THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1868. NUMBER 306.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THAD. STEVENS STILL LIVES.

THE PRESIDENT STILL AT HIS POST.

HOFFMAN AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK,

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY.

PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.

General Grant Recommends Remission of Military Sentences.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES CONSIDERED IN CABINET.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

CHOLERA AND PASSPORTS.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF LOUISIANA NEWS.

"Rebels" Organized and Drilling a la Militaire.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Thad. Stevens' condition is not considered critical.

The president will not leave the city under ten days.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $737,000.

Many important executive matters are in abeyance awaiting the return of Mr. Evarts.

Secretary Wells and staff are inspecting navy yards.

A Democratic conference at New York indicates that Hoffman will be the Democratic candidate for governor. He is the Tammany favorite.

Stevenson's majority for the Kentucky governorship will exceed 50,000.

Secretary McCulloch and General Rousseau visited the president to-day.

The public debt statement will be issued on Saturday.

The general of the armies has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentences and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentence of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress in the States in which said acts have ceased to be operative.

There are over 500 applications for the 25 supervisorships created by the new tax bill.

The treasury department gives no intimation of what the debt statement will show. It is stated that its promulgation is delayed on account of serious errors in its computations.

The following is a well authenticated cabinet scene: Browning led off, declaring himself for Seymour and Blair, following his remarks by the assertion that there should be harmony in the cabinet. Wells and McCulloch followed in the same strain, not, however, so forcibly urging changes in the cabinet, unless Seward, Evarts, Randolph and Schofield, who are absent, act in accord with the president.

The Intelligencer publishes Seymour's letter in full by telegraph from New York. It covers a column and a quarter.

Gen. Rousseau will not leave for his command until some time in September.

The United States consul at Porto Rico writes that the requirement for passports has been re-established on that island. Also that on account of cholera at Havana vessels from that port are not admitted into Porto Rico.

The following from this morning's Tribune special Washington dispatches is telegraphed as a specimen of Louisiana news current here and widely published northward: "Several persons who arrived from New Orleans to-day represent political affairs in Louisiana to be in a very deplorable condition. The power of the Union men in the State is only superficial, while the real power is in the hands of the ex-rebels. Since Sheridan and Mower were relieved from command, the military there has been used solely to aid the ex-rebels and defeat the laws of Congress. After the nomination of Seymour and Blair was made, the Democratic party began a thorough organization, and they now boast that they will carry the State for Seymour if they have to kill every 'nigger' on its soil in doing so. The Seymour Knights and Blair Guards have been organized, and drill as regularly as if they were military. They are disposed in regiments, and companies taking their names and numbers from the various regiments and companies which they furnished to the rebel army in war times. Having seen service in the rebel army is the chief qualification necessary to become an officer of the organization. Gen. Harry Hays, who figured as the sheriff of New Orleans at the massacre of Union men in July, 1866, is grand commander of the revolutionary body. At the grand mass meeting held in New Orleans, the other evening, they paraded the streets fully armed with revolvers and bowie-knives. With these men fully organized and disciplined, and Gen. Roussean in command of the United States military forces, the Unionists of Louisiana expect to have hard work to win next November. If the Union men had any arms, so that they could cope with their opponents, they would apprehend no difficulty."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 5.—In the House nothing of general interest was done.

The Senate passed, with one dissenting vote, a bill removing all political disabilities. It provides that all disabilities resting upon a citizen shall be removed upon his filing an application with the probate judge. No oath is required.

By a vote of 13 to 12, (the lieutenant governor casting the deciding vote,) the Senate passed the bill, which had previously passed the House, authorizing the governor to select one newspaper in each congressional district in which all the legal notices of every kind are to be inserted. It is thought the governor will veto it.

FROM HAVANA.

West Indian and South American News.

HAVANA, August 5.—Marshal Falcon, lately president of Venezuela, has reappeared before Cairo. He contemplates renewing the war to drive Monagas from power.

Haytian advices state that the revolutionists have gained a victory near Jacmel. Four hundred revolutionists, well provided with provisions and ammunition, are pressing the seige of Port au Prince.

Dominican troops had crossed the frontier invading Hayti.

Gen. Boyer and his son have been murdered. Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country.

St. Domingo advices represent the revolutionary movements against Baez steadily progressing under Gen. Laperon, who had gained a decisive victory over the forces sent against him.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on the Mazatlan Affair—Aliens in Turkey—Royal Exiles in Prussia—The Turf.

