J. GONEGAL'S COLUMN.

20.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....20

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

—AND—

Fancy Goods, at Wholesale.

JAMES GONEGAL,

No. 20 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Having received, by late arrivals, a large stock of FRESH and NEW DRUGS, in addition to the large assortment on hand, I am now prepared to supply the large and increasing wants of the DRUG TRADE SOUTH.

The following articles comprise a part of my stock:

Acids, all kinds,	Alcohol,
Balsam Copaiba,	Ammonia, Carbonate,
Blue Mass,	Bay Rum,
Borax,	Blue Vitri,
Calomel,	Brimstone,
Cantharides,	Castor Oil,
Chloride Lime,	Chalk, red and white,
Concentrated Lie	Chloroform,
Cream Tartar	Copperas,
Indigo,	Cattle Fish Bone,
Isinglass,	Ipecac,
Licorice,	Jalap,
Licorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
Madder,	Mace,
Manna,	Magnesia,
Musk,	Morphine,
Nutmegs,	Opium,
Quicksilver,	Quinine,
Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Saltpeter,	Pumice Stone,
Tartar,	Syringes,
Epsom Salts,	Turpentine,
Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric PFF,	Emery Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboges,	Extracts, solid and fluid,
Glauber Salts,	Flax Seed,
Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benzoin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafoetida,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Guac,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, dark,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive pints and quarts,	Oil, Cloves,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, Wintergreen,
Putty,	Pepper, Cayenne,
Saltpetre,	Potassa, Iodide,
Senna,	Rhubarb,
Soap, Castile,	Saleratus,
Sponge,	Snuff, in jars and bottles,
Alum,	Soda, Bicarbonate
Soda, Sal.	White Wax,

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Orders received from the country will meet with prompt attention. JAMES GONEGAL, 20 St. Charles street.

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CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS

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SOLE AGENT,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

20.....St. Charles Street.....20

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Police Records Yesterday.

It was reported at the Second District police station last evening, that a negro shot at a white boy on Constance street, near Thalia, between six and seven o'clock. Some parties in the neighborhood witnessing the attack upon a boy, who it is said, was not over thirteen or fourteen years of age, fired upon the negro and wounded him. He was taken to the hospital.

Boyd Robinson, who was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with inciting negroes on the levee to attack white persons, was brought before Recorder Letten yesterday, who discharged him.

The report that a large number of negroes from the west side of the river had crossed below the Third District, and were crossing to attack the white population, has been officially found to be untrue.

Lieut. Manning in command of the Second District telegraphed between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, to the chief:

Every expectation of a riot on Main street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, this evening.

The following was the reply:

Lieut. Manning—Order your men to continue their duty and presence, and in any demonstration that may occur you will be assisted by the military. The chief is before the commission at headquarters. SMITH ISARD,
Aide to Chief of Police.

At a later hour Lieut. Manning reported:

8½ P. M.

THOS. E. ADAMS, Chief of Police:

Everything quiet. No prospect of any disturbance. W. H. MANNING,
Lieut. Sec. Dist.

Lieut. Jacobs sent the following statement:

To Chief of Police:

There are several houses on Love street, near corner of Music street, containing a large quantity of arms. The houses are occupied by negroes. What will I do with them? Shall I seize the arms and ammunition? J. JACOBS,
Lieut. Third District.

No reply to this dispatch appears on the telegraph books.

Order from the Chief of Police.

The following order was issued last evening by the chief of police:

To all Lieutenants—Patrol your districts instead of putting men upon regular beats. Do this until further order. Also, close all disreputable places and drinking shops at 9 o'clock until further orders. Counsel your men to be careful in their conduct, and do nothing to excite any one.

Maternal Desertion.

The police of the Third District report that officer Bachemin brought to the station a baby, about fifteen days old, which he found on Craps street, between France and Mazant streets. Mr. Bachemin adds that a boy told him he saw a woman dressed in blue and wearing a green veil throw the child down, get into a car and start for up town.

A Departure.

Mr. Michael Hahn, we learn, left the city yesterday for Washington.

Lafayette Square.

This Square, so agreeable a resort for children, and particularly at this warm season, when they need fresh air and pleasant recreation, has been occupied by the military since the declaration of martial law. The troops occupying the Square are the First Regular Infantry. As the little ones are to be deprived of the indulgence of a romp on the grass, there is no body of men to whom the ground would be yielded more cheerfully than to this fine regiment.

