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THE CONVOCATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The presumptive object of the return by the President of the omnibus bill with his veto, was to maintain the consistency of his record with reference to the general scheme of legislation of which this bill is the latest incident. The passage of it over the veto by the required two-thirds was not to be doubted, especially after the number in its favor in both houses had been increased by the admission of radical senators and representatives from Arkansas. The veto could not have delayed its adoption as a law more than twenty-four hours. This took place yesterday. According to a provision of the bill, the governor elect in this State is now authorized to call the legislature together at any date within a period of twenty days.

Most of the members have been at hand for some time awaiting the maturity of this piece of legislation and the consequent proclamation by the governor elect. They need not fear that this inchoate functionary and eager "expectancy of the fair State" will use his discretion in respect to date of assemblage so as to delay that event a moment longer than is necessary. In a few days, questionless, the legislature will be in session. Let us hope that it will organize without undue exhibition of partisan acrimony, and will address itself to proper subjects of legislation in such a manner as to inspire the belief that it means well at least to the material interests. That it will wholly keep out of its halls and lobbies corrupt intrigues and jobberies, is of course more than can be expected. But it can surely decline to say by its course in the outset, that the object of its existence, in the theory of its majority, is not to lift up the depressed industries of the State, to draw to her soil capital and immigration, to strengthen her finances and restore her credit, but to plunder her in the interest of an insatiable set of exotic parasites, to organize material ruin, and invite the genius of desolation to make here its permanent abode. This legislature is the product of a system essentially bad which is destined at length to yield to the reformatory force of public opinion; and members who have any regard for their political future cannot afford to shut their eyes to this eventuality.

See Supplement.

The "Omnibus Bill," so-called, was, yesterday, passed by both houses of Congress over the veto of the President, and is now a law. Elsewhere we give a copy thereof, together with that of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which the legislatures of the States referred to in the law, are required to adopt as a condition of their admission.

PREPARING COTTON SEED FOR MANURE.—A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator gives the following formula as practiced by himself for a number of years:

"Seeing the question asked in the April number of the Cultivator, what is the best method of preparing cotton seed for manure, I will simply state that my experience teaches me that the cheapest and quickest method of destroying the vitality of germinating properties of the seed, so that the loss by rot may be avoided, (as is the usual practice of throwing the seed out in the weather for five or six months,) is the following: If you have water handy at your gin-house, throw the seed out in a heap, ten or twelve days before you wish to use them as manure, wetting them as they are thrown out, so that the dampness may pervade the whole, which will produce heat, and thereby destroy the vitality—the seed still retaining all their virtue as manure. Should you not have water handy at your gin-house, haul the seed to the field where you expect to use them, and make your heap near water, so that your time and labor may be economized. This method of course has reference to the culture of corn, as where used in the culture of cotton, the usual, and I believe the best method, is to sow the seeds in the center furrow as they are taken from the gin-house, and cover them. This should be done in the month of February, or when the ground is cool, so that seeds will not germinate. I have been a planter thirty-five years."

UNIQUE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—Brigadier General Llewellyn F. Haskell, of New Jersey, was married to Miss Emma A. Gilmore, at Orange on Thursday, June 4. The marriage ceremony was unique and beautiful. It was performed in Llewellyn Park, under an ancient pine tree, just after sunrise. As both groom and bride hold extremely liberal, as distinguished from orthodox, religious views, they requested the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who officiated, so far to respect their conscientious independence of churchly ordinances as to omit from the service any form of words based on these. Accordingly, after the young couple had presented themselves on a moss carpeted spot, and were circled at a close distance by their friends, the groom clasped the bride's hand, saying: "I take you, Emma, for my wife." The bride responded: "I take you, Llewellyn, for my husband;" and Mr. Beecher added only these words: "In behalf of the sentiment of the community in which we dwell, and of the laws, I declare, in virtue of what you have now done, that you are husband and wife. May the love which has thus been declared, be strong as these evergreens, (throwing at their feet some evergreens and flowers,) to endure the storms and winter of life, and as fragrant add tender as the flowers of summer. May God bless you." The friends then stepping forward, threw down before the married pair many little handfuls of similar dew-besprinkled offerings, and this, together with the multitudinous kisses, hand shakings and congratulations, concluded a ceremony which, to all who beheld it, appeared unusually simple, graceful and beautiful.

[New York Independent.

