WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

EW SERIES.] SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 3, 1868. [VOL. I, NO. 26

D NEWS FROM HOME.—No. 2.

COLUMBIA, S. C. June 28th, 1868.

rs. Thomas, Gibbs & Childs, Diplo-ic Sons of South Carolina Chival-, Washington City.

GENTS:—In my letter to you 25th inst., contained, as I had sup-, of your most excellent and highly ed and christian grand-mother Chiv. I have, however, took the precaution that it was the impression of a ngton Physician then present pro-d her to be in a state of trance.

is with unqualified pleasure that now enabled to reveal the fact that was not mistaken in his conclusion, which you will please accept my sincere congratulations, and that she long live to witness the bright and future that seems to await you confidential friend of your family. invited last evening to the old la-private apartment, my heart dilated joy when I found her seated in her chair, and more especially, from very agreeable and interesting man-she entertained me, although very from her long spell of Typhoid and thers to which she is yet a martyr, vertheless, her mind seems vivid her ngue elastic, and her conversational as fascinating as that of her palm-days. She spoke freely of passing nts, and as I am informed by the family physician, the first word she uttered when ssed from her slumber verifying the d Proverb that "out of the abundance the Heart the mouth speaketh," with natural instinct of a devoted Mother, she exclaimed, where is my grandson Thomas? On being informed that he ha, in company with his brother Jimmy d her half brother Leander had been commissioned Plenipotentiaries to Wash-ngton to remonstrate against the further of Black drop. In the plentitude of her heart she expressed delight and satis-tion, she alluded to Tommy's intellect-al and logical strength, and indeed, in-cated that he was a political Sun. She moreover congratulated herself on having educated them each to a Trade that in the event of adversity would avail themselves d it; but, Tommy seemed to be the prose of all thought, and was by profession a ripe Mathematical Calculator and Politi-Architect and Contractor, having al-ys on hand a full supply of seasoned Brains, was prepared to execute in the t possible manner and dispatch, any thing in the line of his vocation. His bid has been accepted to erect a Democratic platform on which the United States Government may yet stand, and also to build a substantial Edifice in which to as-semble and there *enthrone Qualified Suf-frage by next fall.* His brother Jimmy s a very popular and skillful Engineer, who entertains good will for all mankind. He has Surveyed the *Qualified Policy Route*, and marked out the *Railroad and Air Line.* The Stockholders are to trav-el over it free. The entire Road has been graded, he has already tunnelled through the *Black Mountain* and placed the rail-ng through the *Dismal Swamp*, at this point an injunction was sued out and granted a few days ago to a *full blooded white Charleston claimant*, which may delay operations until after the 4th of July Tommy is endeavoring however, to dis-solve it, the impression seems to be that the Tunnel will cave in from the colored bracing.

Leander the half Brother, her adopted Son, she alluded to most flatteringly en-logiard him as a good manipulator and a successful Manufacturer of Democratic *Cotton, Wool and Gas*, and is trying hard to keep in sight for Dividends he expects *"for me and Gen. Orr."* When in her trance her Will could not be found, this induced her *Attorney* and the *priest* now at her side, they asked to have it seen, she indignantly replied, I have none; by the Law of Primogeniture the Estate is entailed upon the oldest living Male Heir, my Grandson Tommy being the oldest Linial descendant, is therefore by Law—Equity and Justice takes it all and the Library too. The above Gentlemen, I pen you as it were delivered from the lips of your darling old Grandmother, as a correspondent and friend, I am constrain-ed to advise you of passing events as they transpire during your absence. Actuated from the highest consideration and sense of duty to you for the many obligations to which I feel myself largely indebted—the interest you have always manifested in my behalf would stamp me with ingra-titude were I to do otherwise. As this communication is strictly confidential I shall proceed to give you a synopsis of passing events, and now the gossip I will tell. You are aware that your little Cous-in Colombia, an interesting lilly just sweet 16 was betrothed to her proud, handsome but naughty Cousin Charleston, to which their friends gave consent, and staked their hopes upon events—the nuptial day was proclaimed and invitations to the Church were largely given to meet at half past 9, but to the Mansion and the Supper they were few and strictly chosen.

