Watchman & Old North State.

BY HANES & BRUNER.

SALISBURY, JUNE 12, 1868.

NOTICE.

Mr. R. C. Badger, Secretary of the State Conservative Executive Committee, requests that Secretaries of Congressional District Conventions forward to him the credentials of the National Democratic Convention, except in cases where the credentials have been already delivered to the delegates.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

One of the two great parties which divides the people of the country has its presidential ticket fairly in the field. The names of Grant and Colfax are floating at the mast-head of every Republican paper in the land. But thus far they have excited less enthusiasm than was ever before produced by any similar nominations made in times of high party excitement. In the absence of any evidence of capacity for civil employments, Gen. Grant's military prestige does not promise to aid the Radical party materially in the approaching election. Colfax is a man of personal popularity with his friends, but he has neither the abilities nor the force of character to add any thing to the strength of the ticket. Both Grant and Colfax are identified with, and were nominated by, the impeachment party. The failure of that infamous political scheme has greatly weakened the party which originated it, and has, in a corresponding degree, strengthened the party in opposition to it. And though it seems to be pretty certain that the Southern States will be admitted under their new bogus Constitutions, yet the indications are strong that the Conservatives will carry the Presidential election notwithstanding.

The first great gun of the campaign was fired last Monday. On that day the election for a member of Congress and State officers took place in the State of Oregon. At the last election the State went radical by about one thousand majority, and the Radicals filled a majority of the State offices. Now it goes Conservative by at least one thousand majority in the election for a member of Congress, and the Conservatives have a decided majority of all the State offices. This insures the election of a Conservative United States Senator from that State. This election is ominous. It is but the begining of the end, if the Democrats and Conservatives bring out their most available men as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, which we take it for granted they will do.

And defection in the Republican ranks does not promise to be confined to the voting masses. There is unmistakable evidence that many men who have heretofore ranked as leaders of that party are becoming disgusted with, if not alarmed at, its revolutionary measures. Foremost among these is Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court. From the commencement of the impeachment proceedings he has pursued a manly and independent course which has drawn down him the severest denunciations of his former friends. It is almost certain that he is no longer in accord with the Republican party, and that he will support the candidates of the opposition. Indeed there is much talk in high quarters of nominating the Chief Justice himself as the opposition candidate for the Presidency. But whether this is done or not, the weight of Mr. Chase's name will weigh very greatly against radicalism, and may, of itself, be sufficient to turn the scale. He is unquestionably a man of more character and talent than any other that has ever been connected with the Republican party. As a statesman none of them have rivalled him in abilities. None of them have in a greater degree possessed the confidence of the Northern masses. He will doubtless be able to explain his reasons for his present course to the satisfaction of *all*, and if so, he will have a very large following to the Conservative ranks.

While we cannot say that we are in high spirits over the political prospects of the country, we yet think that the signs of the times indicate strongly the elevation of the Democrats and Conservatives to power at the next election, and it is only by their elevation to power that we can hope for relief from our present condition.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It is now certain that this distinguished man has severed his connection with the Republican party. He has recently declared to eminent gentlemen in Richmond that the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, an extract from whose letter we published on Saturday, correctly sets forth his position—that he is in accord with the Democratic party on every issue now agitating the country except that of suffrage. He is for universal suffrage himself, but denies the power of Congress to force it upon the people of the Southern States. The extension of the privilege of the elective franchise, he contends, can only be made by the consent of what has heretofore been the governing class in the several States. This is the doctrine for which the Southern people have always contended and still contend.

The difference between the Chief Justice and the Conservative people of the South, it will be seen, is a mere abstraction, and is practically one of no importance whatever. As a citizen of the State of Ohio he voted for universal suffrage in that State, but held that it could only be conferred by a vote of the majority of the present voters of the State. Such is his view of State rights, and he claims that the State of North Carolina possesses the *same* rights as the State of Ohio or any other State. On the subject of State rights this is conceding all that is demanded in relation to suffrage. Carry out his views in this respect and the people of the Southern States will very soon settle the question for themselves just as the people of Ohio did. What more do we of the South ask than to have the matter left to the Constitutional voters of the Southern States? Nothing.

