

ALL THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—After

unimportant business and executive session, Arkansas administration resumed. Wilson would never consent to adjournment until the Southern States were admitted. Frelinghuysen maintained that Congress could not impose constitutions, nor could it withdraw assent to amendment, could not the 14th article was adopted—Wilson took the chair.

Doublet characterized the Arkansas constitution as anti-Christian and anti-republican. Trumbull did not believe in its fundamental conditions, but would vote for them to save the bill. Ferry's bill striking out was lost by 29 to 20.

Several motions to adjourn failed, until Drake commenced a written speech. Edmund's amendment, reported yesterday, was defeated without division.

House—Butler offered a resolution forbidding written communications reaching Woolley until the Speaker had opened and read them. The Speaker declined opening sealed letters or telegrams, even if ordered by the House.

It would be unbecomingly of the Speaker to make a jailer of the Speaker, it was ordered that Woolley's communications reach him through the Sergeant-at-Arms, but his family, counsel and physicians were allowed free access and private interviews.

Indian appropriations resumed, and adjourned.

Departments are closed, allowing employees to assist decorating graves.

Discussing admission of the Southern States, Senator Conness said he would frankly say that he wanted these States in the Union, because he wanted their votes for the national candidate for President.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Executive session unimportant. The workmen are placing additional sections in the doors and windows for the week \$4,714,000.

Revenue for the week \$4,714,000.

The following is the telegram which led to the restrictions on Woolley's correspondence.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.

"To C. W. Woolley, Washington:

"Citizen and sovereign, imprisoned by the order of tyrants and cowards in the capitol stand firm. Every man in the land with blood in his veins will stand by you. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back."

[Signed] GEO. O. JONES.

Dispatches show the decoration of Union soldiers' graves throughout the North. Blaine and Poland used strong terms to-day in denouncing the machinery proposed for Woolley's punishment. The expulsion of Vinne Ream from her student in the capitol excites commiseration.

Several partly finished monels on which she has labored two years will be ruined by removal. Replying to an appeal on this account, in her behalf, Butler said if the statue of Lincoln were broken, he would be very glad of it, for he thought it was a thing which would honor neither to Mr. Lincoln nor the country.

President nominated Wm. L. Howard receiver of public moneys for public lands subject to sale at Mobile.

Edmund Cooper has retired from his assistant treasury secretaryship, his ad interim term having expired.

It is stated Schofield takes charges of the War office Monday though it is not positively known that he will accept.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, said the desire of punishing Mr. Woolley was not the only object the managers had in view in reporting these resolutions. Another reason was that they might thus eject Miss Vinne Ream, who was supposed to be the friend of Senator Ross. A member of this House he continued, went to the studio of Miss Ream, and told her that she was charged with having used her influence in favor of the acquittal of the President. She replied that she had not. The member again said that you ought to use your influence in favor of his conviction. Miss Ream replied that she could not take any part one way or the other. The member then told her that if she did not, it would be the worse for her.

And now comes the magnanimous manly act of vengeance! [Cries of, name him!] Morgan would, if the gentleman desired it, [Name the State!] Morgan said—Indiana! After several Indiana members had asked and received negative replies to, Does the member allude to me? Julian arose, when Morgan said—I have alluded to the honorable gentleman, Mr. Julian. I make the statement on the authority of Miss Ream—a lady than whom there is no purer lady in this land, nor one more entitled to respect, and I had defiance at him who dares to say a word against her! Laughter.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senate Judiciary Committee report against Stanbery's confirmation. No change in the subordinate personnel of the War Department contemplated.

Reverdy Johnson is mentioned in connection with the British mission.

The following is Grant's letter of acceptance:

"WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.

"Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention.

"In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st May inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the convention was marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feeling of the country towards those sustaining the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolution. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. At a time like the present it is impossible, or at least exceedingly improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. Now political issues not foreseen are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. A purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. There always respected, to my will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace. With great respect your obedient servant."

"C. S. GRANT."

The President has assigned Gen. Stone to command the army of the Potomac.

Radical canvassers doubtful and Democrats more confident of result of the city election. Vote close. Betting with odds in favor of the Democrats by three to five.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—No official statement of yesterday's election. Most reliable statement eloc. Given by 26 votes, cast in 140 given tickets with flag on the back and Grant's face at the head, laid aside for future decision.

