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w Orleans Republican.

AL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

AL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

AL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WHITE ROSE.

White rose, talk to me!
I don't know what to do;
Why do you say no word to me
Who say so much to you?

I'm bringing you a little rain,
And I shall be so proud
If, when you feel it on your face,
You take me for a cloud.

Here I come so softly
You can not hear me walking;
If I take you by surprise
I may catch you talking.

Tell all your thoughts to me,
Whisper in my ear;
Talk against the Winter—
He shall never hear.

I can keep a secret
Since I was five years old;
Tell if you were frightened
When first you felt the cold.

And in the splendid Summer,
While you flush and grow,
Are you ever out of heart,
Thinking of the snow?

Algiers Police Jury.

Police Jury of Algiers had a special ng last evening, but nothing of im- nce was transacted.

ecretary of Finance Committee.

Finance Committee of the City Coun- t evening elected Mr. Alfred Bourges ary in place of John A. Roberts.

A New Paper.

ssrs. P. Trevigne and J. C. Laizer ane- e that they have purchased the *Daily me*, and will commence publication in days. Their office, for the present, is Exchange alley.

Needy and Greedy.

Picayune says there are already over n hundred applicants for the forty offices within the gift of the new Commissioner. This indicates that mocrats are both needy and greedy.

Personal.

B. L. Lynch is about to take a sum- our North, and he is certainly entitled ittle recreation, for during the past of the Criminal Court he has exerted lf faithfully to represent the State in intricate and important cases.

Insurance Company in Algiers.

re is a movement afoot to establish a nsurance company in Algiers. No the movement, prudently conducted, be successful, and very beneficial to all property holders in Orleans par- ight bank.

Customs Receipts.

"ancient," Jona. C. White, who per- signing his unblemished name in nk, informs us that the gold receipts stoms dues in the month just passed ed up $365,751. Receipts for corre- ding period last year $271,455 64. That like business.

The Jackson Journal

earn from the *Journal* of the fourth t that from that date Colonel James , the founder of the paper, and the r Republican editor in the State of ssippi, would terminate his connection the press of the State. We can find no ation in the *Journal* of the successor lonel Dugan, nor any statement wheth- paper is to be continued or not.

ummer Invigorator for the Head.

ew, and, we believe, very effective ration for human hair has been dis- ed by Mr. Lynch, who has a tempora- ice at 173 Girod street. It is called Coronal. It is claimed that this dis- y has qualities very desirable for peo- this warm weather. Those who have this Coronal are loud in its praise. ers should call on Mr. Lynch for a

ublic Improved Real Estate at Auction by the Sheriff.

ention is called to the sale at auction made this day, at noon, at the Mer- ts' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal , by the Sheriff of the parish of Or- of a lot of ground with the buildings improvements thereon, situated on Eu- street, between Coliseum and Prytania first District.

r full particulars and terms see adver- ents.

Edmunds introduced a bill into the e on the second instant providing that ext meeting of Congress, after adjourn- shall be on the third Monday in No- er, which is three weeks in advance of ual time.

the second instant nearly three hours spent in the Senate in a debate on al- g the Western Pacific railroad to take sion of the Yerba Buena or Govern- Island in the harbor of San Francis- n the course of the debate it was that this was the most valuable of land the government ever owned. Morton opposed the bill earnestly, but passed by a large majority.

avelers to the Ridge by the way of Ca- reet railway suspended animation for hours Sunday, in consequence of a bridge refusing longer to perform ice. There is more than that bridge on ine deep in rottenness, ready without ing to slip a load of passengers into a of something that is neither a solid nor uid, neither land nor water, a mixture tridity and excrement that even is too to breed maggots.

Louisville *Courier*, a Democratic al, opposes the election of General t, and expresses a very low opinion of ilitary ability. The editor, General ner, received a letter from the General 2, which is, perhaps, the occasion of depreciation. We give the document

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, Camp Near Donelson, February 16, 1862.
neral S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army:
urs of this date proposing an armistice appointment of commissioners to settle s of capitulation is just received. No r terms than an unconditional and im- ate surrender can be accepted. I propose ove immediately upon your works.
m, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.
at's what's the matter!

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Interesting Senate Proceedings.

THE HOUSE MEMBERS DRAW SEATS.

SENATE.

July 6, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President at twelve o'clock M.

