deciding that the just sentence due to such a spirit is not acquittal and approbation, but indignant censure and execuation.

There is admirable insight into human nature, as well as practical moral wisdom, in the prophet Nathan's beautiful parable of the ewe lamb. As King David listened to it, supposing the prophet was telling the true and simple story of an injustice perpetrated by one of the King's subjects, the monarch's wrath was kindled, and he pronounced a prompt and indignant sentence against the inhuman perpetrator. He had unwittingly condemned himself! The prophet's terrible retort, "thou art the man!" brought him to a sense of his guilt, which he had the candor to be wail with true penitence. The instruction contained in this story lies in its striking delineation of man's moral blindness to his own hadts which may co-exist with the quickest and truest, nay, the most indignant, ondemnation of faults of the same kind in The story of Maximilian has the some moral bearing as the parable of the care lands. May this nation have grace to make the due use of it! N. Y. Werld,

> For the Sentinel. "RONE" DUST.

Mussian Entrons. I was surprised to see my hims the name testing under the censure of a charp criticism in yesterday's Sentinel,

My personal history, if it should ever be matter et sufficient consequence to be enquired into can be fully and truly learned on men who are opponents of Republic

But I do not suppose that "S" aimes and of the personal things, in his piece, at the The local and frent of my offending est him hath probably only this ex

1st. That among other names, wine was carrel in a list of citizens who were red by the Republican meeting held in Raleigh on the 4th inst, to go to Wash ington, and make representations there of the present condition of affairs in this State

2nd. That I am a believer in the doctrine of "Equality of men, before the lar," as the corner stone of just government.

Now ϕ I had gone, as requested, and θ by opinion had been asked in regard to the progress of reconstruction, under the recent liged to say that, so far as I could form one, hat progress was "reasonably satisfac that if things, in this good "Quaker tate of the South, were not in fully as and condition as could be desired, they certainly were, at least, "as well as could be And so from me would have ne no advice that the existing State gov cruments be overthrown and all the officials moved by act of Congress. But I would, at the same time, have said, I conscienti believed that the degree of peace and quiet in the State grew largely out of the fact that the civil officers had been regard ing themselves as the agents of General ickles, liable to be removed whenever he thought they were obstructing the law, it I too by the fact, additional, that the people at large took the same view of the And I would have said I thought it of that Congress pass an act dethat the civil officers and the people derstood the law rightly, and that Mr. Stanly ry had interpreted it eroughly, It Congrees heel wanted any farther advice from , I would have told it that, after passing the declaratory act aforesaid, unless it could make a little progress towards a general amnesty, it had better adjourn ima me and asked my mixice as to what they hould do in contion, I would have told readthe Daily New York Tribuge carefully until the regular session in December. By which true they would see that the speedi proce and prosperity, after uni-

vers - - - - is universal amnesty. - -If the newbers, then, in the exuberance gratitude to use, had celled on me to name what "bone" I wanted, to pay me for the advice. I think I would love taken a smart omethe of tall and winter "garding" seeds and my neighbors, who have struggled so hard this season, against noise se elements,

to make bread. Now it may be that my trip would have been different from what I have written, but I have given the form and color of it as seen through the "specs" I have on here, at

whice in "Equality before the taw," unless we wants a "home." "Do not despair, triend; he wants a "hone." Do not despuir, then will see into that, after awhite

S" inquires what right certain men hav

o bear the banner of reconstruction. men bave that right. There's a banner for very man, weman, and child in the coun Gen. Longstreet is earrying on looks on approxingly, it he does not bear a banner. "S' ought to take one. Yesterday my dog Cash georded at me. He was gnawing a bone. Cash thought lear a banner.

"S" talks like a man who has a "bone and is anxious about its possession; or like one who wants a "bone" and is measy at out

ever getting it.
Now, "S," I will wager a laugh with you. You know little about me except my name I have too idea whatever who you are. My proposition is this you and I will compare records, and if I have not had fewer government "lones" than you; or I if have not sought tewer, or if I cannot give a better narantee that I will never seek them in fu are there you can give, then I will admit that have trumped up a mare's nest, and that the laugh is on were side and not on mine. I represent no man who seeks or who ha be inculcated for the public service. But ith all the energy of my nature, I do pel the sidy and groveling allegations, to ften made, that every citizen of this Republic, who openly manifests any interest vits existence, is begging the livery of a public servitor.