LONDON, Aug. 5—The Times in an editorial on Mazatlan affairs, says: Though the commander of the Chanticleer was exposed to considerable provocation, he should not have resorted to hostilities, but should have sought redress through his government. Otherwise, headstrong and intemperate commanders will always hold the power of peace and war. Even Spanish American States, insolent and brutal as they are, are entitled to this treatment.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Mr. Morris, the American minister, refuses to concur in the protocal of the sublime porte, allowing aliens to hold lands in Turkey.

LISBON, August 5.—The Portuguese council of state have concluded not to prohibit royal exiles of Spain from remaining in the country. The duke and duchess of Montpensier now reside in Lisbon.

BRIGHTON, ENG., August 5.—Specalum won the Brighton cup. Five horses started.

FROM NEW YORK.

Letter from Gov. Seymour Accepting the Presidential Nomination.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.—Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic National Convention, in which he says the nomination was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure. The resolutions adopted by the convention accord with his views. He delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. The congressional party has not only allied itself with the military power which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many of the States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken a menacing attitude towards electors. Under the influence of Congress, some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for presidential electors; thereby has the first bold step been taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. He refers to the demand of tax-gatherers. Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. They owe their seats to the disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped to build the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against excesses, while many have been driven from the ranks. Personally, the presidential office has no attraction for him. During the war he had given sixteen thousand commissions to officers of the army, and he knew they demanded the union they fought for. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held indorses the action of the convention. He does not doubt a triumph, which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of wise, economical, and honest government.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Meeting at Augusta—Missouri Democratic Convention—Wade Hampton.

AUGUSTA, August 5.—There was a great Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Aiken to-day; 3000 persons present. Hampton, Butler and others spoke. Two colored men spoke, and there was a colored Democratic club in the procession.

A heavy rain prevailed during the afternoon of yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The Democratic convention organized to-day by electing Amos Shields permanent president.

AUGUSTA, August 5.—Heavy rains continue. Gen. Wade Hampton addressed a meeting of the Democracy here to-night.

FROM ATLANTA.

Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, August 5.—A resolution was offered in the House that all persons holding municipal office in the State by virtue of any military commission be removed, and all offices thus vacated be resumed by those removed by military commission, and that they be required to act in their respective capacities until the time for holding elections.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Crops in Georgia and Florida.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Crop reports from middle Georgia show that the cotton plant is very small but healthy. Unless it grows rapidly, not over half of what was made last season will be realized.

