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NEW SERIES.]

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Written for the Watchman & Old North State.
THE TWIN SISTERS—NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 8, 1868.

North and South Carolina, they are of English ancestry, born to positions of healthy, athletic parentage. North Carolina, possessed an Heruleon's constitution with an iron will, commenced her political life, assumed important responsibilities and declared her intention on the 20th of May, 1775. It was a bold and daring enterprise; but she had made up her mind unmoved by opposition, with a will of her own, the most distinguished herself for her capacity to master all difficulties and achieve no responsibilities. In character she was sedate, unobtrusive, patriotic, generous and brave, and at the same time stern, prompt and dignified in the discharge of her duties, always maintaining her self-respect, slow to act but unalterable in her resolves. Her efforts were crowned with success; for integrity and virtue she became renowned. After a lapse of fourteen months her dividends were such as stimulated Massachusetts to engage in a similar enterprise on the joint stock basis. As a preliminary she gave a "tea party" at her residence in Boston. Very soon after which, on the 4th July, 1776, invitations were extended to all friendly to the measure, to meet at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania residence, for conference with North Carolina. To this responded eleven others and the entire stock was taken, consisting of thirteen partners, including North Carolina, conditioned according to the terms set forth by the Mecklenburg house, and bound together by her honor, under the firm of Independence and Liberty, to which they subscribed their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, reserving to themselves certain individual rights and privileges to be regarded equally binding.

Her twin sister, South Carolina, was comparatively a dwarf, but proud and justly vain, possessing a high sense of honor, she placed herself upon her dignity, and adhering to the customs of her mother country, she always pointed to her coat of arms, the Palmetto. She is of a nervous, excitable and sanguine temperament, pusillious to a fault, but like most little folks very sensitive and often took exceptions when nothing was intended. This led to frequent discord, which involved her friends in it seriously. Having, however, located in a male one latitude, she was subjected to political "chill and fever"; this introduced a free use of Mercury, which resulted in severe salivation that sufficed to effect her equanimity. In her disordered health she accused her Federal partners of pocketing more of the dividends than rightfully belonged to them. For this charge there may be some foundation. When vexed she would utter unpleasant things especially to her sister N. to bring her to her aid; with epithets she prostrated, proclaimed her lip Van Winkle of the South; to which she in all good nature with a meaning smile upon her face replied, "little sister S., I would sooner sleep forever than wake up to treason." Family dissensions are to be deplored—"a house divided against itself cannot stand."

From the incessant flow of salivation she nevertheless determined to withdraw from the concern, and open a retail business on her own account, and to this effect notified the Washington partners. In advance, however, she laid in a full cargo of sugar and coffee, to commence the enterprise and called her children up to pray. While they were engaged in the act of family worship, invoking aid from on high, the front door bell was heard to ring. The servant being in attendance a card was handed. He gave it to the preacher who pronounced it General Jackson, the general agent of the firm. To his surprise it brought them quickly from their knees. He told them he had a ship load of sulphur and a battery close at hand which he thought would restore her, it was an antidote to Mercury. He knew it could not fail to stop her from departing. A writ of *Ne Exeat* he also served upon her, and took in charge the sugar and coffee and marked upon it "Family Stores."

At this juncture a diplomatic physician, "Vigilant" of the first family, arrived in time and administered an opiate which quieted her nerves, from which she rested comparatively well until 1832, when she was again seized with an attack of "convulsion" fever. Her family physician resorted to the dose of her accustomed medicine, salivation, soon followed, and the effects of her former illness not having passed away, it fastened itself upon her debilitated form until 1860, when it assumed a chronic character, with high nervous irritability, followed the St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia of the heart and spinal affection until 1865, when a Federal physician prescribing, he applied the galvanic battery, morphia and a blister. The Mercury then fell below zero. The disease now assumed a new form known as palpitation of the heart, for which the Federal doctor administered black drop in 1867. This resulted in paralysis of the brain and other complicated ailments from the over use of the pill. In 1868 her back became cramped and dispatched three of her diplo-