Corollary.—The Arkansas bill goes back to the House for conference on Drake's modified amendment. There shall never be restrictions on account of race of color, except Indians not taxed.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Upper Board: lower three Democratic majority. Two blacks elected to council.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Latest figures elect Bowen, (Radical,) by a majority of eighty-three votes.

The following is Edmund's resolution: Resolved, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of elector the people of such States shall, by ballot, have adopted a constitution of March 1867, adopted a constitution of State Government, shall have been organized, and shall be in peaceful operation, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the 14th article of the Constitution.

Schofield ordered the guards from the War Department.

Schofield participated in full Cabinet today.

Senate rejected Mr. Stanbery's nomination.

Gov. Bullock and Messrs. Blodgett, Caldwell and Farlow, of Georgia, are here looking after the reconstruction of that State.

It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Reynolds, member elect from Alabama, that the Senate Judiciary Committee have erased Alabama from the omnibus admission bill.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The rejection of Mr. Stanbery for Attorney General interest in a statement of the circumstances under which he was renominated.

When he resigned his position, to engage in the defence of the President, he had no idea of again resuming the office, nor did the President intimate his purpose to renominate him.

Arrangements were made for leaving Washington. Part of his effects had been forwarded when, on Wednesday last, the President sent for him and received his consent to the nomination. Mr. Stanbery stated his own desire and the desire of his family to return home, and give his opinion that the vindictive spirit of the Senate would reject the nomination, if made.

The President expressed his astonishment at the declaration, discrediting the idea that the Senate would resume hostilities. Johnson declared it to be his belief that the Senate would be actuated by consideration of public duty and begged to insist on making a nomination. Stanbery yielded, and has been waiting to hear the result, which was his rejection by a strict party vote, with the exception of Henderson and Fowler.

Mr. Stanbery met the President's wish, and allowed himself, against his own will, to be nominated. The President paid Mr. Stanbery a proper compliment, and, again writing him to the Cabinet, and Mr. Stanbery wished to be allowed to gratify his desire to retire to private life. He will leave with his family on Thursday, for the mountains of Virginia, en route for Ohio, where he will explain to his old Virginia friends the situation at the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War, at the suggestion of the General of the Armies sends to the House a letter from the General commanding the First District, dated May 15th, regarding the effect of the fourteenth amendment, in the States still under provisional Government. He supposes the effect would be to make vacant all offices held by persons incompetent, under the amendment. The number in Virginia will be several thousand, and only a small portion of these vacancies can possibly be filled by persons possessing the necessary qualifications, including the ability to take the oath.

Gen. Schofield adds: "I have already appointed in Virginia nearly 500 officers, and would have appointed more if qualified persons could have been found." He concludes: "When the amendment is adopted a large number of officers must remain vacant till Congress gives some relief."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A telegram in the New York Herald professing to originate with a person enjoying intimate relations with Chase, represents that Chase would only accept the nomination when the nation was in the utmost peril, and not then at the sacrifice of his honest convictions. He admits that the Radical party and himself differ widely, and as parties are now organized he it with the Democratic party. He differs from them only on one point, that a universal manhood suffrage. He agrees with them on all other great issues, and if elected by that party, would certainly crav out their policy.

He thinks the deplorable condition of the Southern States demands proper Congressional consideration, and also material aid from the General Government; thinks there is to constitutional authority for holding the Southern States; that it is alike unwise and unjust, and favors enfranchisement and removal of political disabilities from every white man in the South.

He thinks the Government should enforce the unquestioned right of all but Congress to the idea that any other power than that of the States can confer the right, the general government having no control over the matter. He opposes the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article, proposing general amnesty as a relief. Regarding general amnesty as absolutely necessary. Urges liberal aid to the Southern Railroads and navigable rivers. Thinks the Government should build levees from Cairo to the Gulf. Urges early return to specie payments and condemns in strong terms the trials of citizens by military commissions during peace.

He hopes that if Johnson reorganizes the cabinet he will appoint a due proportion from the Southern States.

Replying to a question, Chase said that Congress had no power to abridge the President's pardoning power.

The negroes were very disorderly last night. A youth named Hendley was terribly hacked with razors, shot and left dead. One white man was killed by negroes. This murder was also committed with razors. Several houses were threatened.

Further demonstrations were threatened to-night, and various consequences were apprehended until the people were assured that the military and police would prevent unauthorized processions.