From Florida accounts represent that the worm is on the increase, especially among the sea islands.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—River still declining.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Weather clear and warm. River stationary, with five feet in the canal and three feet on the falls.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug. 5—12 M.—Barometer 29:75. Wind south-south-west, light. Arrived: British ship Coronet, Corrigal, master, from Liverpool, with general cargo to Creevy, Nickerson & Co. Sailed: Schooner Advance.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug. 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 29:85. Wind southeast, light. Arrived: Steamship I. C. Harris, Talbott, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed: Steamship Harlan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 5.—The steamer Tallahassee, from Washington, with the secretary of the navy on board, passed up to the Norfolk navy yard to-day.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Canby has issued an order officially relinquishing the command of the second military district.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 5—Afternoon.—Consols 94¼@94⅝. Bonds 71½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—Noon.—Cotton declining—uplands 9⅜d., Orleans 10d. Corn firm and advanced to 35s. 3d. Wheat firm—California white 12s., Western red 10s. 6d. Flour advanced to 27s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 5—Afternoon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 71½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—Afternoon.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales to day estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn easier—declined 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 5—Evening.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 71½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—Bonds 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Evening.—Cotton closed easier at a slight decline; sales 8000 bales; uplands 9⅞@9¾d., Orleans 9⅞@10d. Common rosin declined to 5s. 9d. Turpentine 27s. 6d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Governments firm; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; of 1864, 110¾; of 1865, 112¾; of 1867, 108¼. 10-40s 109¾. Tennessees, 64¼; new, 64¼; North Carolinas, new, 71; Virginias, new, 53½. The demand for money is increasing, but is readily met at 3@5c. for call loans. Prime paper is dull and scarce at 6@7. Gold was very active throughout the day, advancing steadily and closing at 149. Sterling quiet, 10. Governments firmer, with more disposition to buy. Southern bonds firm and active. Stocks unsettled but recovering from yesterday's decline. Sub treasury balance $78,500,000.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton market dull—prices a shade lower. Sales to-day 350 bales. Middling uplands 29½@30c. Flour 15@25c. better, chiefly on the low grades—superfine $7 75@$8 35; extra $9@$9 70; choice $9 70@$11 25; fancy $9 90@$13 60. Wheat 3@5c. better.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Cotton market dull—middling uplands nominally 30c. Flour firm and active. Wheat very firm—prime red $2 65. Corn firm—white and yellow $1 35. Mess pork $30. Bacon—rib sides 17¼c. Virginia 6s, old inscribed, 45¾; of 1866 $43; of 1867 $44.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—Sales 91 hhds. tobacco—logs to medium leaf $7 50@14. Flour—$6 50 for superfine and $10 25 for family brands. Wheat, red, $1 90@2. Corn 95c. New oats 45@50c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c., clear rib sides 17c., clear sides 17½c. Mess pork $29. Lard 18¼@18½c., with a sale of 450 tierces at 18½c. for Eastern markets. Raw whisky, free, 15@20c.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—Cotton market dull; no sales. Receipts 1 bale; no exports.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 90@94c. Oats 48@50c. Pork held at $29. Whisky firm, 55c. Lard 18½c. Bulk meats 12@14c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c., clear sides 17c. Butter 30@38c. Potatoes $2 50@2 75, white Tennessee $2 65, red Georgia $2 40. Corn closed dull—Western mixed $1 19@1 20. Lard—kettle rendered 19@19½c. Provisions steady. Whisky advancing, 63c. in bond. Groceries quiet. Turpentine higher, 46½@47c. Rosin steady. Freights dull.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Tobacco, lugs to bright leaf $8 50@$40. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher. Bacon—sides 16¼@16½c., shoulders 13@13½c. Lard 18c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Cotton dull. Quotations entirely nominal. No sales. Receipts 1 bale. Exports coastwise 10 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—Cotton easier. Sales to-day 92 bales; middlings 28c.

Local Intelligence.

AS BOTH PARTIES disclaim anything like a disposition to incite a riot in this city, why do the radicals assemble in such crowds about the doors of Democratic clubs when the colored orator, Rollins, is announced as a speaker? The Democrats do not crowd about the headquarters of the radical party, nor do they jeer at or interrupt their speakers or menace their processions. If there is any intention to excite a riot during the present campaign, the intention surely cannot be laid at the door of the Democratic party. The radicals have a majority in the legislature, and a full blooded negro presiding over the Senate. The House was organized under the temporary speakership of a man of mixed blood; but the legislature has not been obstructed in its proceedings, no matter how unjustly and sweepingly partisan those proceedings are, and have been *ab initio*. But when a thorough bred negro Democrat arrives, and begins to address a quiet and respectable assemblage of all colors, in favor of the candidates of his free choice, he is brickbatted and hooted at, pursued and fired upon, stabbed, driven from a city car, and finally arrested by a policeman on the grave charge of inciting to riot and bloodshed—that is, one man, fleeing from a thousand merciless and panting blood-hounds, is arrested and locked up in a prison for speaking his sentiments and convictions, whilst the rioters with knives and pistols and missiles in their hands are looked upon by the liveried guardians of the public peace as quiet lambs that have been transmogrified from their innocent, gentle nature by the ferocious tup that has appeared in a neighboring field. A soldier in the army of Tennessee was once caught in the act of killing a sheep—an offense punishable with death. "Do you think I'm going to let a dog-gone sheep bite *me*? No, *sir*, I'll kill any darned sheep that attempts it." And so it is with the radicals; they are after Rollins, swearing that his eloquent conservatism has bit them, and his life must be the forfeit of his crime.

SO FAR, the city continues perfectly healthy. The clouds which obscure the sun and the earth, render the weather delightful. When old Sol comes to a hole in the clouds, however, he makes himself felt with terrific power. Nobody speaks or even thinks of the possibility of a visitation from yellow fever or from cholera this year.

HOW DISTRESSING are the circumstances occasioned by the non-payment of the city employés may be imagined from the fact that the child of a police officer, a little girl seven years of age, died recently from absolute want of nourishment. She had been attacked by a fever, but a certificate from the physician certifies that had the necessary food and medicine been afforded she would have recovered. Imagine a man walking a beat all night long with such a woe as this at home.

