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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

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THE SENTINEL.

WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT"--Henry Clay.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866. **NO. 24.**

THE SENTINEL.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the SENTINEL makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the State.

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly:

For one insertion,	$1 00
For two insertions,	1 50
For one month,	3 00
For two months,	5 00
For six months,	12 00
For one year,	20 00

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

The True Policy.

The interesting and striking *resume* of the capabilities of North Carolina, communicated by Gov. Worth to the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and published in this paper on Monday, suggests the proper theatre in which all the energies of our people should be at present employed. Denied their rightful place in the councils of the government, after having done all that, and more than, comported with their manhood, dignity and self-respect to secure it, it only remains for them to acquiesce, with what composure and serenity they may, in the unjust and iniquitous sentence which excludes them from their Constitutional privileges, and devote themselves to the recuperation of their individual fortunes and the development of the multiplied resources of the State. We speak from an intimate knowledge of their character, and especially from an intimate acquaintance with the present condition of popular sentiment, when we say, that they are done with unworthy concessions to an insatiate fanaticism, and that they will not voluntarily set their own seals to the verdict which is to degrade them. If it *is* to come, it will be through no self-agency, and they will bear it with the philosophy of a noble and manly character. They will never commit suicide, though they may steel themselves for the stake of martyrdom. They may continue for a while to be the objects of an unrelenting and vindictive persecution, but after years will reverse the harsh judgments of the present hour, and all will be right in the end.

Meanwhile, undisturbed by threatened political evils and steering entirely clear of the arena of political agitation, our people may find in attention to their internal and industrial condition not only the means of diversion from impending troubles, but the sure means of wealth and prosperity. If it be true that, even under the ordinary circumstances of life, he is to be esteemed as a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, he is to be doubly considered so who, at a time like the present, contributes in any degree, however small, to the work of repairing our prostrated condition. And in this work every man, if he will only set about it aright, can lend a helping hand. The diversified capabilities of our soil, in mineral and agricultural production, the resources of our forests, and our manufacturing facilities, afford a thousand avenues of enterprise and of profit, which, while they promise remuneration to individual investment and labor, will tend to swell the aggregate wealth of the State. We look, for instance, upon the movement recently organized for the purpose of boring for Petroleum in the carboniferous regions of Rockingham, Chatham and Moore,—where, by the way, we have no doubt it exists, or all geological indications are fallacious,—as likely to be productive of more substantial good to the State than twenty years of unprofitable wrangling over the question of re-construction, as matters stand at present.

With a soil of general unsurpassed fertility; with a climate equal to that of the most favored regions of the globe; with a water-power capable of moving the machinery of the world; with the more useful minerals in abundance; coal beds and iron mines equal to those of Pennsylvania; the habitat of that great boon of Providence, the Pine; the indigenous home of the choicest varieties of grapes; with the most extended fisheries South of the extreme Northern Atlantic Coast,—possessing all these advantages, there is no reason why North Carolina should be second to any State *in*, or *out of*, the Union. Let us turn our attention to these advantages, and seek in their employment a reparation for the losses of the war. Whatever fate may betide us in the future, we shall be all the better prepared to meet it. If it is to be, under the pressure of Radical malignity, what we have too good cause to apprehend, our strength will be the more equal to the emergency. If the clouds which now lower above us are to be dissipated, and under the influence of wiser counsels and returning reason we are to be restored to our proper position in the galaxy of States, we shall be the better fitted to adorn and illustrate the position, and to reflect credit upon ourselves and the common country.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The name of Ex. Governor Vance having been connected with the Directorship and Presidency of this Railroad, we are authorized to say, that Gov. Vance has positively declined to allow his name to be brought forward as a candidate for either position.

A. H. DAVIS, Esq., of Halifax, in a card addressed to the people of that County, in the Weldon *State*, declines being a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The refusal of some of the Western States' Governors to call extra sessions of their State Legislatures, effectually ends the seven months' work of the Constitutional Tinkers. What cannot be done now, this summer, in the way of Constitutional tinkering, will never be done. New Legislatures, in the West especially, will have new views, when, next winter, the amendments are submitted.