TALKING WITH A PRINCE.—A frequent visitor to literary gatherings is Prince Christian, the elderly husband of one of the queen's daughters. His position here is an unenviable one. The marriage was extremely disliked, and he knew this perfectly well. He always appears to me to be fearful of making a mistake. While he talks to you, his eye is wandering around the room—always nervously and as though he felt he must be peculiarly on his guard. He is very well informed, and I have been struck by the ease with which he addresses each gentleman who is introduced to him on the subjects with which the particular person may be naturally supposed to be most familiar. The etiquet in talking to princes, is to let them speak to you and ask you questions, but to initiate nothing yourself, conversation on such events is tedious and cold. Of course there are occasions when talk is free, but I speak of a mere interchange at an introduction. There is no nonsense about the queen's children generally, and the Princess Christian loves a good, stirring discussion with a librarian or secretary. An old friend of mine, now in his grave, was two or three times a member of a committee of which Prince Albert was the chairman, appointed to draw up reports on scientific topics. The prince, of course, was deputed to write the draft of the report; but my friend, though an ultra tory, was a savant before any king, and used to tear the prince's draft to pieces, exposing its errors to its author with a satiric force which was peculiar to him. The prince often bit his lip, and would contest the point, but generally saw he was wrong and would frankly say so.—[London Cor. Chicago Tribune.

REMITTING STATE AFFAIRS TO THE STATES.

We appreciate the earnestness with which the Bee, in an able editorial on its French side, deprecates certain unwelcome conclusions involved in recent remarks by the CRESCENT on the subject of accomplished facts, viewed in their practical relations to conservative interests in the South and to the creed and policy of the Democratic party. Our contemporary cannot deplore more deeply than we do a state of things which present necessity forces upon the acceptance of our people; it cannot execrate more cordially than we do the iniquitous expedients employed to produce this state of things by the central government in the hands of a tyrannical and unscrupulous faction. If there is any difference between the Bee and the CRESCENT, they differ only about the extent to which it is necessary for our people to find in facts as they are a basis on which to improve their present situation and to work for wholesome changes in the future. And here we would remark that our contemporary overstates our position when it says: "We are not, for our part, prepared, as our confrere, to accept as an accomplished and irresistible fact, the establishment of the Africano-radical regime, for, if it were, what would be the use of continuing the contest? To wrest the offices from the radicals would be an object of very small value, and there might be found more advantages in submitting to the discretion of Grant and the carpet-baggers, who, once in power, would be disposed to act a generous part if no effort were made to dispossess them." The CRESCENT has never advised the acceptance of negro-radical supremacy in the Southern States as an "irresistible fact." On the contrary, the object of all its inquiries and reflections regarding the actual condition of affairs, has been to ascertain how far existing facts, which admit at this time of no question or opposition, may be used by our people, acting as citizens of their respective States, for eventually ridding those States of pestiferous carpet-bag usurpations, maintained through white disfranchisement on the one hand, and through the votes of ignorant and deluded negroes on the other. The Bee is not the first Southern paper which has threatened to resent the failure of the New York convention to commit the Democratic party to the policy of undoing at once and forcibly, by federal power, all the odious features of the reconstruction effected at the South by federal legislation enforced by federal bayonets. Such a feeling is quite natural. It may well be hard for Southerners, chafing at the monstrous creations which the government of the United States has set up in the South, to renounce the hope that the election of a Democratic President would be the signal for the whole fabric of radical reconstruction to crumble and for an opposite system to rise in its stead. The thought is almost intolerable. But if it is inevitable, to try to blink or evade it is worse than useless. The part of wisdom and of manhood is to face it, and to comprehend it in its utmost and bitterest significance; the sooner the better. To go to the bottom of an unfortunate truth is the way to obtain firm footing for hope and consolation. The threat of resenting the necessity which compels temporary submission to a negro radical regime, by aiding to sustain and perpetuate such a regime, is simply an extravagant gush of disappointment. The sentiment is suicidal. A sensible and energetic planter on the Mississippi coast, when a crevasse occurs, does not think of saving his family and his property from its ravages by drowning himself in its flood.