MATTERS are exceedingly dull in and about the great granite pile on Canal street which, though half constructed, serves as the headquarters of innumerable custom, revenue and other federal officers. The United States court room is deserted and drear, and in the marshal's office but little is doing in the way of sales or seizures. There is no longer any criminal business brought before Commissioner Urban; and as for the registers in bankruptcy, the expiration of the specified time for the receipt of petitions from those totally bankrupt has greatly diminished their work. In the collector of customs office the quietude which prevails has been sufficiently evidenced by the recent discharge of sixty or seventy employés. The daily receipts of internal revenue have fallen to a comparatively small figure. Gen. Steedman and Mr. Woolfley, the newly appointed assessor, are daily expected.

MR. J. S. BOSSIER, the survivor in the recent tragical duel, below the barracks, was arraigned, Tuesday, before Judge Toca of the parish of St. Bernard. After the hearing of testimony, the matter was dismissed, and Mr. Bossier's bond cancelled.

TWO ERAS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A schoolmate of the writer, who, after an absence of nineteen years in California and Oregon, has just returned to his native city, declares that he is unable to recognize the New Orleans of 1868 as being the same as the New Orleans of 1849. When he departed on his adventurous and distant voyage, everything betokened the most satisfactory condition of wealth, prosperity and happiness. The levee was cumbered with merchandise, the wharves lined with tiers of vessels, the carriage ways thronged with heavy-ladened drays to such a degree that a person crossing from one sidewalk to another was frequently delayed ten or fifteen minutes in "making the trip." The New Orleans banks were flourishing, and their notes preferred to gold and silver; the white population were intent upon business, there was employment for all; and happiness, energy and hopefulness beamed upon every face.

The negroes in the markets, and those that visited the city on Sundays in their holiday costume, fairly glistened as the sunlight fell upon their sleek and shiny countenances, full of good humor and contentment. People, then, were honest in their dealings, punctilious in their intercourse, liberal, trusting and trustworthy.

Turn we to the present. The levee, throughout its extent, is as forlorn, dilapidated and forsaken, as if the mighty volumes of the Mississippi had passed into another channel; a dozen ships, steamers, schooners and steamboats lie scattered at long intervals; the streets fronting the river are as silent and deserted as the aisles of a graveyard at night, and the immense warehouses dim and closed like the tombs in it.

But, notwithstanding the squalidity and idleness that have taken possession of New Orleans, there is one circumstance which makes the contrast more incredible than anything else: It is the revolution which has occurred in the population—the sight of white men of ability, education and experience thrust aside from the control of their own affairs, and their places filled by others of an inferior and totally antagonistic race.

Our friend is going back to California.

THE COPIOUS RAINS have developed insect life in the rural districts about the city to an extraordinary degree. In the upper portion of the Fourth District the loud, monotonous song of the locust is heard from every sycamore; the "devil's race horse" moves his clumsy and obscene bulk in numbers, jumping now and then from weed to shrub; caterpillars of all descriptions, from the bloated and disgusting green one to the gray and litter one, called indiscriminately the grass and cotton eater, are crawling and devouring everywhere and everything.

THE SCHOOL BOYS during their vacation are trapping "papes" and mocking birds by scores, and have so glutted the bird market with these feathered songsters that prices have dwindled to nearly nothing. The mocking birds hatched last spring are beginning to try their powers of melody, and their efforts, as compared with the full fledged, full grown vocalist, are strikingly like the utterances of a lad of sixteen, treble at times and breaking without premonition into base.

A MEMBER of the African fraternity, employed for eighteen or twenty years in a prominent public house below Canal street, lost his lucrative sinecure last Sunday under the following circumstances: John Pope, as he is called, has always represented himself as a Democratic darky, receiving drinks, quarters and half dollars without stint from his Southern patrons, not only before but after the war. A number of Democratic clubs, in the habit of meeting during the week in the rooms overhead, paid Pope liberally for his services as sweep and gas lighter, and gave him exclusive patronage for his enthusiastic Democracy. Sunday, however, Pope threw off the mask. Standing at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, about midday, he perceived two darkies pass by whom he had noticed walking in the great ratification procession and shouting for Seymour. Pope waxed angry, he poured the vials of his wrath with ungovernable fury upon the recalcitrants. They replied in terms as bitter, when Pope pitched in with his fists. His antagonists pitched him into the gutter, the mud in which sadly defiled his linen coat and shirt bosom. Pope was arrested and has lost his profitable situations.