Surgeon Craven's description of the shackling of Jefferson Davis, as published in the *Register and Advertiser*, created universal indignation in Mobile.

The National Convention.

Our readers have already considered the purport of the telegram in yesterday's issue, proposing, on the part of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club at Washington, the holding of a National Convention of delegates from each Congressional District in all the States and from the States at large, &c., to meet at Philadelphia, on the 2d Tuesday in August next.

The object we understand to be to combine and organize, for the purpose of meeting the issues now before the country, all the conservative men of all parties, who are truly Constitutional Union men, "who sustain the President's administration in maintaining unbroken the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in certain propositions, including the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively,—as essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, which would be a revolution dangerous to Republican government and destructive of liberty."

In a word, the object is to concentrate and unite, for a temporary, but vital purpose, all conservative men of all parties, who heartily support President Johnson's policy against the policy of the Radicals, in order, if possible, in the coming elections, to defeat their plans and the plans of all who are opposed to an early constitutional Union of all the States in harmony and concord.

We understand that this proposition does not contemplate the organization of a complete, perfect and lasting party, but it is for the specific work of accomplishing the restoration of the Union on President Johnson's platform, leaving every one free to act, after that object is accomplished, with whatever party he may elect.

As we are at present advised, we are entirely favorable to the proposition. It is desirable on many accounts. First, in order to bring Northern and Southern [illegible] mutual co-operation and friendship. Secondly, to enable both North and South to understand each other better. Thirdly, because out of this may grow up a party truly conservative, made up of the best men of all parties, for the future defence and maintenance of the government framed by our fathers.

We, therefore, urge the people of North Carolina to hold County meetings throughout the State, to make arrangements for their own County candidates for the approaching election, and for District Conventions for the selection of two delegates from each Congressional District, and the appointment of delegates from the State at large, to represent North Carolina in said Convention, at Philadelphia.

Texas Scheme of the Radicals.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1866.

The arrival in town a few days since of Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas, was not in itself a remarkable event. Provisional Governors have come to and departed from Washington during the past year with almost as much regularity as the sun. Nor is Provisional Governor Hamilton in any sense a very remarkable man. During the rebellion he remained true to the Union, as did many others who were not rewarded for their fidelity with place and power. In Hamilton's case, however, it would seem that the President, while seeking in his appointment to reward and encourage loyalty, made the not uncommon mistake of fostering treachery and disloyalty.

Governor Hamilton, on his arrival here, called upon the President, and was admitted to a long and confidential interview. He called a second time, and was received in like manner, as his pretensions demanded, he claiming to be a warm and devoted friend to the President, and an admirer of his administration. But it does not appear at all likely that he will call again, or that, if he shall call, he will meet with so cordial a reception. And the reason why his reception will be different from that he has hitherto met, will be gathered from a perusal of the following letter from a prominent gentleman in Texas, as indisputably loyal man, well known throughout the country. This letter was received here a day or two since, and has been laid before the President. The writer and recipient are alike well known, and the information conveyed in the letter is beyond doubt. The letter runs as follows:—

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 6, 1866.

DEAR ——:—

Governor Hamilton leaves here to-morrow for Washington. From sources, no doubt perfectly reliable, I learn that he goes on at the invitation of Mr. Speaker Colfax, Senator Trumbull and others, who regard him, as one of his admirers tells me, as the great man of the Union party South of the Potomac.

His programme, I believe, will be to produce or accept a rupture with the President. He will then be surrounded by the Radicals, and will lay before the public the condition of the Union men in Texas and the South, alleging that the army alone protects them from being driven out of the country and exposed to every insult and outrage; and that if the Governor who this month will be elected by the people of Texas—Throckmorton—is permitted to be installed, he will counsel the twenty-five thousand Union white men of this State and the sixty thousand Union black men of the State to overthrow the rebel minority which oppose and enslave them. An insurrection will be encouraged and they believe the President will not be permitted to use the army against the white and black Union men of the State in behalf of the white rebels. The President will be denounced in the strongest and bitterest terms as having betrayed the Union men of the South and given them, bound hand and foot, into the power of the enemies of the country.