The roll was called by the Secretary, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, Jewell, E. L., Jewell, F. L., Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The minutes of the fifth day's proceedings were read, except the protest of Mr. Jewell against the ruling of the Chair on Monday, the reading of which, on motion of Mr. Ogden, was dispensed with.

Mr. Jenks desired to have the minutes corrected in so far as related to his vote upon the adjournment on Friday, which was made, and the minutes were then adopted.

The President announced the following members as the Committee on Elections:

Messrs. M. F. Smith, G. Y. Kelso, R. W. Futch, T. V. Coupland, Robert Poindexter, W. L. Thompson, Patrick O'Hara.

Mr. Campbell presented the protest of citizens against the election of A. B. Bacon, of the Fourth Senatorial District.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. O'Hara presented the protest of Burkett P. Lindsey contesting the election of Mr. W. F. Blackman, from the parishes of Claiborne, Bossier, and Bienville.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Day gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill relating to the State penitentiary.

The Chief Clerk of the House appeared and announced the passage by the House of the following bills:

House bill No. 3—A bill creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

Introduced by A. L. Lee.

House bill No. 5—An act directing the Governor of the State to enforce the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of article ninety-nine of the constitution of Louisiana.

Introduced by A. L. Lee.

House bill No. 2—Relating to the finances of the State.

Introduced by A. L. Lee.

Mr. Jewell gave notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill to carry out the provisions of article 151 of the State constitution.

Mr. Lewis moved that all papers in the hands of the old Committee on Elections be turned over to the new committee.

Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Ray moved that the election of a Warrant Clerk be postponed until to-morrow.

Adopted.

Mr. Jewell moved to proceed to the third reading and adoption of the Senate joint resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jewell on the table.

Mr. Ogden called for the yeas and nays.

Seconded.

Mr. Ray rose to the point of order that Mr. Jewell's motion was not in order under the nineteenth Senate rule.

Mr. Blackman rose to the point of order that the question was to lay the motion of Mr. Jewell on the table.

Mr. Jewell said the point of order should have been made as soon as his motion was made.

Mr. Lynch—I am very glad, indeed, to find our Democratic friends so anxious to have this measure passed. I think it is an omen of good. But Republicans who never expected to see this thing accomplished wish to enjoy it a little. For one I do not wish to take it in too large doses. I hope the vote will be taken on the motion to lay on the table.

The President decided the motion to lay on the table in order, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas 35, nays none. Mr. Thompson absent.

Mr. Jewell moved to reconsider the vote to lay on the table.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray called up for the first reading House bill No. 1, ratifying the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Jewell rose to the point of order that the proceeding was contrary to the rules of the Senate. The Senate bill should have precedence, having been offered on Tuesday or Wednesday last and passed through various stages of legislation up to its third reading, which was now in order.

Mr. Lynch said he was glad the Senate was fortunate in having a member who could so well instruct it in its duties, and regretted that his seat was contested, and there was a possibility of losing him. He seconded the motion to call up the House joint resolution for the first reading.

Mr. Ray argued that time would be lost by proceeding upon the Senate resolution. By taking up the House bill it could pass upon its first reading, and to-morrow upon its second, and the next day upon its third, even without a suspension of rules, whereas the Senate bill having passed must have three readings in the House.

Mr. Braughn said the Senator from Carroll had probably said more than he intended when he referred to the contested seat of the Senator from Orleans. His remarks discovered a desire to postpone the adoption of this amendment until they had ousted a number of Democratic Senators in order to have a greater majority. None were more clamorous for the adoption of this resolution in the Senate upon its first reading.

Mr. Jewell rose to reply to the remarks of Senator Ray, and argued that if the position of Senators Ray and Lynch were correct his point of order was stronger than ever.

Mr. Lynch said in reply to the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Braughn) that nothing in his (Mr. Lynch's) words would warrant the conclusion that he desired a postponement of the question until any member had been unseated. He desired a full and fair investigation of all the evidence in contested cases by a committee representing both sides of the House.

Mr. Lynch further said: And, Mr. President, I wish to state now, at the outset of this session, that I want to be governed by law and order and justice. I care not from what side a proposition comes, if I can not conscientiously support it, it shall not receive my sanction. I will go as far as any man may go conscientiously to sustain party, but no caucus, or clique, or cabal has power to make me sink my manhood or support a measure which in my heart I think unjust. I regard the great interests of the State of Louisiana preeminent in their claims, and those interests are not political. All parties, sir, are or should be interested in such legislation as will develop the great resources of the State and at the same time secure to every man, woman, and child within its borders equal and exact justice.

