THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1867.

REPUBLICAN vs. RADICAL.

These two words, so different in their meaning and intent, are very strangely and improperly used to designate one and the same political party in this country, as well as to distinguish the advocates and adherents of this party from all others. Some very *conservative* men allow themselves to be called Republicans and act with that party, although, by doing so, they do violence to their feelings and to their political aims. For instance, there are many men who act with the Republican party, who are real *bona fide* Union men and have been always so. They are also anti-slavery men and have been always so. They believe, however, in that infidel and unfounded assumption in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," which is a very pretty, felicitous expression, and perhaps was well enough in its place, as asserting the equality of rights of all British subjects, whether colonial or belonging to the parent State, but which can neither bear the test of matter of fact and sound philosophy, nor of right reason or the word of God. These men are warm advocates of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and of the Constitution of the United States, so far as the latter accords with the two former, especially in those portions which insist upon equal justice to all men.

Now, if Republicanism at this day only meant this, our charity for these men would oblige us to acknowledge their consistency. But the word "Republican" does not mean any of these. Noah Webster's authority on this point cannot be called in question. Webster says that the adjective *republican* means, "pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as, a republican constitution or government," and so on. The noun *republican* Webster defines, "one who favors or prefers a republican form of government." But it is to his definition of the meaning of *Republic*, to which we must go, to get at the root of the meaning of the word "Republican." This word Republican is upon the tongue of whites and blacks of the South, yet how few of them know its meaning. According to Webster, Republic means, "a commonwealth; a State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people." It is not a pure Democracy in which *all* the people have a direct control or sovereignty, where the voice of the people is the unrestrained absolute sovereign,—is the "higher law" to which all must bow, as now taught by modern Republicans. Not at all. These modern Republicans profess to despise the Democracy and contemn their principles, yet the only pure Democracy ever taught in America, is boldly held up to our admiration by modern Republicans as alone corresponding with the original principles of the government. This is all assumption. There is not a word of proof that the fathers of the Republic ever entertained such licentious views. Their object, in forming this government, was to prevent, forever, all tendencies towards monarchy and aristocratic titles and claims, on the one hand, while, on the other, it guarded against the licentiousness of Democracy, by fixing the sovereign power, *not in all the people*, but in a certain *qualified* class, embracing the great body of the male citizens, to be exercised by their *qualified* representatives in the States, and in the Federal Government, but whose powers were to be defined and limited by a written Constitution. This, and this only, is a Republican form of government. Modern Republicans, we regret to say, do not confine themselves to the republican views of the fathers. They assimilate and co-operate with Radicals, and identify themselves with the same party.

What then is Radicalism? The ideal meaning of the word *radical*, is *root*—the beginning, original or fundamental basis. Those who admit the word Radical to be their party name, pretend to hold to the good meaning of the word—to the original teachings of *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights, &c. But how strangely have they been perverted by the Radical party! Those well disposed, honest hearted Republicans, who hold party affiliations with the Radicals, forget that there is a *bad* meaning, as well as a good one, to the word radical.—A thing or principle, or party, may be radically *wrong*, as well as radically *right*. If it be *radically* right to give liberty to all the slaves of this country, (and we do not object to their being free, but to the manner of their being made free,) is it not *radically* wrong to enslave the most intelligent, honest and virtuous of the white race? Are you an original Union man—always a Union man, believing the Union indissoluble, only by successful revolution or by consent of *all* the States? Do you believe that secession is *radically* wrong and that its failure could not make it *radically* right? By what peculiar idiosyncrasy, then, can you sanction, by your party affiliation, the Radical programme, which is based upon, and proceeds only from, the notion that secession was not only *radically* right in principle but that it was an *accomplished fact* by the late war? As a Union man, an original Union man, and *now* a Union man, can you believe that it is radically right, to hold that secession is right and did accomplish disunion, separated the Southern States from the Union, deprived them of all rights under the common constitution, and that they are liable to be held as conquered provinces and the people treated as *subjects* of the national Congress and of the Northern people? Away with such Unionism. A Radical utters a libel upon his party when he calls himself a Union man. Radicalism joins hands with secessionism, when it says that the Southern States are not provinces, that its erring people are citizens, but conquered subjects, to be treated only such as Congress may decree. Unionism is a misnomer, not approved by the past, all that he lives, if Radicalism be disappointments, yet we [illegible] nce it is that some former secessionists are simply consistent when they admit that we are conquered States and a conquered people, entirely at the mercy of the conqueror, having forfeited all rights under the Constitution. Such are Longstreet and Jeff. Thompson. But if so, why talk of trying Jefferson Davis or any other "rebel" as a traitor under the Constitution? Why appeal to the Constitution at all in matters connected with reconstruction? As Radicals we find no consistency except in Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips. But to make them consistent, they must admit they are secessionists.