His speech will be the signal for a more violent and vindictive crusade against the President and the South than has heretofore been waged; and the plan is to summon whites and blacks to the polls to exercise the divinely conferred and inalienable rights of participation in the government.

My information is direct and unquestionable.

W.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Here, then, is a scheme that would have done credit to the Jacobins of France in the palmiest days of their famous revolution, but which hardly seems credible in this day and generation. The names of Trumbull and Colfax being associated with the scheme would seem to cast the shadow of a doubt about it, as we have been led to look upon these two men as rather inclined, while participating with the Radicals, to counsel more conservative and moderate measures. But doubtless their associations have corrupted them to such a degree that, with Chandler, Sumner, Wade, Stevens and the rest of the holy-patriotism party, they rather like the shedding of blood. It will be remembered that just before the first gun of the late war was fired, Chandler, of Michigan, wrote to his friend Governor Blair, of that State, that "some of our New England friends think a war would be awful; but in my opinion without a little blood-letting this Union will not be worth a rush." The premature publication of this elegant and Christian sentiment caused the honorable Zachariah some little confusion and embarrassment; but in the subsequent blaze of patriotic fervor that spread over the land, on the announcement of the attack on Sumter, the blood-letting letter was a trump card, and its lofty author strutted through the country with all the pomp and ceremony of a Sir Oracle. So now his associates and confreres may plot insurrection and violence that appear very horrible and fearful in anticipation, but which by manipulation may be made to appear a holy struggle and its authors subjects of acclaim and preferment.

And so, indeed, it is that in this advanced age of the world, we find men, claiming to be enlightened, intelligent, Christian gentlemen and wise legislators, deliberately plotting revolution and bloodshed. The greed of power must be great in men who will so deliberately sacrifice all loyal instincts, all fraternal affection, all Christian principle, all enlightened judgment, for the sake of breeding crime, misery, desolation, death and ruin, that through such agencies [illegible] ...

THAD STEVENS REVIEWED BY [illegible] BLAIR.—One week ago to-day ex-Postmaster General Blair delivered a speech at Frederick, Maryland, on the "issue of the time," in which he took occasion to point out the results that must follow the present system of legislation in Congress in regard to the reconstruction of the South. In the first place he showed that it was contrary to the avowed object of the war and that Stevens and his faction are trying to secure subjugation instead of restoration. The historical points raised in this speech are very opportune and forcibly stated. Mr. Blair clearly shows that the policy of the radicals towards the Southern States is without a parallel in the history of the world and directly in opposition to the policy of our own government in suppressing former rebellions, and, by way of illustration, recalled the conspiracies in New England against the Union at the time of the second war with England, the Hartford Convention, also the Buckshot war in Pennsylvania, where Thad Stevens advised all his associates "to throw their conscience to the devil" and carry out their scheme at all hazards.

The action of Congress since the commencement of the present session is thoroughly exposed, from the adoption of the Freedman's Bureau bill down to the numerous constitutional amendments. The working of the Freedman's Bureau, under the management of the New England agents, is also shown up, and the declaration made that we are fast drifting in our policy into the system practiced by England towards Ireland, the result being that New England soldiers will be sent there to collect taxes in violation of the great principle involved in the revolt of the colonies from the rule of England—"taxation without representation." All this is being done that a few radicals may retain power and force upon the country negro equality, negro suffrage and a negro bureau. Mr. Blair was unusually pointed in his remarks on this occasion, and indicated in unmistakable terms the revolution which is now ruling in Congress.—*N. Y. World.*