A Count Street Car Shot Into.

At a late hour last night one of the Canal street and Cemetery cars, returning to the city, with several white passengers, was fired into by persons hid in the grass. All of the passengers escaped injury but one, a man who was instantly killed. We did not learn his name. Who the parties were that fired upon the car is, of course, a matter of conjecture. In the present excited state of the public mind, it is not advisable to indulge in suppositions in regard to these matters.

Military Commission.

A military commission has, we learn, been appointed to investigate the public disturbance on Monday last, brought about by the demonstration at Mechanics' Institute. Congress was in session when the riot at Memphis occurred, and a committee of that body made an inquest into the affair, and submitted a report. If Congress had been in session, it is probable General Baird would not have regarded a military inquiry necessary.

Orders in Regard to the Dying Deposition of Dr. Dostie.

Last evening Recorder Ahern, who has just recovered from a severe rheumatic attack, which for many days entirely prostrated him, received the following note from the general commanding the city:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 1 1866.

Sir—I am instructed by the commanding general to request you to call on Colonel Clinton at the City Hall, at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of assisting to take the deposition of Dr. Dostie. I remain, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
LOUIS V. CAZIARE,
Brev. Capt. A. D. C.

Recorder Ahern, No. 28 Annunciation street.

Notwithstanding the feeble health of Recorder Ahern, who received this communication a few minutes before nine, he immediately proceeded to the City Hall, desirous of assisting the military authorities in the investigation of the causes of the late lamentable outbreak. The recorder waited until about ten o'clock, when Col. Clinton, A. A. G., arrived. The recorder had been informed that he was to accompany the colonel to the hospital where Dr. Dostie was. The colonel, whose duties had been very laborious and constant during the previous forty-eight hours, informed Recorder Ahern that he would defer the examination of Dr. Dostie until to-day, as he (the colonel) was physically exhausted.

Inquests.

The coroner yesterday held the following inquests:

On the body of a still born infant girl, found in the river at the foot of Clouet street. Verdict, drowned.

On the body of George Washington, colored, native of Kentucky, 40 years old, found dead at 204 Franklin street. Verdict, consumption.

On the body of Williams, found dead at No. 90 Lasepps street. Verdict, sun stroke.

On the body of Nelson Johnson, aged about 40 years, native of Virginia, found dead on Dorgenois street. Verdict, death from gun-shot wound penetrating right lung, and from severe contusions on his head. All inflicted by some unknown person.

Also on the body of an unknown white man, found in the river foot of Bartholomew street. Verdict, found drowned.

A Military Commission.

From the following it will be seen that General Baird has convoked a military commission to inquire into the recent disturbances in the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., July 31, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 161.

[EXTRACT.]

1. A board of commissioned officers is hereby appointed to convene at these headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, August 1st, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon all facts connected with the recent disturbances in this city.

The said board shall have power to examine witnesses upon oath, and to take such proofs, orally or in writing, upon the subject matter of investigation, as they may deem expedient, and they will return the same, together with their reports, to these headquarters.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, U. S. Army.
Brevet Brigadier General S. M. Quincy, U. S. Vols.
Brevet Brigadier General J. Irving Gregg, U. S. Army.
Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General George Baldy, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, is appointed recorder for the board.

* * * * *

By order of Brevet Major General A. Baird:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieutenant Acting Asst Adjutant General.

Supposed Infanticide.

A little infant girl was found dead and floating in the river yesterday morning at the foot of Clouet street. When it was taken out of the water and examined by the coroner's jury, the body appeared to have been foully dealt with, and the jury returned the following verdict: The jurors declare that in their opinion the said still-born infant came to her death by foul means, but being unable to ascertain who has committed the crime, they are compelled to return a verdict of drowning.

Another Victim of the Convention.

A negro man named Nelson Johnson died night before last on Dorgenois street, of the following wounds, no doubt received in the riot on Monday: A gun-shot wound penetrating the right lung, and several wounds inflicted with a cutting instrument on the head.

Board of School Directors.

The new board of school directors, recently chosen by the common council, met last evening in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to organize and transact such other business as might come up. Twenty members were present.