matic sons to Washington, to consult with that faculty and protest against the further use of black drop. "On Stanley on," they proceeded, but like a distinguished General of ancient times, "marched up the hill and then marched down again." They however made known their mission, described the complaint of their mother, satisfactorily to themselves, that a cure of corruption was forming around their mother's lungs; but Dr. Stevens, however, thought it was but the working out of the cure that yielded to truth and virtue. Nevertheless, they applied their stethoscope and pronounced her case a hopeless one—her lungs were nearly gone. This sad intelligence was followed by a depression of spirits, which produced a torpor of the liver, followed by a violent constipation. In this state of exhausting the pulse the use of Mercury was forbidden; however in extreme cases desperate remedies are often resorted to with magical results. Croton oil might be taken but the chances are that she may pass from its effects. But, indeed her present condition—should she survive—would leave her person in such a deformed shape, that death would be a welcome visitant. Besides her medical bill has bankrupted and divested all of her earthly inheritance. Her diplomatic sons, however, (three in one) were highly gratified with their efforts to restore their dying mother, but not satisfied with this first reply and challenged to extremes that sometimes meet, the apostle of this trio turned loose his torrent of eloquence, which unroofed the Babylonian walls of Congress; his logic lightning struck down their strongest mental structure demolishing the walls of Sodom and Gomorrah, whilst his colleagues thundered K. Klux K.; amidst the terrific storm, a stampede followed, a Kansas man crying out, "a Bull Run No. 2." This in part purified the political atmosphere, and breathed fresh life in their dying mother and saved the President too, and lived to chronicle their own glory upon the pages of immortal fame—the *Horatio* of the age. "I have wondered them that they are not able to rise. They are fallen under my feet." COLUMBIA.

ABOUT WEEDS.—NO. 2.

HARBORING PLACES.
The by-lanes of the farm where in weeds harbor comparatively unnoted and unharmed, are prolific sources whence they spread, and strongholds last taken by the aggressive farmer. To the easy, slothful farmer they are impregnable, and from their commanding position, hold their passions forever under dominion. Prominent among these harboring places are the fence corners, and they are especially favorable to the weeds when partly filled with rubbish or stone from the fields. These new varieties are often first introduced by means of birds, or from the fence opposing a barrier to those downy seeds that float in the air. There, too, the seed finds a congenial place to grow; there is shade, a rich soil, and they are undisturbed by machinery. Often as to protect the weeds against the farmer's efforts to uproot them. Consequently, they mature their seed, and it is scattered. A patch of couch grass may exist for years in a fence corner unnoticed; but when its creeping roots strike out far enough for the plough to tear them, they are distributed far and rapidly over the field, and every joint becomes a new plant wherever it permanently lodges. Eradication, then, is nearly impossible. The road sides, which ought to be scrupulously kept clean, are too often safe harbors in places for weeds. Manure heaps containing these seeds are frequently neglected until the vigorous growth induced has brought the plants to maturity; and many spots around farm buildings and yards are unsightly from a dense annual growth of weeds. In short, the farmer may set it down as an axiom, that wherever on his soil a useful plant does not grow, a weed will flourish and occupy the room. Nature abhors an unprofitable soil. It is the farmer's business to see that all plants which grow on his premises are beneficial to his interests.

HOW WEEDS WORK INJURY.

If farmers would more closely consider the detriment to their interests which arises from the presence and growth of weeds in the soil, they would be incited to greater and more united effort to accomplish their eradication. Fertility of the soil is diminished mainly by the crops grown on and removed from it. Weeds rob it of much plant food without returning any equivalent to the farmer, and in most soils available plant food is not so abundant but that the growth of weeds diminishes the yield of the cultivated crop exactly in proportion to the amount of the elements of that crop thus abstracted. Let any farmer observe his fields closely at harvest time, noting the great variety and mass of plants which the soil produces, besides the crop he cultivates, then estimate the increased yield which would have resulted had the elements which formed these weeds been given to the crop, and he will feel in his pocket how detrimental to

his interest are the weeds. The hood crops yield most abundantly, and to their comparative freedom from weeds this result may be chiefly ascribed. And here we will suggest that good farming demands that all grain crops be cultivated at different stages of their growth. Besides the loss weeds occasion the cultivator by diminishing the yield of his crops, they impose on him a large amount of unremunerative labor. In fitting the ground for sowing the seed, in cultivating, harvesting and cleaning the grain, the presence of weeds in the soil and crops causes much extra work to be performed. Loss also occurs through the deterioration of crops in value when weeds or other seeds are mixed freely with them. *Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

JUDGE CHASE.