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Committee on Invalids and Pensions in the House of Representatives have reported against granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The Chairman of the committee, who made the report, we believe hails from Maine. This would indicate that the old prejudice against the war in New England has not died out, but there is a determination to continue the opposition manifested at the time of the war as long as one of the soldiers who took part in it lives. The report of the committee is not only unjust, but, in view of the fact that Congress is appropriating millions of dollars for the negroes, it is an outrage. There are very few soldiers who participated in that war living, and most of them are in needy circumstances, and they are the only class of patriots whose services have never been recognized. It would require only an appropriation of a few thousand dollars, and it should be granted without any further ceremony. It is a good sign that the report met with considerable opposition, and we trust that Congress will reverse the action of the committee, and give to these old soldiers the pension which they [illegible] never, for many of them never received a cent for their services nor pay for their claims. It is time they were rewarded. We know that it is late to begin; but better late than never.—*N. Y. News.*

Seven years ago the only governments of the world whose receipts exceeded their expenditures, were the United States, Switzerland, and the Sandwich Islands. We fear it will be long before we have such another national ride.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Memphis Fraud.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The records of the investigation of the case of Geo. A. Carleton, Special Agent and acting Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, who, it is alleged, lost more than half a million of dollars for the Government, is now before the Bank Committee, with directions to examine into the whole subject and report at any time.

France—Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

A letter from a distinguished source in Paris communicates the subjoined to the Mexican Legation: The steamer which is about to leave St. Nazaire for Mexico will carry, I am assured, an autograph from Napoleon to Maximilian, which demands that the Mexican Custom houses shall be placed under French administration as a guarantee for the Mexican loan, converted into three per cents, and in default of the acceptance of this proposition by the Mexican Government, our troops will be immediately re-called. On the contrary, if the arrangement is effected, the terms announced for the departure of the French troops will be maintained.

Late From Europe.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The steamship *Germania* has arrived, with Southampton dates to the 12th.

Sales of Cotton on the Monday before sailing 10,000 bales. Markets firm and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs firm.

Consols 86@86½. Five-twenties 65½@65¾.

The *La France* believes the rumor of an expected imperial message for the issue of a new loan is unfounded, and should M. Rouher be questioned on the policy of the government, he will only repeat his 3rd. of May declaration.

Marshall O'Donnell has expressed the apprehension that 1866 will not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

The passport system in Austria has been introduced. The Emperor has started for the Headquarters of the army of the North.

The Austrian ambassador has not left Berlin.

The popular indignation in Bavaria against Prussia, continues.

Efforts are being made to induce the King to change the ministers who maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall commence war.

Austria protested against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein declaring such to be in violation of the Gastein Convention.

The Prussians have occupied [illegible] ...

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Cotton dull at 37@39. Gold 1.53¼.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25—6 P. M.

Cotton dull. Flour dull. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn has declined 1 cent—sales of 28,000 bushels at 84 @ 93 cents. Pork dull, sales at $31.37 @ $32.25. Beef steady. Lard dull. Flour closed buoyant. Gold 151⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.

Cotton is extremely dull—sales of 2,000 bales Low Middling at 34 @ 36 cents. Gold 151. Bank sterling exchange 63. Exchange on New York ¼ per cent, discount.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.

SENATE.—A joint resolution was passed providing for an official history of the late rebellion and authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint some competent person to write it, at a salary not exceeding $2,500 per year.

The tax bill was considered, and various amendments offered and adopted.

Senator Morgan delivered an eulogy on Mr. Humphries, deceased member of Congress, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Washburne presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the apprehended introduction of rinderpest by means of imported bones. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Darling, of New York, and others, addressed the House in speeches of condolence on the death of Hon. Jas. Humphries, of New York. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House then adjourned.

The Recent Fenian Troubles in Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 23.

In the Canadian Parliament Mr. Galt moved for the indemnification to the government, for expenses incurred during the recent Fenian troubles. Several members of the government party advocated the move, when Mr. Chambers, of Brookville, obtained the floor, and spoke against it. He said that Canada could not support troops enough to resist the United States. A thousand Fenians were a very different matter from thirty six millions of Americans. He also called for an investigation of the conduct of some of the commanders of the Provincial troops during the troubles, and denounced the management of the volunteers as a blunder.—Mr. Chambers was continually interrupted and hissed,—the uproar becoming so great at times as to drown his remarks. He was replied to by Mr. D. Arcy McGee, and the motion of Mr. Galt was adopted.