NATURE HAS SET an example this year to the city authorities, which they are bound in duty to make provision for following next year. She has filled the street gutters daily for nearly a month with a full supply of the gentle rain from heaven. The consequence is that there are no bad odors about the city, the streets are clean, the population in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the conduct of the radicals, and the grass and foliage in the environs delightfully green and luxuriant. "Have running water in our streets," should be engraved upon the memory of every councilman, the street commissioner and each of his employés.

CAPT. B. K——, formerly of the United States and afterwards of the Confederate navy, who is now in New York, has sent a friend of his in the CRESCENT a copy in pencil of a *caricature of Gen. Grant*. The general, booted and spurred, is represented balancing himself on a rope over an abyss, one end of the rope being fastened to one cliff by means of a musket, the bayonet of which is firmly planted in the ground, whilst the other end is held by a negro standing on the other side, who grinningly exclaims: "Whar you be, Massa Grant, if I lef' go? Yah! yah!" The general has the inevitable cigar in mouth, and the piratical beard covering the face, brandishes a huge cutlass in one hand, whilst holding on to the rope by the other, he cries: "I'll fight it out on this line," etc.

WE ARE INFORMED by a gentleman who came down the Jackson road on Tuesday evening that a negro was brought down on the same train, who had attempted to throw a previous train from the track, near Tangipahoa, probably for purposes of robbery. The would-be perpetrator of this inhuman outrage had laid an iron bar and a log across the track, and fastened them there by means of staves driven into the ground. We could not hear how the attempt was frustrated or how the negro was caught. At all events he was on the train, bucked and gagged, and was subsequently delivered to the authorities.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC is undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, and will be thrown open to the public about the middle of next month, when a company of negro minstrels will open the season.

THE WICKED FLEA abounds in the legislative halls. Thin-skinned people find that to remain ten minutes inside the building is productive of two or three hours of subsequent scratchy discomfort.

THE THIRD DISTRICT BOYS were out in procession, a few nights ago, with transparencies, the largest of which bore the inscription—"Nigers, but no carpet-baggers." *Niger* is the original Latin word, from which the italians, Spaniards and Portuguese derived their term *negro*, the French their *negre*, and we our *nigger*. So the boys were unconsciously but radically correct in the spelling on their transparency.

DUTY IS as a general thing so hard to discharge that to any person who makes the rough paths of right in any degree smoother, society owes as cordial a vote of thanks as it does to him who alleviates any of those temporary and temporal ills of humanity, which, however apparently infinitely more grievous, are really but petty ones when compared to the grand ill of doing wrong. This reflection was forcibly brought to our mind last night by our presence at a children's fair, held for the benefit of the Children's Home, at the house of one of our prominent citizens. The scene was a beautiful one. Imagine an assemblage of laughing, happy maidens, decked with gay ribbons; of their youthful gallants, whose incipient manhood shows itself, as it should, in increased devotion to the fair; of smiling fond mammas; of papas so much engrossed with what is going on around as to forget for a moment cotton and stocks; of demoiselles and their cavaliers, all talking, laughing, jesting, all happily casting dull care aside. Place these people in a garden lit to daylight's brilliancy by Chinese lanterns, many-colored, dancing in the breeze; place in one corner a gypsy tent, attractive enough in itself, but made perfectly irresistible by the presence therein of such gypsies, and around the garden tables laden with refreshments and the various knick knacks which are indispensable to a fair. Imagine the flash of white dresses through the foliage, the soft strains of music which mingle with the laughter, and then think that this scene has been created so that little children may not lack for bread, either temporal or spiritual, and you know what thoughts filled our mind. Would that all well doing were so pleasant as the attendance at that fair was to us. Fewer would then be the sinners and more the saints.

A MAN NAMED HENDERSON has been arrested and confined at the Third District station, charged with having thrown into the river a lad named Holsen, thirteen years of age, an act which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that the two parties were standing together at the edge of the wharf and that the former, who is said to be an eccentric personage and frequently teased by the juveniles for his peculiarities, threw the boy overboard in sport, supposing that he would have no difficulty in swimming ashore. But unfortunately the boy's head struck a spike projecting from the woodwork, inflicting a blow which must have stunned him and rendered him incapable of any effort. His body was not recovered.