Mr. W. S. Mount was chosen president, and Mr. E. Dendunes secretary.

Mr. W. O. Rogers was unanimously elected superintendent of public schools.

Mr. Rodolph Ducros was chosen librarian on the fourth trial, as follows:

First—J. V. Calhoun, present incumbent, 8; Ducros, 5; Duponte, 1; Eastman, 2.

Second—Duponte (withdrawn) Calhoun, 8; Ducros, 9; Eastman, 3.

Third—Ducros, 10; Calhoun, 8; Eastman, 2.

Fourth—Ducros, 14; Calhoun, 5; Eastman, 1.

The salary of the sergeant-at-arms was fixed at $600, and Capt. James Davis, the sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was elected to that office, receiving seventeen of the twenty votes cast.

The members then proceeded to draw for the long and short term.

Second District—Long term: Cronan, Prados and Sambola. Short term: Collens, Benit and Baker. Fourth District—Long term: Parham, Brewer and Dr. Zehander. Short term: Mount, Dowler and Hughe. First District—Long term: McConnell, Kelly and Macon. Short term: Shields, O'Neil and Hare. Third District—Long term: Thiememan, Leefe and Hickinoy. Short term: Bermudez, Masicot and Culbertson.

Mr. John B. Leefe was elected chairman of the finance committee—composed of the following members: Leefe, Hare, Benit and Brewer.

Mr. Parham was elected chairman of the committee on teachers, with the following members: Kelly, Cronan and Thiememan.

Mr. Hughes was elected chairman of the committee on school houses, with the following members: Masicot, Shields and Prados.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the guidance of the board: Shields, Bermudez and Culbertson.

A resolution that two assistant superintendents be elected, one for the First and Fourth and one for the Second and Third Districts, at a salary of —— dollars.

On the adoption of the resolution Mr. Shields gave notice that he would move to reconsider at the next meeting.

The board then adjourned to meet on the 15th of next month.

Recorders' Courts.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Pierre Guardowne, charged with cutting and dangerously wounding a man named Pemo, was sent to the parish prison to await examination.

John Karmean and Christian Hassler were fined $2 50 each for fighting and disturbing the peace.

Simon Donothing was fined $5 for lying drunk on Dauphine street.

John Clinton, for the same indulgence, was fined $2 50.

George Grant was sent to the workhouse for thirty days for kicking up a row in the house of Josephine Ray.

And about a dozen vags were fined small sums for getting drunk and disturbing the peace.

Board of Health.

This board met last evening, according to adjournment.

Present—Dr. Smith in the chair, Dr. Choppin, Dr. Foster, Mr. Creevy, Mr. McCoard, and Mr. Pennington.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Choppin, the board went into secret session, and so occupied a considerable time.

On the doors being re-opened, on motion of Dr. Choppin, seconded by Mr. McCoard, it was resolved that members absent at the election of health officers should be allowed to vote by proxy.

On motion of Mr. McCoard the election of health officers was postponed until the board should receive official notification of the passage of the health ordinance by the city council.

On motion of Mr. Creevy the resolution passed at the previous meeting, for the appointment of a special committee of three to draw up instructions and regulations for the guidance of the health officers, was reconsidered, and the subject was referred to the committee on health.

An anonymous communication relating to some alleged candle manufactory nuisance, was laid on the table.

Then the board adjourned.

ALABAMA LOTTERY.—Our readers must remember that they have only four days left to buy tickets in this lottery, as the next drawing comes off next Monday. Mr. Howard, agent for this city, at No. 40 Camp street, can supply all and any demand which may be made upon him for tickets. This lottery is an enterprise which deserves support from the people of the South, as the proceeds are to be devoted towards building up an institution of learning in a sister State. Mr. Howard, the agent for this city, being the enterprising and public spirited citizen to whom is mainly to be attributed the idea of making lotteries contribute to the support of our charitable institutions, by charging a license upon all tickets sold in the State, should be liberally supported by the public, as lotteries for which he acts are always fair schemes and liberally administered. Our readers will find in another column the advertisement of the Alabama lottery, to which the attention of all who are interested is called.

MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—We invite the attention of persons about going North or West to the advertisement of this road, which will be found in another part of this paper. Connecting closely with all the great lines in the North, East or West, and being one of the shortest and most direct routes to all the great cities of the Union, it should command a large share of public patronage.