The day had thus arrived, the compa-ny to part assembled, the Priest was robed in splendor to tie the silken Cord of *Union, love and faith.* The bride was dressed in white, for the fascinations of he might (save) her *veil* was tipped with black, with her Maids of honor at her side with strips upon their skirts, this un-expected change of costume, the Groom gazed, and claimed a change of dress, for in *white* alone she should appear, and thus the wedding was postponed. Equity secured him the right to arrange in part the nuptial dress "*but true love never runs smooth*" as has been especially in this instance. It is however with exquisite pleasure that I am at liberty to announce the fact that a re union has taken place and objections buried in *compromise*, their pulse now beat with *irregular* unison and heart to heart responsive echoes, the happy hour has now arrived and the Groom with his 9 attendants have assembled on this the 6th, last night in the presence of some 15 or 20 of his interested friends and relatives, having been divested of their *resources* by the vicissitude of circumstances to which I will not refer, were not able to engage a Priest to dignify the occasion according to the wealthy position to which the parties were born and educated, the parties however in the most solemn and imposing manner proclaimed themselves to be Man and Wife according to the laws of South Carolina, and thus saved the *nuptial fee*, "Resignation in adversity and humbleness in prosperity bespeak a noble mind." In conformity with the paraphanalia of the evening and self benediction Lemonade was handed around, the Bride and Groom partaking first. After the usual congratulations and interchange wishing the happy couple a long life and prosperity in her new sphere of usefulness. A half past nine, an early hour, the guest bid them adieu, invoking for *them happy dreams and slumbers light.* The Bride and Groom then preceded with their Locomotive to the poor-house with *"Mrs. P-H,"* marked upon her *ring.* The Groom on his winding way whispered in her ear "My Love, my heart and hute is all the store that I can give to thee tho' poor the offering be." To which she replied with a cheering and angelic voice "'Tis all I ask, and merrily may the boat row that my lads in." To this he responded with new look of love, My darling let us name our first born Philosophy, and thus they retired for the night.

I have the honor to be Sir,
with the greatest respect,
COLOMBIA.

P. S. During their engagement an extra intimacy was indulged in. Philosophy has been born, she will be baptised on next Sunday, a beautiful *Brunett she is.* I will advise you fully in my next.

C.

SUBSOILING AND DEEP PLOWING.

Some years ago it was quite generally the custom of agricultural writers and teachers to advocate deep plowing without much reference to circumstances. As a nation of farmers we were, undoubtedly in the practice of plowing too shallow—even now the charge of shallow plowing would hold against the majority of cultivators. But on the most soils it is not advisable to change suddenly from a system of shallow or medium depth plowing to one of deep culture. The subsoil which the first deep plowing exposes to the air, is not suitable as a bed for seed to germinate in, especially spring sown seed, for it is cold, lifeless, and will not stimulate the young plant into vigorous growth.—True, there is rich earth for the deep roots to take hold of, and there is a mellow and deep seed bed, which are important advantages, but they will not compensate for loss of the healthy and vigorous early growth. Besides, to speak plainly, for the good of the present crop, we should prefer the richest earth nearest the surface, and there is a way to do this and yet stir the soil deep.

Subsoiling, on the majority of soils on all which are not perfectly porous and leechy—is the kind of deep plowing which will give the most satisfactory results. It would already be generally adopted by all progressive farmers were it not so expensive, involving, as it does, the use of extra teams, plows, and men. But the principle of culture is right; the surface mold forms the seed bed, fresh, rich, lively, just right to push along the plant in the first stages of its growth, while the soil below is made loose for the admission of air, water and roots. This kind of deep plowing is adapted to all crops and seasons. Subsoiling may be done in the spring or early summer with less expense than later, when the earth becomes dryer and firmer. Several devices have been tried for attaching a subsoiler to the common plow, so that one hand, at least, with sufficient team, can break up the soil to the desired depth. A successful plow of this description would be received with favor.