It is supposed by many that the divergance of the Chief Justice from the Republican party commenced with the passage of the impeachment resolutions.—This is a mistake. It commenced at least a year ago when he declared from the bench, on opening the Circuit Court of the United States in Raleigh, that North Carolina was still a State in the Union, and that peace having been restored she was entitled to all her rights and privileges as such. That declaration fell like a thunderbolt upon the ears of the Radical leaders. That declaration, if true, as the conservative men of the whole country believe it was, at once convicted those leaders of the grossest usurpation in the passage of the so-called Reconstruction Acts. It was equivalent to a declaration that those acts were unconstitutional, and from that declaration dates the disagreement between him and the ultra radicals.

We have not commenced writing this article for the purpose of advocating the nomination of the Chief Justice for the Presidency. That question must be decided by the Northern Conservatives who are the best judges of his availability. If he is the only available man with whom to defeat the Chicago nominees, then we think the nomination should be conferred upon him; but of this we have no means of forming an opinion. We have no means of knowing whether, in the event of his nomination, the democracy of the North would unite upon him or not. If the Northern Democracy could be united upon him, then we should have no hesitation in pronouncing him the most available candidate that could be selected. If he should receive the nomination at the New York Convention on the fourth of July, and the people of North Carolina should be called upon to participate in the election, we would support him with great cheerfulness. And, in that event, we believe that he would receive the votes of thousands of men in Western Carolina who voted the Radical ticket in the late election.

But there is one point on which we would like to hear from the Chief Justice, and on that point we would like to hear from him *as Chief Justice*. As it is known that he regards the reconstruction acts as unconstitutional we would like to have a judicial opinion from him to that effect.—But if such opinion cannot be obtained in any case now pending before the Supreme Court we would like to have *Mr.* Chase's opinion as to *how* those acts, and what has been done under them, can be set aside and gotten rid of, and how the question of suffrage can be submitted to the constitutional voters *only* of the Southern States. As Mr. Chase has laid down a theory for the settlement of the perplexing question of suffrage it is but fair to presume that he can point to a practical plan by which to carry out that theory. As much as the Southern people desire to see a universal amnesty proclaimed, they will yet not be satisfied with a settlement upon the basis of "universal amnesty and universal suffrage." Nor will the Northern people be satisfied with a settlement upon that basis any more than will the Southern people. That has already been demonstrated by the vote on negro suffrage in Ohio, Michigan and other States. For, as Mr. Chase has proclaimed himself a Constitutional State rights man, we take it for granted that, when he speaks of "universal suffrage," he means universal suffrage in *all* the States. This is a subject in which the Southern people and the Northern Conservatives are deeply interested, and we repeat, we would be glad to see Mr. Chase's opinion on it.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received the Lynchburg *News* of the 8th. That able and reliable conservative journal, in the course of a leading article, holds the following language:

"Indeed, all things considered, we regard Judge Chase as by far the most available and desirable candidate—always premising that the *Herald* has represented his views correctly. While we do not accept without dissent and protest many of the ideas he holds and will no doubt promote when elected, we are willing to make the most liberal concessions to defeat our arch-enemy, Gen. Grant.

We will publish the article from the *News* in our next.

The Southern heart is fired with the flames of hell. Men are murdered for being Radicals, who never injured a human being and whose only offence is freedom of thought. *They are driven out of genteel society*, the tongue of slander pursues them to retirement and spares not the wife or daughter. The bullet of the assassin and the torch of the incendiary are ever ready for them and their property. They are made aliens in the land of their birth, and so far as the power of their enemies goes, life is rendered miserable.

Standard.

The italics in the above sentence are ours. We do not quote it for the purpose of refuting the slander which it contains—it carries with it its own refutation—but to ask the question which it suggests. Are the leading radicals prepared to admit that "*genteel society*" is not to be found in their own party—that it is confined to the Conservatives?