SELLING OUT LOW.—Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, are still selling out their splendidly finished stock of clothing and furnishing goods at very low rates. The goods manufactured by this house have always been considered by our people as almost perfection in their way. Call and see them.

WANTED.—Parties with a capital of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars are referred to the advertisement under the head of "wants," in which that sum is solicited, to be invested in a business which, it is said, will pay hand-omely. Address G., at this office.

A colored girl of Beaver, Penn., was recently outraged and murdered by a party of five men, amongst whom were one of her cousins and her lover, to whom she was affianced.

A Kansas gentleman was recently tilted backwards down a flight of stairs, by catching his foot in a lady's expansive, and for a time was believed to be fatally injured.

LETTERS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

BAGDAD, MEXICO, July 17, 1866.

The weather is now very beautiful and pleasant, with summer clouds fleeting by and short dashes of rain.

The gale of last week, according to old residents, was the heaviest and longest in their recollection. It began on Tuesday night and ended on Saturday night, (14th,) and raged with scarcely any intermission the whole time.

There were four vessels at anchor outside the bar, or "in the roads," as they say here; a bark, a brig, and two schooners. On Thursday all except the bark dragged their anchors and threatened to go to destruction on the bar. The people of Bagdad and Clarksville got into every available place to see, and watched the vessels in the intensest suspense the greater part of the day.

On, on, the vessels came, slowly, but with apparent certainty to destruction. The schooner Luz, from New Orleans, being unloaded, saved herself by taking up anchor and putting up sail and making a mad rush for the channel. She hit it and was soon safely moored at the Bagdad wharves. The schooner Sea Bird, from New Orleans, having lost her jib, and anchors, and her boat, luckily went parallel with her part of the bar, but threatened to go to ruin on the beach north of the Rio Grande. She raised sail (having no jib,) and after a long and gallant struggle, showing the excellent seamanship of those on board, got her head to sea and got out to sea. There were bravoes and clapping of hands on shore at this feat of the fleet and gallant Sea Bird, which was only three days and a half on its last trip from New Orleans, and had half the cargo still on board. The brig, (I did not get her name,) did not fare so well. She dragged very slowly, having both anchors out, and during the night she went ashore some four miles above here. She lies there now "with her back broke," as the marine gentlemen say, and will, probably, be a total loss. She had discharged all her cargo except a quantity of coal. The schooner Ada beached and went to pieces in the same vicinity.

The small craft at the wharves of Bagdad and Clarksville, (both these towns fronting upon the river half a mile or more from the sea,) were roughly handled; blown from their moorings, capsized, etc. The little steamer Daisy rolled over and deposited her boiler and machinery in the bottom of the river, and now lies on the Texas side in sight of where I am writing, serenely warming her keel in the afternoon sun. There is a big black thing bobbing up and down right in the middle of the "Boca," like a Mississippi sawyer. It is the after keel and rudder of the capsized schooner. Her masts, when she capsized, would not let her turn clear over; so she stranded in front of the vine-clad cottage of Mr. Blank, in Clarksville. The crazy waters whirled, and insisted upon borrowing sand from the American side to heighten and extend the beach on the Mexican side. Mr. Blank found that his house and family were likely to be swallowed up; and fancying that the stranded schooner was the cause, cut away her masts; upon which she turned keel up and drifted off to her present position. But this did not mend matters. The river still borrows sand from the front of Mr. Blank's premises, and Mr. Blank has gone to bulk-heading. The Bagdadders generally would be glad to see Mr. Blank and his house (though not his family) washed away together. How Mr. Blank raised himself so much in the esteem of the pious Bagdadders, I cannot tell. Probably the 5th of last January had something to do with it.

I spoke of the sail schooner being in the middle of the "Boca." Boca means mouth, and by all Mexicans is the general name used for Bagdad, Clarksville, and any other place big enough to hitch a name to, in this vicinity. "Boca del Rio Grande—Mouth of the Great River."