But Noah Webster correctly defines a Radical, when he says, "in modern politics, he is a person who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation." Again, when he defines Radicalism to be, "the doctrine or principle of making radical reform in government, by overturning and changing the present state of things." Such Radicalism we may be forced to yield to, because it is too strong for us, but, that it is *radically* wrong, we shall never doubt. If you are a Republican, such as Madison, and Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay were, then we go with you, but if by Republicanism you mean the Radicalism of Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips, we beg to demur.

REV. J. J. LANSDELL. We learn that this gentleman has declared himself a candidate to represent the county of Granville in the approaching reconstruction State Convention, and has commenced addressing the people. Mr. L. is a Baptist minister, a practising lawyer and a man of ability. He is an independent candidate, a Union man and advocates reconstruction under the Military bill, as a necessity which is unavoidable, believing in the absolute importance of an early settlement of our difficulties.

We approve of Mr. Lansdell's course. We hope that honest, good men in the State, anxious to serve the people in the Convention, and who may be deemed by their friends fully qualified for the position, will declare themselves as candidates at an early day and will address the people at every available point. The newspapers in this State cannot reach the people for want of mail facilities, and if candidates do not declare themselves, and address the people before the registration is completed, but few of the whites comparatively will register. The people, both white and colored, need *light*. We know of no other plan, by which they can so fully obtain it, as from the lips of intelligent, honest, good men, who are candidates for the Covention.

There is but one objection to this method, but it cannot occasion any difficulty among patriotic men who look alone to the good of the country. Too many gentlemen of the same way of thinking may declare themselves, and thus defeat a good cause. In such a case let an equal number of the friends of each candidate be selected to say which of them shall run and which shall retire.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION Act, No. 2, effectually precludes "the opinion of any civil officer of the Government" from being regarded or observed by the District Commanders. Even if this were not so, we should hope that no further interpretations would be asked of, or given by, the Attorney General, as we trust that no further bills of injunction will be filed in the Supreme Court. Monstrous as it appears, we are now being freshly beaten for a legal opinion by the chief law officer of the Government, whose duty it is, when called upon by the Executive, to give an official exposition of the law!

Our situation is somewhat akin to that of M. Thiers, the French historian, when he was arrested at the time of the *coup d' etat* of the present French Emperor. He argued the matter vehemently with the officer who arrested him:

"Quoted Wickefort and Puffendorf and Grotius,
And proved from Vattel
Most exceedingly well
Such a deed would be quite atrocious.

Twould have moved a Christian a bowels
To have heard the doubts he stated,
But the huissier did
As he was bid,
And capured him while he prated!"

OUR VIRGINIA cotemporaries seem very well satisfied, on the whole, with Supplement No 2, for the reason, they say, that it has buried the Alexandria Constitution, and covered those who sought to use it for base purposes with contempt and infamy.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* closes an article on Reconstruction as follows

"The work of reconstruction, as soon as finished, will be followed by a reconstruction of our national parties."

This is, certainly, a great inducement to reconstruction. Any new re-organization of parties, which promises to sweep out of existence the Radical hydra, will compensate for much of present sacrifice and suffering. Let us all register!

MRS. SURRATT'S INNOCENCE.

The letter of our correspondent (says the New York *Express*) revives an important statement on the trial of Mrs. Surratt, which, as he states, appeared in the columns of the *Express*, some eighteen months since, and which was at the time laughed at and denied. The particulars of the case are now thus stated, and with good authority:

"After her counsel had concluded his argument in Mrs. Surratt's behalf, the Judge Advocate General (Mr. Holt) approached him and said: 'Although you and I may differ as to Mrs. Surratt's innocence, I wish to say that your effort has made a decided impression upon the court. When it came to make its finding, six of the members—Generals Hunter, Ekin, Kautz, Foster, Tompkins and Clendenin—were opposed to the death sentence. The Assistant Judge advocate, Hon. John A Bingham, argued the case in the absence of her counsel, and, to use General Hancock's own expression, 'There was plenty of discussion on the subject.' Books and papers and authorities were sent for, and finally the court passed the sentence. But before leaving the table around which they were seated, this paper was drawn up and signed by the generals named. The authority for this statement is most reliable."