E. W. POU NEAR SHITHFIELD, 16th, July, 1867.

Upon the death of Maximilian being own in Queretare and San Luis, many adies changed their attire into mourning. The body of the emperor was embalmed, and taken charge of by the Baron de Magnus, Prussian Minister. Maximilian, in his will leaves to the families of the unfortu nate Miramon and Mejia, one bundred thousand dollars each.

Mr. Aiken, who acted as counsel for Mrs Surract in her trial before the Military Com mission, has been appointed a clerk in Treasury Department.

A young lady in New York declined to accompany a friend to the varistocratic Grace Church," because "she was dresse

RECONSTRUCTION, SUPPLEMEN TAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Seaste and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, That it hereby declared to have been the true in tent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed or the 24th, day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia. North Carolina South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alaba ma, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkan sas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, Thu the commander of any district maned in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the inited States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the excress of official powers, my officer or person holding or exereising, or professing, to hold or exercise, any civil or military office of ditty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so called State or he government thereof, or say municipa or other division thereof, and upon such ject to the approval of the General aforesaid shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said du ties of such officer or person so suspended o removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occa-sioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3 And beit further emoted. That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, temoval, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to

district commanders Secretor 4 And by it further emoted. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby onfirmed; provided that any person here tolore or hereafter appointed by any district

commander to exercise the functions of ass civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is

supplementary.
Section 5, And be it further enacted, That the boards of registration provided for

the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel. States, passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or intermation as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under raid act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and my person shall be registered such Isoard shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be adminstered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a referal by the board to register an appli cant, made in every case hereinafter provid ed, the board shall make a note or memo als of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any beard of

registration, by reason of tace or color.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the outle prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person whe has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive judicial office in any State, whether to has taken an oath to support the Com stitution of the United States or nest, an whether he was holding such office at commencement of the rebellion or had helit before, and who has afterward encount in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given and or comfort to the cucmicthereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicia office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the ad-

ministration of justice, Section 7 And be if Tirther emeted That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867, and the boards of registra tion shall have nower, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior t any election under said act, and upon rea thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon bein satisfied that any person not entitled then to has been tegistered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such beard shall also during the same period add to such tegistry the names of a sons who at that time possess the qualifica-tions required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall a any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or annesty, would dis-quality him from registration or voting. SECTION S. And be it further enac That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the common ding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any mem ber of a board of registration, and to

point another person in his stead, and to till SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons bereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or ap-pointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath

of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

any opinion of any civil officer of the United

ARE NEGROES ELIGIBLE TO OFFICET

From the Palladrum, Cawego.

A negro for Vice President is coming to the cry among the freedmen in all the Southern echoed by our brothren here with an empha sis which means "business." Some of the Radical editors are pooh poohing the cry, calling it "impudent," etc., but the colored man is not to be shoved aside in that way. He knows his strength, and he is bound t make it felt-when the time comes. He is master of the situation in the dependencies, and the Radicals may as well understand first as last, that he is going to have a fair share of the offices. He is not only going to vote, but he is going to be voted for he will know the reason why. Their invorite for Vice President thus far seems to e a very respectable colored man named resident of Ohio, but if they cumot get him, doubtless they will take Fred Douglass, or the Rev. Samuel May, or any other person of the same color

The Tribune is throwing cold water on the lemand of the Southern migroes to have a andidate for the Vice Presidency a man of heir own color; but the demand, nevertheos, is pressed in a manner which the Trithe people will find it difficult to withstand Anti-Slavery Standard, who says that without the negro vote a Republican andidate for the Presidency cannot be elected. The Africans already begin to declare that they will not be used as material for carrying elections without they receive a tau share of the offices and patronage.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Register, They manage these things better in Tensee, where the Radicals get their votes but refuse to let them be voted for. That is the only way out of the difficulty. Brownlow and his party, North and South, only desire the negroes' votes.

From the Missouri Republican, (Rad.)