We have heretofore indicated the reasons which have forced us to conclude that it would be futile to look to the Democratic party for direct relief by federal action, if this party should elect the next president. We will now merely ask, for the sake of illustration, what more could be done by another President, opposed by the same Congress, towards demolishing the work of radical reconstruction, than President Johnson has been able to do towards preventing its accomplishment? It would be scarcely possible to have a President more firmly set than the present one against the whole policy which has arrived at the stage of completion in Louisiana and other States, and especially against negro suffrage as the predominating feature of it. Only minds infatuated and desperate would refuse to be admonished by the futility of President Johnson's opposition. It would be a criminal encouragement of delusion to hold out the hope that a successor could, of himself, put an end to the existing order of things in the South.

And yet it does not follow that the Democratic platform ought to indorse facts of any sort simply because they are accomplished, or that it ought to be silent on the subject of negro suffrage. Nor does it follow that our people would not have good grounds to hope for a wholesome change in their State affairs, as a consequence of the incumbency of a Democratic President for the next four years. The Democratic platform ought to protest against the imposition of negro suffrage on a State by any power except the State itself; and it ought to declare that to make, amend, or abrogate the Constitution of a State is the indefeasible right of its own people, and of them alone. Let us suppose that a President, committed to these principles is elected. Let us suppose that the reconstructed States are in the Union on the footing of other States, and that, consequently, their people are no longer under military duress. Let us suppose that in this State, or in Alabama, for example, the people proceed, by legitimate methods, to reconstruct their State government on a juster and more salutary basis. Congress would no longer have the pretext for legislative interference that the State was a conquered territory, and the President would be pledged to non-intervention by the platform on which he was elected, and he would be under no absolute obligation to send troops at the call of a carpet-bag governor to maintain a negro-radical regime against the evident will of the people legitimately expressed.

WHISKY FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Another illustration of the present tax law is given in the fact that whisky manufactured in New Orleans is today brought to St. Louis for sale. Consider: the grain is shipped from here; it goes to New Orleans to be manufactured, it then comes back to this city in the form of whisky to supply our dealers. Meanwhile our own distilleries are kept idle, because nobody can manufacture here at the current rates. It must be apparent to every member of Congress that this sort of thing must be stopped at once. Taxation is very well, but a system which prostrates the business of one city only to build up that of another, is not very well—it is an outrage. If we cannot hope for honest revenue officers until after the presidential election, Congress can at least put a stop to this iniquitous system by reducing the tax.—[St. Louis Democrat.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Col. Frank Bartlett, of this city, jerks a lively pen in his letters to the Galveston Civilian.

The sultan has ordered a silver table, to cost something more than $600,000.

Lady Franklin, widow of the Arctic explorer, passed last winter in India.

New Orleans whisky is sent to St. Louis for sale.

We feel it in our bones that New Orleans is to escape epidemics this summer.

Daniel Pratt, of Alabama, is no relation of the "Great American Traveler, etc."

The lieutenant governor of Louisiana is Dunn, colored.—[Ex.

Diamonds to the amount of $20,000,000 are said to be owned by persons in New York.

A California farmer has bought thirty-five tons of sacks in which to ship his crop of this year.

A large number of Southerners are now coming North to escape the hot weather.—[N. Y. Mail.

And to get sun-struck, we suppose.

Half the ills that flesh is heir to are sooner and more effectually cured by temperate diet than by medicines.

Miles O'Reilly says it is the General of our Armies who has changed, and not his former laureate.

It is hard work to make newspapers, and harder still to read some of them. Editors, as well as ministers, ought to have had a "call."

Eddy, who has lately been permitted to dine at the first table, electrified the servant by demanding the *worsted* sauce. The article was immediately produced.

Next to Napier, a Greek sutler, who sold matches for a dollar a box, is said to have made the greatest success out of the Abyssinian expedition.

In Northern green houses, hot water pipes run around the walls, and strawberries, lettuce, cucumbers and violets are raised for market earlier than in Florida.

Alexandre Dumas has been so improvident that, if sickness should prevent him from writing anything for nine or twelve months, he would actually be in danger of suffering from want.

An attempt to smuggle wool into this country free of duty has been discovered. Somebody has been sending over a lock of Theodorus's hair in a letter.

The eminent Dr. Jacob Bigelow, who attributes his longevity and excellent health in part to abstinence from medicine, has given $100 for the best essay on the share of nature and time in the cure of diseases.

Among the fire-works announced for the 4th of July, in Skaneateles, New York, are "splendid four-pounder parachute rockets with stars which change color and are supported in the air by balloons, and a combat between two fiery dragons in mid aid."