Call for a National Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

A. W. Randall, 1st. Assistant Postmaster General, Senators Doolittle, Cowan, and others, forming the Executive Committee of the National Union Club of this city, have issued a call for a National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each of the Territories, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, to be held at Philadelphia on the 2nd. Tuesday of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States, "who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in certain propositions, including the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively,—as essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution dangerous to Republican government and destructive of liberty."

The holding of the Convention is endorsed by Senators Dixon, Hendricks, Norton and Nesmith.

Interesting European News.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Additional foreign news presents points of importance.

The London *Times*, of the 12th., says that the diplomatic rupture with Prussia is now complete. The Austrian Minister demanded his passport and was to have left that day.—Such a consummation was to be expected, after the correspondence which passed between the two governments during the last few days.—The dispatch of Count Bismarck went beyond every such document in discourtesy, being of the most vindictive and provoking nature, but it has been replied to by Count Mensdorff in a more guarded style, but in language which shows offended pride and unconquerable resolution.

The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs makes a solemn protest against the proceedings in Holstein. He declines all responsibility for consequences and declares that for months Prussia has taken a position which endangers the former settlement. In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right to take such steps as may be found necessary, since nothing remains for Austria but to defend her honor and guard her rights from contempt.

The portentous intelligence that Garibaldi has reached Como is announced. Here was the scene of his former brilliant exploits.

The letter of Napoleon to his Foreign Minister was read on the 12th. He says that had the Conference met, France would have repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement, so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed,—much preferring a good understanding with her neighbors to any territorial acquisition. France would have desired for the Germanic Confederation a more worthy position; for Prussia a better geographical boundary; and for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe, after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.—Though the Conference has failed, the Emperor thinks that France will not have to draw the sword, but will [illegible] with [illegible] ... of M. Rouher, the Chamber, by a large majority, decided against entering on the debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy.

Congress,—The New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Poland offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to enquire whether a tract of land of about 300 acres, adjoining or very near the City, can be obtained at a reasonable price for a public park and a site for a Presidential mansion.—Adopted.

The tax bill was then discussed and passed.

HOUSE.—Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the tariff bill, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of certain classes of employees of the House 25 per cent.

The House refused to entertain a resolution calling on the President for information what steps, if any, had been taken to interpose the good offices of the government with Great Britain in behalf of the Fenians lately captured in Canada.

The tariff bill is the longest ever reported, and its consideration in the House is likely to last a whole week. Considerable additions have been made to the free list. Extensive changes have been made in levying specific, instead of *ad valorem*, duties. The classification of iron is entirely different and much more minute than in the present tariff. Duties on coffee and tea unchanged. On cigars $3.50 per lb., and 50 per cent *ad valorem*. On Coal reduced from $1.25 to 50 cts. per ton. Duty on all kinds of iron will be increased. R. R. Iron, which now pays 70 cents per hundred, raised to $1. Duty on steel of all kinds will be doubled. The duty on paper has not been changed, but the Internal Revenue Tax has been taken off.—The principal fight on it in the House will be on the Iron, Steel, Lumber and Coal clauses. As a general thing, the wool growers and manufacturers seem to be satisfied with their clause of the bill. Pennsylvania petitioners are highly dissatisfied, though the duty on iron is largely increased.

Fenian Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The Fenian gathering at Jones' Woods, on yesterday, was composed of 10,000 persons.—Stephens delivered an address, in which he handled the leaders in the Canadian affair severely, closing his address by advising his countrymen as to their duties to their adopted country, and the work before them to repair the injuries to Ireland by the late *fiasco*.

Latest Rumors from Europe,—Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The Steamer Moravian has passed Farther Point with dates to the 15th.

It was rumored that Austria had declared war, but later advices do not confirm the report.