"Life is rendered miserable" only to those who have been actuated by base and selfish motives, never to those whose conduct has been upright and honorable.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—It has been decided that the Conservative editors of North Carolina assemble in Convention at Raleigh next week. The *Watchman & Old North State* expects to be represented.

THE SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of these famous Springs, which appears in our columns today. The place of their location is familiar to our readers. The medical properties of the waters is surpassed by that of few, if any, watering places in the United States. Every inducement to the health or pleasure seeker is held out by the enterprising proprietor. New and commodious buildings have been erected; a lake has been formed for bathing, and the springs are surrounded with beautiful and shady walks for promenades. The climate is delightful and the surrounding scenery is grand and picturesque in the highest degree. Every variety of indoor amusement is also provided. In short, everything has been done to make it one of the most desirable places during the summer months in the country.

We hope our people who are disposed to retire from the busy scenes of life in the pursuit of health or pleasure will not forget the claims of the "Sparkling Catawba Springs." Home enterprises should be encouraged. Why go to Saratoga, or other Northern watering places, and spend your money where it will never return to the pockets of our impoverished people when you can be quite as well, if not better, accommodated at home? There is no reason for it at all, that we can see.—Spend your money among your own people, and seek health and pleasure where you can enjoy congenial society and benefit your neighbors while you are benefiting yourself.

DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq., has disposed of the Greensboro' *Patriot* to Messrs. J. W. Albright & Bro., of the *Times*, who will consolidate the two papers under the name of the *Times and Patriot*. We regret that so able, fearless and honest a man as Mr. Caldwell should retire from the editorial fraternity. We wish him every success in the practice of his profession to which he will hereafter devote himself.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE CHRONICLE, one of the ablest of our Virginia exchanges, has changed hands. Mr. Southall, one of the most accomplished editors in the country, retires, and will be succeeded by Messrs. Taylor & Foster.

MERRY'S MUSEUM, for June, contains the first part of "Mink Curtiss; or, Life in the Backwoods, by an old Hunter," with a full page illustration by Billings. The King Bird, by Celia Thaxter; Little Pearl, the "Star" story; etc., etc. The new series of this magazine for young people is steadily gaining in popular favor. Subscription price $1,50 per year. Specimen numbers, 10 cents. Address, H. B Fuller, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

☞ A duel was fought in Savannah, Ga., on the 3d inst., one of them was killed.

REV. E. F. ROCKWELL has been elected President of the Female College at Statesville, in the place of Rev. J. M. M. CALDWELL, resigned. Mr. Rockwell has not yet signified his acceptance of the new place, for which, however, he is undoubtedly well qualified.

☞ The Board of Trustees, which met at the University, during Commencement week, consisted of His Excellency, Gov. Worth, President Swain, Gov. Graham, Judge Ruffin, Judge Battle, Treasurer Battle, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. S. F. Phillips, P. C. Cameron, Esq., D. M. Carter, Esq., and F. E. Shober, Esq. It was resolved by this Board, as heretofore stated, to request the Faculty of the University to continue at their posts and offer to the young men of North Carolina the usual instruction during the next session.

As it is understood that the Faculty have granted this request of the Trustees, the public may expect the exercises of the University to begin again on Friday, July 17, 1868.—*Sentinel.*

Influencing the Votes of Senators on Impeachment.—The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

The following laconic messages, which passed over the wires between Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gen. Stokes, will be produced by the Democrats, if they can get a hearing before the nosing committee:

KNOXVILLE, May 3.

How will Fowler vote?

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Don't know. Think he's all right.

W. B. STOKES.

KNOXVILLE, May 4.

If you ain't certain, pump him.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

I can't. He won't discuss the question. I fear he is shaky.

W. B. STOKES.

KNOXVILLE, May 5.

Tell him if he'll resign and let me appoint you in his place, I'll make him judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Harrison, who will make way for him.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

He won't resign.

W. B. STOKES.

KNOXVILLE, May 6.