We publish this morning a short communication from a friend enclosing a protest against the nomination of Judge Chase. We hope and believe that the people of Virginia, at any rate, will always have the conscientious support of a virtuous courage and an uncompromised self-respect, and are very sure that "the proud fortitude of an honest endeavor" is about all that most of us have left since the war. This is all very pretty talk, but if it means that we had better lose with Pendleton than win with Chase, it seems to us very unwise talk. It has taken a vast amount of "virtuous courage" and "proud fortitude" to stand radical rule for the last three years, and we doubt whether human nature can supply enough of these qualities to stand it for four more. It will be much better to sacrifice a little prejudice now, if that is necessary to defeat the Radicals, than to be brought to this. Though Mr. Chase went from the Democrats to the Republicans and from the Republicans to the Democrats, and though he did fail to declare his opinion as he should have done in the McCrindle case, still as he has now taken a stand against the plans of the Radicals from which there is no retreat, we do not see why the South cannot support him provided his position is satisfactory on the negro suffrage question. No matter what his own views are, if he will leave this question to the *scholar* men of the States, he will do, but if the governments as now organized are to stand, and black as well as white are to vote in its decision, we had as well have Grant. We would, of course very greatly prefer Pendleton and hope that the Northern sentiment is such that he may be elected—but identified as he was with the peace party during the war, we cannot think his chances very good. We need above all other things a man that can whip the radicals, and ought to be willing to sacrifice a great deal in order to accomplish this end.

From the Lynchburg News.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

If the views recently ascribed to the Chief Justice are really his, would it not be well for all friends of the restored reign of the Constitution, and of "Unity, Peace and Concord" throughout the Union, to unite their suffrages on him for President? His course in impeachment approved him just, firm and fearless. The views now put forth as his, show him wise, humane, and patriotic. Both bear evidence of his discriminating perception of the Rights and powers, alike, of the Federal and the State Governments, and of his equal devotion to both. If these be really his views, what more is needed to constitute a President, such as the spirit of Washington himself—the Founder—might hail as worthy to be the Savior of an imperiled country! Under the elevating influences of the Public Danger, he seems to have risen up to "the height of the great argument." He rises superior to party—and, planting himself on a rock, on that Constitution which organized and maintained, in harmonious working for three-quarters of a century, alike National and State Power and Progress, and individual Prosperity and Happiness; and on those great underlying principles of Moderation, Justice, and Humanity, which ever, and every where, accompany and uphold, a wise administration of Government, would dedicate himself, and all his great abilities, and valuable experience to his country, alone to her potholes on her wounds—to heal her dissensions—to soothe her heart-burnings—to restore her broken friendship—revive her languishing industries—renew her ancient prestige—reconstruct, consolidate, and augment her, then peerless powers.

If, in all this, the Chief Justice be, indeed, rightly manifested, on whom can his country more safely lean? For to all the high claims on the public confidence asserted for all others who have been named for the Presidency, he adds that larger experience in the administration of public affairs which would more smoothly, and rapidly, (where time is so important) put the Government again on the old beaten ways of peace and harmony, order and law, than could be hoped for from less experienced hands.

At so supreme a moment of the public fortunes, may not a regard alone for the public good, swallow up all lesser motives and another, alike selfish aspirations—and personal party preferences—as well as antipathies, under a generous patriotism?

Major Hayne Davis, of Statesville, exhibited to the Editor of the *American*, a few days since, a remarkable *leucis naturis*. It is a chicken having four feet, four wings two tails, two neck-boons and one head on one body.

In that spirit we offer the above remarks. We neither know, personally, nor have sympathized, politically, heretofore with the subject of them. But wide as Heaven is from Hell, we hold the two great parties, now organizing, separated from one another—and no standard-bearer of Conservatism and the Constitution can be offered by the Convention at New York, whose success we shall not ardently pray for, and plead for—the only form of aid—which causeless hate and vengeance, inflamed by self-reproach, have left to us to employ.

UNION WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.

