THE PENDING CANVASS.

Senator Henry S. Lane on Constitutional Amendments.

I will tell you, my fellow-citizens, when we passed the Constitutional Amendment, we passed a measure transcending in importance all other political questions, and it is the one upon which alone peace, lasting and honorable peace, can be brought to our country. The first clause in that Constitutional Amendment is simply a reaffirment of the first clause in the Civil Rights bill, declaring the citizenship of all men born in the United States, without regard to race or color. Then there is another provision, and a most important one, namely, basing representation upon population, excluding such as are excluded by the equal law from the suffrage on account of race or color. I should have preferred a Constitutional amendment based upon the voting population alone. It was a simple proposition, easily understood; it could not, however, be carried through Congress; but the present proposition is substantially just, and will accomplish the same purpose. If ever your Copperhead orators attack us upon this equal representation, we will ask them to allow if one Rebel vote in South Carolina ought to be equal to three loyal votes in Indiana. But they will not thus squarely meet the questions; no, they will tell you that the present is a time of great excitement; that the present is not the best time to amend the Constitution, when 11 States are out of the Union. You should not, they say, legislate and pass the Civil Rights bill and the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Constitutional Amendment when 11 States are out of the Union. But why, in God's name, are they not represented? Whose fault is it? I saw them leave the Senate with denunciations and bitterness and cursing upon their garments. They went out voluntarily, and they will come back when the loyal people, represented by the loyal Congress, think they can safely come. *We stand ready to receive them back sooner.* [Cheers.] But why should we not legislate upon those subjects? If we can legislate upon one subject we can upon another, and if we cannot constitutionally legislate upon a Constitutional amendment, and upon a Civil Rights bill, then we cannot upon another; then your whole war debt may be repudiated. You have lost 300,000 of your gallant sons, brothers, or husbands, whose graves now furrow the battle field; they have died murderers, unless the President's proclamation protects them. But you cannot cast these eleven States out of the Union! Andrew Johnson was elected when these eleven States had no voice in the councils of the nation; but we thought his election a valid election. If you cannot legislate when eleven States were out of the Union, then his election was not valid, and Andrew Johnson is not to-day the President of the United States. And it is into this absurdity that those men are driven, without thought of their accidental Presidency. We have legislated for five years; we have suppressed the Rebellion; we have passed revenue laws; we have passed tariff laws, and laws to protect the maimed veteran of the war, his wife, and orphan children; and are these legislative acts to be invalid because eleven States have chosen not to be represented in Congress?

The Constitutional Amendment, then, is now submitted to the people, in the only constitutional mode in which that instrument may be amended. Amendments may be proposed by a two-thirds vote in Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the States. That is a wise provision, and it is the only provision of the kind existing in the Constitution of any human government. In Europe, when they desire an amendment of the Constitution, they appeal to revolution and the arbitrament of arms; but that is the peaceful mode pointed out for amending our Constitution. And have we not reached a crisis when the Constitution should be amended? When we have had so terrible a war, and such important issues are dependent upon it, ought not the Constitution to be adapted to the changed state of affairs?

Under the old Constitution these slaves were counted three out of every five; by emancipation they became citizens; by the very force of emancipation, without any law, without any constitutional provision, they became citizens of the United States. If citizens, they are to be counted. Your Rebel brethren in the South, five or six millions of white people, would not only vote to represent themselves, but they claim the right to represent four millions of negroes, when they will not give them any right to participate in the government of the country. The thing is so absurd that, it seems to me, it needs no argument.

Senator Howe on the President and Congress.

On Saturday evening, the 11th inst., the Hon. Timothy H. Howe, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, arrived at his home in Madison, where he was welcomed by one of the largest meetings in the State. Gov. Fairchild delivered the address of welcome. Senator Howe, after reviewing the course of his colleague, Senator Doolittle, said:

We are accused of having made violent war upon the President of the United States from the beginning of the session down to the end. Did you see any evidence of war made upon the President by the Congress of the United States? In the opening of the session we were told by some individuals we must stand by the President—we must support his policy. I thought differently. Congress thought differently. Congress thought that it was not their duty to support the policy of the President, but it was the constitutional duty of the President to execute the policy of Congress. Does not the Constitution prescribe that? Congress must make laws and the President execute them. But we are told the President should give us the law and Congress write it down. [Laughter.] We did not do that, but did we make war upon him? I undertake to say there has been no President in the White House since I have been a member of Congress who has been treated with more deference by the Legislature than the present President of the United States has been during the recent session of Congress. He has not been treated solely with respect, but with personal deference and kindness. Nay, he has been treated with more liberality than his predecessor was during any session of Congress which I have attended. In making appropriations for his personal and individual convenience, he has been treated more liberally. The greatest appropriation I have ever known made during the term of his predecessor was $30,000 a year. We made, at the very beginning of the late session, an appropriation of $46,000, and just before the close of Congress we made an additional appropriation of $30,000, making $76,000 in one year. While Mr. Lincoln was President of the United States we never increased his clerical force a dollar, and yet he was mustering into the service of the United States, in a military, civil and naval capacity, thousands and hundreds of thousands of men. Commissions were being issued by him in stacks and in cords, and he had to sign every one; and there were records of trial before courts martial, and courts of inquiry, and military commissions coming up before him for revision, and the work of the executive office exceeded infinitely what it had ever been before; but we did not increase his clerical force at all. When Mr. Johnson became President this work was ended. They were reducing the number of your employés in every branch of the public service. Commissions are not so numerous, nor anything like it, as they had been during the term of Mr. Lincoln. These courts-martial are being relieved from their duties. The work of the President is greatly less than it was during Mr. Lincoln's term; but we have increased the appropriation for the clerical force at the White House. I think, between $11,000 and $12,000. I am not certain as to the precise amount. We have ever gone so far as to make him an appropriation for a pardon clerk, enabling him—I do not tell this boastfully, for if I am ashamed of anything we have done during the past session of Congress it is this—we have made him an appropriation to pay a clerk to assist him in pardoning Rebels, and yet we are accused of making war upon the President. Why, we have passed some bills which he has vetoed. That is true; we had a right to pass the bills, had we not? He had a right to veto them, had he not? We exercised our right, and he did his. What then? On these bills the Constitution required us to take the question whether we would pass them, notwithstanding the veto. Some of them we did pass, notwithstanding the veto. [Applause.] Was that making war upon the President? One of them we failed to pass, notwithstanding the veto. Well, we did not think he was making any special war upon us when we failed to pass that law. We simply had not votes enough—we could not command two-thirds of both Houses. But we were stronger during the latter part of the session, and then we did pass bills, notwithstanding the veto. Was there any war in this exercise of a mere constitutional prerogative—a discharge of merely constitutional duties? And all this time the President was proscribing the truest and most loyal men we had in the country—the most devoted friends he had himself when he was elected—those who did most to assist in elevating him to the position of Vice-President he was daily removing from office. Who made war—the President or Congress? The gentleman who makes this charge against us has steadily voted against his former party friends from almost the beginning of the session down to the end of it, and he now arraigns Congress as having made war upon the President of the United States—himself in the Senate almost from the beginning of the session down to the end of it, at the head of one of the most important committees in the Senate. His daily tirade against the Senate was content to retain him at the head of one of its most important committees, notwithstanding the factious opposition he was making, and now he accuses us of making war upon the President and his friends. Is that just? No, fellow-citizens, the whole truth is simply here: We were charged with duty, as we thought, of representing and reflecting the will of our several constituents. For myself, fellow-citizens, I know I tried to do that. I didn't believe it was my business to take my duty from the President of the United States. He did not put me there. I helped to put him in the Presidential chair, but he did not help to put me in the Senate. I knew who sent me to the Senate. I knew whose will it was my duty to obey. I tried to obey that will, and my fellow-Senators and my colleagues in the House of Representatives, who acted with me, tried to do the same thing. If this is wrong, then we are culpable; but if it be wrong, then the whole constitution of your Government is wrong. Fellow-citizens, I have detained you too long already. The issue is with you. I know there is a fearful apprehension in the public mind that some great public danger is impending. There is no danger whatever. The people of the United States are masters of the situation. The supreme authority is in you. If you want this "chore" done you can send representatives there to do it; but if you do not want it done, you continue to send such representatives as you have had there, and it will not be done. You may rely upon that. The President of the United States cannot coerce the Congress of the United States—cannot coerce the people of the United States. If he tries he will fail in it. If he attempts by any revolutionary means to effect it, he will simply become a criminal before the law, and he will cease to be President of the United States. That is all. [Cheers.] You are masters of the situation. Stand where you are. Be firm; be resolute; be true to your convictions, and not only will your representatives in Congress continue to obey that will, but the President of the United States, whom you made and whom you can unmake, will soon learn to obey your will. Let upon that! [Enthusiastic applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DELEGATES FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

Horace Greeley, Hezekiah D. Robertson and Francis Larkin were elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, at the Convention held at Croton Dam to-day.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

THE TEST OATH—EFFORTS TO CRUSH ITS EFFECT—CHEERING PROSPECTS OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The statement of the Johnson Missouri delegation to the President that they favored voters taking the test oath is untrue. Frank Blair maintained a law-suit rather than take it, and the Conservative voters have told people everywhere that it was illegal.