10 P. M.—The city is entirely quiet with scarcely a negro on the streets. A large crowd collected around the Intelligence office, which was threatened, but no danger is now apprehended. One of the saloons sacked last night, belonged to a Radical, who was beaten over the head with bottles.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The understanding in the court to-day seemed to be that Davis trial will, without doubt, take place next term. The Chief Justice, in answer to a question of counsel, said he would attend at that time and remain as long as possible, consistent with his duties in the Supreme Court.

Capt. John Hoe, Chief of Police, in view of the recent removals from the force by the Mayor, has written to the General Commanding, asking that the integrity of the force be preserved, or he be also removed.

Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has been summoned to appear to-morrow

before Gen. Granger and answer a complaint made against him of having allowed foreigners to be naturalized in his court without proper qualification.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have reported against the confirmation of Gen. McCall as Minister to England, and Hon. S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria, and it is understood that three nominations are to be disposed of at the next executive session of the Senate.

LONDON, June 5.—The Emperor of Austria asserts that he had to make his choice of two alternatives—the signing of the recent law hostile to the concordat or the abdication of the throne of the Hapsburgs, and he chose the former. The explanation of the Pope for the violation of the concordat.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—SHERMAN's bill relative to U. S. notes, which legalizes and makes valid gold contracts hereafter, was. An amendment striking out the word "hereafter" was lost, and he bill passed.

The omnibus admission bill was then taken up. Trumbull explained why Alabama was erased. Regarding Florida, which was added, Trumbull said that Gen. Meade reported the majority for the constitution 5050. Wilson moved to insert Alabama. Sherman and Stewart favored the amendment.

Morton favored the early admission of Alabama, but feared its insertion would jeopardize the whole bill, and that he would favor a second bill, not to be introduced until the bill was passed, and immediate admission. Wilson denounced the provision under which Alabama was to be admitted as an absurdity. A very harsh debate arose among the Republicans who had favored the clause requiring a majority of registered voters to ratify constitution. Without action the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

Wade appointed, Trumbull, Drake and Williams a committee of conference on the Arkansas admission bill.

House.—After unimportant business, the tax bill was resumed. Wood moved that the Commissioner shall not appoint revenue officers in any district without consulting its congressional representative.

Rejected. Jones opposed the bill, as being injurious and very improper at this time. Butler said that when he believed what would benefit his party would benefit the country, he would leave his party [Cries from the Democrats: "Don't you on our side!"] Butler opposed the bill and denied the right of Congress to legislate any man in as head of a department.

Schenck said that if Butler's views prevailed, the whole bill would be destroyed. He opposed the continuance of the system of allowing the President to make all appointments.

Peters wanted the section stricken out. He believed the bill wrong in principle. The best way to prevent fraud was to reduce the whiskey tax. Several members agreed that the passage of the law would legislate Rollins out of office. Finally the sixteenth section, conferring the appointing power on Rollins, was stricken out by 64 to 45.

Logan argued against bonded warehouses, and favored a tax of twenty to twenty-five cents, collectable at the worm of the still.

Covode said he had received a telegram from the collector of his district, saying that there were 1,900,000 gallons of whiskey in bonded warehouses in his district on which the owners could not pay the tax, as spirits was selling on the streets at \$1.50 per gallon.

After further discussion, indicating a wide diversity of views regarding details, but no indication of opposition to reduction of the whiskey tax, the House took a recess till 7 P. M.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 5.—Mr. Buchanan's funeral was very imposing. There were many delegates from abroad.

The Masons assisted throughout, and the funeral ceremonies accompanied the religious rites.

On Saturday previous to his decease while giving directions to his executor regarding his funeral, Mr. Buchanan said: "The principles of the Christian religion were instilled into my mind in my youth, and from all I have observed and experienced in the long life Providence has vouchsafed me, I have only become more strengthened in my conviction of the Divine character of the Saviour and the power of atonement through his redeeming and mercy."

Responding to the expressed hope that he might live to see the country fully restored, Mr. Buchanan said: "I have no fear of the future. Posterity will do me full justice. I have always felt, and will feel, that I discharged every public duty imposed upon me conscientiously."

"I have no regret for any public act of my life, and history will vindicate my memory from every unjust aspersion."

His last words were: "Oh God Almighty, as Thou wilt."