Throughout the Northwestern States a most formidable political organization, composed of the former soldiers of the Federal armies, has been formed, and is now in successful and enthusiastic operation, rendering valuable service to the cause of Conservatism in that section, and accounts in a great measure for the recent remarkable Democratic successes in that locality. The "Union White Boys in Blue," under which name the organization is known, is reorganizing the ex-military element of these States into societies, or encampments, and has met with such marked success that it will tend largely to equipose the influence of the "Grand Army of the Republic," a Radical military organization under the leadership of Generals John A. Logan and Daniel E. Sickles. Major General John Love, of Indiana, is doing much service in the organization of the "Union White Boys in Blue," which has now over one hundred thousand enrolled members, and its ranks are being heavily recruited with each passing day. The uniform of the order is a blue blouse, black pantaloons, white rosette on the left breast, and an army forage cap. When the organization parades through any city or town, each member carries a small national flag attached to a staff six feet long. The effect is said to be extremely pretty. The personal choice of the "Boys in Blue" for President is understood to be General Hancock, though no distinct announcement to that effect has been made. In regard to the important question of the national debt—the overshadowing one of the West—they are in favor of paying it in good faith, but are opposed to augmenting its vast burden beyond the expressed terms on which it was contracted. They therefore believe, in the absence of any direct stipulation to the contrary, that the same "lawful money," which is used by the Government to liquidate "the claims of disabled soldiers, widows and orphans of the war, is equally a just equivalent for the claims of the bondholder"—thus agreeing with the friends of Mr. Pendleton in their cardinal principle in regard to the national debt, even if they differ as to the choice of a candidate. It would seem that this latter difference, even if it is very serious, may be readily reconciled, and we should not be surprised if they yet proclaim themselves in favor of Pendleton.

Divisions and brigades of this formidable organization will be formed in the Eastern and Middle States before or during the canvass, and the "Union White Boys in Blue" are destined to perform a most important part in the election of a Democratic President.—*Wilmington Journal.*

SOMETHING FOR THE SICK.

Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishments until conditions follow that in many instances terminate fatally. In twenty instances in which we have heard the popular sick-bed nourishments prescribed, and rejected by an inviolable stomach, we have never known the simple sancer of parched corn pudding or boiled gruel refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal, in a coffee mill, and made either into mush, gruel, or thin cakes, baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, in clear water, or whatever dressing the stomach will receive or retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in skimmed milk and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhoea, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults, and we believe cholera in its earliest stages.

The Montgomery Mail thinks the Southern press should refrain from all attacks upon the personal character and military operations of General Grant, "on the ground that such attacks from that quarter will be electioneering arguments in the hands of his supporters." The advice of the *Mail* is good for other reasons that might be stated.—*Lynchburg News.*

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From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speculations of an Ultra Radical about Impeachment and General Grant—Senator Henderson's Views.

Washington, June 1.—The Republican Senators voting for acquittal claim the failure of impeachment as a triumph of the original Grant men. They were influenced in their course by a desire to aid in the success of General Grant and his West Point policy. General Grant desired conviction until the vote upon the eleventh article, since which time it is reported he has favored an acquittal upon the remainder of the articles. I have been told Senator Ross claims that he voted upon the second and third articles received the sanction of General Grant. It is admitted that Gen. Grant used his influence to prevent an adjournment to the 23d of June thus preventing a possibility of a conviction. There is very little doubt but the President would have been convicted had the adjournment taken place.

The campaign is opening as timidly on the part of the Republicans as can be desired by Fessenden himself. General Grant opposes the extraction of the Senators voting to acquit the President, and has more confidence to day in Henderson and Trumbull than in Wade and Sumner. If elected, I have very little doubt but Henderson will be the Secretary of the Interior, and have the disposition of the Federal patronage in Missouri and the West.

Gen. Grant is laboring hard to secure the confirmation of Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War. He has visited Radical senators and requested it on personal grounds. Schofield is a Conservative Republican and warm friend of Gen. Frank Blair and senator Henderson. Last winter a Radical delegation from the Virginia State Convention called upon him and requested the removal of certain rebel officers and appointment of Radical Republicans in their place. Gen. Schofield replied to the committee that he could not appoint a "true Radical Republican," as it would not satisfy the people. The statement I have from a member of the State Convention who claimed to be present as one of the delegates. Notwithstanding Schofield thus hates Radicalism, he is to go to the War Department and prevent any "true Radical Republican" from hurting the feelings of any Conservative now sheltered within the walls of that office during General Grant's administration.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Justice—Chief Justice Chase, now presiding at the United States Circuit court in this city, rendered a decision in the case of Moore & Brother, of Baltimore, against Foster & Moore, of Norfolk, which will have a very important bearing on the settlement of drafts, negotiable notes and other commercial paper sent from the Confederates to the United States during the war.