Gen. Hancock assumed command of this Department to-day. Conservative politicians are exerting tremendous pressure here and at Washington to get a General Order issued promising protection to voters at the polls, under which they expect to overawe the State militia, and run in Rebel votes. Gen. Hancock has thus far declined to interfere. Barton Able, one of the Philadelphia delegates, has been appointed Internal Revenue Collector, vice Taussig. Radical conventions. Gen. Loan is addressing splendid meetings in the north-western part of the State. The Radical State Committee are receiving daily assurances from every section of flattering prospects ahead.

NEW-YORK.

DEWITT LITTLEJOHN AND THE SARATOGA PARTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ONEIDA, Madison Co., Aug. 17, 1866.

The people of this State, and I doubt not of other States need to be admonished of the extraordinary efforts now being put forth by the managers of the "Conservative" or "Copper-Johnson" organization (if such a conglomeration can be said to be organized) to foist upon strong Republican districts men of their stripe for Congress. It would hardly seem possible that any danger existed in this strongly Radical district, where a very large majority are in hearty sympathy with the action of the late Congress and where the supporters of Andrew Johnson, outside of the Democratic party, are not numerous enough for mile-stones through the country. Nevertheless, there is danger, unless the people are forewarned against it.

For two years past this district has been honestly and faithfully represented by the Hon. Sidney T. Holmes of Morrisville, Madison County, whose life, acts and words have ever been in sympathy with the Republican masses. Unfortunately the principle of "rotation" which has never yet been departed from gives the nomination this year to Oswego County, and therefore Judge Holmes cannot be returned. Of course the "Magnus Apollo" of Oswego, the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, is a candidate for the nomination, and inasmuch as he possesses some local strength at home on account of his riding the Niagara Ship Canal project as an especial hobby, there is danger that for the next two years this district will be misrepresented. I do not need to tell those familiar with the political history of this State that Mr. Littlejohn politically is and always has been a loyal instrument of Thurlow Weed, and that to the latter he owes whatever position he has attained outside of his own city. Last Winter Mr. Littlejohn was in the State Legislature as the "Conservative" leader. When the resolutions in favor of the Civil Rights bill came up for final action, he deliberately took his hat and walked out of the chamber, attracting no little notice at the time. The following day he took the floor, and in an elaborate speech justified his action, or rather want of action, and very strongly indorsed President Johnson. His speech was published at the time, and with especial laudation, in *The New-York Times*. Mr. Littlejohn has never receded from that speech, but, on the contrary, continues to be an indorser of Mr. Johnson's Administration. It is susceptible of proof that very recently he has been in cordial communication with the movers of the Saratoga Copper-Johnson Convention, and assisted one of the delegates to Philadelphia from this county in arranging the programme. Of course he was much too nice to let his own name appear publicly just at this time, when seeking the Congressional nomination; but some friends of the Philadelphia Convention movement, not so discreet as himself, openly boast that "no Radical like Holmes will vote in Congress from this district for the next two years. The Copper-jacks, I believe, without exception, are all for Littlejohn, and will not hesitate to participate in the Republican caucuses, although they have no sympathy whatever with the party. Under these circumstances, there is likely to be a lively canvass in this district. If the whole facts are known, however, the Republican masses will turn out in their strength.

MARYLAND.

THE THOMASES TO BE RENOMINATED—GOV. SWANN AND THE REGISTRY LAW.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

John L. Thomas in the IInd. and Francis Thomas in the IVth. District, will certainly be nominated for Congress by the Radicals on Wednesday. Gov. Swann is sending emissaries throughout the State, advising such interpretation of the Registry Law as will allow Rebel sympathizers to vote. The Secretary of State visited Carroll County for this purpose last week. A. J. Leonard, Conservative candidate for Controller, has accepted nomination in a letter indorsing President Johnson and the Philadelphia Convention.

OHIO.