The Emperor of Austria, on the 14th, in a speech said that he had done everything and would now have to resort to the sword.

Cotton had advanced half to one penny.—Sales of 7000 bales of middling Orleans. Stock in Liverpool 1,000,000 bales.

Consols closed at 86¾. Five-twenties, 65.

The Fenian Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The President is endeavoring to secure the release of all American citizens now held as Fenian prisoners in Canada. It is believed that the intercession will meet with a favorable response from the British government.

The Proposed Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Democrats in Congress, with, perhaps, the exception of Harris, of Maryland, endorse the call for the Union Convention in Philadelphia. The restoration of the Southern States to representation is considered by them paramount to all other political ideas.

Liberal Charity.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, has been presented with $3,000 to assist in rebuilding the orphan Asylum of that city, by the Committee of the War Prisoners' Association.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Cotton firm at 38@39.

Flour declined 5@15 cents. Sales of 7,000 bbls. State at $6.80. Ohio $8.80@$13.75.—Southern $10.15@$17.

Wheat dull,—quotations nominal.

Corn declined 1 @ 2c. Sales of 60,000 bushels at 89 @ 91.

Beef firm.

Pork heavy,—Sales of 18,000 bbls at $31 @ $32.

Lard unchanged. Whiskey dull.

Sugar firm,—sales of 1200 bags Muscovado at 12; Havana 11½.

Coffee dull at 18 cents.

Naval Stores dull. Freights steady.

Five-twenties, 1.02½. Seven-thirties, 1,02¾; Gold 1.56@1.56.

The Proposed Union Convention,—Position of the Democratic Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The precise position occupied by the Democratic members of Congress, in reference to the Union Convention called at Philadelphia, is thus stated:

They are favorably disposed towards such a Convention, believing that the representation of the Southern States in Congress is not only a right, but is necessary to the harmony and prosperity of the country. They are willing, therefore, to co-operate with the Union Convention for that purpose; but if it shall be perverted from its original and patriotic design for the formation of a new party, they prefer clinging to their own. At present they seem very desirous to further the movement.

Charges against Gen. Kilpatrick.—The tax on Cotton—The Finances, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

[illegible] the private character of Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, are said to [illegible] ...

It is thought that the House will adhere to its tax of five cents on Cotton, which will cause a Conference Committee. The action of that Committee will probably be a compromise on the Senate amendment, and the tax be fixed at 3½ cents.

D. H. Strother, of West Virginia, has been confirmed as Consul to Buenos Ayres.

The Secretary of the Treasury will redeem all certificates of indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31st., with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July.

Extensive Fire.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26.

The extensive Locomotive works here were destroyed by fire to-day.

Loss [illegible] hundreds of hands thrown out of employment.

The Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 26.

Gov. Cony manifests a desire to convene the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in the same action to accomplish the purpose.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed the Senate to-day, with an amendment to the House bill, which peremptorily confirmed the negroes in the possession of lands under Sherman's order. The Senate amendment is that all the abandoned lands shall be surrendered to the owners, excepting those sold for taxes. The bill is to continue in force for three years. It goes back to the House for concurrence.

The Senate has passed the House bill amendatory of the act to organize Washington Territory. It makes the sessions of the territorial legislature biennial, and increases the compensation of members from three to six dollars per day.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Nothing of interest transpired in the House.

New England Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Yesterday, for the first time during the session, the Middle State and Western members co-operated as against New England interests.

The latter were defeated in their efforts to secure the Northern Pacific R. R. route,—the majority adopted what is termed the Central route.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana advices to the 23rd.

Bulletin says that the Mexican Emperor depends upon the success of the Departments of War and the Treasury in establishing a national army, but whilst he has neither men nor money, his situation is precarious and embarrassed in Mexico.

The Emperor has ordered a draft in Puebla and Zequeria.

Latest Market Reports.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Gold at noon to-day 152¾.

Exchange 11.

Cotton dull at 38@40. Sales [illegible] 10,000 bales.