The colored race is creating a new school of politics and a new science of government, and the new principle now is that not to place a man in office is to wrong him. They are instructed to demand office on the ground that they have a "right" to official position, and that to deny it to them is to do them a "wrong" and injury. To instruct them thus is a cruelty to them and a wrong to society. Expectations are created never to be realized, discontent and insubordina tion are produced, society is disturbed, and the common interests of black and white are imperilled.

From a Doylestown (Pa.) Paper. Even now they [the negroes] ask for office, and decline to give way to their Radical white friends. In less than five years we shall see negroes in both the Senate and House see them as officers in the army, the negroes at a Presidential election should offer their undivided vote to that party which promises to put Fred. Doug! the Cabinet, would it be likely to be refused in a close contest ! We do not be lieve it would be. But suppose the bargain should be for Vice-President, would not the result be the same?

The present negro programme will lead to all that we predict, if it goes on. We do not believe the Radicals intended it should take this direction when they inaugurated it It was conceived in all the selfishness for which the Yankees are so proverbial, and benefit to the negro was not thought of They hoped to control the entire negro vote for their own purposes, and use it to elect themselves to office. They will hardly be content that the prize for which they baye labored, and robbed, and hed, shall stip through their hands and be monopo-

zed by the negro."
It is easy to sel from the above extracts that some persons think negroes already eligible to office, and others that they will be within a tew years. Like the Doyles town paper, we do not believe Congress intended to give any negro the right to be elected to office. He was to vote, and Hunmentt, Underwood, Botts, &c., to hold the offices But Sambo "can't see it." He dein s to be mayor, judge, councilman, or testice. He wants office. And unless Con gress shall take action upon the subject there is danger that he may succeed. - Rich mund Insmitch.

----MAXIMILIAN'S AVENORES. - The following call for a meeting of such citizens of Rich mond as wish to participate in the organization of a corps of avengers of the death, of the unfortunate Prince Maximilian, has been handed us for publication :

"Soldiers of the Armies of Northern Virginia and Potomae: On the continent, of which you are natives, a noble and gallant Prince has been butchered in cold blo a merciless set of outlaws and bandits. The indignation of mankind has been aroused by this horrifying and brutal outrage. Already the tocsin of vengeance is sounded in echoing tones of thunder from Maine to the Rio Grande, Soldiers and heroes of a thousand battles, do not each of you feel called upon to avenge this unexampled and inhuman crime -a stain upon the civilization of the 19th century, which cries aloud for swift, stern and decisive retribution i Immediate action is demanded. Let every follower of the gallant Lee and victorious Grant meet to morrrow (Wednesday evening, on the Capitol Square, to give ax pression to the universal feeling of abhorrence at this monstrons barbarity."— Examiner of

SANTA ANNA. - It is well understood in Washington that Santa Anna is to be fully protected by this Government in his mission Mexico, and any refusal to surronder him on board the Susqueianna will make matters rather disagreeable for Juarez. The Govern-ment has just received authentic advices to channa will make matters the effect that Santa Anna is still a prisoner, and that he will be shot unless the United States interferes promptly and effectually. It is believed the commander of the Susque-hanna carried out such instructions as will cover all the requirements of the case.

Special Dispatch to the New York Evening Express.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. WASHINGTON COUNTY. Count of PLEAS AND OFACTUR SESSIONS MAY TRAM, 1867.

Mary E. Bell, Exer's

Mary E. 16th, F. 16th at 1 the Heirs at Law and next. Decisional velocities of kin of Emity Walker dee'd. J. It appearing to the Court, that Samuel Smith and wie Annie R. and Crawford N. Walker are not readents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for all and constructive weeks in the State of Said Court, to be held at the Court House in Physically on the 31 Monday in August next, then and thore to show a held at the Court House in Plymouth on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to show cause if any they have, against the probate in solemn form of the last will and testament of Emily Walker decid, or judgment pres confesse,

will be taken against them.
Witness, W. F. SANDERSON, Clerk of said Court at office in Plymouth the Brd. M. May A. D. 1867. W. F. SANDERSON, Clerk.