UNION MASS MEETING AT COLUMBUS—SPEECHES BY GOV. COX AND JUDGE SHELLABARGER.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this afternoon, which was addressed by Gov. Cox, Congressman Shellabarger, and a private soldier named Scott. The Governor gave his approval of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and said that he could see no material difference between it and that proposed by President Johnson soon after his inauguration, and hence he was willing to confess to at least surprise that the President did not congratulate Congress and the people, at the close of the session, upon the substantial harmony of policy which had been the result of such long deliberations. He regretted the Philadelphia Convention simply as an effort to destroy the Republican Union party.

Mr. Shellabarger's remarks were brief, but to the point, and amply defended the position taken by Congress.

MICHIGAN.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL WHO CAN LIVE WITHOUT OFFICIAL BREAD AND BUTTER.

Recently Mr. Randall (Postmaster-General) sent to U. S. Marshal Tower of the Western District of Michigan, a "Bread and Butter" circular, and received a reply concluding as follows:

"As long as it (the Republican party) is true to its principles, I shall give it my influence, whether in office or out, and therefore shall not join any new party—a cross between treason and loyalty—to be controlled by traitors and their sympathizers. At the Baltimore Convention I voted for Hannibal Hamlin, and at the election I spent all the time and money I was able to elect Lincoln and Johnson. I have favored all measures to suppress the Rebellion and preserve the Union; had three sons in the army, and paid my share of taxes and bounties. By virtue of New-England energy and economy, I have been able to eat my own 'Bread and Butter,' and have some left, not obtained through any office.

"If my actions and my sentiments, as above set forth, are inconsistent with holding a Government office, I am ready to vacate any time my successor may be appointed, with only one request, which is, that as there are several sudden converts to this new organization, made so by the promise of my office, it will be filled by an original, consistent Copperhead. I can, in a measure, respect a straightforward Rebel or Copperhead, but can do no other than abominate a political Judas, bartering away his faith and covering himself with dishonor for an office. I am, respectfully,

"U. S. Marshal Western District Michigan."

KENTUCKY.

A SIGNIFICANT PREDICTION.

Considering that *The Louisville Journal* is a great foe of universal suffrage, the following prediction is significant, to say the least. We quote:

"The shouts for Jeff. Davis, Lee, etc., which have been heard at many a gathering in Kentucky during the late canvass which were heard at the Court-House in Louisville on Friday night last, and again, boisterously, for Lee and Johnston at Fest Hall on Saturday night, and on the streets of Louisville, after the Duvall triumph on Monday, following the riot in Memphis and the late riot in New-Orleans, will in all human probability lead to a train of events that will establish negro suffrage throughout the whole Southern States within two years and a half or three years at the farthest."

A BRUTAL ATTACK ON NEGROES.

A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* says:

"On the evening after the great 'greyback' victory in Kentucky, a large company of freedmen were enjoying themselves in a green near the village of Franklin, at a 'brau dance,'—a favorite dance in the South—and while thus innocently engaged a large company of white men came upon them, blew out the lights, and commenced an indiscriminate onslaught upon them, using cowhides, pistols and clubs. Many of the freedmen were whipped, and others beaten in a most shameful manner. Some are now lying in their beds with great gashes upon their heads. Comment is unnecessary. I hope that Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, will order a thorough investigation of the affair. The civil authorities of Franklin, so far as known, have taken no notice of the outrage."

TENNESSEE.

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY.

The Nashville Press and Times says two attempts have been recently made to burn down the office of *The Jonesborough* (East Tennessee) *Flag*. Its proprietor, Capt. Grisham, was in the Union army for four years, and it is said that the effort to fire his office was made by Rebels.

THE HON. W. A. STOKES.

The Hon. W. A. Stokes delivered a speech in Carthage on the 13th instant. Although we have not seen a full report of the speech, a correspondent of *The Press and Times* says it was a scathing rebuke of the Rebels and their apologizers and followers.

IOWA.

SENATOR GRIMES'S LETTER—JOHN P. COOK RUNNING FOR CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

United States Senator Grimes of Iowa has announced his intention to retire from public life. In a letter to the Chairman of the State Central Committee he says:

I have, within two or three days, received two or three letters from friends in the different parts of the State, reminding me that next year a large number of the Senators are to be elected to the General Assembly who are to elect my successor in the United States Senate; that the selections to be made by the various County Conventions this year will have a material bearing upon those to be made the succeeding year, and wishing to know what my views are on the subject of reelection.

It is for the purpose of making a definite and final answer to all such inquiries that I address you this letter. I long ago made up my mind to retire entirely from public life at the end of my present term of office, if not before, and I shall inflexibly adhere to that purpose.