GOLDSBORO. The colored Baptist Church in Goldsboro is under the pastoral charge of a white Southern man, Rev. Mr. Nelson. He appears to be laboring solely for the spiritual good of his congregation, as the very best means of promoting the moral elevation of the colored race, without which their political elevation can do them little good. Recently he took occasion, at the close of a service, to advise his congregation to avoid, as far as possible, all political furor and excitement, and, by all means, to avoid all entangling alliances with all *secret political societies*, as they might be sources of great evil to them. This we consider sound and good advice, and such as all good men in the South will give the colored people. We believe that any colored man, who desires respectability in the community, and who is anxious to maintain a good conscience, and really to be a *free man*, will come out of all such societies. Societies which only aim at a benevolent and humane object are very different things. It is praiseworthy in colored people to combine with each other, for the purpose of relieving the poor, visiting and helping the sick and aiding in burying the dead among them. But every colored man, who has the independence and the sense of a freeman, will scorn the proposition to join a secret political society or league, which is under the control of a particular party and which requires a solemn oath from each member to vote and obey what the party directs. This is absolute slavery of the mind, which is the worst kind of servitude.

We learn that the prudent and proper caution of Rev. Mr. Nelson has been assailed as unbecoming a Minister of the Gospel. Radicals have no such squeamishness when Radical preachers *preach* politics, attend political meetings and conventions and make political speeches. Such hypocrisy is too manifest.

IT EXCITES a holy horror in the minds of some of the super zealous neophytes of Radicalism in the South to speak of the "unconstitutionality" of the reconstruction legislation of Congress. To all such we commend some utterances by "that grand old man," Thad. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, a few days since.

In explaining the report of the Committee of Conference, he said

"Most of the amendments of the House had been agreed to, with some slight modifications, one of which he thought quite an improvement—that was in characterizing the authority of Congress as "paramount" over the whole subject. The House had made one concession in abandoning the penal section adopted on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The Senate could not agree to that, on account of some peculiar reasons, and the conferees on the part of the House did not think it worth while to split about that. The provision which he had had most at heart was that which said that district commanders should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. The conferees were about to split upon that, having agreed upon everything else. After conceding the power of Congress over the whole matter to be paramount, he could not very well see the logic of that reasoning which held that Congress had not the Constitutional power to say that those officers should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. But he begged the House to consider that the Senate was several furlongs behind the House in the march of reform—perhaps he ought to say Radicalism. Senators were coming up sidelong, but had not yet got quite square up. What he had just mentioned was an illustration of that. Some fragments of the *old shattered Constitution* had stuck, perhaps, in the kidneys of some Senators (laughter), and troubled them at night. When they tried to progress, *the ghost of the past Constitution* was found in their way and obstructed them."

Stevens is honest and out spoken, at least. He spurns and derides the Constitution, and he has manliness enough to say so.

From the New York Herald.

TO THE POOR EXILES.

MR. EDITOR: I have read this day with infinite satisfaction an article in your paper, in which the writer takes the ground that since the American government has enfranchised the negro, the same political privileges ought justly to be extended to the red man. We Indians have been so long accustomed to the double dealing craft of our white brethren on this continent, knowing from sad experience that the fair words uttered by the tongue were often contradicted by the feelings and malice of the heart, that when I read the article in question my first impulse was to treat it with contempt; but then the air of frankness and sincerity which seemed to pervade it made me change my mind, and awakened in my bosom emotions of the purest charity. The American legislators, as you justly remark, are overflowing with love towards the black race, while they entirely ignore not only the wretched condition, but even the very existence, of the red man. Now why is this? Is the Indian so entirely inferior to the negro as to be of no account whatever? Should the present war, however, continue for any length of time, I shall venture to promise, without any attempt at boasting, that my people shall exhibit traits of daring and strategy of which not only negroes, but even civilized white men, might justly be proud. They have done so heretofore, and they will do it again. One fact is worth all the theory in the world. That the Indians shall be conquered there can be no doubt, but that they shall die tamely and unavenged it will never be said of them. All we want under heaven is simple justice, and be treated as human beings possessed of souls and bodies. Were the pulpit to be as clamorous in our defence as it has been in that of the negro, our early delivery would be certain. But no; we having nothing to expect save protracted misery and ultimate extermination. In conclusion, permit me to offer you my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for your able vindication of my unfortunate brethren.

KIOUTOUGKEE.