Whether good results flow from deep plowing with the ordinary plow, will depend a great deal on the kind of crop, the time of year when the work is done, and the nature of the previous tillage. In planting corn on sod land, for instance, it is not advisable to plow deep; the work should be well done, and dirt enough turned over the sod to work readily in and to cover the grass roots, but two or three inches in depth of cold subsoil—previously unplowed earth,—will not benefit the crop if brought to the surface. But the subsoil plow might be used to advantage. Supposing the corn crop be followed, the next year by one of spring grain, the plows might then be run deep enough to bring the decayed sod and an inch or so fresh earth or subsoil, to the surface. This will demand somewhat deeper plowing than for corn. If winter wheat follows the spring grain the depth of plowing may be increased two or three inches. A top dressing of manure should be plied which will aid in forming a good soil. In this way the arable soil is gradually deepened, and permanent improvement made.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE DISABILITY BILL.

The following were the House proceedings, on Monday last, when the Relief bill was up in that body. *Col.* Dockery, late C. S. A., member elect to Congress, will find but cold comfort in the report.—The whole proceedings exhibit, in the most glaring light, the hypocrisy of the Congressional Jacobins:

"The House resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to removal of disability from certain persons in North and South Carolina, the bill having been postponed until this time.

The question recurred upon the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was rejected.

The question was reconsidered, and the question then recurred again upon agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, gave as a reason for voting for this bill, because the Chicago Convention recommended the granting of amnesty to persons who would be loyal to the Government; and in voting for the bill he believed he was acting under the instructions of that Convention.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, argued in favor of the bill, and said in the debate on Friday it was stated that the names and condition of the persons named in the bill had not been properly considered. He thought that was a mistake, because all these names had been recommended by the loyal Conventions of the Southern States.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, asked if these men had all asked to be pardoned? Especially had General Longstreet done so?

Mr. Broomall said that one case had troubled the committee more than any other. But Gen. Longstreet was recommended by Gen. Grant, and his repentance was believed to be sincere, and his believed to be a proper case. He had done much to aid reconstruction, and if the House did not take care of him, where could he go, for his course has brought down the anathemas of all the South?

Mr. Eldridge said the gentleman seemed to think that Gen. Grant's recommendation was a good one. Why not, then include Gen. Lee? Gen. Grant had recommended his pardon.

Mr. Bromall had no doubt they could get thirty-five Democratic votes for the bill by including Gen. Lee.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, asked the gentleman whether he did not know that one man proposed to be pardoned by the bill *was charged with having counselled Mr. Lincoln's assassination.*

Mr. Bromall did not know it.

Mr. Brooks *wanted to read the name of the party and the charge.*

Mr. Broomall *declined* to yield to have it read.

Mr. Ward asked Mr. Broomal if he was in favor of general amnesty to rebels?

Mr. Broomall replied in the negative.

Mr. Ward asked how it happened then, that 1,200 men were to be pardoned by this bill, when at least one man in it had written a letter that he had never asked for pardon?

Mr. Broomall said if such a letter was here, he would want to have the signature proven.

Mr. Ward asked if it was not a fact that two of the parties proposed to be pardoned here were members of Congress elect from North Carolina, and who had been soldiers and served in the rebel army?

Mr. Farnsworth said that was not so, but that the only one elected to Congress named in the bill was Mr. Boyden, who was a consistent Union man.

Mr. Ward said he had reliable information to that effect, and he would never vote to admit a man here who was prominently engaged in rebellion, and at whose door the blood of murdered Union soldiers lay.

Mr. Broomall, resuming, argued that unless the bill passed, the work of reconstruction would be retarded, and if gentlemen wanted to see the next Presidential election in the South controlled by rebels they should vote against the bill.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, asked if it was necessary to the work of reconstruction that Longstreet should be pardoned—a man who had shed more blood than any other officer commanding the same number of men?

Mr. Broomall said that question had been answered already, and he declined to answer any further, and demanded the previous question.

The question was then taken, and the report of the conference committee was then agreed to—yeas 98, nays 44."