The Hon. John P. Cook, ex-member of the Thirty-third Congress, has consented to run against the Radical candidate, Hiram Price, in the Second Iowa Congressional District. Mr. Cook is an old line Whig, and has been out of politics for the past ten years.

THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

HONORARY DELEGATES FROM THE EIGHTEENTH (N. Y.) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SENECA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

A meeting of the Union electors of the XVIIIth Congressional District was held here to-day. Samuel Freeman was chosen Chairman, and J. W. Horton Secretary. It was resolved to send honorary delegates to the Convention of Southern Unionists, and the following were appointed:

Joseph Bancus, W. A. Sackett, and Lewis E. Smith of Saratoga, John Steward of Fulton; S. P. Heath of Montgomery, and David P. Forrest of Schenectady.

DELEGATES FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

It is probable that Indiana will send a full delegation to coöperate with the Southern loyalists in Convention at Philadelphia on the 3d of September.

A COMMITTEE ON WELCOME FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have selected the following well-known and eminent citizens to welcome the Southern loyalists to their Convention at Philadelphia on the 3d of September next:

Alexander H. Bullock, William Claflin, John H. Clifford, Emery Washburn, Nathaniel P. Banks, Simon Brown, Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry Wilson, Henry Jewell, Edward W. Hinks, Josiah Quincy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theophilus Parsons, Oliver W. Holmes, Charles C. Hascall, Charles G. Loring, William Whiting, Peleg W. Chandler, John A. Andrew, George S. Boutwell, James H. Duncan, Eliphalet Trask, Charles B. Hall, Joel Hayden, Henry Wilson, Charles Devens, James M. Stone, William Brigham, John G. Whittier, P. R. Guiney, W. S. Lincoln, John M. S. Williams, Edward N. Kirk, Charles O. Rogers, James L. Little, Jas. Russell Lowell, Edward L. Pierce, Linus Child, Martin Brimmer, Amos A. Lawrence, George Marston, Jacob H. Loud, Chester I. Reed, Henry I. Pierce, William L. Burt, Ginery Twitchell, Joseph H. Chadwick, Edward W. Kinsley, Edward S. Tobey, John W. Mahan, John B. Alley, John Bertram, William Cogswell, Eben S. Poor, Eugene L. Norton, Edgar J. Sherman, George Washington Warren, Charles R. Train, Zina E. Stone, Tappan Wentworth, David H. Mason, Francis W. Bird, A. B. R. Sprague, George F. Hoar, Whiting Griswold, W. S. Clark, George L. Dawes, Paul A. Chadbourne, Joseph Tucker, R. P. Whipple, Rufus H. Neale, William S. Tilton, Thomas D. Eliot, J. C. Blaisdell, Oakes Ames, John M. Forbes, Alexander H. Rice, Charles W. Slack, William B. Spooner, Charles H. Parker, Samuel Hooper, William F. Bartlett, Estes Howe, George B. Loring, Eben W. Stone, Willard P. Phillips, George L. Stearns, George L. Davis, James Dana, J. Wiley Edmands, Joseph A. Pond, George L. Sawin, James W. Clark, John D. Baldwin, Amasa Walker, Aaron C. Mayhew, William R. Washburn, Alvah Crocker, George G. Towne, John Z. Goodrich, James T. Robinson, Henry S. Briggs.

CANADA.

POPULAR DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

OTTOWA, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

There is a feeling here that the Ministry should be turned out of office for the irregularities of the Attorney-General West, and the trickery of the Attorney-General East. The appointment of an ex-clerk of the Crown to the office of Collector of Customs at the Port of Montreal, and an Assistant Minister of the Navy with nothing to do, has disgusted the intelligent men of the Province. The Governor-General goes East to-morrow, and if the Executive Council should want his presence it will sit at Montreal.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]

GEN. SHERIDAN ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Major-Gen. Sheridan in general orders, dated August 15, 1866, announces the following Staff:

Brevet-Major J. Schuyler Crosby, United States Army, First Lieutenant of the 1st United States Artillery, and Second Lieut. T. W. C. Moore, 11th United States Infantry, Aides-de-Camp; Brevet-Major-Gen. George L. Hartsuff, Lieutenant Colonel and Acting-Adjutant-General; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. George Lee, Major and Acting-Adjutant-General; First Lieut. N. Burbank, 10th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brig.-Gen. James W. Forsyth, United States Army, Capt. 6th Infantry, Acting-Adjutant and General; Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, United States Army, First Lieutenant 4th United States Artillery, Acting Adjutant General; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. James E. Harrison, United States Army, Captain 9th United States Cavalry, Special Cavalry Inspector, Assistant-Inspector-General; Brevet-Major-Gen. Kautz, United States Army, Captain 6th United States Cavalry, Acting-Judge-Advocate; Col. C. G. Sawtelle, United States Army, Brevet-Colonel, Captain, and Assistant-Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster-General; Brevet-Col. T. A. McParlin, Surgeon United States Army, Medical Director; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. D. H. McPhail, Major and Paymaster, United States Army, Chief-Paymaster; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie, United States Army, Captain Corps Engineers, Chief-Engineer; Brevet-Major A. R. Buffington, United States Army, Captain Ordnance Department, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. A. McAlister, 10th United States Colored Artillery, Commissary of Musters.

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, in General Orders No. 1, assumes the command of the new Department of the Gulf, composed of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida. The Department of Texas will constitute the District of Texas, the Department of Florida and District of Florida. The Department of Florida and each district will constitute a separate brigade.

Major Gen. H. G. Wright will command the District of Texas, and Major-Gen. John G. Foster will command the District of Florida.

The records of the Department of Louisiana will be transferred to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

PASSPORTS FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEW-MEXICO, SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Aug. 2, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—Agreeably with instructions received from higher military authority, the passports which have heretofore been issued from these Headquarters for citizens to go into the Indian country for the purpose of trading with the Indians are hereby recalled, and notice is given that no such passports will be issued in future from the Headquarters of the District of New-Mexico. By command of Brevet-Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON.

CYRUS DE FORREST, Brevet-Major, U. S. V., Aid-de-Camp.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]

DETACHED.

Aug. 14—Paymaster Garrett B. Barry, from duty as Paymaster of Navy-Yard, New-York, on Oct. 1 next, and ordered to settle accounts; Paymaster Robert Pettit, from duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, on Oct. 1 next, and waiting orders; Passed Assistant-Paymaster R. W. Allen, from receiving ship New-Hampshire, on Oct. 1 next, and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster T. L. Tullock, from steamer Paul Jones and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant-Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, from duty in charge of tugs at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to settle accounts; Asst. Paymaster, Jos. Foster, from steamer Tallapoosa, and ordered to settle accounts; Assistant Paymaster H. A. Thompson, from steamer Mahaska, and ordered to settle accounts; Assistant-Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, from steamer Conemaugh, and ordered to settle accounts; Lieut.-Commander George W. Hayward, from school ship Sabine, and ordered to steamer Mohican. Lieut. R. D. Evans, from duty at Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-Yard, Washington; Acting-Ensign Samuel A. Geve, from steamer Mahaska, and granted leave of absence; Acting-Master Frederick A. O. Conner, from steamer Michigan, and ordered to steamer Mohican.

ORDERED.

August 14.—Lieut. Commander Edward E. Preble, to temporary duty at Boston Navy-Yard; Lieut. Commander William Gibson and Passed Assistant Paymaster John Furey, to steamer Tahoma; Lieut. Commanders B. P. Smith, John Weidman, and Henry L. Johnson, to ordnance duty at Washington Navy-Yard; Paymaster J. H. Watmough, to New-York Navy-Yard on October 1st; Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn, to receiving-ship New Hampshire on October 1st; Paymaster H. M. Heiskell, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions, &c., at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard on October 1st; Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, to duty in charge of tugs at Pensacola, Fla.; Passed Assistant Paymaster S. S. Wood, jr., to steamer Chicopee; Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Arms, to steamer Tallapoosa; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. T. Mellon, to steamer Mahaska; Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Clarke, to steamer Paul Jones; Passed Assistant Paymaster D. B. Batione, to steamer Conemaugh; Acting Ensign J. A. Chesley, to steamer Don.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Acting Third Assistant Nicholas G. Undergrift, from Aug. 7.

PROMOTION.

Wm. H. Doe of the Bureau of Supplies, Navy Department, from a first-class to second-class clerkship, to date from Aug. 1, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Mohican was put into commission at the Boston Navy-Yard on the 16th inst. The steamer Lancaster, Commander H. K. Davenport, sailed from Panama on the 4th inst., on route home.

Naval Intelligence.

Capt. McDougall, commanding the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, California, reports to the Navy Department under date of July 3, that the steamer Saginaw would leave there on the 4th of that month for Victoria, Vancouvers Island, in compliance with instructions from the Chief of the Western Telegraph Company. The Saginaw had been detailed by the Department to accompany the expedition for laying the Russian Telegraph Cable, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress passed during the late session.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By Telegraph.]