A beautiful young damsel with blue gaiters, blue dress, blue sacque, blue lace collar, blue hat, with a blue plume, blue parasol with blue tassel, blue fan, blue kid gloves, blue eyes, tortoise bracelets, necklace, and ear-rings, attracted considerable attention at the Blue Lick Springs a few days ago. She was from the bluegrass region of Kentucky, and was a grass widow of the euphonious name of Blue.—[New Albany Ledger.

An exchange says there is no need of buying umbrellas. They can easily be procured without, thusly: Take your stand in a doorway on a rainy day. As soon as you see a man with a nice umbrella, step out and say to him: "Sir, I beg your pardon, but you have my umbrella!" Nine times in ten he will surrender it, for how does he know that it was not you that he stole it from!

There are but fourteen American exhibitors at the French maritime exhibiton at Havre. Among their contributions are a model of a fishing-boat, a model for ocean steamers, an apparatus for laying submarine telegraph cables, an apparatus for lowering small boats from vessels, a model for facilitating the loading of ships, a model of an automatical alarm signal, announcing the presence of water in a ship's hold, two models of new systems of saving shipwrecked persons, models of safety belts and mattresses for the shipwrecked, a model of a steam engine, a model of a hydraulic press, an apparatus adapted to either steam, water or gas, and a few other unimportant articles.

The dredge boat Essayons, for the mouth of the Mississippi, which has been building for some months at the Atlantic Works, in Boston, and which was last reported at Fortress Monroe, is of six hundred and fifty tons burden, one hundred and sixty feet long, thirty wide and twenty deep, and contains nine engines, with powerful propellers at each end. The plan, which is entirely new, is the invention of General McAllister. Instead of scooping the mud from the river bed and emptying it into scows, it is proposed to break up the mud by means of a screw at the prow and a long rake at the stern, and to keep it in solution until the current shall carry it into the deep water beyond the bar. The Essayons will be kept at work day and night the year through.

POLITICAL.

The Tribune says the Herald gives signs of soon deserting Chase. It has already placed Vallandigham in his cabinet.

A meeting of negroes in New York, on the 23d, was addressed by Susan B. Anthony, in favor of impartial suffrage.

Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are urged to be present at the meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d says Chase denies the authorship of the platform circulated as his.

The following are the Democratic congressional nominations in Philadelphia: First district, Sam'l Randall; second district, Thomas B. Florence; third district, John Moffat.

The Vicksburg Times of Wednesday declares a Democratic triumph in Mississippi is certain, and counts on a majority of 30,000 against the Constitution. The election closes to-morrow, the 27th.

The Democratic convention for the fourth congressional district of Maine has nominated G. W. Ladd, of Bangor city, for representative to Congress, and Hon. John B. Trafton for presidential elector.

The Boston Herald, independent Democrat, opposes the nomination of Chase and goes for Hancock. The Post, radical Democrat, and Herald, both going for Hancock, insures in Massachusetts a lively canvass in November.

The convention of conservative soldiers and sailors, at Augusta, Me., on the 23d, elected Gen. C. W. Roberts president. About 250 delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that they will support the nominee of the conservative party. At a meeting of the delegates of the fifth congressional district in Maine, P. J. Culton and J. C. Talbott were elected to attend the Democratic National Convention. This is a triumph for the Pendleton wing.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on the 19th, says: "'Hendricks' stock is said to be up to-day. Some prominent Democrats who have been leaning to Chase have gone over to him, as, after all, the only man that is likely to unite all the elements of the party. The Albany reports as to Governor Seymour favoring the former, must be taken *cum grano salis*. There is nothing in them, if the governor himself is to be relied upon. The New York delegation will be a unit for Hoffman as vice. You may rely upon that. The Manhattan Club—which represents the aristocratic wing of the city Democracy, as Tammany represents the plebeian, is out with a notification requesting delegates on their arrival in this city to register their names, with their address, at the office of the club, in the Fifth avenue, in order that cards of invitation to the privileges of the club during their stay in the city may be sent to them."