June 27-207-if STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, (WASHINGTON COUNTY. CCURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MAY TERM, 1867. Joshua B. Davenport, Admr. 1 Petition to The heirs at Law of make Real Estatements It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court has James A. Sigher and wife Margaret, and that James A. Sigler and wife Margaret, and lend. F. Woodley and Henry T. Woodley, hurs at law of Henry Woodley, duc'd, and made defen-dants in this cause, are non-residents, it is or-dered that publication be made in the Weekly Scaling, published at Raleigh, for six surveysors weeks, for the said parties to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 3rd. Modulas in Angust next and answer, or the prayer of the potition will be granted.

m Angust next and answer, or the prayer polition will be granted. Witness, W. F. SANDERSON, Clerk of our said Witness, W. F. Schumitt, the first. Monday : Court, at office in Plymouth, the first. Monday : May 1867. W. F. SANDERSON, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. J. COURT OF PERSON AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAN Team, 1867. Parker Overby,

TAPEABING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court, that the definition of X. T. Swayer.

I TAPEABING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court, that the definition A. T. Sawier is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: Therefore, it is conserved, that publication he madinithe Scalinel, 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 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wales at the Court to be and the city of the County of Wales at the Court of the County of Wales at our court of Fleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court Hous-ie liakingh, on the third Monday in August rest, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or Judgment will be taken pro-confesso as to him. Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Baleigh, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1807.

f May, A. D., 1867. J. J. PERRELL, C. C. C. May 31-wow

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / NASH COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAR AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY

Osborn Patterson & Co. | Original Attachment.

Lawrence liattic.

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 Wesley Sentinet 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 Munday of Angust next, then and there to plend an swer, or domin to said stackment, or judgment will be taken pro-confesse.

Withough to Nashville the Ind. Monday of Mac 187.

at office in Nashville the 2nd. Monday June 22-way B. H. SORSI B. H. SORSEY, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, I BERTIE COUNTY. SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1867.

Asa F. Early, Attachment.

Asa F. Early,

Alanson Capelart

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the detendsmt, Alanson Capellart, is a
non-resident of the State. Therefore it Borriere t
that publication be made in the Sentinel, a newpaper published in the Court of Rabeigh, for six
successive weeks, notifying the detendant in its
successive weeks, notifying the detendant in its
court of Law, to be held for said County, at the
Court of Law, to be held for said County, at the
Court House in Windoor on the sthird Monday of
the plantice met, thus and flaces to afferer, piral
or denur; or judgment will be taken proconcess,
Witness, BÜNCAN C. WINSTON, Clerk of our
paid Court, at office in Windoor, on the share hard. Monday of March, A. D. 1867.
DUNCAN C. WINSTON June 14 wew

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, /

NASH COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM 1867.

J. H. Burnett,

os.

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 the religious dered that publication be made in the Weekly dered that publication be made in the Weekly Sentiner a newspaper published in the City of Ralouth for six ancessaive weeks, notifying the defendant to be, and appear at the next term, of this Court to be held for the County of Nasi at the Court Home 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. SODSBY, Clerk of terminal Court at office in Nashville the 2nd Monday of Court at office in Nashville the 2nd, Mondae of May 1867.

B. H. SORSHY,
June 21-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS MAY O. D. Lipscomb,
A. T. Sawyer.

T APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court, that the defendant A. T. Sawyer, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina Therefore it is ottlered, that publication be made

the Sentinel, a news paper published in the sity Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying of Ralenth, by six successive, weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be the Read of the Court of the Session to be the Court of the Session to be the Ralenth on the third Konday in August 1 ext. then and there to answer, plead, or demin, so the maintening two confesses will be taken as to him. Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said august, A. D., 1867. J J. PERRELL, C. C.C.

May Sl-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BERTIE COUNTY. COPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TREES, 1867. Wm. J. Capelart, Attachment.

Wm T. Shaw. Win T. Shaw.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Win. T. Shaw, is a non-condent of the State: Therefore, it is exclured, about published in the City of Raleigh, for any 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 Law, to be held for said county, at the Court Law, to be held for said county, at the County House in Windsor, on the third Monday of Sel-tember next, then and there to answer, plead deman; or judgment will be taken. Singler Boxt, then and thore to answer, plead themar; or indement will be taken pure sension. Witness, DUNCAN C. WINSTON, Cless of an aid Court, at office in Windsor, on the three Monday of March, A. D. 1867.

DUNCAN C. WINSTON,