The topography of this country is truly interesting; for one has to get on the top of something high to take his observations, or see the country at all. There is a snow-white beach of sand, backed by a range of little and closely-connected sand-hills, covered with a scrubby growth of grass and weeds; these sand-hills seldom rising more than twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the sea. Behind this range of sand-hills there is a vast level waste of dry sand or mud—not a prairie, not a marsh—but something calling to mind the African Sahara. Here and there, as the fatigued eye wanders, it may rest upon a streak or splotch of silver. These are the lagoons; very like lakes, until you find that with all their great expanse, they are not knee-deep in the middle. The eye wanders on, till the bare gray earth and the blue sky meet, and then the eye finds itself of no further use and closes its winkers for a good rest. This is a sketch of the country as it was before the gale.

But during the gale, and now, no sandy wastes were or are to be seen. It is one vast expanse of water; the course of the Rio Grande is hardly to be made out, for all the shanties and ranches on its banks. Going up into the lookout of a morning—nearly every other house here has a look-out and flagstaff—you almost have to take your bearings before you can tell which is the sea side and which the land side.

Bagdad was, as a matter of course, inundated during the late gale, so that boats were used in the streets. It is still inundated by the great freshet in its rear discharging its "superflus" of water through the streets to the sea, and will probably continue so for a week to come. The water ripples along clear as crystal—makes one thirsty to look at it—but you take one mouthful and you won't take another. I'll bet my bottom dollar on that! It's odd to be surrounded with so much salt water, and yet be short of salt—for that article is scarce in this region now, and commands a high price.

The gale didn't blow away the Clarksville and Brownsville stage line, but it inundated the roads so that the stages stuck in the mud, and had to be unrunning. The flood also washed two ugly breaks in the Brazos and White's Ranche Railroad.

I learn that the gale was scarcely felt at Tampico, and that it did not extend any great distance out to sea.

The Sea Bird got back this morning all right.

I. G.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, July 28, 1866.

When I went down to Bagdad a month ago, I gave the Liberals in Matamoros just one month to get to fighting in, among themselves. At the end of the month I return, and lo! there has been no fighting. But the atmosphere smells saltpeter-ish, and stirring times are looked for.

Lately another forced loan of $50,000 was collected from the unfortunate merchants of this city. The Liberals are squeezing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and no mistake.

That amiable and sensitive christian gentlemen General Juan N. Cortina, asked Escobedo for $25,000, for cigarette and monte money, to keep his mean contented.

Escobedo said he couldn't.

Cortina said he would himself collect the money off the people.

Escobedo said he had better not try that; and then, getting his back up, told Cortina he had better "get up and git," as his room was preferable to his company.

Cortina immediately "gat." Lingering upon ceremony is dangerous and frequently fatal in this country.

He is encamped not far from the city, recruiting with all his might, with the view of making an attack—so the report goes.

After Cortina left the city, Escobedo took to the field, and left with his portion of the troops for some destination not made known. Ample troops are left to attend to the gentle Cortina, should he become demonstrative; though some people predict that he will ultimately become sole possessor of the Heroic City.

General Caravajal continues to discharge his functions as military governor of Tamaulipas without hindrance. He showed his good taste by appointing as commandant of Matamoros, (the office being vacated by Escobedo,) Col. Ford, an American. Ford is a Texan, fought gallantly on the Southern side during the war, and was some time in command on this border. He is known all over the country by the nick-name of "Old Rip;" and it is generally asserted that he is the only man on this border who could catch Cortina if ever he started after him. He has accepted a general's commission in the Mexican army, and most Matamorians feel safe under his rule.

"Old Rip" is industriously recruiting likewise, and taking all the Americans he can get. Should he have to get after Cortina, he would want a good crowd of Americans to do it with. I think his head is level.

Cortina having stepped out, Canales has stepped in. I saw him ride by, this morning. He is a very tall and fine-looking Mexican, with a rather youthful face; and wears slouchily the ordinary costume of a Mexican caballero.

Escobedo is, as to looks, "the noblest Roman of them all." He is a large and portly man, though finely shaped; and being white and wearing whiskers, and having a fine intellectual face and a carriage of great dignity, he impresses the beholder favorably. I have not chanced to see Cortina yet.