The New York Citizen says: "We have all but positive proof that it [the LaCrosse Democrat] is to day, and always has been, liberally subsidized from the secret fund of the great radical conspiracy at Washington, and we know that for several years of the war the notorious Lafayette C. Baker, the chief detective and spy of the war department under Stanton, wielded absolute control, whenever he pleased, over the editorial columns of "Brick's" paper. It was this same Baker who got up the bogus Democratic conspiracy, entitled the "Sons of Liberty," or the "American Knights;" by the pretended exposure of which the chances of McClellan in 1864 were so seriously injured. And to-day, beyond any doubt, and in the opinion of every man whose judgment is worth taking, the La Crosse Democrat is of more service to the radical party and to the advancement of their ideas, than half a dozen such journals as the New York Tribune."

ITEMS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

St. Louis is filled with burglars, and heavy robberies are committed almost nightly.

An unknown woman committed suicide on a railroad train between Galena and Chicago recently.

The trial of Whelan, for the murder of D'Arcy McGee, has been fixed for the 2d of September next.

Bishop Quintard, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, reached Memphis recently from a protracted tour in Europe.

Robert Clemens, a teacher in Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide by severing the arteries in his wrists and cutting his throat. Unrequited love.

The Loew bridge, spanning Broadway at Fulton street, has been ordered to be abated within ninety days by the Supreme Court as a nuisance.

The master masons of New York have taken steps to resist what they term the oppressive demands of the bricklayers, three hundred of whom are on a strike.

The German Saengerfest, for Minnesota, commenced its annual session, on the 22d, and was to continue three days. Ten societies were represented.

The St. Louis courts are now occupied with a dirty divorce case between Britton A. Hill and wife. Hill charges all manner of bad practices on the madam.

Nashville has another buried treasure sensation. A dying ex-federal soldier has disclosed that eighty five thousand dollars in gold, the proceeds of his patriotism, is buried in that city, and parties are endeavoring to unearth it.

Boston Back Bay lands sold low at auction on Tuesday—one lot at the minimum price of $1 50 per foot, and twenty-eight others were withdrawn from sale. Another lot, purchased in 1863 at a premium on the minimum price of $2 25, was sold at $2 20 per foot.

The steamer Mary Powell collided on the Hudson river with the schooner Mathew Vassar, Capt. Butts, of Butler Hill, cutting the schooner in twain and sinking her instantly. A son of Capt. Butts, aged fourteen years, was drowned. All the others escaped to the steamer.

Albert W. Cushman and Steven C. Hanson were sentenced in Boston recently to a fine of two thousand dollars each with two months' imprisonment; Patrick Kirnan and Patrick Ryan twenty-five dollars each with three months' imprisonment—all for illicit distilling.

The election for directors of the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit resulted as follows: Jas. F. Joy, of Detroit; J. W. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, Sidney Bartlett, J. W. Forbes, of Boston; Erastus Corning, of Albany; G. F. Tolman, Moses Taylor and Edward Jones, of New York.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of the E. M. R., of Memphis, being the grand body of the United States of the ancient rite of Masonry, held its annual meeting in Chicago, on the 23d, C. C. Burt, 96th degree, Grand Master, presiding. George D. Noble, of Detroit, was elected Deputy Grand Master. The utmost harmony prevailed.

Mrs. Pollard publishes a card reiterating the charges against her husband of ill-treatment, and renouncing all connection with him hereafter. She also says that the allowance which Pollard falsely says was provided for her has been stopped. A New York dispatch says it is believed that Mrs. Pollard made an unsuccessful attempt at poisoning herself Sunday night.

Dr. Thomas C. Brinsward died suddenly on the 22d, at Troy, of disease of the heart, while presiding at a public meeting called for the purpose of aiding the Rensselaer Institute. He was vice president of the State American Society, and president of the State Medical Society in 1857. In 1867 he was one of the delegates to the Paris Scientific Congress. He was sixty-five years old.

The superintendent of the Memphis police force in an order prohibiting the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, says within the last four months six officers of the law, members of the police force, have been killed while in the discharge of their duty, and six more severely wounded; in all about twelve per cent of the average police force, who have suffered death or maiming at the hands of actual or would-be assassins, unlawfully armed with deadly weapons.

The latest use of that remarkable legal process, the injunction, was made at Rondout, New York, where a young woman endeavored to prevent a marriage last week by serving an injunction upon the clergyman who performed the ceremony. The young man who was married had paid his addresses to this young woman and engaged to marry her, but he suddenly changed his mind. The clergyman disregarded her injunction, and the twain became one, while the forsaken is left to mourn her hapless state.