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons this evening an amendment to the memorial bill was offered, placing the official tenure under the Maynooth College grant, on the same basis as living in the Irish Church. The amendment was opposed as destructive, and not suspended in accordance with the character of the bill under consideration, and was rejected by the House.

The House then voted in favor of permitting new appointments to be made to the Maynooth College, and also in favor of continuance of the *Regum Dorum* during the pleasure of Parliament. The suspension bill was then passed in committee, with cheers.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House last night reached the twenty-second session of the tax bill, with innumerable amendments and protests.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Brewer's Association has sent a delegation to Washington to urge Congress to let the tax on beer and hops alone.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish war.

POLICE JURY PROCEEDINGS.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., June 1st, 1868.

The Jury met. D. D. Arden, President. J. H. Russell, S. D. Williams, C. L. Zimmerman, C. W. Boyce, J. J. Myers, Allen Lewis.

The minutes were read and approved. D. D. Arden then offered his resignation as President of the Police Jury, which was declined on motion of C. W. Boyce. J. H. Russell was unanimously appointed President of the same.

On motion of J. J. Myers, Resolved, That J. W. Texada be allowed to change the public road so as to place it on the old bed of the road along the bank of Bayou Rapides.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, Resolved, That all appropriations heretofore made for the building or repairing bridges within the limits of the Parish of Rapides, except those which have been let out by contract by the duly authorized commissioners appointed by the Police Jury, be and they are hereby withdrawn until the next meeting of the Police Jury.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, Resolved, That Mrs. Daniels be placed upon the pauper list and she be allowed seventy-five dollars per annum, and that Dr. J. J. Myers be appointed her disbursing agent, and the same be ordered forthwith.

On motion of Allen Lewis, Resolved, That Henry Crosby be and he is hereby placed upon the pauper list and he be allowed seventy-five dollars per annum, and that Fred Seip be appointed his disbursing agent.

On motion the following persons were appointed syndics on the different roads: From the lower line, Bayou Rapides: W. J. Beatty's upper line, district 1, syndic, D. W. Hyson.

From Beatty's upper line to G. M. Graham's lower line, district 2, syndic, J. H. Hyson.

From Graham's lower line to Lamotte's bridge, district 3, syndic, D. T. Haywood.

From J. W. Texada's upper line to lower line Bonner Estate, district 4, syndic, C. Jones.

From lower line Bonner Estate to Billy Bayou Bridge, district 5, syndic, W. K. Jarry.

From Billy Bayou Bridge to Bayou Rapides Bridge, district 6, syndic, C. P. Haywood.

From Big Bayou Bridge to Bayou Bonnet Bridge, district 7, syndic, George T. Cotton.

From Lamotte's Bridge to Gravel Hill, district 8, syndic, James S. Flannery.

From Gravel Hill to Strother's Ferry road, district 9, syndic, S. B. Haywood.

From Strother's Bridge to Flat Holley, district 10, syndic, Virgin Clark.

From Joe Miller's to Hinson, district 11, syndic, Dugge.

From Hinson to head of Spring Creek, district 12, syndic, Andy Warr.

From head of Spring Creek to Hinson, district 13, syndic, J. G. White.

From Hinson Bridge to Billy Branch Road, district 14, syndic, A. J. Smith.

From Billy Branch Road to Hinson, district 15, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Hinson Bridge to Parish Line 10, syndic, D. A. Smith.

From Parish Line 10 to Parish Line 11, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 11 to Parish Line 12, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 12 to Parish Line 13, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 13 to Parish Line 14, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 14 to Parish Line 15, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 15 to Parish Line 16, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 16 to Parish Line 17, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 17 to Parish Line 18, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 18 to Parish Line 19, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 19 to Parish Line 20, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 20 to Parish Line 21, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 21 to Parish Line 22, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 22 to Parish Line 23, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 23 to Parish Line 24, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 24 to Parish Line 25, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 25 to Parish Line 26, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 26 to Parish Line 27, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 27 to Parish Line 28, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 28 to Parish Line 29, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 29 to Parish Line 30, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 30 to Parish Line 31, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 31 to Parish Line 32, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 32 to Parish Line 33, syndic, C. D. Collins.

From Parish Line 33 to Parish Line 34, syndic, C. D. Collins.

Treatment of Prisoners.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., June 2nd, 1868.