Mr. Bacon said he thought their discussion grew out of a misconception of the rules of the Senate. He concurred in the view as to the rules taken by the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Ray.) He thought the Senators who moved to take up the House resolution were proceeding in the more proper and effective manner to carry out their purpose. The resolution could be passed just as well with as without the opposition of his colleagues, and he assured them he suspected no intention of proceeding hastily or unfairly in the settlement of questions of contested seats to attain their object. At the same time he should, for reasons of his own, oppose the bill.

Mr. Campbell—I am perfectly assured, sir, that my honorable colleagues are under obligations to the honorable Senator who has just taken his seat for the kind advice he has given us as to the manner and time in which we should pass the bill now before us. I will merely reply to them that I believe we have thoroughly discussed the matter and adopted our plan for its passage. I will also join with my friend the honorable Senator from Carroll (Mr. Lynch) in his congratulation of certain gentlemen upon the other side upon the degree of solicitude which they have manifested that a proper course should be pursued with this bill. While, sir, these gentlemen have assured us from time to time that nothing would give them greater gratification than to see this amendment pass; that although they could not justify themselves before their constituents by voting for it, they had no objection to its passage; they now make use of a parliamentary trick to obstruct its passage, and the gentleman from Orleans, whose name I do not recollect, who represents the Democratic party, who has just taken his seat—

Mr. Ogden—The gentleman from the Fourth District to whose election you handed in a protest—

Mr. Campbell—Yes, sir; thank you. (Laughter)—crows like a rooster. But the gentleman halloed too soon—before he was out of the woods. (Laughter.)

Mr. Campbell further said there was a very practicable method by which the subject of a tabled motion to reconsider could again be brought before the House. There is no law or custom which thus disposes of such motions.

Mr. Ogden—I rise, sir, to deny most positively that the Democratic Senator has been properly named by my friend who has applied to him the term "rooster." On the contrary, I don't think that during my whole political existence I have seen four such unfledged chickens, presenting a more miserable appearance. If we are roosters, I very much fear from the tone of this House we are "dead cocks in the pit." (Laughter.)

But, sir, I think if there are any cocks in this House they are upon the Republican side, and from the noise they have made in the last few days I should judge they are suffering from that disease so well known to poultry dealers as the "pips." (Laughter.)

Mr. Ogden continued at some length, and ended by asking that the fourteenth amendment resolution of the Senate be taken up for its third and final reading.

Mr. Blackman thought it was perfectly proper if the Senate did not wish to act on its own bill to lay it aside and take up that of the House.

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question.

Mr. Jewell rose to a point of order that moving the previous question was not in order in a Senate, quoting as precedent the usages of the United States Senate and other State Senates.

Mr. O'Hara rose to a point of order that a member had no right to speak twice upon the same question.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his motion for the previous question.

The motion to take up House bill number one, joint resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment, was then adopted, and the bill read by the Secretary.

Mr. Jewell moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Campbell moved to take up the bill for the first reading.

Adopted without dissent.

The bill was then read.

Mr. Jewell moved that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jewell on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved to take up for its first reading House bill number three, creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

Mr. Ray seconded the motion.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules to read the bill for the second time.

Mr. White said the bill seemed to refer to the city. He moved it be referred to a special committee of Senators from New Orleans.

Not seconded.

Mr. Jewell called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Campbell's motion to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the roll was called, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, François, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—26.

Nays: Anderson, Braughn, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jewell E. L., Jewell F. L., Offutt—8.

Lost—four fifths not concurring.

Mr. Raymond moved to take up House bill No. 5, directing the Governor to enforce the third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment and article ninety-nine of the constitution for first reading.

Adopted.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed.

Referred.

Mr. Campbell moved to proceed to the election of an Official Reporter.

Mr. Lynch moved an amendment that "Official Reporter" be stricken out and "Minute Clerk" inserted.

The amendment was accepted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein nominated Mr. H. C. Manley.

Mr. Pollard nominated Mr. H. Carsten.

Nominations were closed.

The roll being called resulted: H. C. Manley 32, H. Carsten 1.

Mr. Manley was declared elected.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Seventh Day's Session.