The seventeen-year locusts have, within the past few days, made their appearance on Long Island, the trees in the woods at Whitepost, about a mile west of Jamaica, being literally covered with them, and more are still coming out of the ground. Advices from the east end of the island state that there are millions of them in the vicinity of Patchonsene and Farmingdale. They devour everything green that comes in their way, and great fear is entertained that the present crop will be destroyed by them.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution calling upon members of Congress to endeavor to secure the prompt passage of so much of the appropriation bill now before Congress as provides for the improvement of Western rivers, and has sent a dispatch to the St. Louis Board of Trade asking their co-operation in urging Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The board immediately held a meeting and sent telegrams to the senators and representatives from Missouri earnestly requesting them to use their utmost efforts to accomplish this object.

The Omnibus Bill and the XIV Amendment

The passage, yesterday, by Congress, over the veto of the president, of the bill admitting the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, is announced by telegraph. Below we reproduce a copy of the law, and the pending constitutional amendment referred to in the third section of the former:

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The following is the text of the omnibus bill which was yesterday passed over the veto of the president, and is now a law:

AN ACT to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress.

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, framed Constitutions of State government which are republican, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or repealing of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, when the legislatures of such States shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions:

SECTION 1. That the Constitution of neither of said States shall ever be amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States, of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to time and place of residence of voters. And the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: That the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void; and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

SEC. 2. That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the legislature of either of said States by the Constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act shall take effect, unless the governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

SEC. 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect, as to each State except Georgia, when such State shall by its legislature duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia when it shall, in addition, give the assent of such State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same. And thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States or under any State by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the president, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The first business of the legislature of Louisiana will be to accept or reject the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the adoption of which is requisite before the State can be entitled to representation in Congress. The amendment is known as article fourteen, and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any citizen of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive or judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Washington specials of the 22d to the Louisville Courier say:

The crowning act of infamy of this Congress is the admission of McKee to-day. Trimble and Beck, of Kentucky, and Judge Poland, of Vermont (radical), made strong speeches against it, but McKee had done the radicals service and they paid him his price, and this in the face of their own report against him in March. Thad. Stevens, Banks, Poland, and all respectable radicals, voted against McKee.

Speculations are rife about the nominations of the New York convention. Mr. Johnson is in the field and his friends are working vigorously. He said to a friend to-day that he would be gratified if the South should think proper to compliment him with their vote on one ballot.

Hendricks seems looming up rapidly, and Judge Field, of California, and Judge Stanbery's names are also mentioned in connection with the nomination.

The president's friends continue in their efforts to drive McCulloch from the cabinet. Johnson desires his resignation, and if he does not tender it there will be a removal or suspension. The president is also said to have desired the resignation of Seward.

Evarts has finally consented to accept the place of attorney general. He will doubtless be confirmed.

Judge Russell, of New York, is here, and says Seymour will be elected president of the convention by acclamation. He thinks the Chase movement in that city will expend itself by its own fury, and that Hancock will be the nominee of the convention.

The radical election committee are hard up for money. Jay Cooke & Co. refused further advances, and Washburne and Judd were sent to New York to raise the sinews of war for their protegé, Grant. Washburne's extreme ill humor in the House to-day indicates that his mission was not successful.

The discharge of Surratt from the indictment for murder, and his release on bail by Judge Wiley, is condemned by no one but his radical associates on the bench. Wiley pronounced Surratt's long incarceration a public outrage. Surratt is yet to be tried on a new indictment of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

In the Senate the Arkansas bill passed over the veto, and is now a law. Senator Davis made a few remarks, saying "I predict the electoral votes of these negroized States will not be counted in the presidential election. The candidate who gets the votes of the majority of the white men of the United States will be the constitutionally elected president, and white men will see it is made de facto."

If Commissioner Rollins does not vacate his office, President Johnson will suspend him after the adjournment of Congress.

Washington specials, of the 22d, to the radical Democrat of St. Louis, say:

The Senate, in considering the general appropriation bill to-day, struck out the item for assistant secretary, short-hand writer and pardon clerk at the White House. The paragraph was inserted in the House some weeks ago, when the bill was up there, by a very small majority.

Justice Chase's private secretary denies that he wrote the document circulated among the Democratic congressmen, professing to give the platform on which Chase would accept the nomination of the United States convention. The leading Democrats, who furnished his name as the writer, were, he says, mistaken. The matter is of little consequence, since the views in that paper were substantially the same as in other statements of Chase's known to be correct.