Not profanely, but religiously, tell him to go to hell.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Butler Inquisition.—The question has repeatedly been asked why Butler did not call before him Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, who has publicly demanded a hearing.—We do not believe that he has yet been summoned; but we find in the New York Sun, which may account for the hesitation of Butler to bring this witness forward:

It is reported from Washington that General Butler's committee have summoned Hugh J. Hastings to testify with regard to the alleged impeachment corruption; but Mr. Hastings has not yet received their subpœna. He openly regrets its failure to arrive, and declares himself anxious to appear and testify. We are, of course, not aware what his testimony will really be; but it can be proved that he positively and publicly affirms that he is not only ready to swear that all his efforts in Washington were in favor of conviction, but that Mr. Woolley told him that the whiskey men were not able to raise money to help the President, because "they had been obliged to pay so damnedly to Butler and other prominent members of the House to keep the whiskey tax at two dollars." The fact that Mr. Hastings proposes to give evidence of this sort is another reason why he should be summoned in reality and speedily. He performed a conspicuous part in the telegrams which have been published; and if he presumes to circulate reports of an injurious nature respecting members of the committee, we do not see how they can afford to postpone his examination under oath for a single day.

Hay.—Let any one visit our wharfs and see the large quantity of hay brought from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia by every steamer and vessel which reaches this place from those cities, and we would suppose the question would suggest itself cannot all this hay be raised in North Carolina. It is stated that the hay crop of New York is worth as much as the cotton crop of the South. Every bale of hay brought to North Carolina takes out of the State (never perhaps to return) at least three dollars and fifty cents including freight. With the slightest effort on the part of one hundred farmers in Craven county ten thousand bales of hay could easily be raised. Cannot one hundred be found who this Fall will put five acres of land in grasses, if so the above quantity will be raised in Craven county alone.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

We copy the above for the purpose of directing the attention of farmers in this section to the matter. We have had inquiries from Wilmington and Fayetteville merchants to know if baled hay could be purchased in this market. If our farmers will put their hay into bales, we are certain that any quantity can be sold in the markets in the Eastern part of the State.

Char. Democrat.

The Constitution of Georgia, as framed by the convention and ratified by the people, contains a clause repudiating all debts contracted prior to the 1st of June, 1865, which clause will undoubtedly be expunged by Congress. Only two classes of debts will be excluded from the jurisdiction of the courts under the report of the Senate Committee, those contracted in aid of the rebellion, and those for the purchase or hire of slaves. All other debts are to be held sacred.

Forney's Chronicle.

The Wilmington *Star* says that it is publicly rumored that Col. Edw. Cantwell has been requested to move to that city, with the view of receiving the appointment, by Gen. Canby, of Judge of New Hanover Court, *vice* Judge Mears, to be displaced. This is hardly so. Canby's appointees have to take the test oath, which Cantwell can't begin to do. There can be no objection to Judge Mears, other than that he is opposed to Radicalism.

AN INCIDENT.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in an account of the memorial ceremonies at Ashland, Va., says that one incident occurred which touched the feelings of all. The grave of a Federal soldier was found. "Shall we decorate this grave?" said a lady. For a moment there was silence, and then with one voice all said, "Yes, for he sleeps now side by side with our own dead." And the same fair hands which decorated the graves of the Southern soldiers now strewed flowers over the grave of their enemy, sleeping so silently by their sides.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

From what we hear, there is a very general desire on the part of the delegates elect, and others, in the Southern States, to attend the National Democratic Convention, which meet in New York, on the 4th of July next. The determination of some, perhaps, will be influenced by the expenses of the trip, and hence a desire has been felt, that arrangements would be made with the Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, to allow persons attending that Convention to do so at half fare, or one fare going and returning.

We regret to learn, from head quarters, that all efforts to procure such an arrangement have failed. We make this statement, for the information of all parties. Those who attend the Convention may, therefore, expect to pay full fare on the usual routes of travel.