ANOTHER INTERVENING SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The action of the House yesterday, and indications elsewhere, render it probable that a third session of the Fortieth Congress will be held in November next. This movement is ostensibly predicated upon a prospect of impeachment at that time, and may be considered by the Radical extremists as necessary as an excuse to their constituents for the failure, after so much bluster, of finding anything in the conduct of the President worthy of censure, upon an investigation of six months' duration. Yet it is evident that many of the Republicans are becoming apprehensive that this bald farce has already been kept upon the stage too long.—*National Intelligencer.*

The French Minister of State announces that fraudulent bankrupts will not be surrendered by the United States.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

The 4th. of July in Asheville—Radical Pow-Wow—Doctrines of the Party Enunciated—Confiscation, Equal Rights and the Unity of the Races, &c., &c.

ASHEVILLE, July 7, 1867.

Editors Sentinel:—A few weeks ago, the Hendersonville *Pioneer* contained the following editorial announcement:

"We are requested to give notice that the 4th. day of July will be celebrated, at Asheville, by the Republican party. Speeches will be made in behalf of the Freedman's Benevolent Aid Society."

The announcement of the first public demonstration of a new political party naturally excited, in the minds of our people, a considerable interest to ascertain the political tenets held and advocated by the new party.

The "glorious 4th." came and was truly "a great and glorious day."

The freedmen and women came out in very respectable numbers, all in regular holiday style, and with them came a very few of the white rank and file of the Union League, or Republican party, *so called*.

About noon a procession of about two hundred freedmen, headed by the United States flag and a band of music, marched through the town, observing the most perfect order, and, in all respects, conducting their proceedings in excellent style. All seemed delighted at the display, but it was a subject of remark, that the *white* members of the League or party refused to join in the procession or ceremonies.

After having passed through the principal streets, they marched to the public square, where, after resting for a few moments, a rather verdant looking specimen of the white race arose, and, in very solemn tones, read the Declaration of Independence, which was duly applauded. Next came the Orator of the day, (so called,) G. Franklin Penland, Esquire, United States Commissioner, &c., &c., understood and agreed to be *the representative man* of the party in this country. He mounted a large stone, and for a half or three quarters of an hour he laid down and enforced, in a style peculiarly his own, the great doctrines and policy of the great Republican, or Union League, or Radical party, (so called.) To give you a report of his speech is an impossibility. A few extracts must suffice.

He began by thanking God that slavery was dead. He said that he had always been an abolitionist and that the black man was the equal of the white; that "the negro was made of the same identical kind of dust that Col. Jim Henry and myself were made of." (This remark was not applauded, except by out-siders, and one old Freedman was heard to say "*dat's all bosh*"). *That the colored man had now to rent land of the white man, but that, in another year, the white man would be going to the freedmen to get land to rent upon.* That he had been all the time a loyal Union man, (just here, a fellow in the outskirts remembered that the speaker had furnished the Confederate States material enough to make a *thousand gun sticks*.)

But the speaker went on in the same strain, but, like too many other great men, didn't stop when he ought, and told a blackguard story or two, at which all the better class of the audience were most thoroughly disgusted, as they had brought their wives and children out to hear the speeches, and not, as they say, to be insulted by a batch of blackguardism.

He congratulated the freedmen upon the dawning of freedom, and advised all to join the League and wait for "the gospel time coming."

Next came one Publius Virgilius Maronius Lusk, Esquire, otherwise called "*Large Lusk*," who mounted the rostrum, and for an hour proceeded to enlighten his audience upon the constitutional rights of States and individuals, in a style that was entirely unknown in the days of Chief Justice Story. On the constitutional relations of the States to the general government, he was particularly *heavy*, and advanced several ideas never dreamed of by Chief Justice Taney; and one wag was heard to remark that it was a great misfortune that Daniel Webster had died without having heard this modern expounder of the Constitution while another was heard to remark that he was like his great prototype, William Wriggling Holden, X. P. G., and others of that ilk, who, with the supleness of a cat, may be thrown over a house but always light on their feet.

This fellow had reference doubtless to Mr. Lusk's secession antecedents, as he was prior to, and during the war, one of the most blatant, red mouthed secessionists in his section; and on his return from a northern prison, since the war, was the worst unreconstructed rebel in all the country. But very lately something has come over the spirit of his dreams, and he has been heard to say that he had been a great traitor and *deserved hanging*, which propositions *have never been contradicted*.

I am happy to record the fact that the day passed off pleasantly to all parties, save the freedmen, who were highly incensed at the blackguard stories of Judge Brooks' public functionary, and a few others who complained that white gentlemen who were so officious at night meetings ought to participate in the day light performances, while a few were ingenuous enough to doubt the policy of following Virgil's lead on account of his antecedents.

RED STRING.