Thad. Stevens's new articles of impeachment, he declares to-night that he will bring forward in the House to-morrow, and ask to have them referred to the Senate committee, with the intention that they shall not be acted upon until the senators and representatives have been admitted from the seven States for which bills of admission have been passed.

Phalon's

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

"Flor De Mayo,"

A Wonderful Flower.

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant qualities are lost, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate perfume peculiar to the FLOR DE MAYO. No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fancie. Prepared by

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Half Fare! Half Fare!!

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Parties wishing to attend the GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, to be held in the city of New York July 4th, can purchase tickets at HALF FARE by calling at the Ticket Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, under the City Hotel.

Tickets good from June 20 to July 20.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

ED WARE, General Ticket Agent

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We offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given.

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Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE MAHY.

Carbolic Acid.

THIS IS THE BEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Recommended Throughout the Scientific World.

AND BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THIS CITY.

Which the following Certificate proves, viz:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, August 21, 1867.

I do hereby certify that, at a meeting of this Board, held on the evening of the 13th instant, the Committee on Health reported CARBOLIC ACID as the BEST DISINFECTANT, and recommended PAGE & CO.'S as the best preparation of the same in the market.

GEO. WM DIRMEYER, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply

PAGE & CO.'S CARBOLIC ACID.

As they have spared no expense to construct and put into operation apparatus to produce an article unequaled by any manufacturer in the country and can afford to sell at such prices as will place it within the means of the poorest member of this community. The virtues of CARBOLIC ACID are not confined to its disinfectant properties alone. It is highly extolled as an

EXTERMINATOR OF VERMIN,

Such as Chinches, Roaches and Moths. In the Hen-House and on board of Ship it is indispensible.

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STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. MORGAN'S SONS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000) DOLLARS, in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand ($1000) Dollars each. All of Letter O, and dated 10th March, 1863, and numbered as follows:

2776 n. s.	8039	13903 n. s.	23783 n. s.	33339n. s.	
3119 n. s.	8501	14235 n. s.	25059 n. s.	38747n. s.	
3515	8903	15211	28323 n. s.	39907n. s.	
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16943	28415 n. s.	39943n. s.	
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40099n. s.	
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40519n. s.	
5227	1140	18045 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40931n. s.	
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41881n. s.	
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41999n. s.	
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	42551n. s.	

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868. Cashier.

Pure, Sparkling Ice Cold Soda,

VICHY, KISSENGEN, BLADON,
BLUE LICK and SARATOGA WATERS,
on draught at all times at

S. HASTINGS,
corner Felicity and Magazine streets.

Fruit Syrups of my own make only are used.

Fassmann's Cotton Ties.

We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES on hand, which are unsurpassed in quality of Iron, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed.

Also, FASSMANN'S BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, so extensively used in former years.

For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
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Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying at my Old Stand, 161 CANAL STREET, where I can now be found daily, and shall be glad to see my old friends and the public generally.

JOHN H. CLARK.

Iron Cotton Ties.

In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade, for the SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIES, all made of the best quality English Iron, and BANDS of any required length.

H. T. BARTLETT,
General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

Manassas

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Sudley Church, May 4, 1868.

We, the Ladies residing on and in the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run battle-fields, have formed ourselves into a society known by the name of the MANASSAS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, and have for our object the reinterment of the Confederate dead, now scattered in groups and in isolated graves for many miles, and liable soon to be obliterated by the ploughshare. We solicit aid from our sisters and brothers of the South, and, indeed, everywhere. Were it not for poverty, we would not call upon you. In order to have them decently interred and inclosed in our Cemetery, some $5000 will be needed.

Those of our friends at a distance who desire to contribute can do so by addressing our Corresponding Secretary, Miss SUE M. MONROE, Gainesville, Prince William county, Virginia.

MISS ANNIE M. LEWIS,
President.

MISS MARY J. DOGAN,
MISS M. E. COMPTON,
Vice Presidents.

MISS MARY E. CUSHING,
Recording Secretary.

MISS SUE M. MONROE,
Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. ADDIE S. WHEELER,
Treasurer.

Contributions for the above purpose will also be received at the CRESCENT OFFICE; by WOODS, MATHEWS & CO., No. 93 Magazine street; and by Mrs. MARY J. DEACON.

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