The Steam packet lines from Norfolk, Newbern, Wilmington and Charleston are running with great dispatch and promptness, their charges are much lower than those on the inland routes, and a sea-trip at that season would be desirable and beneficial.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Even the stomach of Thurlow Weed rebels against the Chicago platform, which he says "sounds strange in a government of the people." This is true enough. A platform which, in the language of Mr. Weed, "Declares that in one part of the country where colored suffrage is likely to prove ruinous it may be established and enforced by superior power, while at another, where such suffrages would be too inconsiderable to be noticed, it may be left to the people who have already declared against it, does indeed sound strange in a government of the people.

A writer in the "Southern Planter and Farmer," adverts to the fact that the branch and creek bottom lands are becoming less valuable year by year, in consequence of the increasing difficulty of keeping them drained. He says the ditches, and the streams into which they run, are more and more liable to fill and hinder the drainage than formerly; and then points out a reason for it; which, it is obvious, is in the main true, to wit: Shallow ploughing on the adjacent uplands, the soil of which is swept off by the heavy rains into the creeks and branches, low lands and ditches. The creeks and branches being filled with the sands, the channels are diminished in depth; the waters raised nearer the surface, back up the ditches, and the lands, thus made more liable to overflows, are rendered more uncertain for agricultural purposes. *Remedy*—Deep ploughing on the adjacent uplands, and watchful guarding against washes by setting the lands with grass crops. This would require concert, or general agreement in the system of farming by all the occupants of any given valley. One foolish man in the community would do much mischief to others and himself by non conformity—an offence for which the *law* ought to provide some remedy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

They have high rents also in New Orleans, and the *Bulletin* of that city recently printed the following announcements, which seem to hint that house-builders could find profitable employment in the Crescent City:

For Sale.—A splendid hogshead, just vacated by the former occupant, who leaves it for no fault. The premises are a sweet location for a family with young children; are in thorough repair, with bung hole centrally situated and hoops in good order. Apply to Richard Figgs, Grocer, 144 Cinnamon street.

To Let.—One roost on the mill recently put up at Bantamville, in the building formerly occupied by Henry Fowle.—Price $350 per annum and taxes. Apply to A. Ruhster, on the premises.

Rare Chance.—The subscriber, having recently introduced steam heating apparatus into his house, has no further need of his splendid and commodious ash-hole, which has been cleared out utterly regardless of dirt and expense, and will now be leased to a few single gentlemen, who desire lodgings in a quiet and retired situation. Terms made known on application. George Gripe, 34 Bulletin avenue.

General Residence for Sale.—A splendid Saratoga trunk, formerly the property of Miss Fitzflutter, has been moved upon the new land, its roof raised, and the keyhole materially enlarged; these alterations with the different compartments in complete order, render it one of the finest residences for a gentleman of wealth now in market. Price $182,000. For key apply to Knockemoff & Co., auctioneers. $100,000 must be paid down to the auctioneers before entering.

EXECUTION OF A CRIMINAL.—At the last term of the Superior Court for the county of Lenoir, held at Kinston, George Washington a negro boy about eighteen years of age, was convicted of the crime of Arson, and yesterday paid the penalty of his crime upon the gallows. It will be remembered that there was another negro suspicioned of having a hand in the same crime who also received the same sentence as Washington; but who was reprieved a few days since by the Governor. Washington made a full confession on the gallows in which he said that he alone committed the crime. He stated that he had made his peace with his God, and believed that his soul was saved.

Washington only lived a few seconds after the drop fell, the fall breaking his neck.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

For the Watchman & Old North State.

KIND WORDS AND LOVING SMILES.

BY ADA.

Surely, there is magic in kind words and loving smiles. They are perfectly electrical, flashing from heart to heart, wreathing the face in smiles and scattering sunshine and happiness wherever we go.

Kind words and gentle tones, springing in all their native freshness and unsullied purity, from a heart overflowing with love and charity to its fellow-creatures, are to the weary heart like the summer's gentle zephyr softly fanning the sufferers fevered brow—the refreshing shower to the parched wilted plants and flowers, now drooping beneath the scorching, withering rays of the noonday's sun—the cup of cool, clear, crystal water to the lips of the wounded, famished soldier, dying on the battle plain, and dear as the penitents tear in the sight of heaven.