SEVEN COILS OF ROPE were stolen on Monday night from the premises of Blackmore & Wooldridge, No. 194 Common street, by unknown thieves, who effected an entrance by means of false keys.

SAM WILSON, the colored man who tried to shoot (and kill) a street car during Saturday evening's disturbances on Baronne street, has been put under $500 bonds to preserve the peace (and save the pieces.)

A MAN FOUND LYING in a sick and destitute condition, near Barracks station, on Tuesday, died before the officer could procure him medical attendance or shelter.

A CHIMNEY OF A HOUSE on Sixth street, between St. Denis and St. Patrick streets, caught fire on Tuesday night. No great damage done.

QUERY.—Does the Camors who runs a restaurant on St. Charles street belong to the family of that Camors about whom a popular book was recently written?

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE is that which hangs in the window of Eyrich's (late Bielock's) bookstore, on Canal street. It represents a cavalier, whose face is radiant with a mild serenity and noble courage that might have sat on Sidney's countenance, holding on his wrist a falcon, who is stooping down to caress her master's cheek with her bill; a maiden, too beautiful for anything but a picture, is clinging to the gallant, and seemingly but wanting an excuse for so doing, in feigned fear of the bird, is nestling close to the bosom of her lover. The expression on both faces, the coloring, the surpassing beauty of each face, together form a picture which demands more than a single look. We commend our friends to pass by Eyrich's to-day, and ere it is removed, take one glance at this excellent work of art.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS of the House spread themselves yesterday on the resolutions "against intolerance," offered by Faulkner of Caldwell.

ISABELLE said yesterday in the House, "If a man is fool enough to be a Democrat, why, let him be one, for all I care." If every colored radical in the State should hold these views and act on them, we should have soon in the State such a peace as would satisfy even the insatiate craving of the "general of our armies" for that article.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS were announced yesterday as temporarily constituting the staff of General Buchanan, commanding the department of Louisiana:

Captain I. D. DeRussy, first infantry, aid-de-camp.

Captain Geo. Baldey, thirty-ninth infantry, aid-de-camp.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Neill, major, twentieth infantry, acting assistant adjutant general.

Brevet First Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, second lieutenant, thirty-seventh infantry, acting assistant adjutant general.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. N. Lieber, major, U. S. army, judge advocate.

Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, captain, thirty-ninth infantry, assistant judge advocate.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Tompkins, lieutenant colonel, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. army, chief quartermaster.

Brevet Major General A. Beckwith, major and commissary of subsistence, U. S. army, chief commissary.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Randolph, surgeon, U. S. army, medical director.

Captain Egon A. Koerper, assistant surgeon, U. S. army, attending surgeon.

Colonel Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster general, U. S. army, chief paymaster.

First Lieutenant William Hoelcke, thirty-ninth infantry, in charge of engineer office.

Major J. W. Todd, ordnance department, U. S. army, chief of ordnance.

Brevet Captain P. H. Moroney, first lieutenant, U. S. army, (retired,) commissary of musters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER WARREN.—The commissioner has received from the First District Recorder's Court, the papers in the case of the State vs. Samuel Thompson, charged with cutting and wounding Willard S. Hall on board the ship St. James, at the mouth of the river on the 4th of May last. The examination of the charge is fixed for Monday next.

Orlando Sikes and Jack Thompson, charged with being accessory to the killing of Nelson Morgan on board the steamer Dexter, near Baton Rouge on the 15th of June last, have been acquitted by the commissioner.

The case of John Williams, colored, charged with stealing $2400 from the Rose Franks, is fixed for Tuesday next.

AN OFFICIAL ROSTER for August of the officers and agents connected with the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands has been sent us from headquarters. The State is divided into eight sub-districts, each in charge of a sub-assistant commissioner, and, to bring the matter down to a very fine point, there are employed under the control of these eight, no less than forty-one assistant sub-assistant commissioners.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Regular monthly meeting last evening, Vice President Bermudez in the chair.

The board elected the following chairmen of committees: On teachers, Mr. Parham; school-houses, Mr. Culbertson; library, Mr. Goldthwaite; text books, Mr. Rodgers; normal schools, Mr. Bermudez; high schools, Mr. Cronan; printing, Mr. Paisley; finance, Mr. Leefe; rules and regulations, Mr. Raymond.