The case in which this decision was given is as follows: Just before the war Foster & Moore, who lived in Norfolk, executed their note for \$200 to Moore & Brother, of Baltimore. This note fell due after the war had commenced, and while Norfolk was in the possession of the Confederate troops. After the evacuation of Norfolk, Moore & Bro., agreed to receive from Foster & Moore Virginia Bank notes in payment of their debt. Foster & Moore thereupon paid \$1,000 in Virginia bank notes for a draft drawn by the Bank of North Carolina, at Windsor, on the Bank of Portsmouth for \$1,000. They sent this draft endorsed by Maury & Co., and Smith & Co., of Norfolk, to Moore & Bro. They kept the draft and requested to send it for collection until the Confederate lines were in the year 1867. They held the draft until 1867, when they tendered it to Foster & Moore, who refused to receive it. They then brought suit on the original debt, ignoring the draft. The case was heard yesterday before the Chief Justice. Each party offered instructions to the jury.

The Chief Justice then instructed the jury that if they believed that the town of Windsor, N. C., was within the Confederate lines at the time the draft was drawn, or if it was not permanently under the control of the Federal authorities, the draft was void and so account. He said any draft or negotiable note or commercial paper of any kind drawn during the war, by any bank or person in the Confederate lines upon any bank or person in the Federal lines, was in violation of an act of Congress and of the proclamation of the President thereupon, and was void as to makers and endorser, and could not be received as satisfaction for any debt.

The point to be decided in the case in which this was rendered, was, whether at the time the draft was made, the town of Windsor, N. C., was within the Federal or Confederate lines.—*Richmond Examiner, 10th.*

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlements of the accounts of the Spanish War. The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

ENGRAVING BY MACHINERY.

Two citizens of Leakeville, N. C., engaged in the watch and jewelry business, having occasion to do much engraving on metal, and finding that sort of work rather slow by hand, sought to invent a machine for the purpose. Their names are J. C. Guerrant and B. J. Field. Truly necessity is the mother of invention; for without any familiarity with the mechanical arts, outside of their particular line, and with nothing to guide them but their own talents, they constructed an apparatus that applied their own ideas. One of its earliest achievements was to engrave the Lord's Prayer in microscopic characters inside of a wedding ring. Under a powerful magnifier all the letters are seen distinct and perfect. One thing leads to another, and in the course of their labors they discovered that the same mechanical principle could be applied in the making of fine engravings on steel, or copper, or wood; to the execution of the most delicate medallion and geometrical lathe work; in fact, to the performance of every task where a graver is required. Having no knowledge of contrivances now exclusively employed by bank note engravers for rolling and various ornamentations, they got up a machine which included a mastery of all that, and all the common everyday toil of the burin besides. Such drudgery as engraving the rollers for calico printing, of door plates, is done as easily as slicing cucumbers. Pictures or designs can be reduced with the precision of the photographic camera. The worker, who can learn the whole art in two or three hours, has nothing to do but follow with a tracer the lines of any design, and a sharp point of steel at other end of a series of levers cuts a plate of metal or a block of wood. His hand moves with a free sweep of a good penman, and the graver unerringly obeys him. The adjustment of a rod determines whether the copy shall be the same size in all respects as the original, or smaller to almost infinite extent. While his hand is outlining letters an inch long, the steel point may be reproducing them so small as to be invisible except by the microscope. The apparatus, though very simple, considering the diverse kinds of service which it can perform, cannot clearly be described without diagrams. While it reminds one of Blanchard's lathe, the pantograph and ruling machine in some respects, it is clearly an original invention, and has numerous useful capacities peculiar to itself. Persons who are interested in works of mechanical ingenuity and art may be gratified by a call upon Messrs. Guerrant & Field, at No. 207 Pearl street, where two of the machines are in operation.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the students of this institution took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of last month, in the presence of a large and highly interested audience. On Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock, there was a general gathering at the Methodist Church to hear the address of Capt. R. P. Waring, of this city, who had been selected Orator for the occasion. Elected by the Board and Faculty of the College, Captain Waring entered the Church, and ascending the pulpit delivered an eloquent and exceedingly appropriate address, which was received with well merited applause.

The evenings of the two days of the examination were devoted to original speeches and general declamation by the students, and in this, as in their examination, they acquitted themselves with high honor. The number of students in this College last session was about 50, but a much larger number is expected at the opening of the next term, which will be on the first Monday in August next.—*Evangelical Lutheran.*

A party of twelve gentleman mostly lawyers, stepped aboard the car at the Brooklyn court house. One of the number remarked: "How do you stand as to President?" A vote was taken, and they stood: Grant 9; Seymour 8. One of the number then spoke up: "Suppose Chase is nominated by the Democrats, how will the party stand then?" The vote was taken, and it stood 8 for Chase and 5 for Grant, the twelfth refusing to vote.—*New York World.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.