The following may be of interest to some of our lady readers who frequently go out to "make calls:"

"A plain card denotes a passing call: the lower right hand corner turned down, a visit; left hand lower, condolence; right hand upper corner, business; left hand upper corner, adieu."

A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said, "Oh, I do wish that this was called work, and well paid!"

Heber Kimball, second President of the Mormon Church, is dead.

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

In its eagerness to demonstrate that the negro is a fit subject for suffrage, the New York *Times* proves too much. Its newborn zeal transports it beyond the bounds of soberness and truth. The exclusion of the negro from the exercise of suffrage, says the *Times*, "has nothing whatever to rest upon but a *prejudice.*" It says the negro is a man with all the faculties of a man, and all the capabilities of improvement that other men have, and any discrimination against him must rest solely on race and color. This all has the true ring of that sentimentalism which distinguishes the "man and the brother" school of Radicals, but it is all mere sound.—How does the *Times* know that the negro has the same faculties and capabilities of improvement that the white man has?—He has never shown them. Africa is as old as Europe, and while the European natives have steadily advanced in religion, civilization, knowledge, the arts and the industries, the tribes of Africa have remained as brutish beasts. They are all Pagans; the art of printing is unknown among them, they have no railroads, no agriculture, no commerce, no architecture, and have, from the creation down to the present hour, invented nothing. In the progress of time white philanthrophy has given up to the descendants of African slaves some of the most fertile countries on the globe, and left them to their own government. In not a solitary instance have they been able to conduct a successful Government. Although these negroes have lived under the light of civilization and Christianity, they have not contributed an iota to human knowledge. At this moment, their much-boasted negro Government at San Domingo is the prey of rival and barbarous factions. When we turn to Liberia, to whose advancement all the nations of Christendom have contributed, and which is now only upheld by white help, we behold a total deprivation of energy, originality and statesmanship. Their institutions were made for them and all the machinery and implements they use are manufactured either in England or in America. They have not only invented nothing, but manufactured nothing. Liberia is reckoned the paragon of African governments, and although it is sustained by the liberality of white nations, yet no one is allowed to vote there *unless he be of African descent.*

But to return to the *Times*. It says: "Our Government never has promulgated or accepted the doctrine that it was exclusively the white man's government, or the government of any race or color. It is the government of the *people.*" Until very recently the only "promulgated or accepted doctrine" has been precisely this. No black man was known to the Constitution except as property. Political rights and powers were confined to the whites. The Federal Government was framed and administered exclusively in their interest. The *Times* talks sentimentally about race and color and calls this "a Government of the *people.* Are Indians *people?* They have never been enfranchised. Are Chinese and Japanese *people?*" They have never been enfranchised. The party with which the *Times* is acting "exclude these two races from political power, and yet talk about the 'prejudice against race and color" as a crime. Are the negroes superior to the Indians, or the Chinese, or the Japanese? If so, in what?

Richmond Whig.

NEW GUNS AND DEAR BREAD.

A little practical calculation sometimes goes farther in impressing the mind with certain truths than the most eloquent appeal to faith and feeling. At this moment, vast districts of Europe and the adjacent Continents are suffering from an absolute lack of bread, and the deaths from sheer starvation during the winter would count by thousands there. Yet still, millions of dollars are unhesitatingly expended by each of the great Christian governments in providing new implements of mutual destruction.

France set apart 60 millions of francs in her budget of 1867 for the purpose of new muskets; has added thereto 41 millions for 1868, and has even opened on the balance of 1869 for 2 millions more, appropriated to the same purpose. Thus we have in all 103 million francs, or more than 20 millions of dollars devoted to the procurement of an improved deadly weapon in one branch of military service alone. Twenty-millions, one-fourth of which expended for bread, would relieve the misery of whole provinces! Every Chassepot rifle costs the State 70 francs, and every musket or rifle 16 francs, and France, at her present war computation requires about 1,800,500 improved guns; but, as nothing like this number has yet been provided, there must come fresh and heavy appropriations of money.