The committee on supervisions was appointed as follows: First District—Messrs. McUlloch, Gubernator and Lazar. Second District—Messrs. Cronan, Prados and Harper. Third District—Messrs. Culbertson, Wiltz and Raymond. Fourth District—Messrs. Zeander, Huyghe and Philips.

A recess was then taken in order to organize the various committees.

On motion of Mr. Parham a resolution was adopted to continue in office the present teachers and officers, at the option of the board.

A resolution was adopted allowing Professor Dimitry and Capt. Davis salaries for July and August, as assistant superintendent and sergeant-at-arms respectively.

The board adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1868.

The Senate met at noon.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

A full quorum present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Various committees reported progress.

The judiciary committee reported favorably upon a bill relative to the election of justices of the peace.

The committee on corporations reported favorably on House bill 69, relative to a toll bridge across the Amite river.

The finance committee reported a bill postponing indefinitely the collection of back taxes—(taxes of 1861, '62, '63 and '64.)

A bill to extend the time of collection of the convention tax, and providing for the final settlement thereof.

On a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray introduced the following bills:

An act to amend an act relative to public works.

An act relative to the tutorship of the minor children of R. W. and L. G. Goddin. Referred to committee on judiciary.

An act for the relief of George S. Lacey. Referred to the judiciary committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Packard—Notice of a bill, to-morrow, relative to weights and measures on right bank of Orleans.

Mr. Braughn—Notice of a bill establishing an additional district court for the trial of jury cases.

On a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray introduced a bill for the relief of Pierre Soulé. Read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Wilcox, under suspension of the rules, introduced a bill exempting the citizens of the town of Clinton from paying parish taxes. Read twice.

Mr. Thompson moved to refer to the committee on judiciary. Adopted.

Mr. Jewell asked for a suspension of the rules, to take up a bill repealing the act licensing the sale of lottery tickets.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

House bill No. 89—An act relative to a uniformed militia was taken up and read.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be taken up section by section.

Mr. Blackman moved to refer to the committee on militia.

Mr. Campbell hoped the bill would be acted upon immediately.

Mr. Thompson spoke in favor of referring.

Mr. Lynch was not prepared to vote on the bill. He moved to refer to the committees on the judiciary and militia jointly. Adopted.

Senate bill No. 42—An act relative to the eligibility of certain officers was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was taken up, section by section.

Mr. Ray asked for the reading of the first section.

Mr. Ogden had not seen the bill before. He thought it common courtesy to postpone the consideration of the bill to a future day, in order that members might have an opportunity to read it carefully.

Mr. Ray objected to any postponement. If the Democratic members had not read the bill, it was through their own negligence.

Mr. Ogden denied that there had been any negligence on the part of the Democratic members. If it had been determined to pass the bill at all events his side of the house could not prevent it, but he could not help protesting in their name.

Mr. Lynch said the bill had been discussed in the judiciary committee in the presence of Mr. Foute.

Mr. Foute spoke at length against forcing the bill on the people, and referred to the proscriptive bills which the Senate had passed and was considering. The printed bill had never been placed upon senators desks.

Mr. Ray said the object of the bill was to ascertain the eligibility of officers in this State. He was protecting the Constitution of this State and of the United States by upholding the bill. He wished to hurl from their seats men who were holding offices in violation of the Constitution of this State and of the United States. If senators are not prepared to act on the bill now, they never will.

Mr. Ogden arose again to deny, positively, any negligence on the part of the senators. The gentleman wishes to know why we fight the bill so persistently. We fight it for the same reason that the stricken deer fights the hounds that harass him. After referring to the character of Mr. Ray in the most eulogizing terms, he expressed the hope that, as in former times, he would be with the people.

Mr. Campbell had not intended to speak on the subject. He had not thought the bill would cause a discussion to spring up. Able speeches had been made on the other side, in one of which an attack had been made on Mr. Ray's personal character.

Mr. Ogden, on a point of order, denied several times having made an attack on Mr. Ray. If Mr. Ray considered he had made the attack, he would apologize, but Mr. Ray, he knew, had no such idea.

Mr. Ray said he had not.

The clerk of the House appeared and asked concurrence in the lottery bill, and in a bill relative to an employé of the committee on elections.

Mr. Campbell, referring to the remarks of Mr. Ogden, said that if the appeals of men of moderation had been listened to, these bills would not now be necessary. It is the sworn duty of the General Assembly to carry out the provisions of the reconstruction acts. He recognized the temporary disfranchisement of certain persons, but he knew that no government could stand on the basis of perpetual disfranchisement.