We learn that, on Friday, as Mr. J. T. Weathers, a very worthy man, residing in the vicinity of Holosville, was returning homewards from that place, he was surrounded and set upon by eight armed negroes, who demanded his money. He could, of course, make but slight resistance to such a gang of ruffians, and was speedily mastered and robbed of \$102 in greenbacks and a part of his clothing.

By order of Col. and Bravet Brigadier General. O. S. SHERMAN.

From Washington.

Washington, June 11, P. M.—The Chief of Police were refused admittance to the council.

ing. No arrests have been made nor are any of the negroes known. The loss falls very heavily on Mr. Weathers, who is a poor man. An enforcement of the vagrant laws, in the absence of something better, would put a check upon these frequent outrages by idle, roving negroes. *Raleigh Sentinel.*

BEYOND TO DEATH.

We learn that two little negro children, one about two years old another younger, were burnt to death in Richmond county, a few days since. It seems that the mother of the children left them playing in the house, to go to mill, and upon returning found the whole house in flames, it being too late to rescue them. It is conjectured that the children, during her absence, got to playing with the fire, and thus caused the catastrophe.—*Wil. Star.*

The Tax Bill—The Municipal Board.

Washington, June 11, M.—The House is determined to push the tax bill through. The probability is that, in ten days, the House will send the bill to the Senate, where the Finance Committee will strike out all except whiskey and tobacco, in which the House is expected to concur, and the reduction in the whiskey tax will probably be consummated during the first or second week in July.

The city council has organized with a Democratic majority, and, to-night, will elect an ad interim Mayor.

Yellow Fever.

New York, June 11, M.—The *Guiding Star's* advice represent the Yellow Fever as prevailing at Nicaragua. It is very severe at Lima. The French Minister to Peru and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs have died with it. It is spreading along the coast.

Congress.

Washington, June 11, P. M.—Senate. A bill relieving certain naval contractors passed.

The Bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau passed. It goes to the House for concurrence.

A joint resolution, removing Roderick B. Butler's political disabilities, and allowing him to hold any office, without taking the iron clad, passed.

An Amendment, extending the benefits of the joint resolution to all officers, was lost by a strict party vote. Adjourned.

House:—A committee was appointed to investigate the treatment of Father McMahon, imprisoned in Canada.

Ashley, of Ohio, reported a resolution reciting the murder of Solomon Hill, in S. Carolina, and declaring that the Governor elect should offer ten thousand dollars reward for the capture of the murderers, and arrest all the dependents in the neighborhood.

It went to the committee on Tax Bill. The Senate's amendments to the Omnibus admission bill were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Night sessions are dispensed with. A resolution was adopted discharging Woolly. Adjourned.

From Alabama.

Montgomery, June 11, P. M.—On the 5th of June, a paper in this city contained the following:

"We are requested by the soldiers on duty at this place to state, that at the night carpet-bag and snail-shell meeting, held at the Capitol on Saturday night, the soldiers gave three cheers for Grant, three cheers for McClellan and three cheers for Andrew Johnson. They were given by the soldiers with a hearty good will, which rolled from the Capitol to the arctesian basin.

We are also requested, by these soldiers to state that any assertion contrary to this is a base falsehood.

These soldiers say they are white men, and have no love for carpet-chiggers and snail-shells."

In consequence of the above, the following order, which appeared yesterday, has been issued by Gen. Shepard, commanding the Sub-District of Alabama:

"The issue of the Montgomery *Apostle* of yesterday, contains a statement, which, if in the slightest degree true, deserves the reprobation of every right-minded soldier of this Sub-District. The statement alluded to applauds, incites and stimulates the soldiers to insubordination and disobedience, by the publication that some have uttered groans against the General of our army, to whom the country has awarded such a commission for his preeminent services in suppressing a rebellion aimed at the destruction of our Republic and our freedom as a people. The soldiers in this Sub-District are therefore assured that it is a plain duty to rebuke, in a becoming manner, efforts made by the publication of newspapers, or by other individuals, tending to incite disgraceful acts and insubordination, and also for them to abstain from any expression as to persons or parties. Thus may soldiers make manifest that they are meritorious and incapable of being led astray by the evil minded, and least of all, by those who have caused the pall of death to cover a million of soldiers.

By order of Col. and Bravet Brigadier General. O. S. SHERMAN.

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