The President has made the following appointments:

Seth B. Moe, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Moses Kelly, U. S. Attorney for same district; Thomas McKrath, Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New-York.

Kentucky—Another Herald Canard.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

The announcement by a special dispatch to a Chicago paper, from here, that 300 Fenians left Louisville last night for Chicago, is received here with derision by the entire press. They say it is a canard, similar to the declaration from the same source, a few days since, that the cholera had been declared epidemic in this city.

There have been only 21 deaths from cholera since the 13th inst. in this city, exclusive of soldiers in barracks, of whom eight deaths are reported, including three to-day, out of nine cases. The Board of Health to-day report the mortality less, including cholera, during the present Summer than for several years past.

Judge pro tem. Joyes of the City Court sent Wm. Kaye, ex-Mayor, now Chief of Police, to jail, to-day, for contempt of court, but released him after a brief imprisonment.

FIRES.

ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 21.—A fire early this morning destroyed the bedstead factory of S. W. Frank; and the flouring mill of Joseph Brotherton, Washington-ave. and Tenth-st. Loss $25,000; mostly insured.

The Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

H. B. M. steamer Sparrow-Hawk, Capt. Porcher, sailed to-day for Victoria.

Flour is in fair request, especially Superfine grades for export. Extra $6 25. Wheat—Sales of Prime Milling at $1 55 per 100 lb.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY—COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT AND SECURE HIS COÖPERATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

In the Labor Congress to-day, the following Committee was appointed to visit the President and secure his coöperation in the object of the Convention.

John Hinchcliffe, Illinois, Chairman; J. W. Cooper, Maryland; R. Emmon, District of Columbia; N. W. Phelps, Connecticut; W. B. Ros, Georgia; R. L. Murston, Delaware; W. H. Lee, Virginia; George H. Spaulding, Massachusetts; A. C. Cameron, Illinois; W. Stewart, Michigan; A. Schroeder, Missouri; W. Harding, New-York; A. Dolsell, Pennsylvania; J. J. Alford, Indiana; W. R. McCauley, Iowa.

Committee on Political Aspects and Consequences of the Eight Hour System.—A. W. Phelps, Pa.; W. R. Ros, Ga.; D. B. Bolan, Virginia; L. S. D. Corgswel, Mass.; A. C. Cameron, Illinois; R. L. Martin, Delaware; A. Schroeder, Missouri; M. J. Hammon, New-York; M. Roberts, Pa.; J. J. Alford, Indiana; W. R. McCauley, Iowa; Thomas M. Dolan, Michigan; James Hyland, Maryland; Geo. W. Frances, District Columbia.

On Public Lands and National Debt.—John Hinchcliffe, Ill., Chairman; W. Stewart, Michigan; R. M. Roberts, Pa.; W. Schroeder, Missouri; W. C. Clark, District Columbia; R. S. Everett, Maryland.

Delegates who arrived to-day were J. J. Verner, Birmingham; Thos. Armstrong, and Andrew Dalzell, Pittsburgh; John McDougall, Scranton; Elias Masses, Rochester, and J. H. Bostwick of Buffalo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 21, 1866.

The Labor Congress met again to-day. The committee on permanent organization, through its chairman, A. C. Cameron, reported the following officers, who were accepted and confirmed:—

President: J. Hinchcliffe, of Illinois. Vice-President-at-large: J. C. C. Whaley, D. C. Vice-Presidents: William Cathers, Md.; Richard Emmons, D. C.; John Reed, N. Y.; C. W. Phelps, Conn.; W. R. Ros, Ga.; R. L. Marten, Del.; W. H. Lee, Va.; A. H. Troup, Mass.; A. C. Cameron, Ill.; Thomas M. Dolan, Mich.; A. Schroeder, Mo.; Marshal Roberts, Pa.; J. J. Alford, Ind.; J. F. Meeter, Iowa; J. D. Were, Pa. Secretaries: C. W. Gibson, Conn.; J. B. Overton, Md.

Mr. HENCKCLIFFE returned his thanks for the honor conferred in a few appropriate remarks.

Upon motion of Mr. WHALLEY, a resolution was adopted constituting a committee of one from each State represented in the Convention to prepare resolutions for the action of the Congress.