Mr. O'Hara—While not in favor of proscription, or depriving any man of the right of suffrage, still he claimed that the gentlemen were disfranchised by their own fault by rebelling against the government.

Mr. Blackman asked that the gentleman confine himself to the bill.

Mr. Ogden moved that Mr. O'Hara be allowed to proceed—seconded by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. O'Hara, however, declined to proceed.

Mr. Ogden moved that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Mr. O'Hara called for the yeas and nays—13 yeas, 14 nays.

The first section was taken up and read.

On the motion to adopt, by Mr. Ray, Mr. Bacon arose to say that he was opposed to the whole theory of the bill. The whole history of this government, up to the war, is contrary to the propositions of the bill. The bill was framed for political purposes, and nothing else.

The first section was adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. Ogden moved to amend by striking out the whole section, and called for the yeas and nays. Yeas 11, nays 17.

The section was then adopted.

A message was received from the governor.

Section three was taken up and amended.

Pending action on the section, Mr. Blackman spoke against the whole bill; he said the legislature had no right to pass laws to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. O'Hara replied, and accused Mr. Blackman of inconsistency; on a previous occasion Mr. Blackman had spoken differently relative to vested rights, at a time when it did not suit his purpose.

Mr. Ray construed the constitutional amendment differently from Mr. Blackman, and spoke at length on the subject. He finally moved to lay on the table Mr. Blackman's amendment to strike out all of section 3 from line 68.

Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas 17, nays 13.

The amendment was lost.

The balance of the day was occupied in proposing amendments, and in lengthy debates, in which Messrs. Campbell, O'Hara, Ogden, Blackman, Bacon, Lynch and Ray took part.

Motions to adjourn were repeated until finally, on motion of Mr. Blackman the Senate adjourned until Thursday noon, leaving the bill at section fourth lying over under the rules.

House of Representatives.

The House met at noon. Speaker Lowell in the chair, and fifty-two members present.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings was dispensed with.

Heidenham and Hall, to whom the House yesterday decreed the right to occupy the seats of Messrs. Zacharie and Stringer, were sworn in by Speaker Lowell.

Gartskamp, of Jefferson, presented a memorial from the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, asking relief. Referred to the committee on charitable institutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

By McVean, of Caddo—A resolution providing that the candidates in the ninth representative district, parish of Orleans, and the parishes of Franklin, Lafayette, East Baton Rouge, St. Landry and St. Martin, who had received the highest votes, and *who can qualify*, shall take their seats. Lies over.

By Gray, of St. James—One authorizing the committee on charitable institutions to visit the Insane Asylum at Jackson. Rules suspended and adopted.

A resolution authorizing the special committee on the issuance of levee bonds to employ a clerk. Adopted.

A resolution ordering the appointment of a special committee to examine into the terms of the contract between the State and Richard Taylor and others, relative to the New Canal, and to revise the accounts of the State with said contractors, was called up. The resolution was amended by referring the matter to the joint deliberations of the standing committees on corporations and on internal improvements, and adopted.

A message from the Senate was received, asking the concurrence of the House in a bill providing for the holding of a special term of the Supreme Court at Monroe.

Burrell of St. John introduced a resolution authorizing the committee on public library to employ an additional clerk. Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee on ways and means reported a bill providing for the destruction of certain unissued levee bonds.

Also, a bill authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 of twenty-year State bonds.

Also, a bill providing for the issue of $3,000,000 twenty-year bonds, to be exchanged for State warrants, certificates of indebtedness and coupons on State bonds past due, making such exchange compulsory, and creating a special tax for the redemption of the bonds.

Each of the above bills were read twice, 200 copies of each ordered printed, and all, conjointly, made the special order of the day for Monday, 17th, in committee of the whole.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

A majority report on the joint resolutions against intolerance, introduced on the 4th by Faulkner, of Caldwell, favorably, with a recommendation to the House for their adoption.

McMillen, of Carroll, offered a minority report, substantially the same as the majority one, except a statement in the preamble that the people of Louisiana have been for years past an intolerant race, addicted to the suppression of freedom of thought and opinion by violence.

Carr, of Orleans, in the chair.

Harper, of St. Charles, in speaking on McMillen's report, took occasion to state