FORNEY'S CHRONICLE ON CONFISCATION. It is agreed by intelligent men everywhere that however important the policy of confiscation would have been as a war measure, or as a means of breaking up the grand landed estates of the South, if it had been fairly inaugurated in 1862, it is now too late to count upon it under any circumstances that are likely to arise. If Mr. Julian's bill were adopted, no other confiscation would be necessary, for it would supply the necessities of all, of whatever race or color, who need free homes, and thus quiet popular clamor while restoring permanent peace and prosperity to the whole country.—*Issue of Saturday.*

Mr. Julian's bill provides for the forfeiture to the United States of all lands granted to the States of the South, in 1856, to aid them in the construction of railroads, said grants having now expired by limitation. It also provides that all the public lands of Texas, which have not been lawfully disposed of, are forfeited to the United States by her treason and rebellion, and shall henceforward be subject to the operations of the homestead law. This would open to settlement and tillage a vast domain of land, would be beneficial, of course, to the State of Texas, and a great blessing to the landless poor, while powerfully promoting the national wealth and welfare. It would, it is true, be in the nature of confiscation, but it would disturb the private rights of property of no human being.

The last section provides that all lands hereafter sold for non-payment of Federal taxes and under proceedings in bankruptcy shall be sold only in lots of not less than twenty nor more than eighty acres. This provision is very important, for many of the great estates of the South would thus be sub-divided, and fall into the hands of needy cultivators, in small homesteads.—*Chronicle.*

In the Surratt case an *alibi* is regarded as established.

Translated for the Sentinel, from the "Cronista," (the Spanish paper in New York.)

PARIS, 28th. June, 1867.

EDITOR OF THE CRONISTA.—The Sultan is to arrive here to morrow morning, in which case it is believed that he will assist at the distribution of the premiums of the universal exposition, which will take place next Monday, the 1st. of July, in the Palace of Industry of the Elysian Fields. Sixteen thousand tickets have been distributed for the occasion, which promises to be one of the most solemn of its kind which has taken place for many years. The Emperor will read a long discourse, which, very naturally, will be looked for with much impatience by everybody, especially by capitalists, who are already giving to it a tone more or less pacific; but, in view of the occasion, it appears little probable that Napoleon, the French Chief, will mingle politics in a document consecrated to the arts and industry. However, I know not with what foundation, it is said that the discourse of Napoleon the Third will embrace *all*, it being understood that there will be paragraphs consecrated to the life political events of Europe and even of America. The truth will soon be known, and we shall then see what foundation such report had.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to this city is already considered certain, and many are the rumors which circulate bearing upon the importance of this visit, whose signification some people endeavor to enhance, as I believe, to a very exaggerated manner. In vis-a-vis Napoleon the Third and his august companion, Francis Joseph does nothing more nor less than have done the King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales and the King of Prussia, what, in its turn, the Sultan will do, and what proposes to do, shortly, the King of Sweden, the Queen of Spain, the Kings of Holland and Portugal, Queen Victoria, Victor Emanuel, and even His Holiness, the Pope, and the Emperor of China. I do not understand, consequently, why people attribute to this visit so alot importance, or a political signification different from that of the other monarchs whom I have enumerated. Besides to explain this, which may be called a social phenomenon, people add that the French Court professes to give to the reception of the Austrian Sovereigns a character less formal, and much more fraternal and expansive, than that which it gave to the reception of the Sovereigns of the North. Some to understand by this that the Cabinet of the Tuileries desires to show, in an ostensible manner, the sympathies which unite it with the Cabinet of Vienna, and, in particular, with the Emperor Joseph. These rumors run parallel with others of less significant, namely, that the stay of William the First in Paris has not been so favorable to the cause of peace as all desired, including supposed it would be, but that, on the contrary, the frequent interviews which Prince Gortschacoff and Count Bismarck have held in this city have strengthened the bonds of friendship and mutual sympathy which existed already between both governments whose aims and interests go hand in hand. If this should be so, all the easy advantage which the policy of Napoleon has obtained from the visit of the sovereigns of Prussia and Russia, is the *kow* which he has traded seeing the *Capital of Europe* (this name must be adjudged to Paris) converted into a species of general *tendezvous* of all the crowned heads. I tell you, the diplomatic triumph of Napoleon the Third is not worthy of his great fame in this kind of manoeuvres. But, I repeat, these at present are but rumors, and I hope, to the glory of the modern Caesar, that the result of the royal visits will be highly beneficial to the sacred cause of peace.