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

C. W. Lowell, Speaker, in the chair.

The roll being called, sixty-six members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrell, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Fouts, Guiguet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanaugh, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Siaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—66.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

The journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carr, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Orders, submitted their report, the reading of which, on motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, was dispensed with, and 200 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a number of tickets equal to the number of members now sworn in—each ticket to be numbered—be placed in a hat, and that the roll of members be called, and as each member's name is called he draw a number, and that when all the members have drawn numbers they be allowed to choose seats in the order of the number drawn by each, from number one to the end.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Division being called resulted in the following vote:

Yeas 30, nays 30.

There being a tie, the Chair voting in the negative, declared the motion lost.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following substitute:

That the numbers corresponding with the whole numbers of the members of the House, commencing at No. 1 and proceed to the whole number, the numbers placed in a hat, and as the roll is called each member draw a number which shall be the seat of that member.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson, moved to refer the question to a committee of three.

Lost.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that the whole matter be referred to the Speaker.

Lost.

Mr. Burrell, of St. John the Baptist, moved to take up from the table the resolution offered by Mr. Morey, of Ouachita.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to postpone until to-morrow.

Lost.

Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry, moved to postpone until the contested election cases be decided.

Lost by the following rising vote:

Yeas 24, nays 37.

The question recurring on the original resolution offered by Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, was lost by the following rising vote:

Yeas 24, nays 28.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following resolution:

I move that the names of the parishes and representative districts be written upon slips of paper and placed in a hat, and that the Speaker authorize a persen to draw from the hat, that the representatives of the parish or districts first drawn shall have the first choice of seats, and so proceed to the last.

Which on motion was adopted.

Mr. May, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried, by the following rising vote:

Yeas 33, nays 17.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that three tellers be appointed to superintend the drawing of seats.

Carried.

The Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Noble, of Orleans; Lott, of Rapides; and Harper, of St. Charles.

On motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, the House took a recess of fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which the House was called to order and proceeded to draw for seats, with the following result:

Franklin parish	92
Orleans, Sixth District	41
West Baton Rouge	55
Bienville	26
St. Tammany	72
St. James	31, 32
Lafourche	39, 40
Carroll	49, 65
Orleans, Seventh District	7, 8
Claiborne	29, 30
Rapides	11, 12, 13
Orleans, Tenth District	14, 15, 16
Orleans, Third District	51, 52, 53, 71
Jackson	17
Catahoula	91
Orleans, Eighth District	100
Pointe Coupee	67, 68
East Baton Rouge	18, 19, 20
De Soto	35, 36
St. Landry	21, 22, 23, 24
Union	99
Lafayette	89
Orleans, Fifth District	56, 57
Tensas	61, 62
Bossier	73, 74
St. Mary	84, 85
Winn	63
Caddo	66, 47
Iberville	76, 77
St. Helena	46
Washington	94
Jefferson	83, 86, 87
Sabine	81
Terrebonne	78, 80
Ouachita	69, 70
Calcasieu	42
Livingston	93
Caldwell	10
Plaquemines	47
Concordia	8, 9
Orleans, right bank	45
Morehouse	95
Assumption	4, 5
Vermilion	59
St. Martin	43, 44
Orleans, Fourth District	97, 98
Madison	58
Orleans, Ninth District	95, 96
Avoyelles	34, 54
Orleans, First District	64, 65
West Feliciana	92
Orleans, Second District	25, 27, 48
Ascension	2, 3
St. John Baptist	33
Natchitoches	79, 80
East Feliciana	60
St. Charles	37
St. Bernard	90

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the Speaker appoint eight Pages for the House.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the motion on the table until the report on rules and order be adopted.

Carried.

Mr. Mansion, of Orleans, moved to adjourn until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M.

Which was carried by a rising vote of yeas 37, nays 24.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

By Last Night's Mails.

Owing to a report that the Louisiana Legislature was to be invaded by an armed mob, General Buchanan yesterday surrounded the Capitol with a small body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and the body proceeded with its business without molestation. The committee to whom General Grant's communication was referred in the Senate, reported that, in their opinion, the action of the President in requiring members to take the test oath should be fully sustained. They, however, added: "A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States induces the committee to recommend a discontinuance of the test oath, and hereafter members may qualify in accordance with the constitution of the State."