They check the bitter angry retort, ready to inflict an incurable wound on some sensitive, shrinking heart, and curb down the angry passions just ready to vent themselves, had an unkind word been spoken instead of the "soft answer that turneth away wrath."

Could we but draw aside the veil and gaze upon the human heart as it lies exposed to the sight of its maker, we would often retract the harsh censure; severe criticism, and uncharitable opinion, and extend the warm grasp of friendship and mingle the kindly tear of sympathy for the one bowed down by some bitter sorrow, unknown to the world, so ready to stigmatize as cold, proud and selfish.

See yonder weary traveller ready to falter by the wayside. He set forth buoyantly, hopefully with noble aspirations and lofty ambition, but lacked the moral courage, the energy to overcome the trials, temptations, and disappointments of life. He is weary, heart-broken and ready to despair—for him there is no bright cheering ray to relieve the gloomy future; not one star of hope to dawn on the troubled waters of the soul. He falters, faints by the wayside—when lo! a brother's ready, willing hand of sympathy is stretched forth to raise him; kind, gentle words fall soothingly on his ear—loving glances meet his own, enkindling the last faint spark of goodness in his breast—he arises with renewed strength and confidence in himself and mankind and goes forth again to battle with life and comes forth crowned victor at last.

Kind words and loving smiles wield a matchless influence over all, even childhood's sweet simplicity and loving trust, can appreciate the power of kindness as the little one glances lovingly into the eyes bent in tenderness upon it; claps the tiny hands and twines the dimpled arms lovingly around the neck. Ah! who could willingly chill that sweet young heart and bring tears into those pure loving eyes.

Speak kindly to the erring, it may yet lead him back to the paths of virtue and happiness; kindly to the lowly menial, for their's is a weary lot of toil at best, and the rudest natures are keenly susceptible to the power of kindness. Even the instinct of dumb animals acknowledge its mighty power by yielding to kindness when harsh measures avail nothing.

Let us then away with anger, detraction, and despondency, and erect the altars of love, charity and faith. Instead of nursing the selfishness in our own breast that magnifies petty cares and vexations until we become a source of annoyance to ourselves and others. Let us rather extract the sweets of life in such profusion around, and mar not the joyous present by anticipating to-morrow's storms that perchance may never come.

A word, a look, alone conveys so much happiness or misery. The kind word, gentle tone, loving glance, and the numerous little acts of kindness and affection in the every day duties of life are the gems that shine brightest in the christian's diadem—outweighing by far the cold, formal prayer issuing from the lips and not the heart, in yonder proud and lofty cathedral with the light streaming through the stained windows, and falling around the altar like burnished gold. Cheerfully then let us go forth on missions of love and kindness with an encouraging word to the desponding and weary, breathing words of hope and consolation to the suffering and dying.

Kind words and loving smiles to all—they cost us nothing, though priceless gems to ourselves and others—and not only bring the approval of our own consciences here, but are recorded by angel hands above and help fit us for immortality.

CONFISCATION.—Do we wonder that the Congress of the Northern States do not pass a Confiscation Act when we observe that the lands of the South are being sold every day at unparalleled sacrifices? Think of a tract of land, in Rockingham county, containing 330 acres, with a mill on it, selling for $350; of a tract on the Piedmont railroad selling for $1 per acre; and another which sold for $1300, since the war, being "knocked off" at $260.

Is this not practical confiscation produced by Radical rule? We have before suggested that the real plan of that infamous party was to confiscate the landed property of the South by the imposition of taxes which no people on the globe, in our impoverished condition, can pay.

If Radicalism shall continue to rule the country, millions of acres of land in the South will be sold by the tax-gatherer, and the shrewd Yankee will be on hand to buy them at one-tenth of their value. He will thus get our lands virtually for nothing, and still say, "how magnanimous we are, not to confiscate your property!"

Wilmington Star.