The country, far into the interior, received its share of the floods brought by the late gale, and the Rio Grande, full between banks and in many places over, is boiling and whirling and galloping like another Mississippi. All the low country or sandy flats, to a distance of ten or fifteen miles from the coast, is still under water. The returning currents of the lagoons still keep Bagdad inundated, and the inhabitants are supplied with crabs and fish at their very doors. The abundance of crabs in the streets and along the beach is truly wonderful. They do not have to be caught—only picked up with the hand, as you might pick up chips. Of course many people feed upon them, and the wooden sidewalks of Bagdad are as badly littered up with crab-claws as the sidewalks of New Orleans with orange-peel, or those of Atlanta with gober-shells.

Coming up the Rio Grande, I saw that a splendid corn crop was being harvested, and a second crop being put in. We can have green corn all the year round, if we want it. The report is that the crops have come out with unusual luxuriance all over Mexico.

Judge Israel Bonaparte Bigelow, (Phœbus!) was knocked down and brutally beaten and kicked by a civilian negro, in Brownsville, a few days ago. The negro was arrested, and will be made to sweat for it!

Nothing else of interest in Brownsville. Weather very hot. I close this, and am off to Bagdad again.

I. G.

The Message of the President.

To the House of Representatives:

The following joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union was last evening presented for my approval:

WHEREAS, In the year 1861 the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and, whereas, said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and, whereas, the people of said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote adopt and ratify a constitution and amendment, whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void; and, whereas, a State government has been organized under said constitution which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former political relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the executive or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, for, notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them. If a joint resolution of the character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress it would happen, in the event of a vote being taken on the question, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of Congress by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolution is the ratification by the state government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress, should have been passed, approved, and placed in the statute book before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the legislature of Tennessee for ratification; otherwise the inference is plainly deducible that while, in the opinion of Congress, the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may nevertheless during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution, upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my annual message of the 4th of December last will show the steps taken by the executive for the restoration to their Constitutional relations of the States that had been affected by the rebellion.

Upon the cessation of active hostilities provisional governors were appointed, conventions called, governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the custom-house re-established, and postal operations resumed. The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to and did participate in a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition nearly all of these States, through their conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified Constitutions of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void.

So far, then, the political existence of the States and their relations to the federal government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive department of the government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the rebellion.

All these steps had been taken, when, on the 4th day of December, 1865, the thirty-ninth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval "that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress." Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission of the representatives of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the constitutional authority of the federal government. Earnestly desiring to relieve every case of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of this proceeding, affixed my signature to the resolution.

My approval, however is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified representatives from any of the States. Nor her is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact—especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive, or filed in the department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from the most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the legislature of Tennessee. The right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress. In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States, to a fair and equal participation in the national legislature when they present themselves in the persons of loyal senators and representatives who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the federal government re-established, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war, successfully completed. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1866.

NICE LITTLE DWELLING FOR SALE.—We refer any party who would like to become the possessor of a nice little house, where he could indulge in "love in a cottage" to his heart's content, to read the advertisement published in another column, in which such a piece of property is offered at the very low price of $1800.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

THE GREAT REFORM MEETING IN LONDON.

Want of Confidence in the Government.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE LIBERALS ATTACKING JALAPA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR RESIGNED.

Cotton and Turpentine Tax Regulations.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT COMMUTES A DEATH SENTENCE

ELECTIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Important New Tariff Bill Provisions.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CHOLERA REPORTS.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Herald has the following:

"LONDON, July 30.—A great reform meeting was held yesterday. Thirty thousand persons were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring they had no faith in the government. Petitions were read, which will be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of the chief of police. The procession was immense, and passed off quietly."

Austria's naval victory was much overrated.

Hyde Park riots and movements to form exclusive reform leagues, have perilled the Derby movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Herald's city of Mexico correspondent says the organization of Maximilian's army was progressing finely. American citizens were pressing the consuls for nationality papers, on account of the impending draft.

An attack on Jalapa was going on when this dispatch left.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The national Democratic association last night elected the following regular delegates to the Philadelphia convention: John E. Morris, R. P. Merrick, Joseph H. Bransly, S. R. and R. J. Sewart. Alternates, Charles Allen, John D. Hoover, Richard Wallach and J. B. Blake.

CHARLESTON, August 1.—It is known to-day that the prisoners condemned to death by military commission, and whose recent mysterious removal from Castle Pinkney has occasioned much speculation, were sent to the Dry Tortugas for life, by order of the President, who thus commuted their sentences.