In my letter of the 21st. of May, I spoke to you, at length, of the able policy which Count Beust had inaugurated in Austria. The recent acts of that intelligent diplomatist only confirm all that I said to you then in regard to his beneficial influence upon the events of the Austrian Empire. The Hungarians have just celebrated with enthusiasm their reconciliation with the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Austrian subjects are the first to do honor to that reconciliation. The first have obtained liberty with autonomy, and the second have entered again in the full exercise of their Constitutional rights. This was the first work which M. Beust had to accomplish, and if he has not yet been a Job to old in the sympathies of the nationalised Slavians, he has succeeded at least in uniting the two great trunks of the monarchy. The Germans were not contented that the fundamental law of the 26th of Feb. 1861, should be re-established, which guaranteed their constitutional liberties; they claimed also another concession without which it was difficult to see that the officers of the constitutional regimen was assured. I allude to ministerial responsibility. M. Beust promised a short time ago in Parliament, upon the occasion of the discussion of the message, that in a short time he would present a bill which in the minister would not only be responsible before the Emperor and the Reichsrath for all the infractions of the penal law, but also for every violation of the constitution of the State. The prime Minister of Francis Joseph has fulfilled his promise, and already the text of the bill is known. The national representation will find itself henceforth invested with an authority which it never had before, and the Reichsrath may, whenever it to deem necessary, excuse the Ministers, who have neglected their duties or transcended their powers. The *Constitutionnel*, an imperialist periodical, and which receives its inspirations, as it is said, from the cabinet of the Tuilleries, is pleased in making known that the recent constitutional projects of M. Beust have been well received by the Polish population, and that the *Czas*, or Polish organ, gives its entire approbation to the policy of that Minister, which promises the best results for the consolidation of the constitutional regimen in the empire. The same paper, the *Czas*, extols, as it deserves to be, the decree of amnesty, which the emperor has issued, extending to all the provinces this side of the Leita. It is a step more, says the writer of the article, in the direction of reconciliation.

The discussion of the budgets for this empire has been postponed, in consequence of the unlooked for project of law which the government has presented to the Legislative body, asking a supplementary credit of 158,000,000, in order to meet the expenditures which the late political events have necessitated in the offices of War and Marine. I am ignorant if allusion is had to the event of Mexico or to the Luxembourg question; but whatever may have been the motive which has occasioned to the department of War an extraordinary outlay of 120,000,000, and to that of the Marine of 30,000,000, the truth is, that this project has given rise to much discussion and commentary, not so much in regard to the sum, but to the epoch in which it has been presented.

A Russian periodical, the Gazette of Moscow, has published a list of news, which I am unable to say is true or not, but from the mere fact of having appeared in print demands notice. According to that paper, General Ignatieff, Russian Embassador at Constantinople, and Ali Bey, are in negotiations for the acquisition of Jerusalem and Jaffa, for which Russia is disposed to give 20,000,000 of francs. What do you think of it? That which may not run, may fly, and it is seen that Count Bismark is making proselytes.

From the National Intelligencer.

INVESTIGATIONS—IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The House of Representatives the other day appointed a committee to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners by the so-called Confederate authorities. On Saturday Mr. Mungen moved to instruct the same committee to extend their inquiries so as to include a similar investigation on the other side. In the discussion of this proposition (which, by the way, was rejected) Mr. Eldridge made the surprising statement, that in a conversation which he had had with General Ould, who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the Confederate Government, he had been informed that an offer was made by General Ould to the Union officers having the matter in charge, that he would give them 20,000 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, (making up the number of deficient with able bodied men,) *without any equivalent*, as the Confederate Government was unable to feed and take care of them properly, and that the offer was refused. It is probable that important fact thus set forth would have been disputed by the partisan press, if it had not been verified on the spot by General Butler himself, who was in charge of exchange of prisoners on the part of the United States at the time. He said

"All the correspondence on the subject had been laid before Congress in January, 1865. In the fall of 1864, after the exchange of prisoners had been stopped, a proposition was made by the rebels to give up the sick prisoners held by them at Savannah and Millen, Georgia. As soon as transportation could be got the proposition was accepted, and six steamboats were sent to Savannah, and took off over seven thousand men. There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army. And the offer had been made to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners."

The fact that the *offer* was made to give up, "*without equivalent*," 20,000 Federal troops, for the reason that their captors could not properly provide for them, and that this offer *was not accepted* at the time, but a proposition *instead* was submitted which would necessarily have caused indefinite delay, is here unequivocally admitted by General Butler, he distinctly admitting, as we understand the *Chronicle's* report, that upon receiving the offer he proposed "to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners." Now, it would seem that these astonishing disclosures would almost render superfluous the raising of a committee for the purpose of inquiring as to where lay the fault for the "starving condition" of Federal prisoners in Southern Andersonvilles? But it produced no perceptible effect upon the House, and we suppose the committee will peg away in the further solution of the vexed problem.