Russia, too, is about to spend $30,000,000, and Austria $16,000,000 for new Remington muskets. England is in the way of laying out some $15,000,000 for the Snider guns, and Prussia, putting aside the Dreyse rifles which have become antique in the brief lapse of time since the battle of Sadowa, is buying up the Peabody, which is a much more expensive piece. In fine, probably 100 million dollars will hardly cover the combined extravagance of the different European countries in this one particular of destructive equipment. The labor wasted upon the construction of these articles is another terrible item to set down in the gathering account against that pitiable folly which first withdraws millions of youth from agriculture and industry, and then exhausts the diminished revenue of the State in paying for machines to perpetuate the same madness.

What a satire is this upon the boasted enlightenment of Europe—to paralyze the very flower of its productive force, and let its peasantry starve for lack of food, while the taxes wrung from their emaciated hands are spent on powder and ball! No wonder that finance and trade are everywhere disordered, and that guilty rulers fancy the shout of retribution in every cry that is heard around their palaces at night.

Pious bodies send forth missionaries to combat heathenism, infidelity, intemperance and vice in every form. This military imposition upon humanity and common sense, would afford a field of noble labor, in that way, for years to come.—Unless soon remedied, the evil will reach such a pitch at last as to revolt the very instruments now used to fetter the people. Short rations, scant clothing, little pay and no real glory, will finally cause the human machine, in stripes and cross bands, to turn upon his employer, and then will burst the awful tempest of popular fury which these impositions are vainly intended to avert.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Referring to the matter of the Southern delegates in the Democratic Presidential Convention, the National *Intelligencer* of yesterday, says:

"We do not subscribe for a moment to the idea that Southern delegates should not act like any others. To do otherwise is to destroy their power for that usefulness, which, to pretermit, may precipitate sad fatalities in public affairs for all coming time. Northern Democratic delegates do not even suggest any where or in any manner that Southern ones representing a grand constituency indeed, a tremendous element of power and pride to any party—eight or ten millions—or the almost entire white race of the now proscribed States of the South shall not be their peers. If delegates of the South are now intense sufferers from Jacobin wrong, and and outrage, and cruelty, their counsels are needed in respect to what menaces in the future all the people who are now so keenly apprehensive as to their lives and property, with all and singular of other rights and privileges belonging to American citizenship. An imperilled people demand that the Southern delegates shall do their duty to the whole land by taking such part in public affairs as it is in their power to assume."

A THIRD CANDIDATE.

It is said that should Chief Justice Chase not receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention he will run as an independent candidate. A movement looking to this is said to be already on foot. If the Chief Justice is resentful, he may not be unwilling to avenge himself on his party for passing over his claims and taking as its candidate a man who, a few years ago, was obscure and unknown. The Presidency is the reward to which all our leading statesmen aspire, Judge Chase is one of the fathers of the Republican party, and no man now in the arena of politics can vie with him in qualifications for the Chief Magistracy. He is experienced, learned and able. His training has been through and systematic. Commencing his political career in early life, he has risen through all the grades of office. He has been a State Leglislator, Judge and Governor; a member of the House of Representatives, a Senator, a member of the Cabinet, and now fills the highest judicial office in America. He has long looked to the Presidency as the crowing reward of a successful political career, and his name has for years been prominent before the country in that connection. By common consent, he is admitted to be the most thoroughly trained American statesman now upon the tapis. But for Grant's military popularity, the Chief Justice would doubtless have been the nominee of his party. It is not in human nature to bear such a disappointment patiently. He is growing old, and the next term is the only one left to him. Not that he may not live beyond it, but new currents will have set in, new men will have arisen, and his own vigor will have been impaired. With him, it is now or never.—Like all successful public men, Mr. Chase no doubt rates high his influence and popularity. He may think that he can be elected as an independent candidate, or he may believe that by running as such he will be enabled to defeat the party that passed him by, and the rival who was preferred over him. Revenge impelled Mr. Van Buren to pursue a similar course. One thing is certain, and that is, if Mr. Chase shall determine to run as a third candidate he can draw a considerable vote from the Republican ticket.—*Rich. Whig.*

"Sire, one word," said a soldier to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request of a brevet of Lieutenant. "If you say two," answered the Prince, "I will have you hanged." "Sign," replied the soldier. The monarch, surprised at his presence of mind, immediately granted his request.