The report was adopted as it came from the committee, and fifteen Democratic Senators were sworn in under the constitution. *New York Commercial.*

The committee appointed by the Louisiana Senate to consider the message of General Grant relative to the test oath reported yesterday in favor of discontinuing that oath. The report having been adopted, the Democratic Senators, who had previously kept aloof, were sworn in. The House also permanently organized. The threats of the Ku-Klux Klan forced General Buchanan to give the Legislature military protection yesterday.—*New York Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The tax bill as reported to-day in the Senate will be taken up on Monday, and continued from day to day until finished, and will probably occupy all the week. Nearly all the important amendments have been heretofore indicated. One adopted this morning restores the meter system for distilleries substantially as under existing laws. Four dollars per barrel on whisky in bond is retained, but the time on which it may be paid is extended from six months to twelve months. The special license tax on wholesale and retail whisky dealers is retained at the same figure as in the present law.

The President has signed the bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve upon the senior associate justice until such inability is removed or another appointment made.

The only feature worthy of note was the defeat again in the House of the proposition to increase the pay of government clerks, which was laughed down with all sorts of funny amendments, and then rejected by more than a two-thirds vote. Mr. Stevens says he will call it up again on Monday.

One of the members of the Ways and Means Committee has figured out that Butler's scheme for taxing government bonds will yield twenty millions of dollars. The committee will not be in a hurry to call up their bill for action.

The bill removing political disabilities from twelve hundred citizens of North Carolina, including Governor Holden, one Congressman, and several State officials, was signed by the President yesterday.

The "Blak Man".—By Josh Billings.

The blak man emigrated tew this free and pius country about 200 years formerly, in the lower story of a vessel; he was kind ly furnished with a free ride, and some rice and water for vittles.

Immediatly upon his arrival he commenced bizness for other folks on our eastern coast, and had plenty to do.

He wuz very ekonomickal in his habits of clothes, wearing but fu, and those seldom made out ov cassimere.

He okkasshunally changed his lokation, moving into an adjoining State, but in these journeys he was always kindly furnished with a guide, so there was no danger of his gittin lost.

In these trips he seldom took his family with him; they were either allowed to remain at hum, or made excursions to other States in search of work, under the guidance of experienced guides.

Once in a while the Blak Man would stray away to the cold and bitter North, and git cruelly lost.

Hiz guides would mourn for him then, and search for him, but hiz family soon got reconciled to the loss.

Everybody sed, where he lived, that he was the happiest critter that had ever been discovered yet, with nothing to do but work, and a kind guide to watch over him all the time, and mourn for him when he got lost.

But the Blak Man is a very phoolish critter.

After 200 years uv this bliss, he grew cross to his guides, and would not follow the guides, and the contzequesentz iz that the guides have got mad, and I am afraid that the Blak Man will have to take care ov himself now.

He will find it very different now from what it was before.

He haz got tew educate his own young ones now, and learn them how to spel correktly, one of the most difficult things in the world; and he has got tew vote, and keep his familee together, and pay when he rides in the street kars.

I am afraid the Blak Man hez made a mistake; if he haz, it is a bad one, for his guides will never take him into their hands again—no, never! They are mad, and don't like the way the Blak Man quit them, when they wuz driv with bizness, and after they had took so much care of him for so many years.

I feel sorry for the guides; they alwuz seemed to have a great interest in the Blak Man, but they are mad now, and I don't know az I blame them much, for Blak ingratitude is the poorest kind uv pay.

I perhaps would be well enuff for me to stait for the benefit of new beginners the Black Man formerly resided in Afrika before he came here to look for work.

The Oxford correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing of the appearance of Longfellow among the dons at Cambridge, says:

Amid the score or so of heads of houses and other academic dignitaries, conspicuous by their scarlet robes, the one on which all eyes were turned was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In stature and figure there was little to attract attention to the celebrity of the day. But the face was one which, I think, would have caught the spectator's glance even if his attention had not been called to it by the cheers which greeted Longfellow's appearance in the robes of a LL. D. Long white silken hair, and a beard in proportional length and whiteness, inclosed a young, fresh-colored countenance, with fine cut features, and deep sunken eyes overshadowed by massive black eyebrows. Looking at him you had the feeling that the white head of hair and beard were a mask put on to conceal a young man's face, and that if the poet chose he could throw off the disguise and appear as a man in the very prime and bloom of life. In a few well rounded Latin sentences the public orator recited the claims of the distinguished visitor to the privilege of an honorary degree. The names of "Hiawatha" and "Enoch Arden" with the "Evangeline" sounded strangely amid the sonorous periods of the Latin oration. When it was ended Mr. Clark led Mr. Longfellow to the Vice-Chancellor, with whom he exchanged a few words of complimentary greeting; then the usual formalities were gone through, with the exception of the oath, and the name of Longfellow was added to the list of illustrious worthies recorded on the muster roll of the graduates of Cambridge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Letter of Judge Chase.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Democratic Convention.