COLUMBIA, August 1.—The State convention met to-day with a very full representation from every district. Governor Orr was chosen president by acclamation. The convention adopted resolutions approving the President's policy as opposed to the radical course of Congress, and cordially accepting the invitation to unite with the conservatives of the country in the Philadelphia convention. Delegates will be chosen to-night.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—*Later.*—Governor Orr, Senator Perry and J. B. Campbell are elected delegates at large. First District, A. J. Moses, Richard Dosler. Second District, Thos. Y. Simmonds, W. P. Shingler. Third District, D. L. Wardlaw, General S. McGowan. Fourth District, T. M. Dawkins, James Farrow. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Gen. Eckert to-day tendered his resignation as assistant secretary of war, to take effect at once, that he may accept the position of general superintendent of the Eastern division of the American, Western Union and United States telegraph lines.

Cotton and spirits of turpentine, shipped from the South in bond under the treasury regulations of October 9, 1865, are subject to the old rate of tax.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A large meeting of the friends of Ireland was held to-night to defend the administration from the misrepresentations made with respect to the enforcement of the neutrality laws, and proclaim their adherence to the President's restoration policy.

Lieutenant General Sherman was serenaded to-night at his hotel and made a speech in response to the compliment, saying nothing of a political character.

The amended tariff bill is now a law. It has the following important provision, by which all the transit facilities accorded to trade with the British provinces are now extended to trade on our Southern frontier with Mexico: That all goods, wares and merchandise arriving at the port of Point Isabel, Texas, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the secretary of the treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the custom house, and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United states, without payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Fifteen cases and six deaths in this city, and eighteen cases and five deaths in Brooklyn from cholera are reported to-day.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A company of capitalists have purchased the Florida railroad grant, and engines are at work.

The steamer Malto took out $125,000 for Europe, and the Africa, from Boston, took $47,000 in gold.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The Democratic soldiers' State convention assembled this morning. General Switzer, of Allegheny, was appointed temporary chairman. Credentials were presented from every district in the State. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers.

SOUTHWEST PASS August 1.—Arrived down in tow at 11 A. M.: ship Theodore Knoop, bark Nystadt, brig Cinque Sorelli, and schooners Welcome, Gertrude and Planet. The schooners have all gone to sea. The ship, bark and brig are at anchor inside. The bark reported at the bar yesterday is the Florence Chipman, from Liverpool. There has been no tide yet sufficient for her to enter. The steamship Harris went to sea at 4 P. M. It has been raining here all the forenoon, and it is very cloudy, with the wind blowing fresh from the westward. Nothing else in sight.

QUARANTINE, August 1.—Left for the city this afternoon—schooner Emma, McCarty, master, from Tampico, with a cargo of fruit consigned to Hallissy, and five passengers; schooner Sea Bird, Smith, master, from Matamoros in ballast, and schooner Bella from Matanzas.

Remaining at Quarantine—steamship Alliance, F. W. Perkins, master, from Vera Cruz consigned to Perkins & Hersey. She has twenty-five passengers.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—There was one death by cholera yesterday. There are no new cases in the hospital. Four soldiers have returned to-day. The health of the men on the island is improving.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1300 bales. Flour drooping. Wheat dull; common 2 to 4c. lower. Pork heavy at $31 75. Lard firmer at 18½@20½c. Sugar dull. Coffee firm and quiet. Naval stores steady. Turpentine 68@72c. Rosin $3@$9. Coupons of '62, 108½; ditto of '64, 106; ditto of '65, 106; 10 40's, 99; treasuries, 104½@104¾. Gold 148¾.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Arrived—steamers Paris and Cambria, from Charleston.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 1.—Passed down, Continental at 1 last night, Henry Ames at 11 A. M. and Luminary at 8 P. M. River stationary.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Flour firm at $7 75@8 50 for extra. Wheat heavy at $1 92½@2 15. Corn declined 66@90c. the whole range. Oats lower at 43@47c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $2 22.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—Sales of 150 hhds. of tobacco. Market active. Flour, superfine, $6 25. Red wheat, $2 10; white, $2 40. Corn, 73c. Oats, 46c. Mess pork, $32 50. Bacon shoulders, 10½c.; clear sides, 21½c. Lard nominal. Whisky, $2 25.

The river is falling, with 6 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

CINCINNATI, A