Diamonds to the amount of $20,000,000 are owned by private persons in N. Y.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises of this excellent Institution, have just terminated. The young ladies in their examination, did great credit to themselves, and honor to the Institution. It was obvious to all who were present that, the teachers had been faithful and the pupils diligent in their studies. The Address of Dr. McPhail, President of Davidson College, on Thursday, was filled with the experience, the observation, and the logical conclusions of one who has been long and successfully engaged in training the youthful mind. While there was nothing in the address, to excite the emotional, or to awake the sensational, it was admitted by those, who were most capable of judging correctly, that it contained a much larger amount of good practical sense, than is ordinarily found in such productions.

The Concert Musical, on Thursday night, was numerously attended. The manner in which it was conducted, and the success with which it was crowned, showed that Prof. H. Baesler was a faithful and conscientious instructor in the harmony of sweet sounds—and that he had the happy faculty of waking up in the bosoms of his pupils, an enthusiastic love of music.

This Institution, has deservedly a high character, and a wide influence. No Institution can be more safely recommended to those who have daughters to educate. While President Caldwell has resigned, the Trustees have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Rockwell, one of the oldest and most efficient Professors in Davidson College—a man of ripe scholarship, and profound thought—one who is extensively and favorably known as a scholar and Divine, in this and other States. With such a President, and surrounded with an able, experienced corps of instructors, the public have a right to expect that the reputation of the College will rise higher, and the circle of its influence be made wider.

This Institution, while it is Denominational, *is not sectarian.* Every session, since this College has been opened for the reception of pupils, *has been furnished with representatives from all the leading denominations in the country.* Some of the other denominations, have sent their daughters to *this*, in preference to institutions under the control of their *own church.* No complaint has ever been heard, either from the parents or the pupils of other denominations, (while connected with this famed College, on which, the spirit of God has been poured out frequently and abundantly,) that did not enjoy the largest religious liberty. The pupils of this College, have the privilege to attend any church, that their parents may designate.

We have learned that the policy of Prof. Rockwell is, to bring the board and tuition down *as low as they can possibly be afforded*—thus bringing the advantages and the blessings of the Institution within the reach of a large class in our afflicted country, who have been stripped of most, if not all, their earthly goods—Such a disposition on the part of an experienced and able Faculty, should find a cordial response in the bosom of an intelligent community, leading them to give a united patronag to an Institution which is a bright ornament to our State, and a and a rich blessing to our country.

American.

From the Sentinel.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises, which recently came off in this Institution, were unusually interesting and attractive.

The examination of the classes began on Monday, 1st inst., and closed Tuesday evening. The young ladies, in the impartial trial to which they were subjected, showed, by the general readiness of their answers, a familiarity with their text books, which indicated good training and industrious application.

On Wednesday, the 3rd., at 11 o'clock, Rev. S. D. Adams, of the Fayetteville District, preached the annual sermon.—His theme was "*The Love of Christ,*" based upon the question propounded by the Savior to Simon Peter, in the 15th verse of the 21st chap. of St. John, which he handled not only with marked ability, but with great appropriateness to the occasion. From this sermon no one would fail to see that Mr. Adams is a good thinker, and I felt, during its delivery, that, but for his manuscript, upon which he leaned, he would have swayed his audience. No man can be truly eloquent with a manuscript. Mr. Adams was listened to throughout, however, with unbroken interest and satisfaction. He is evidently one of the solid, rising men of the Church and country.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, the Literary Address before the Societies of the College was delivered by Gen. Wm. L. Scott, of Greensboro'. He portrayed, with a masters's pencil, the character of Mary Washington, as the example, above all others of her sex, for the imitation of the young ladies. It was a novel theme for an address on such an occasion, but the eloquent manner in which he presented it, and the practical use he made of it, made it quite manifest that he not only aimed to please, but designed to profit.—Gen. Scott, unlike too many of the legal profession, is not a neglector of Literature as was evidenced by his address, which exhibited very fine literary culture and taste.