CHASE'S BID FOR THE NOMINATION.

NO BALLOT YET HAD.

Chances of the Various Candidates.

Organization of the Georgia Legislature.

RESULT OF THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

CONGRESS.

House Business Unimportant—North Carolina Ready for Admission, and Some of Her Members Sworn in—Confirmation of a Revenue Collector.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law requiring locked safety valves on steamers, and a bill forbidding bridges over the Ohio being less than fifty feet above high water and five hundred feet span, excepting the bridge at Louisville.

North Carolina's adoption of the fourteenth article, and the credentials of her representatives were referred to the proper committee, and the representatives, named French, Dewees, and Jones sworn in. Adjourned.

Senate—After unimportant business, considered the tax bill to adjournment, and the amendments of the Finance Committee adopted about half through.

General Mulford was confirmed Collector of the Richmond district.

Senate ordered a night session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Judge Chase's Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The preamble of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention resolutions, alluding to the doings of Congress, contains this sentence: "It has placed a stigma upon the virtue and honor of the Union soldiers by imposing upon those who composed the late Confederate armies since their surrender conditions of degradation, in violation of the letter and spirit of the capitulation when a brave though misguided foe laid down their arms."

The following is Mr. Chase's letter: "Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views of suffrage and State rights. What I desire for the South is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisements and disabilities removed and all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that that end will be insured by according suffrage to all citizens. But the practical disposition of suffrage as well as all other domestic questions is for the people of the States themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old States rights doctrine," etc.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic Convention—Estimate of Johnson, Chase, and General Amnesty. Speculations as to Chances—A Letter from Chase to the Convention.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A large number of resolutions were offered, and referred without debate.

A resolution indorsing President Johnson and applauding Chief Justice Chase on the impeachment question created applause.

A resolution urging universal amnesty without any exceptions was unanimously adopted. Adjourned to four o'clock P. M.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island delegations will vote for Chief Justice Chase on the first ballot.

Mr. Pendleton's friends claim 183 votes on the first ballot. It is generally believed he will require twenty or thirty more.

The Chase letter is published. Alluding to suffrage and other domestic affairs, after expressing himself in favor of according suffrage to all citizens, Mr. Chase says: "On this question I adhere to my old States rights doctrines. In the event of nomination and success I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation could insure success would have cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring to itself a long duration of ascendancy. It can do so if it will."

When the convention reassembled the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention presented an address expressing no preference for candidates, but breathing harmony and confidence in the result.

An effort to overthrow the two-thirds rule failed.

Adjourned at 6 P. M., without ballot or platform.

Evening Session of the Convention—No Ballot for Candidates—Platform Committee to Report To-Day.

After General Ewing, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, had addressed the convention it was announced that the Platform Committee would not report till morning, and a motion was made to proceed with balloting. Lost.

The greater part of the afternoon session was occupied in the renewal of the discussion on the resolution to make the nominations before adopting the platform. It was finally determined that each State might nominate its favorite, but the vote should not be taken until the platform and principles had been adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions announced that they would be ready to make their report to-morrow morning. The Convention then adjourned till 10 A. M.

GEORGIA.

Organization of the Legislature—The Columbus Prisoners.

ATLANTA, July 6.—The Senate and House finished organization to-day. In the Senate all the officers are Republican. In the House M. A. Harden, Clerk, and Jesse Oster, Messenger, are Democrats. Eleven new members were sworn in, giving the Democrats a majority. Messrs. Harris, Spear, and Chandler were appointed a committee to wait on Governor Bullock, to inform him that both Houses were organized, and ready to receive messages, and adjourned.

In the election of Speaker of the House yesterday McWhorter (Republican) received seventy-six votes and Price (Democrat) seventy-four, Price voting for McWhorter under the impression that the latter had cast his vote for Price. On learning the contrary, Price asked permission to withdraw his vote for McWhorter, which was granted by the Governor, who, however, decided McWhorter elected.

The defense for the Columbus prisoners commenced to-day. The main points are to prove alibis.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Constitution Probably Defeated.