A grave point, however, the committee may very fittingly investigate. General Butler fills a dismal void in this painful history by the convenient phrase, "There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army." This "unavoidable delay" is all that appears to account for the failure, even if the offer of the rebels was promptly accepted, of the delivery of the thirteen thousand prisoners in addition to the alleged seven thousand whom the rebels had offered to restore to their homes, and who is the judge of "delay consequent on the operations of the army?" Who knows it was unavoidable? Who knows it was in consequence of army operations? Who puts off the mourning kindred of these perishing thirteen thousand with the assurance of "army necessity?" The answer is, this exploded and inglorious mumbler in warfare on the floor of the House. Let it be investigated.

In relation to this subject the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, after denying the allegation of Mr Wood, of New York, that its editor had charged that atrocities had been perpetrated upon rebel prisoners, and quoting extensively from the report of a committee of the Confederate Congress alleging such cruelties, remarks as follows:

"These inculpations, we have seen, were publicly made, more than two years ago, in the report of a joint committee. They are professedly based on sworn testimony, in good part quoted therein, and they have thus far received no specific contradiction. We trust that they can be refuted or very materially softened by counter-testimony, and we are anxious that such testimony shall be taken before those able to give it shall be mainly dead or scattered to the four winds of heaven. We ask Congress, since it has too tardily resolved to investigate the treatment of *our* men while prisoners, to make the inquiry general and thorough, to demonstrate our readiness to face the whole truth. Yet the House refuses to do this, and on motion of General Washburne, of Wisconsin, adopts the following:

"Whereas, irresponsible statements have been made by persons in sympathy with the late rebellion, implying that the Government of the United States has inhumanly treated its prisoners during the late rebellion; and whereas no evidence has been produced to show that such allegations have any foundation in fact; and whereas the loyal people of the United States are well satisfied that in no instance were its prisoners treated otherwise than with kindness and humanity; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise."

General Washburne we have esteemed a wise and able man, but this performance is not among those on which that judgment is founded. There is not a sympathizer with "The Lost Cause" on earth who will not triumphantly read and cite it as evidence that the Republicans *dare not* make a full and fair investigation of the treatment of prisoners by each party in our late civil war not even before a committee of their own choosing and the impartial world will be likely to agree with them. Suppose a European historian writing the history of our great struggle, with the Confederate report aforesaid before him, and only General Washburne's preamble and resolve to weigh against it, can there be any doubt as to his conclusion?"

WAR STEAMERS TO BE SENT TO MEXICO.—The international difficulties likely to arise in relation to the death of Maximilian have put the Government on the *qui vive*. In order to prevent any foreign nations from taking advantage of his execution by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent from the navy yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A DARKEY'S OPINION.—De trut is, de white folks feels above us, and as dey see we is eben wid 'em, it kind ob aggravates dem. And as to de Yankees, dey are worse dan our folks. A Yankee nebber knows when to stop axin a nigger to work; and when de end ob de year comes, an' you ax him for money, bless de Lord, you owes *him*.

Escobedo will have a nice time if he takes his proposed trip through the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MATTHEWS' LETTER—THE INTELLIGENCER ON LOGAN.

WASHINGTON, July 18, M.

Matthews publishes the concluding sentence of Booth's letter, as follows: "For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and my money to the accomplishment of a certain end—I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do, but posterity, I am sure, will justify me.

Men who love their country better than gold or life.

(Signed,) JNO. W. BOOTH,
PAYNE,
HAROLD,
ATZEROT."

The *Intelligencer* publishes a parallel between Barrere and Logan, in which the following paragraphs occur:

"Barrere first fawned upon the Bourbons, then murdered them. Logan first sent into the rebel army the poor people of Southern Illinois, whom he had educated in the doctrine of secession, and then boasted he had put to the sword more of his innocent dupes than any other man of his age in the army.

Barrere has gone to his account and left behind him a name at once the most contemptible and the most infamous in history.

Logan when he has another such speech to make, should alquire his race and country, assume the garb of a savage, and wash his mouth with blood. As was well said of his prototype, in him the qualities which are the proper objects of contempt preserve an exquisite and absolute harmony."

HONORS TO THE SULTAN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18, M.

The naval review in honor of the Sultan was the most magnificent affair ever witnessed in the English waters. A high wind increased the interest of the event. The squadron numbered eighty vessels bearing eleven hundred guns. A thousand vessels were filled with spectators.