The Concert and graduating exercises came on, on the evening of the same day. Three young ladies, having passed through the regular course required, with the highest distinctions awarded, received diplomas. The following is the programme of

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

SONG—*Slowly and Softly Music should flow* Miss M. Mauney Rowan Co.

COMPOSITION—"*Help thyself and Heaven will help thee.*" Miss M. Mauney.

MUSIC—*L' Absence.* Miss Fannie Woods, Caswell County.

COMPOSITION—"*Spread a Veil over the Faults of others.*" Miss Fannie Woods.

DUET—*Capt. Shepherd's Quick Step,*—Misses Leak and M. Mauney.

VALEDICTORIES—"*The Great Events of Human Life.*" Miss J. Mauney, Stanly Co.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

CHORUS—"We hail thee, glad Spring-time."

The compositions of these young ladies possessed great merit, and were read by them in an admirable manner. The faculty and friends of the Institution should be proud of these her first graduates. Several others of the pupils read compositions during the day and evening. All did well. Everybody seemed delighted with the exercises throughout. The audience was large—particularly at the Concert. Many of the representative men of the country were present, and beauty graced the occasion. It was indeed a gay and brilliant season in Thomasville truly a literary festival. Long may this young and flourishing College live to bless the Church and State. The Fall term opens, I learn, on the 4th of August.

R.

Thomasville, June, 1868.

Congress.

Washington June 25, P. M.—Senate. The Appropriation bill was discussed all day.

An amendment increasing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, from twenty-five hundred to four thousand dollars, was passed. Said Treasurer disburses seven million dollars.

Without concluding this bill, the Senate passed the Omnibus bill over the veto by 35 to 8, and adjourned.

House.—Mr. Paine asked leave to introduce a bill supplying the Militia with arms.

Mr. Eldridge demanded that it be read.

Mr. Paine withdrew it.

The bill dividing Illinois into two Federal Judicial Districts was passed. It now goes to the President.

The tax bill was resumed, and an amendment forbidding removals from the distillery until the tax be paid, anything in the bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and allowing fifty cents drawback on exportations was passed.

The President's veto of the Omnibus bill was received. It was passed over the veto notwithstanding by a vote of 105 to 30.

The House then took a recess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Omnibus bill having become a law Gov. Bullock, who is here, issued a proclamation convening the Georgia Legislature on the Fourth of July.

The veto of the Omnibus bill is very brief. Its objections to the Arkansas bill, without restating them, apply to these States, except Alabama, in which case, in addition, the bill violates the plighted faith to Congress.

The President has sent special agents to Georgia to report the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of citizens of Columbus at Atlanta.

It is understood that the Ways and Means committee have determined to let all purely financial questions, affecting currency, bonds and banking, go over to the next session.

The President has nominated Collector Smythe, of New York, as Minister to Austria. He has also pardoned George W. Wallingsford and John C. McBrayer, of Kentucky, for a violation of the revenue laws.

Mr. Schenck thinks that he can drive the tax bill through with the Committee of the House this week.

The wedding of Senator Henderson and Miss Mattie Foote, at the National Hotel to-day, was a very brilliant affair. The hotel parlors were beautifully and profusely draped with lace and covered with flowers, including magnolias from Florida, which were much larger than the ladies' bonnets. The President, General Grant and Chief Justice Chase, with their families, were among the notables present. The meeting of the Senate was postponed until two o'clock in honor of the event.—The bridal presents were numerous and generally very costly.

The Arkansas Senators cast their first votes in the Senate to-day against the confirmation of General Cox as United States Minister to the Empire of Austria.

The committee on Roads and Canals considered to-day without any action on the matter, and will consider again on Tuesday of next week, the Federal endorsement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for fifteen million of dollars.

The directors of this road claim the assistance of the Federal Government on account of the large number of tunnels and bridges necessary to be constructed between Covington, Va., and the Ohio River.

Nothing has transpired as yet as to what course the committee will pursue in regard to this matter.

Havana, June 25.—Venezuela advices to the 7th state that General Monagas is before the gates of Caracas demanding an unconditional surrender.