Mr. HARDING of New-York moved the appointment of a committee upon the subject of eight hours, to consist of one from each State; also a committee of five on trades unions; also a committee of five on coöperation; of a committee of five on strikes; of a committee of five on political action; of a committee of five on a national organ of labor; of a committee of five on permanent national organization. An amendment was accepted to constitute a further committee of five on convict labor in the State Penitentiaries.

The several features of the proceeding resolution created great discussion, the debate being conducted with much excitement and occasional racy personalities.

Mr. REED, D. C., considered that the specified subjects of the precious committee could be readily reviewed and debated by the Committee on resolutions.

From J. J. MICHEHILL, Stone-Cutters' Associations, D. C., a resolution was received and read declaring all exertions for securing eight hours a day at the present time unwise and unprofitable until a thorough organization of the workingmen of the country has been effected.

Mr. CLARK (D. C.) moved a resolution that the delegation from the District of Columbia be constituted a Committee to wait on the President of the United States to seek his approval of their course, and obtain in his next annual message a recommendation to Congress to fix eight hours as a day's work for all mechanics in the employ of the Government. It was referred.

Mr. WHALLEY (Va.) presented the resolutions of the Virginia Eight Hour League, urging upon the National Labor Congress action upon the subject of eight hours, and all action concerning political aspects and consequences of that subject; also, the appointment of a committee of five on Trades' Unions, strikes, and all kindred topics; a committee of five on corporation and prison labor; a committee of five for the preparation of an address to the workingmen of the country; a committee of one from each State on Permanent National Organization; and a committee of five on Public Lands and Public Debt.

The instructions to the Delegation of the District of Columbia, from the body they represent, and the motion arising therefrom, were adopted by the Committee, with a modification in the number of that Committee, making it one from each, to visit the President of the United States.

The resolution opposing the eight-hour system at this time was referred to the Committee on Strikes.

The report of the Committee having been adopted, the various committees called for were appointed.

A petition was received from Mr. TROUPE (Mass.) in reference to pauper labor and savings' banks, and was referred, as were the preceding communication, and a number of papers afterward sent in.

A resolution was offered seeking to abolish the income tax, and that the revenue now obtained from that source be secured by an additional tax on real estate. It was laid on the table.

After further business of no special importance, the Convention adjourned until to morrow at 10 a. m.

I. O. of O. F.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—UNION OF THE TWO JURISDICTIONS—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Grand Lodge of Southern and Northern New-York, having reunited after a separation of nineteen years, they having separated in 1847, which was legalized in 1849, and carried into effect in 1850, the regular Annual Meeting of this body, under the old name of "Grand Lodge of the State of New-York," was held yesterday morning, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

There was a large and very respectable representation of some 196 lodges in attendance, who, together with the Past-Grands, not regular representatives to the Grand Lodge, filled the spacious room on the top floor of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Pursuant to the arrangements made for the consummation of the Reunion, the duty of opening the Grand Lodge devolved upon the oldest Past Grand Master present, Accordingly, Past Grand Sire John A. Kennedy of Getty's Lodge No. 11, at 9 o'clock called the Grand Lodge to order and nominated the following officers *pro tem.*, to act until the election of the permanent officers:

P. G. Master Wm. G. Smith, Deputy Grand Master; P. G. Master George Smith, Grand Warden; P. G. Master D. P. Inman, Grand Marshal; P. G. Master John G. Clayton, Grand Conductor; P. G. Royal G. Millan, Grand Chaplain; P. G. Gustave Leweck, Grand Guardian; P. G. Chas. McDonald, Grand Herald.

The office of Grand Secretary was filled by P. G. Master De Witt C. Langdon, the Grand Secretary of Southern New-York.

After the Grand Lodge had been tiled, the W. Grand Chaplain *pro tem.* offered up a fervent prayer, invoking the blessing of the Heavenly Father upon the newly-constituted body.

By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, proclamation was then made that the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York was open for business, which announcement was received with the grand honors.

On motion, the Committee of Credenti is was appointed, as follows:

P. G. M. Myer Stern of No. 374, Southern New-York; P. G. Fonda of No. 3, Northern New-York; P. G. Savage of No. 56, Southern New-York; P. G. Representative Terwilliger of No. 18, Northern New-York; P. G. Cowan of No. 60, Southern New-York; P. G. Rowe of No. 14, Northern New-York; P. G. Wildmann of No. 268, Northern New-York; P. G. White of No. 212, Northern New-York; P. G. Vandervoort of No. 321, Southern New-York—to whom were referred the credentials of the representatives.

This committee retired for deliberation. Pending its abs