The Queen and *suite* were on the yacht Victoria and the Prince Albert and the Sultan were on the Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, both houses of Parliament, the Lords of Admiralty and all the members of the government, were present.

It is estimated that the review cost £50,000. A gundoat was driven ashore during the rain storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no accident occurred. The rain also seriously interfered with the programme of evolutions, and the proposed illumination of the fleet in the evening.

DIED IN JAIL.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18, M

Doctor Jones, who was imprisoned by Sheridan for murder, died in prison yesterday.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 18,—P. M.

SENATE. A joint resolution was introduced extending the Steam Mail service to China.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to enquire how many Mexican soldiers were executed under Maximilian's decree.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution lauding the Mexicans. Referred.

The consideration of Indian affairs was resumed. A bill finally passed providing for a commission to obtain peace, if possible; otherwise four thousand border soldiers are to push the war.

House. Mr Schofield offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of the three million dollars for rebel claims awarded by the Court of claims. He said the claims could be examined by the proper committee in a session and paid by appropriation if found correct. Passed.

A resolution authorizing the committee on Southern Railroads to proceed by sub-committees passed.

Mr Robinson asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution to remove the tax on raw cotton. Messrs. Adison and Benjamin objected.

A resolution sympathizing with Candia passed.

Mr. Bingham sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received by himself to-day from Gen. Sickles:

"Thanks for your handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge. You may relieve his anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends anything. The said equipage being the cherished gift of my colleagues of the third army corps."

Mr Logan offered a preamble and resolutions which passed, reciting and yielding to the general rumor, that armed expeditions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, which is at variance with the wishes and feelings of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to the established public policy; and respectfully requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent such unlawful organizations being formed, and warning all persons who depart from the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all rights to protection under the laws of the United States.

A substitute was offered for the Senate bill guaranteeing equal rights in the District of Columbia, striking out the word "white" whenever it occurred in the charter, ordinance or laws.—Passed.

THE SURRATT TRIAL. IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 18, P. M.

John J. Reeves, a tailor, saw Surratt at his store, in Montreal, about the 11th and again about the 17th or 18th of April.

The truthfulness of several witnesses from Canada was impeached. Among the number are Lieut. Marie and Dr. McMullen. It appears that Lieut. Marie left Canada because he stole goods from the education office.

The defence is still expecting witnesses.

Gen. Grant and Col Hillyer, of New York, were before the Judiciary Committee to-day, regarding impeachment.

Joseph Bradley is summoned to testify regarding the pardon of Stephen Cameron, a witness in the Surratt case.

Internal Revenue to-day $716,000

REGISTRATION. STEAMER BURNED

MOBILE, July 18.—P M

Registration in the city closed yesterday. The total number registered are, whites 2,349, blacks 4,846.

The river steamer *Flirt* was burned at the wharf this morning, by an incendiary. Loss 8,000. No insurance.

SANTA ANNA'S REPORTED EXECUTION CONFIRMED, PASON, GOMEZ AND CANALES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18, P. M.

Officers of the steamers *Yucia* and *Hevine*, from Tampico, confirm the report of the death of Santa Anna.

Gen Pason has about 700 men at Tampico. Gomez and Canales have about 400 and are recruiting.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 18, P. M

The American government is endeavoring to secure the release of Gen. Nagle.

Six of the Waterford rioters have been convicted and imprisoned.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 15, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As an item of interest, you can announce the capture, near this place, on Saturday, the 13th., by three gentlemen from Newbern, of two of the negroes engaged in the murder of the Foscue family in Jones County. They were brought to this place and lodged in jail.—These two, with the one in the Newbern jail, compose the entire party.

Also, that a new light has been established at Pamlico Point, and Mr. Stephen Fowler has been appointed Keeper. This, I think, makes the eighth light exhibited on the waters of the Pamlico.

Also, that the list of Jurors for the July term of Martin Court was challenged by one of the lawyers, for not being in conformity with "Sickles' Code," and that the whole jury list was abolished and the Court adjourned over to next term.

Yours, &c.,

G.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—A veto of the new reconstruction act may be expected to be sent in to-morrow or next day, when Congress, after passing the law by a two-thirds vote, will immediately adjourn. This is the general opinion of leading men of all political parties in Congress. It is not thought that the error in the enrolment of the act, by which it became necessary to recall it from the Executive yesterday, will delay the adjournment beyond Thursday, at the farthest.—*National Intelligencer, 17th.*

EX Confederate General Louis T. Wigfall, formerly United States Senator from the State of Texas, is about entering upon the practice of law in England in connection with American cases.