The Jury met, the minutes were read and approved. Present—J. H. Russell, President—J. J. Myers, C. W. Boyce, D. D. Arden, S. D. Williams, C. L. Zimmerman, Allen Lewis.

On motion of Allen Lewis, Resolved, That two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to repair the bridges on Calcasieu of the Bayou road, and that E. Hayman, D. Slaughter and J. E. Belmont be appointed commissioners, to attend to it.

On motion of J. J. Myers, Resolved, That the road leading from Petersburg and passing T. J. Gills, William Harvey's and Dr. Smart's and to the Parish line, be and is hereby ordered to be established as a public road, and Wm. Harvey appointed syndic from Petersburg to Amato's creek, from Amato's creek to Thompson's ferry, Lewis Cooper syndic from the forks of the road near Drake's creek to six mile creek, J. Phillips syndic from six mile creek to Buckhead, James Swann syndic, from Buckhead to six mile on the lower road, Jno Davis, syndic.

On motion of S. D. Williams, Resolved, That C. W. Boyce and W. W. Whittington, Jr., be and they are hereby appointed a committee to procure suitable officers for the Parish officers and the court room for the ensuing year.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, Resolved, That James R. Andrews, the Tax Collector for the year 1868, be and he is hereby allowed six months further time for the collection of the same.

On motion of C. L. Zimmerman, Resolved, That the Sheriff be authorized to build a new prison for the use of the jail, at once, using as much of the old building as possible.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, Resolved, That the Treasurer's report for the Parish of Rapides be and is hereby accepted.

On motion of S. D. Williams, Resolved, That Thos. Dugal, be and he is hereby placed on the pauper list and that he be allowed \$75 dollars per annum and that G. Wilson, be appointed his disbursing agent.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, Resolved, That whereas it is as matter of paramount importance to the people of the Parish, that a secure and suitable building shall be erected for the purpose of a Court House, Sheriff's, Clerk's and Recorder's office—as the records etc., of the Parish are now in an unsafe condition, and also that the Parish is at a great expense, in renting rooms for the same.

Therefore be it Resolved, by the Police Jury of Rapides, that the President of the Police Jury appoint a committee of three, to examine into, and report to this Jury at its next meeting, the probable expense for building the same. The brick and other material of the old Court House, to be used in its construction. The President appointed on said committee: Dennis Kelly, Head Corner and J. G. White.

Resolved, That the President of the Police Jury be added to this committee.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, Resolved, That the warrants issued by the President of the Jury to W. W. Harris for the support of Jno. C. Johnson, be approved.

On motion of D. D. Arden, Resolved, That W. W. Whittington, Jr., be allowed \$75 per annum extra for services in the registration of Parish Warrants.

On motion of C. W. Boyce, the Jury then adjourned until the 2d Monday in July next (the 13th inst.)

J. H. RANSDELL, P. J.

Attest: W. W. Whittington, Jr., Clerk P. J.

Statute's Evacuation of the War Office.

The following is Stanton's notice to the President of his withdrawal from the War Department:

WASHINGTON MAY 26, 1868.

Sir—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives. I have relinquished all charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives and property in my custody as Secretary of War in care of Brevet Major Gen. Townsend, senior Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To the President.

THE DELIGHTS OF OLD AGE.—The calm delights of peaceful old age are often mentioned by writers whose youth still nerve their pen, but I have never yet read a catalogue of those calm delights, and unless that expression means whist, I must take the liberty of regarding it as a pleasant fiction. Passionate love, pleasure, gaiety, vanish with their youth. Do you remember how Philip (meaning, of course, Thackeray's "Philip") used to sing to Charlotte that song he had written for her, beginning,

"Lady, when those locks of gold Shall to shining silver turn,"

and all the rest of it, intending to convey the idea that he would be the same devoted lover when the shining of his hair should have faded, and they should both have completed sets of false teeth of the most improved pattern? Do you really suppose he would have done anything of the sort?

Not he. At seventy the hair must go into the retirement of caps, the kisses are as cold as burnt-out fireworks, and instead of picking up Charlotte's dropped glove and pressing it to his lips, Philip would have asked her to bring him his slippers. When the captain has dropped over our youth, and the wild, bright drama has ended, and the orchestra is silent, and the lights extinguished, why linger in the paragon, waiting in vain for the "calm delights of the afterlife? Whether you have had your money's worth or not, the play is over, and there is nothing left but to find your way home, and make yourself ready to go to work on the morrow.