A badly hunged up Irishman, in response to the inquiry, "where have you been?" said "down to Mrs. Mulrooney's wake, and an elegant time we had of it. Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes—only one whole nose left in the house, and that one belonged to the tay-kettle."

Latest News.

The Woolley Affair—"All Smoke."

Woolley's statement is given on the ground that Shook's evidence relieved Woolley from the confidence involved by professional relations. It shows that Woolley was here, for the purpose of influencing the Ways and Means Committee regarding the whiskey tax, in Shook's interest. Woolley's proceedings in this respect are not fully stated, but no corrupt operations are evident.

Seventeen thousand, one hundred dollars of the questioned money around have been in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. It appears, from the affidavits, that Woolley, Shook, and others, were at the Metropolitan Hotel, talking politics and proposing bets. Woolley threw the money on the table, requesting Shook to hold it, and left the room. Shook took no notice of Woolley's remark, or the money.—Van Valkenburg, regarding neither Woolley nor Shook as in a proper condition to have charge of so large a sum, took the money and deposited it with his own valuables, in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. The parties separated and had no communication during several days, during which time the discordant evidence of Woolley and Shook was taken.

The whole affair amounts to nothing.

Congress.

Washington, June 9, P. M.—House.—The Chinese reception attracted an immense crowd. The usual proceedings occurred.

A Bill from the Reconstruction Committee, dividing Texas into three State, was ordered to be printed.

The Bill inaugurating Southern State officers was read three times and passed—115 to 31.

The Tax Bill was resumed, and adjourned.

Senate.—Mrs. Eliza Potter, of Charleston, S. C., petitions for a reimbursement of forty thousand dollars expended for the support of Union prisoners by herself and family during the war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Omnibus admission Bill was resumed.

Alabama was added to the list by a vote of 22 to 21.

Republicans voting nay were, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Trumbull, and Yates.

A motion to strike out the provision nullifying the Georgia relief clause, was discussed all day. The argument took a wide range. It is claimed that without this clause the Georgia Constitution would have been defeated, and Congress would defeat the will of the people by nullifying it.

Others argued that aside from its unconstitutionality it was the first step toward the repudiation of the national debt.

The argument indicated that the Senate will, undoubtedly, persist in nullifying the relief clause.

Without a vote the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

From Washington.

Washington, June 9, P. M.—Indian war rumors are on the increase—that Sheridan has sent arms to the frontier settlers. Col. Leavenworth who, heretofore, defended the Indians, now favors the witholding annuities and prosecution of severe measures.

The following is the bill passed in the House to-day:

"*Be it enacted*, &c.: That the Legislatures of each of the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, elected under the Constitutions thereto framed and adopted in pursuance of the provisions of an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, be and hereby are authorized to meet on such day as may have been fixed either in such Constitution or by a proclamation of any officer authorized to convene said Legislature by the Convention which framed such Constitution, and if the day so fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States shall have passed, or shall have so nearly arrived before the passage of this Act, that in the opinion of the Gavernor elect there might not be time for the Legislature to assemble on the day so fixed, such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this Act by the Governor of said State.

Section 2nd. That whenever either of said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of such State duly elected and qualified under the Constitution there of may be inaugurated without delay and the Government of such State shall thereupon be transferred to the civil authorities thereof.

Section 3d. That it shall be the duty of the civil and military officers exercising authority in either of said States to afford all practical aid and protection to the officers of such State in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such officer who shall wilfully withhold such aid and protection, or shall wilfully prevent or hinder or delay the meeting of either of said Legislatures, or the inauguration of any of the said State officers, or of any other civil or military officer, under authority of said State authorities shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof before any Federal or State court, of criminal jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars at the discretion of the court."

Woolley is still confined—waiting Butler's convenience.

The proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel had Woolley's seventeen thousand and one hundred dollars in the Committee room Butler counted it.

Municipal affairs are in state quo.

DIED:

In this county on the 4th inst., Mrs. JANE CLODFELTER, wife of Mr. F. Clodfelter. Aged about 50 years.