JACKSON, Miss., July 6.—Returns from all the counties but two give a Democratic majority of 11,400.

There have been fine rains for three days past, and the crop prospect is excellent.

THE BALIZE.

Arrivals and Departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 6, P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind east and light.

Arrived, schooner Mercedes, Espinola, five days from Sisal, to S. Fernandez & Co. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, July 6.—Passed up, General Quitman at 6 and W. R. Arthur at 8 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—River stationary. Four feet two inches in the canal.

MARKETS, ETC.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 6, Afternoon.—Cotton ½@1c better; sales 1600 bales; middlings 32½@33c. Flour unchanged. Wheat more active. Corn active; Western $1 04@1 09; white Southern $1 13. Oats 1@2c. better. Pork a shade better, $27 87½@28. Lard steady; kettle rendered 16½@17½c. Groceries quiet and firm. Naval stores quiet. Freights firm.

NEW YORK, July 6, Evening.—Governments closed quiet. Tennessee sixes, new, 69½. North Carolina's 76½; do., new, 75½. Money active. Call loans 5½. Gold 140½. Sterling 110½.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 6, Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—The police arrangements proved inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd which blocked up the avenue of approach to Tammany Hall, and delegates had great difficulty in entering.

At half-past ten the delegates generally were in their seats.

At a quarter before eleven the Convention was called to order. Prayer by William Quinn.

Reading of the journals of Saturday was dispensed with.

A delegation from the Working Men's Convention were invited to seats.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported. For President Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, with a Vice-President and Secretary from each State.

They recommended the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 for the government of this convention.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Resolutions asked for permission to report at any time during the session of the convention. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Bigler of Pennsylvania and Hammond of South Carolina a committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, long continued.

He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and counseled moderation, toleration, and harmony.

He said that most important questions were forced upon the consideration of the convention.

Some of these were forced upon it by resolutions of the late Chicago Convention.

He discussed briefly the Republican platform, and accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for soldiers, and soldiers' widows and orphans.

He accused the now dominant party of extravagance in wasting the public moneys, tainting the national credit, extirpating immigration by overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down constitutional guarantees of Republican liberty.

He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the declaration of independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses civil law.

VICKSBURG, July 6.—Passed down: Kilgour, at midnight; Kellogg, with cargoes, at 4 A. M. River falling rapidly.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, July 5.—There has been active caucusing going on at all the hotels to-day among the delegates, but nothing of the result is made known otherwise than in the form of rumors and speculations, which are wild and contradictory.

The vote on adoption of the two-thirds rule in the convention is considered a test of Mr. Pendleton's strength, and since the two-thirds rule has been adopted the chances of his nomination seem to be declining.

Chief Justice Chase and Mr. Hendricks are growing stronger and stronger, especially the latter, as a compromise candidate, in case the convention should be unable to agree upon more prominent men.

The day has been oppressively hot, the thermometer reaching nine in the shade.

The Des Moines, (Iowa,) *State Register* says:

The chivalry of Louisiana has found another grief. Down another step of degradation it has had to go. O. J. Dunn, a full-blooded negro, an Ethiopian of brains and statesmanship, was on the twenty-ninth ultimo duly inaugurated as Lieutenant-Governor of that commonwealth, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Surely, a day of woe has come upon the chalk-faced gentry of that State; and worse than all there is "no balm in Gilead," and they can do nothing but grin and bear it.

A clergyman observing a poor man by the road breaking stones, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark: "Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones." "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees," was the reply.

In the case of the United States against Vernon K. Stevenson, a case involving an immense cotton claim, and on which, if the defendant fails, an informer who gave information will be entitled to a share amounting to about half a million dollars, was up before the United States District Court in New York on Wednesday, on a motion to vacate the attachment against the defendant's property. The court reserved its decision.

The New York *World* wants to know what Grant it is that is the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is the Grant, somebody replies, that whipped Lee, smashed the Confederacy, saved the Union, stamped out rebellion, and who will not leave a vestige of the Copperhead Democracy after the second week in November.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says:

The "O" line steamer Stonewall arrived from Omaha yesterday with a big trip, included in which were 6860 sacks of corn and 135 sacks new wheat. This is the first new wheat that has been brought out of the Missouri this season.

An old army captain remarked in our hearing yesterday that he had not seen so many rebel officers since the surrender of Fort Donelson. There are indeed a "right smart heap" of them to be seen about town. *New York Commercial.*